

AGRICULTURE - GENERAL

1992

Good weekend rains ease inland drought^③

CT 11/9/92
BLOEMFONTEIN. — Good rain which fell in parts of the Free State, North-Eastern Cape and Qwaqwa at the weekend eased the drought in some of those areas.

Light rain also fell over large parts of Natal yesterday morning.

The highest rainfall was recorded at Ficksburg, where 30mm fell. At Reddersburg 26mm fell, and 25mm fell at Bothaville in the De Wetsdorp area. About 22mm fell at Wepener, and a number of other areas had 10mm or more.

At Lady Grey 27mm fell and 16mm fell at Barkley East.

Two millimetres fell at Phuthaditjaba in Qwaqwa, bringing to 63mm the total rainfall there since Thursday. — Sapa

Producers urged to go into retailing

3 Gen
BIDAM 3/9/92
PRETORIA — Farmers would have to process, pack and market their products directly if they wanted to compete with the "big ones" and give consumers a better deal, Transvaal Agriculture Union (TAU) executive member E C A Hiemstra said yesterday.

Speaking at TAU's annual congress, he said for a food strategy which satisfied producer, consumer and state, it was essential for farmers to farm at an economic level without direct subsidies.

"This can only be done by stripping away the fat which the big food companies have allowed to build up."

Closing the gap between producer and consumer demanded positive action.

"We must acquire the necessary expertise to compete with the big ones, and make a partner of the consumer at the point of sale," he said.

He stressed that government no longer had the ability to make further financial contributions. The consumer was also becoming poorer and the country's tax base was shrinking and weakening, he said.

"The only plan is to narrow the farmer consumer price gap. We can only do this if the farmer maintains control over his product further along the food chain."

Hiemstra added that no industry could survive where its price was driven by market forces but its inputs were grossly overpriced and provided under monopolistic conditions.

Hiemstra warned that short-term imported, cheap and heavily subsidised food from other countries carried the risk of destroying local production potential.

Stressing the need for a government food strategy, Hiemstra said: "You cannot

GERALD REILLY

have a policy of feeding your population on dumped food."

The agricultural industry already faced a situation where farmers' prices were too low to farm economically and where consumer prices were too high. The price gap was far too wide.

KATHRYN STRACHAN reports that Pick 'n Pay chairman Raymond Ackerman said the answer to providing lower prices for the consumer lay with farmers and retailers working more closely together.

The problems they were experiencing were a result of the drought, and "throwing stones at each other" would not solve the situation, he said.

Pick 'n Pay bought between 60% and 70% of its produce direct from farmers, he said, and the company had shown farmers that it made less than 2% net profit on its produce.

Ackerman said he had great sympathy with farmers because of the drought, but added it was important that farmers and retailers respected the different functions each carried out. Ackerman warned that if farmers became involved in retailing, he would "go farming".

Shoprite national marketing manager Brian Weyers said the retailer's profit margin was not excessive, and added farmers needed to look at more effective ways of farming.

The blame for high prices did not only lie with retailers, he said, as the informal sector and smaller traders distributed more than 60% of farmers' total produce.

Consumer Council director Jan Cronje said the council would give its support to any scheme which would shrink the gap between producer and consumer prices.

Farmers 'sick of ANC arrogance'

PRETORIA — The ANC's and PAC's aggressive land demands could lead to serious conflict situations, Transvaal Agricultural Union (TAU) president Dries Bruwer said yesterday.

He said the organisations saw land purely from a political viewpoint and failed to see it in a commercial context.

"We must guard against land being used as a political football. Transvaal farmers are sick and tired of the ANC's and PAC's demands and arrogance."

Organised agriculture would continue to work with established surrounding states and oppose ANC-PAC demands.

The political power struggle had a crippling effect on growth. Financial prosperity and economic growth were not possible in the current unstable climate. Funds were flowing out of the country and international investors, understandably, had lost interest in SA, he said.

B1084 3/7/92 (3) Gen
GERALD REINLY

It was clear a swift economic upturn was impossible. The reality of a lack of investment had to be accepted and the different sectors of the economy would have to adjust to survive.

He warned that empty farms and unproductive land use would mean insufficient food for the growing population.

TAU northern Transvaal representative L L Bosman said the Reserve Bank's use of high interest rates as a monetary policy instrument had taken a high toll in the agricultural industry.

He said agriculture's decline was clear from the rapidly increasing debt burden and decreasing production.

In 1990-'91, farmers' profits dropped by 25%, mainly because of sharp increases in production costs.

Water

STAR

tragedy

in E Tvl

(3)

Gen

31/9/92

The devastating drought in southern Africa has had tragic consequences for a community of 15 000 people in the eastern Transvaal who rely on a single spring for water.

Already an old woman has died in Daggakraal after queueing in sub-zero temperatures to fetch spring water.

A statement by the Transvaal Rural Action Committee yesterday said Daggakraal residents had approached the Transvaal Provincial Administration for emergency water, but nothing had come of it despite assurances of relief.

The situation has been aggravated by the fact that animals in the area are now sharing the sole source of water with residents.

Anyone able to assist the community in any manner can contact Star Motswege (011) 833-1063 or Lerry Moloi (013352) 4004 — Sapa.

Lack of water threatens people of Daggafontein

Blotny 3/9/92
A COMMUNITY of 15 000 people in Daggafontein could suffer serious health problems because water resources were running dry, Transvaal Rural Actidh Committee (Trac) fieldworker Star Motswege said yesterday.

He said a request for emergency water supplies made to the TPA a week ago had been ignored, forcing the community to queue at a spring which serves as a livestock watering hole.

Sapa reports that already an old woman has died in the area after queueing in sub-zero temperatures to get water.

Motswege said the TPA had been asked also to get money allocated to the Development Aid Department for the drilling of boreholes to supply the community with water. He said the remaining 70 000 Daggafontein residents were relying on 30 litres of water a family a day from private boreholes.

Meanwhile, Operation Hunger executive director Ina Perlman said yesterday the scheme was spending R5m a month feeding about 2,3-million people across the country. She told a news conference to announce the launch of Gold Rush 13 that about 3-million people were without independent food sources and this figure could grow unless action was taken to promote subsistence farming and fight poverty.

Perlman said government and business should intervene to help establish and maintain subsistence farming with borehole water as an interim measure to combat widespread hunger.

"There's got to be serious awareness of

3ber
RAY HARTLEY

the link between chronic malnutrition and the effect it has on productivity," she said.

A minimum wage for farm workers should be considered to reduce rural poverty. "One of the worst features of agriculture in this country is the non-participation of farm workers in the productivity of farms. They have no stake in productivity," she said.

Requests for feeding for between 1 000 and 2 000 people a day were pouring into Operation Hunger offices and 200 schools had asked for feeding schemes in the past two weeks, she said.

There was no shortage of food in SA, unlike the rest of Africa, but there were no funds to buy and distribute it.

Operation Hunger was thinking of appealing to other organisations to help it in its commitment to giving the hungry at least one meal a day, Perlman said.

She slated homeland governments for not maintaining and repairing water pumps in rural communities.

□ Gold Rush 13, the original instant millionaire game, will be launched on Friday and will now include R25 000 in monthly draw prizes, Perlman said.

The closing date for entries would be February 6 next year with the draw on March 2. The winner would be decided at the running of the FNB 1 600m at Turffontein on March 6.

The monthly draws begin in October with tickets bought before October 16 eligible for the first prize.

Subsidise fences?

BLOEMFONTEIN. — The government should subsidise farmers who want to erect security fences around their dwellings, the Free State congress of the National Party was told yesterday.

3 OCT 31 1972
Law and Order Minister Mr Hernus Kriel said the government had considered — and rejected — the idea of subsidising fencing. — Sapa

Farmers warned to be 'ready for the unions'

BIDAY 4/9/92 (36en)

PRETORIA — The farming industry had to brace itself for the entry of trade unions, Transvaal Agricultural Union general affairs committee chairman P G W Roets warned yesterday.

Speaking at the TAU's annual congress, he said the unions saw the industry as the last obstacle in their aim to control all black labour and to satisfy their political aspirations.

Black unions had already started agitating for a minimum wage of R750 a month, which would escalate, he said.

Roets said the wage demands could make it possible for farmers to employ whites. Farmers who employed only white workers had said it was more profitable.

He said one of the key elements in the ANC's national development plan was the land reform programme that would satisfy its followers' hunger for land.

The element rested on four demands: The return of land lost through apartheid to communities; redistribution of land; communal ownership; and leased land.

GERALD REILLY

The demands could cause tremendous problems for the industry "and such a situation could make the labour situation on farms intolerable".

The standpoint of organised agriculture on labour legislation was based on the uniqueness of the industry and this had to be acknowledged, Roets said.

"It must not just be a law written for commerce and industry with a few amendments," he said.

Agriculture could not afford to learn the costly lesson experienced by many undertakings since labour legislation was "normalised" in commerce and industry.

Roets said between 1980 and 1990 17 087 million man-days were lost because of strikes, most of which were unlawful.

He said it was not strange, therefore, that SA's productivity was the lowest in the world. At the same time, labour costs in the manufacturing industry were among the highest in the world.

NEWS Police and Westonaria employees load squatters' belongings for move

400 families moved from farm on the West Rand

■ Angry residents deny they were willing to be relocated:

ABOUT 400 families living at Rietfontein farm near Kloof gold mine on the West Rand were yesterday forced to move by officials of the Westonaria Town Council and police.

An official of the municipality who refused to give his name said the council was acting on behalf of the Transvaal Provincial Administration (TPA).

He denied the people were forced to move saying they had indicated willingness to be relocated at Orange Farm.

Dismissing the claim, angry residents told the *Sowetan* that they noticed police armoured vehicles parked nearby as early as 3am yesterday morning.

West Rand police liaison officer Major Henrietta Bester confirmed a police

presence in the area saying they were called in for crime prevention.

"During the operation police found a .38 revolver with ammunition, explosives, an AK-47 with a magazine and a small amount of dagga," she said.

A resident, Makabelo Motiye, was adamant they were not told that they would be moved. She said they had been living there since 1989 with the permission of the owner of the farm, Mr Herman Rheeders.

"Police started waking us up at about 5.30am and told us to bring our passes and IDs.

They had not been warned about the removals and would be spending the night in the cold.



British Foreign Minister Mr Douglas Hurd speaks to residents of Alexandra township about violence and other political problems. Hurd is heading a European Community delegation trying to help revive talks between the government and other groups on ending apartheid

Paraguay is alluring to farmers

CT 4/9/92
③

Staff Reporter

POLITICAL uncertainty, the recession and the crippling drought have prompted some 700 South African farmers to inquire about buying farms in Paraguay.

Mr Frans Steenkamp, a Johannesburg contractor who is promoting the scheme through an estate agent in the Paraguayan capital Asuncion, said he had been inundated with calls from farmers after placing an advertisement in a Free State newspaper.

"Farmers are amazed that land is being offered for as little as R41 to R82 a hectare in a country that is stable compared to here," he said.

Mr Steenkamp said people interested in buying land in Paraguay should visit the country to "see for themselves".

He had bought a 2 300ha farm there last December for R30 a hectare.

The land on offer, in the Chaco pro-

Canada to give aid

JOHANNESBURG. — Canada is to give more than R500 000 to assist in drought relief in South Africa.

The Canadian embassy said in a statement yesterday that the first grant of R35 000 had already been made — to improve water supplies in Venda.

The money, drawn from the Canada Fund for Local Initiatives, was being provided for the Rural Advice Centre to supply equipment needed to establish sites for boreholes.

Priority would be given to projects aimed at improving water and helping revive employment opportunities and earnings in severely affected communities. — Sapa

vince in the northern-western part of the country, belonged to the government, banks and private individuals.

The farms ranged from 250 to 40 000 hectares, he said.

Six Transvaal families had already bought farms and intended moving there soon.

Paraguay was ideal for farming millets, sorghum, beans and tobacco as well as cattle, he said.

NP recruitment drive — in farm lorries

By Justin Pearce

South 5/9-9/9/92

3 Gen

FARMERS and National Party officials transported De Doorns farmworkers to an NP meeting last week in a bid to recruit "coloured" NP members in the area.

The workers were brought to the Hex River Hotel, some of them in farm lorries. At the hotel they were given refreshments and encouraged to vote for or join the NP.

"Some people didn't understand what was going on and went along, but those who knew what was happening didn't take part," said De Doorns resident Mr Samuel Malotana.

Local NP organiser Mr Charl Palm said the meeting was primarily to recruit new members.

"We made sure that people were invited individually, and in writing. We used the facilities at the hotel and hosted the people to the best of our ability."

Palm said that while the NP had provided transport for some of the

workers, certain farmers had also helped out by making their farm vehicles available.

He reported that 1 124 people attended the function, of whom 716 joined the NP.

"The meeting was aimed at the coloured community because we have been recruiting whites for years but people of all races came along.

"It is a very valuable thing to me that people can reach out to one another in this way."

While Palm emphasised that nobody was forced to come to the meeting, Malotana claimed that "where I live, the farmer was angry because we didn't want to go".

Mr Anele Nyembe, a member of the De Doorns Residents' Committee, also claimed certain farmers had "forced" their employees to join the NP.

"One of them said to his workers 'you are coming with me to the hotel' and they didn't know what was going on."

School needs eight pupils

Ben
5 times 6/1/92
(Cape metro)
By JESSICA
BEZUIDENHOUT

A 62-YEAR-OLD Boland farm school will be forced to close at the end of the year if it fails to meet the Cape Education Department's minimum requirement of 20 pupils for one teacher within the next two weeks.

Jongensklip Primary School, on a farm outside Caledon, has been given until September 15 to provide the Department with documentary evidence that it would have at least 20 pupils enrolled for 1993, the director of the CED's Communication Service Dr Orland Firmani said this week.

This is the minimum requirement to retain one teaching post.

At present the school needs a further eight children to avoid what would be a "great loss" to most of the parents and local farmers who are ex-pupils.

The chairman of the school's board, Mr. Thys de Villiers, said they had not considered allowing children of other races to supplement the pupil numbers as they did not want "a clash of culture, character and language medium".

Service

As there was only one teacher at the school, it could be "difficult" for both the teacher and the children to adapt, he said.

To alleviate the problem of new pupils getting to the school, about 30km outside Caledon, three houses would be made available on the farm Jongensklip. While the one would be rented out, two families would be allowed to stay in the other houses free if they enrolled their children at the school and were able to supply "some sort of service" to the farmers in the area.

Education at the school was of a "very high" standard, he said, and each application would be considered on that basis.

People who wish to apply to the school should contact Mrs. Elna Dryer at ☎ (0283) 30 0676 or Mrs. Suzanne du Toit at ☎ (0281) 22 213.

US sanctions force firm to pull out of drought-relief effort

ANC-backed sanctions have blocked an American company's plans to participate in a UN-sponsored project to speed up emergency aid deliveries to South Africa's drought-stricken neighbours.

CSX Corp, a major US rail company, was to have provided a state-of-the-art freight and warehouse management system to help South Africa and the SADCC nations to cope with the massive relief effort.

But, alerted by the Washington-based Investor Responsibility Research Centre, California and more than 12 states and local authorities

From   **Simon Barber in Washington**

threatened to act against CSX because of their laws penalising companies that do business with South Africa.

This was despite pledges by the ANC, at whose behest US sanctions remain in force, to co-operate with the drought relief effort, which has resulted in a quadrupling of traffic on already stretched regional transport networks.

Only Virginia, where CSX is based

^{3 Gen} and whose governor, Douglas Wilder, was briefed on the project during a visit to South Africa earlier this year, agreed to waive its sanctions on humanitarian grounds.

Effort

California, whose giant public employee pension fund is a major CSX stockholder, has belatedly agreed to adopt a similar waiver.

After an unusual lobbying effort, in which the ANC joined forces with SA ambassador Harry Schwarz to urge the state to reconsider, legisla-

^{5 Times 6/9/92} tion exempting humanitarian initiatives from state sanctions was this week awaiting Governor Pete Wilson's signature.

But this was not enough to persuade CSX to go ahead.

"California is only one-eighteenth of the problem," said CSX's vice-president for corporate communications, Tom Hoppin, referring to other local sanctions.

As part of the UN relief effort, CSX had tentatively agreed to provide a South African company, Viamax Logistics (Pty) Ltd, with its proprietary freight tracking system

— known as SPACS — and a warehouse automation software package called Genoa3.

CSX also sent staff to South Africa to work on the project and help install the new system, which is widely regarded as the best available.

Bless

Realising that its involvement might breach state-level sanctions, the company appealed to California and other authorities to bless what it insisted was a special case approved by the UN.

The Californians said they could find no loophole to exempt CSX and the company announced it was withdrawing its personnel and terminated all dealings with Viamax as of July 10.

Although it appears to have come too late for CSX, California's change of heart could free other companies to provide similar services and equipment, according to Ambassador Schwarz.

He also welcomed the ANC's willingness to press its supporters in the state assembly to alter their stance.

Better deal for consumers urged

By Justine Nofal

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STAR 7/9/92

Farmers would have to process, pack and market their products directly if they wanted to compete with the "big ones" and give consumers a better deal, says Transvaal Agricultural Union executive member Egbert Hiemstra.

Speaking at the TAU's annual congress in Pretoria last week, he said that if a food strategy were to satisfy producer, consumer and State, it was essential for farm-

ers to farm at an economic level without subsidies.

"This can only be done by stripping away the fat which the big food companies have allowed to build up," he said.

Closing the gap between producer and consumer demanded positive action.

"We must acquire the necessary expertise to compete with the big ones, and make a partner of the consumer at the point of sale," he said.

The consumer was also becoming poorer

and the country's tax base was shrinking and weakening, he said.

"The only solution is to narrow the farmer-consumer price gap. We can only do this if the farmer maintains control over his product further along the food chain."

Mr Hiemstra said no industry could survive if its prices were driven by market forces but its inputs were grossly overpriced and were provided under monopolistic conditions. He stressed the need for a Government food strategy.

THIS THURSDAY AT 7 30 PM

Sowetan 8/9/92

Canada grants relief (S) Gen

CANADA is to allocate more than R500 000 as a relief to the drought-stricken areas in different parts of South Africa, the Canadian embassy spokesman said in a statement at the weekend.

The money will be used mainly for projects aimed at improving water security and boosting employment and incomes.

The first grant of R35 000 has been given to the Rural Advice Centre in Venda to buy equipment needed to establish sites for boreholes.
in post-mortem examinations. - Sowetan Reporter

③ 075/9/21
Wheat cost
won't drop

JOHANNESBURG. —
The inclusion of South
Africa in US President
George Bush's export en-
hancement programme
to make US wheat sales
more competitive will
have no price benefit to
South Africa.

Wheat Board deputy
general manager An-
dries Liebenberg said
the only benefit to the
country was it now had
an additional supplier.

For various reasons,
including politically mo-
tivated ones, South
Africa had not been able
to buy wheat from the
US after 1985. — Sapa

Coalition for MPLA, Unita after election

(3)
AG 9/9/92

LISBON. — Angola's ruling MPLA party and the former rebel movement Unita have accepted a proposal to form a coalition government after this month's elections, a senior Portuguese official has said in Luanda.

A joint statement from three observer countries in Angola — Portugal, Russia and the United States — read out on Portuguese radio, referred to a willingness on both sides to form a government of reconciliation.

Portuguese Secretary of State for Co-operation Jose Manuel Durao Barroso made it clear that the future government would reflect proportionately the results of the elections.

"The idea is that a future government, whoever it is, whatever the results of the elections, will obviously have to reflect the dominant political force," Mr Durao Barroso said.

"But it will try to integrate other forces according to their electoral representation in order to guarantee a sufficient base of support for national reconciliation," he said, adding that both sides had accepted the proposal.

"It is important that in this process no one feels excluded, that is, it is important that there will not be some people with the idea that they now have everything and the others now have nothing," he said.

Senior officials from Portugal, Russia and the United States met President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, who is also leader of the MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola) and Dr Jonas Savimbi, leader of Unita (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) this week.

"The observers are pleased to report the willingness of President Dos Santos and Dr Savimbi to form a government which will ensure the viability of a project of national recon-

ciliation and reconstruction, taking into account the results of the elections," said a statement from the troika.

The dates set for the elections, September 29 and 30, were irreversible.

The parties involved had guaranteed that all Angolans registered to vote would be able to do so and warned that any violence during the electoral process would be condemned by the world.

"The campaign and the elections must be carried out in a climate of peace, tolerance and public tranquillity, the responsibility of which lies with the parties. The international community will not fail to condemn the use of violence by whoever it may be," the statement said.

There have been clashes between MPLA and Unita supporters in the interior, but Dr Savimbi earlier brushed aside suggestions that the clashes might derail the country's first free elections. — Sapa-Reuter.

Angola reaches army accord

③ CT 9/9/92

LISBON. — Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi have agreed to disband their armies before Angola's first free elections on September 29-30.

Mr Dos Santos and Dr Savimbi met on Monday in the Angolan capital Luanda and agreed to complete the dismantling of their armed forces by September 27.

Last year's peace accord between the ruling MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola) and Dr Savimbi's Unita

(National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) called for both sides to disband their forces by August 1.

Selected soldiers from both sides are being integrated into a new smaller national defence force of 50 000 men.

But the formation of this new army, which consisted of only 5 000 men in mid-August, and the demobilisation of other MPLA and Unita combatants is way behind schedule.

Mr Dos Santos and Dr Savimbi met for only the third time to try to defuse tension between the two sides during the election campaign, which has led to several deaths.

Mr Savimbi said afterwards that each side had agreed to abide by the result of the elections.

He brushed aside suggestions that recent clashes between MPLA and Unita supporters might derail the elections. — Sapa-Reuter

Effects of drought will be felt for many years

By Michael Sparks

While city dwellers have yet to feel the harsh effects of the drought, their country cousins will feel its devastation for several more years.

Despite the low rainfall, PWV residents do not have much cause for concern that their taps will run dry, or that water restrictions will be imposed, even if the drought continues.

But Transvaal farmers still have to deal with the

STAR 10/9/72.
legacy of the drought, with three to four years of good rains needed to replenish the groundwater levels.

A Water Affairs spokesman yesterday said although the Vaal Dam was now only 19 percent full, "there are no prospects of water restrictions for the PWV area during the next 12 months and probably not for the year after that, even if the drought continues".

This was because water was being released from the

Sterkfontein Dam to flow into the Vaal Dam.

She said the Sterkfontein Dam — with a slightly larger capacity than the Vaal Dam — had sufficient water to keep the Vaal supplied for another two years, though this was unlikely to happen.

The spokesman said another problem with such a severe drought was that the earth became so dry that more water was absorbed before it started to run off into rivers to fill dams.

Agricultural debt could reach R20bn

CAPE TOWN — The drought could increase SA's agricultural debt to R20bn by next year, Sanlam chief economist Johan Louw said in an address to the Cape Pork Producers' Association yesterday.

But the good news was that the economic growth rate should accelerate in 1993 and 1994. The precondition, however, was political stability and peace, and an increase in fixed investment, he said.

Inflation should slow down in the coming months with the year-on-year rise limited to at most 12% in December and ranging between 11% and 12% in 1993. The prime overdraft rate would probably drop to about 16%-17% by year-end, declining to about 15% in the first half of 1993.

Louw said about half the agricultural debt was carried by farmers who produced 20% of the net agricultural income and about 35% of the gross income. He said it would there-

LINDA ENSOR

fore appear that a large part of the debt was being borne by inefficient farmers.

"While the serious drought has undoubtedly made a major contribution to farming debt, another cause is that farmers have for years had to accept prices for their products that have not kept up with their input costs.

"It seems only reasonable that farmers should receive more realistic prices for their products, and that inefficient farmers should no longer be subsidised."

Louw said farmers' input costs would have to be reduced — the increased competition arising out of the policy to phase out the excessive protection of some local industries might achieve this.

The long marketing chain of agricultural products needed to be reconsidered in the quest to reduce costs.

SABC to beam across Africa

Staff Reporter

THE external services of the South African Broadcasting Corporation have been revamped and will be known as Channel Africa from October 1.

Along with the name change and the revamped radio services will come a new hour-long daily television programme and, for the first time, the chance for companies to advertise on both the radio and television services.

Channel Africa will continue to broadcast from the SABC's studios in Johannesburg and will utilise a multiple access satellite enabling all Af-

rican broadcasters to receive the service.

"Initially, we expect at least a dozen broadcasters to pick up the service and within six months this is expected to double," he said.

The new service will have a broad appeal because it will deliver news of African events, features on African issues and documentary programmes aimed at informing African people.

"Our main mission is to provide an African service to Africa.

"It won't be European or American programmes translated for broadcast in Africa, which is generally the case now," said Mr Williams.

The radio broadcasts will be in

seven language for 205 hours a week. The television service will comprise a daily hour-long programme broadcast in English and French, a half hour each.

The station will continue to get funding from the government but with the introduction of advertising, it will slowly move to increasing its independent income.

The initial response from members of the Union of National Radio and Television Organisation of Africa, Urtna, had been outstanding, Mr Williams said.

"We met most of the broadcasters at a conference in Dakar in May and they were very enthusiastic."

carnivore is on loose

The Argus Correspondent
MARITZBURG. — People in Greytown fear an unidentified carnivorous animal is on the loose there.

Reports of such an animal prowling in a nearby township are still being received by the police.

The reports started when 48-year-old Mr Ferdinand Zuma was killed and partly devoured in Enhlalakahle near the town last week.

His death led to speculation about a rogue carnivore such as a hyena, but police concluded he had been attacked by a pack of stray dogs. But the police have now received a report of a large "dog-like" ani-

mal that bit a woman in Enhlalakahle at the weekend.

She was treated and discharged from the Greytown Hospital and left without identifying herself.

Their concern has been increased by a report from two policemen who saw a large, greyish animal in the light of their patrol van on the edge of the township at 4.15am on Tuesday.

The men said it looked like a large dog. But it ran in an unusual way — unlike any dog they had seen. They said the animal disappeared into a stormwater drain.

The drain leads into the township sewers.

'Legacy of drought' for Vaal farmers

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — While city dwellers have yet to feel the harsh effects of the drought, their country cousins will feel its devastation for several more years.

In spite of the low rainfall, Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging residents do not have much cause for concern that their taps will run dry, or that water restrictions will be imposed, even if the drought continues.

However, Transvaal farmers still have to deal with the legacy of the drought, with three to four years of good rains needed to replenish the groundwater levels.

A Water Affairs spokesman said that although the Vaal Dam was now only 19 percent full, "there are no prospects of water restrictions for the PWV area during the next 12 months and probably not for the year after that, even if the drought continues".

This was because water was being released from the Sterkfontein Dam to flow into the Vaal at a rate of 30cub m a second. The water covered the 320km from the deeper Sterkfontein Dam, where evaporation was reduced, to the Vaal Dam in about seven days.

Once the level in the Vaal Dam dropped to 16 percent, water would be released at

about 40cub m a second — sufficient to maintain the water level in the Vaal.

She said the Sterkfontein Dam — with a slightly larger capacity than the Vaal Dam — had sufficient water to keep the Vaal supplied for another two years, though this was unlikely to happen.

The level of the Vaal Dam was down dramatically from last year when it was 70 percent full, while it was 85 percent in 1990.

The spokesman said another problem with such a severe drought was that the earth became so dry that more water was absorbed before it started

to run off into rivers to fill the dams.


She said the Lesotho Highlands Water Project was scheduled to start providing water to the Vaal River system at the end of 1996.

But for farmers the problems of the drought linger on. Transvaal Agricultural Union general manager Johan Hartman said the real problem was that the level of groundwater was very low, drying up boreholes, and that farmers needed "an abnormal amount of rain".

"We need good rains over three to four seasons to fill the gap in the underground water created by the drought."

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The scream of pigs that will never die

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TO this day, Aletta Titus can still hear the screaming of the pigs the night their pens were set alight.

It was part of a reign of terror unleashed 30 years ago on the 600-strong community of Elandskloof, a fertile valley between Ceres and Citrusdal in the Cape which was once a mission station.

It happened when the formal titleholder of the land, the Dutch Reformed Church, decided to sell Elandskloof to a white farmer — a move the community resisted. In retaliation, they were locked out of

their school and the church they had built themselves, their crops were burnt, their homes destroyed and their domestic animals poisoned. On one night, the Titus family's pigs were burnt alive.

Residents marched in protest from Elandskloof to Cape Town, but their pleas for redress fell on deaf ears and they were packed off with promises that they would be resettled in five years' time. Nothing ever came of it: former state president PW Botha, then minister of coloured affairs, slammed the march as a political demonstration aimed at causing race friction, insti-

*The Elandsklowers
were a close-knit rural
community destroyed by
apartheid laws. Only when
they regain their land will
the silence return.*
By **GAYE DAVIS**

gated by "agitators".

Temporarily defeated, the community started leaving the land for wherever they could find another home. Aletta Titus and her family were

among those who moved to a nearby farm, Allendale. They sought refuge there because they knew the owner, who, although he was white, had attended school with them at Elandskloof.

A year or two ago, the Elandskloof community — now comprising about 20 families — renewed its campaign for the return of their land. But a new threat emerged: their eviction from Allendale. For many in the community, it was no coincidence that the eviction threats coincided with the resumption of their campaign.

They wrote to the administrator of

the Cape, asking him to exercise his powers under the Informal Settlement Act and the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act and declare Allendale a temporary settlement. Instead, the administrator referred their plea to the Advisory Commission on Land Allocation, set up in terms of the Abolition of Racially Based Land Measures Act.

Last month, civil eviction proceedings against the families were postponed indefinitely in the Clanwilliam Magistrate's Court. Some saw this as a sign of encouragement, for the hopes and dreams of the community now rest on whatever determination the commission makes.

Before the commission lies a thick dossier comprising the community's submission, compiled by members of the Surplus People's Project, the Legal Resources Centre and a University of Cape Town history graduate. It documents in fine and often painful detail the destruction of a close-knit community of people who, though poor, could sow and reap their own crops and thus avoid being tied, in feudal dependence, to white farmers.

Among the points it makes is that the Elandsklowers, as they call themselves, were unable to protect their rights to the land because of the racially based Group Areas Act; that although the church sold the land, it was the government which caused the deletion of a clause stipulating that the land be used only for mission purposes; and it was a state official who told them, in 1962, that nothing could be done.

"Thirty years away from Elandskloof have taken their toll on the community," says the report. "Social fragmentation is evident as people strive desperately to maintain their sense of community. The church and the government have not acknowledged the part that they played in dispossessing this community. For justice to prevail, the Elandsklowers must be given their land and reasonable assistance to occupy and develop it."

It concludes: "Elandsklowers are symbolic of how the indigenous people of the Cape were dispossessed of their land through the process of colonisation and how small pockets of people managed to retain some land rights through the tenuous security provided by mission stations."

"Their removal in the 1960s was the final blow, rendering them homeless and landless for 30 years. If this process cannot be reversed through a just and fair judicial process now, the Elandsklowers will be forced to look for alternatives, which does not bode well for the integrity of land rights in the future."

For Aletta Titus, the issue is simple:

"We must get Elandskloof back for the sake of our children. I don't want to live in this shack when I die. I want to leave them a proper house and some land, the way my parents did."

"When we moved to Allendale, we tried our best to keep the traditions of Elandskloof alive. We continued our prayer meetings and taught our children the way our teachers taught us at the school in Elandskloof."

Tucked away in the basement of a Bre Street building are the offices of the Afrikaans community magazine, Ons Leer Mekaar. This project may be unimportant to the dwellers of Cape Town, but it has profound meaning to many rural communities and literacy organisations. The magazine is one of a few accessible sources of information for marginalised Afrikaans-speaking communities in rural areas. It is also the only regular publication that is appropriate for Afrikaans first-language adult literacy teaching.

Over the past five years Ons Leer Mekaar has grown from a modest and cheaply produced pamphlet to an easy reading magazine. Little did the literacy workers who launched Ons Leer Mekaar in 1987 know what would become of their humble attempt at producing material relevant to the lives of adult literacy learners. Initially they formed a voluntary organisation called the Samewerkingsgroep vir Afrikaanse Geletterdheid (SAG) and produced Ons Leer Mekaar twice a year.

According to Dawie Bosch, one of the founding members, they soon realised that more people than just literacy learners could benefit from Ons Leer Mekaar. To accommodate the growth of the publication, SAG was restructured in 1990 into an editorial collective and development workers outside the literacy field became involved. A coordinator was employed and the magazine was produced bi-monthly.

"The restructuring of SAG into an editorial collective made it possible for Ons Leer Mekaar to become more of a popular rural magazine, while retaining the essential function of a developmental and literacy tool", says Bosch.

Popular culture

Paging through one of the latest issues of the magazine, it becomes clear that the editorial collective — working closely with the communities it serves — now largely succeeds in reflecting aspects of a popular rural culture in the magazine, stretching from the Karoo to as far as Upington and Namakwaland.

But the strongest impact of the magazine is in terms of its rural development and literacy work. In the August/September issue, for instance, it focused on the new rights granted to farm workers through the Basic Conditions of Employment and Unemployment Insurance Acts, the prospects of development in the Karoo and the educational needs of rural areas.

A very important aspect of Ons Leer Mekaar's work

From left: Douglas Wagenstroom, Christoff Oosthuizen and Simone Noemdoe of Ons Leer Mekaar

Magazine for rural reading

South 1219-1619192

is the production of literacy exercises for Afrikaans first-language literacy groups. These exercises are produced in conjunction with literacy workers and inserted as a supplement to the magazine. The exercises are based on articles in the magazine.

The recently appointed editor, Christoff Oosthuizen, argues that the magazine still needs some fine tuning and that they should learn from the success of popular mainstream magazines.

He says: "Die Huisgenoot and You sell 700 000 copies because they successfully project themselves into the lives of ordinary South African people. Their shortfall, though, is that they reflect only the sensational and TV dominated culture". What Ons Leer Mekaar attempts to do, according to Oosthuizen, is to present an alternative to the imposed American norms, "pushed down people's throats through the mainstream media". "We try to reflect the culture of disempowered rural people and highlight the institutions important to their upliftment," he says. To do this Ons Leer Mekaar runs a regular vervolgverhaal, fills its let-

ter pages and provide hints on every day problems. And it also writes about the church, local government, community struggles and national politics.

Many of these articles are written by people from rural communities. A training programme is currently being developed with the aim of creating a pool of skilled correspondents who will be able to write about their communities. About 15 correspondents will take part in this training programme.

The design of the magazine is geared towards new readers. Simone Noemdoe, the production coordinator, says that through "the design of the magazine we would like to entice the communities we serve to read and ensure that they stay up to date with what is happening around them".

"We also want to encourage everyone to start reading and instill in them the need to want to be informed," she says.

About a year ago, the collective initiated its own distribution network with the aim of covering the whole of the Cape Province. Community sellers from

rural towns are recruited to sell the magazine and in return they receive a commission. According to reports from sellers, an average of eight people share each magazine. This means that about 20 000 people are currently reached, a figure which the collective wants to push up to more than 30 000 by the end of 1992.

Recognition

To keep the magazine within reach of the average rural person, the cover price is heavily subsidised. Consequently, the magazine is dependent on donations from agencies supporting the aims of rural development and erasing illiteracy. But, with the changing political situation in South Africa, funding agencies have redefined their priorities and are not as keen to donate money to media projects.

Lida van der Merwe, chairperson of the collective, explains what problems they face in this regard: "Donors do not see media as a priority — something we cannot agree with. At this juncture-informed debate on development issues and our political future is crucial. The availability of accessible information is therefore even more important than ever. Donors and large companies should recognise this and support projects like Ons Leer Mekaar which contribute to the development of marginalised communities. This magazine is the only accessible resource regularly reaching rural Afrikaans-speaking communities across the Cape Province and it should be recognised for that".

Resource for rural Afrikaans speakers

John Schuurman works as a human resources developer on a Ceres farm and is active in the local community. In this interview he shares his views on the impact of Ons Leer Mekaar on rural towns.

Do rural people find Ons Leer Mekaar useful and do they enjoy reading the magazine?

It is a joy reading Ons Leer Mekaar because it is in Afrikaans, the mother-tongue of most rural communities in the Cape Province. The articles are very topical, educational and written in such a manner that everyone can understand it with ease.

You work on a farm, communicating with the workers. How do they experience Ons Leer Mekaar?

Many farm workers who read the magazine for the first time find it as an eye opener. It is often their first encounter with information about their rights and they are motivated through reading about the struggles of other people. It is encouraging to them to read how others have overcome their problems under apartheid.

How does Ons Leer Mekaar help the people of Ceres and other rural communities?

Ons Leer Mekaar is the only progressive magazine available to us. It provides a counter for the Nationalist Afrikaans media. Through this magazine it is possible for our people to read about happenings and news that will never reach the pages of the Rapport, Die Burger and the SABC.

I know of cases in other towns where the participation in civic meetings improved after people read some of the articles in Ons Leer Mekaar. People understand the issues better and become more aware of the role they have to play.

People need to know about the political changes and they must be informed to be able to make sound choices in future elections. In the long term Ons Leer Mekaar should continue to be a tool for the education and development of rural communities. Something which will need attention for a long time still, even in the new South Africa.



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Angolan troops 'in mutiny' ③

LISBON. — Three mutinous Angolan government soldiers shot at government offices in the enclave of Cabina on Thursday, the Portuguese newspaper Publico said yesterday.

A Publico reporter said the incident took place in front of four UN military observers who did not intervene.

This appears to be the latest in a series of mutinies. — Sapa-Reuter

WATER FEATURE

... VITAL FOR OUR FUTURE

wonderful heart



LIFEBLOOD ... Sufficient research on irrigation has been undertaken in SA. The priority now is to transfer the knowledge to the farmer.

Irrigation uses more than half our water

THE greatest single user of water in SA is irrigation - about 52 percent of total use.

It is therefore highly desirable that this sector increase the efficiency of its water utilisation, not only to save water but also to ensure adequate food production for our increasing population.

The initial thrust of research in this field, funded by the Water Research Commission (WRC), was aimed at crop irrigation interactions.

The recent trend is to fund on-farm experiments. This shift in emphasis became possible through many years of good basic research which gave our researchers the confidence to translate their findings into the on-farm situation.

The initial on-farm research concentrated on the application of scientific irrigation scheduling programmes in the Pietersburg and Winterton areas. This was followed by similar projects which included soil science, climatology and engineering. Special emphasis was also placed on the economic aspects of irrigation farming.

In order to ensure effective irrigation research, the WRC developed a research master plan which has as its objective the optimum development, management and conservation of irrigation resources in SA.

In order to achieve this objective, nearly 30 primary and secondary goals were identified and prioritised.

Basic scientific knowledge of irrigation farming in SA has reached a high standard. What appears to be lacking is expertise in the efficient and effective transfer of such knowledge to the end user, namely the farmer.

Strategies for promoting the application of research findings, or technology transfer, is complicated by the fact that irrespective of social structure, farmers differ in their knowledge and ability. The result is that strategies must be modified to suit all users. This problem has, for the last seven or eight years, received much attention from the SA Institute of Agricultural Engineers and also, more recently, from the WRC itself.

The WRC has become involved in research relating to technology transfer for the entire spectrum of irrigation farmers, from the most sophisticated to the beginner. This is essential in order to ensure that all sectors of the irrigation farming community benefit from research. An example is a research proposal, currently under consideration, dealing with the evaluation of irrigation techniques geared to the specific needs of subsistence and emerging farmers.

If successful, this project will make a major contribution to the effective application of irrigation in the social upliftment of people in remote areas, with a potential for irrigation farming.

and projections can change drastically due to socio-political and economic factors.

As the scope for the further development of SA's conventional water resources is rapidly declining, it is becoming more important to understand and effectively manage present and future water demands.

One of the most powerful tools for managing water demand is correct pricing. By increasing the monetary value of water, its judicious and careful use is also increased. Between five and 35 percent of the nation's useable water is often lost through leakage before it reaches the consumer. Higher water prices would encourage loss reduction, which would reduce demand and defer the commissioning dates for new schemes.

However, there is currently no consensus between major water users on what water is worth or even how to value it. In addition, many users in SA, such as developing communities and agriculture, may not be able to afford a market-related water price. Therefore, using pricing to manage water demand has its limitations and must be applied with care.

The approaches adopted to meet the growing needs of a thirsty future SA will be multi-faceted. New recycling technology and the development of unconventional water sources will certainly play a role.

Consumer education will help in both demand management and in informing many seemingly illogical water supply management strategies.

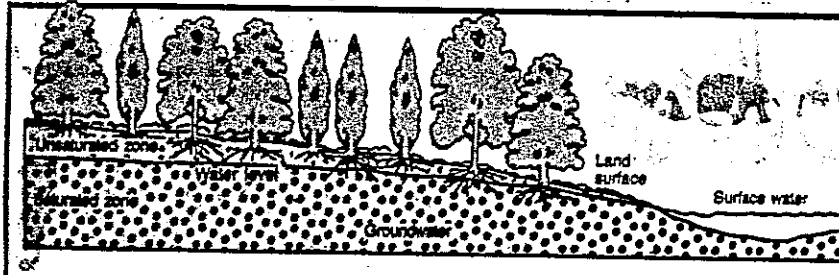
The most important aspect of the management of SA's scarce water resources is the emphasis that the present generation places on meeting the demands of future generations.

No matter how depressed the current economic climate, this is one area where we must maintain a high level of investment to ensure future wellbeing and prosperity for all.

from the Tugela
the PWV.

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WATER...

A 'seven-day wonder' feeds industrial

IT'S a little-known fact, but SA's grimy industrial heartland is kept going by water siphoned off hundreds of kilometres away from the country's pristine mountains.

Call it the seven-day wonder if you like, but when water supplies in the highveld dip to alarmingly low levels during the periodic droughts, within seven days mountain water will be spurting from PWV taps.

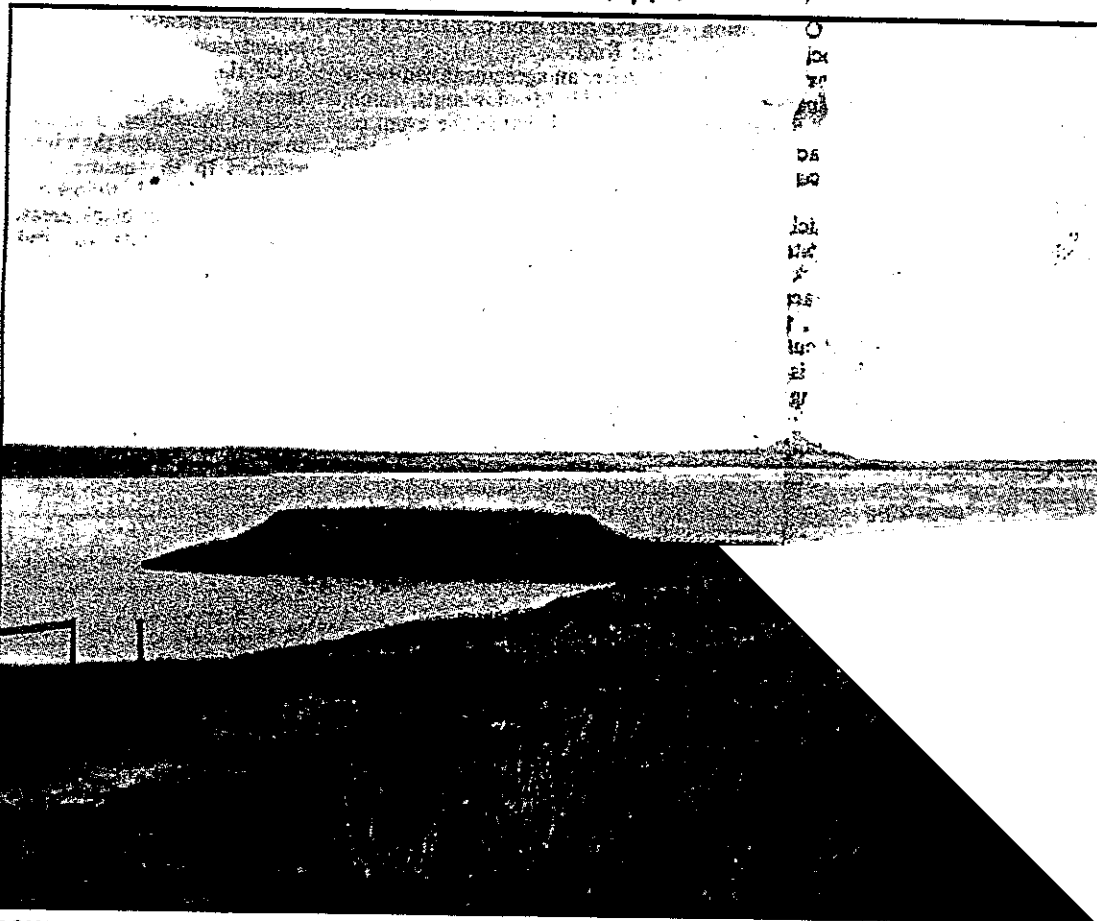
The water is piped in through an elaborate system from the mountainous areas of Lesotho and northern Natal.

In times of plenty the PWV area - which produces about 60 percent of the nation's total industrial output - is supplied by the Vaal Dam. The dam also supplies the OFS Goldfields, the Vaalharts Irrigation Scheme and numerous other users in the western Transvaal.

A cut-off or even restriction of supply from the dam would normally be little short of catastrophic. To alleviate this heavy dependence on a single source the Tugela-Vaal Scheme was completed while the Lesotho Highlands Water Project (LHWP) is presently under construction, providing an assured supply of water to this vitally important region.

The Tugela-Vaal Scheme transports water from the Tugela River in Natal through a system of dams, canals, pump stations and pipelines over the 445 metre-high watershed to the Sterkfontein Dam. The storage capacity of this dam is 2 600 million cubic metres, a little more than the Vaal Dam. Sterkfontein is presently 99 percent full. In 1983 water was released from the Sterkfontein Dam for the first time to supplement the water supply of the Vaal Dam during a drought. Since then, a total of 1 805 million m³ of water has been released in times of drought (1985, 1986, 1987, 1992).

Water is stored in the Sterkfontein Dam because its evaporation loss is far lower than that of the Vaal



BOUND FOR TOWN ... The 99 percent full Sterkfontein Dam is supplied with water from the Tugela River, and in times of drought supplements the Vaal Dam - which in turn supplies the PWV.

Cost of schemes will be borne by user

Dam. Water released from the dam reaches the Vaal Dam after 320 km and approximately seven days.

The present release of 30 m³ a second will not improve the level of the Vaal Dam, but will prevent it from dropping rapidly. The duration of the present release will be determined by the rainfall during the coming rainy season.

As a result of thorough planning by the Department, no water restrictions are likely in the PWV area during the next 12 months, and a low probability for the year thereafter, should the drought continue.

The first supplementary water from the LHWP is expected to reach the Vaal Dam by 1996, further increasing the assurance of the supply

to the PWV area.

Schemes such as these demonstrate the importance of for planning in water supply management. The time taken to plan, negotiate (especially in the case of international schemes), design, finance and construct large water transfer projects, can exceed 30 years. During such a period water demand pat

C/Pren 13/9/92



SADF school faces land war

STimes 13/9/92

Kalahari community refuses to be evicted from its army home

LAWYERS were seeking an urgent court order yesterday to stop the SADF from moving members of a coloured community who live in the centre of the Army Battle School at Lohatla in the Kalahari.

Lawyer Bridget Murphy claimed that Khosis community were being intimidated into moving yesterday and that they

would apply to the court to stop the removal until it could be established whether it was forced or voluntary.

However, an SADF spokesman said soldiers were using army trucks and buses only to assist those who wanted to move off the 14 000ha settlement.

The SADF has said in the past that the presence of the community hampers military manoeuvres. A spokesman said yesterday: "We are helping only those who asked for help. We will not force people out,

By DAWN BARKHUIZEN

because that is not the way we do things."

He said the school had received permission from Pretoria to use military vehicles in the removal.

But, after visiting the Khosis yesterday, Miss Murphy said residents resisting the move were afraid of the large contingent of soldiers who had arrived yesterday morning. They said they had been intimidated by officials from the House of Representatives over the

past fortnight, she said.

"Officials told them that their safety could not be guaranteed if they stayed. Now Khosis is crawling with soldiers, people's houses have been numbered and they are terrified of the consequences if they refuse to go," Miss Murphy said.

She said existing plans to move the community to a tract of land on the outskirts of the school in December had suddenly been accelerated, and residents had started panicking

when news of the impending move spread through the community late on Friday night.

Residents are divided over the question of leaving Khosis, where some families, descendants of the Griqua chief, Andries Waterboer, have lived since 1866.

According to one of the residents, Mr Hendrik Isaacs, the plans to move the community had been made without their consent.

He said: "Without consulting us, a few people from Khosis agreed that the entire community would move to land 15km from Postmasburg. It has inferior grazing and no ground water.

"These people divided up the new land, giving them-

elves the biggest portions and accommodating the rest of the people in a location. We are farmers, we live off the land and most of the people here are determined to stay. The SADF are the ones that should be going."

But other Khosis residents say they are desperate to leave as they live in constant fear of injury because of the military manoeuvres that take place around them.

Shooting

Mr Hot Willemsse said: "I could not go on living here. My world is full of shooting and the veld is full of live ammo. Sometimes the whole earth shakes and they shoot through the night. Kids have been killed picking up things in the veld."

Northern Cape Labour Party MP Desmond Locke said people were angling to extend their farms into the rest of the battle school. He had no knowledge of House of Representatives officials intimidating anybody.

Crop insurance jolted by drought

B/DAM 14/9/92

(3) Gen

ANDREW KRUMM
and RAY HARTLEY

THE drought has jolted short term insurance operations in most rural areas, particularly crop and personal lines insurance, say industry players.

The drought has become so severe that about 111 villages in Venda and Gazankulu have become "category red" areas where daily water supply is below 15 litres per person.

Commercial Union agricultural services GM Willie Vosloo said with less than 10% of the Free State's normal wheat area planted for the coming season, crop insurance had fallen to an "extremely low level".

According to First Bowring Free State MD Ben Basson, personal lines insurance to Free State farmers was dropping at a rate of 4% a month as embattled farmers pruned their insurance loads by cancelling, not renewing or deferring policies.

The downsizing and resulting retrenchment on gold mines was compounding matters in the regional short term market, he added.

Sentrahoer GM James Hogg said: "Our premium turnover, which is 85% derived from farmer's personal lines insurance, has not dropped as much as we expected.

"But since there is normally a five-quarter tail to the effects of the drought, premium turnover will probably drop early next year."

Water Affairs spokesman Simon Forster said at the weekend that in-

ternational water engineers working alongside SA experts had declared about 111 villages in Venda and Gazankulu "category red" areas.

Forster said at least 292 villages had been visited by the experts and drilling equipment, water tanks and pumps had been installed in the worst-hit areas.

Meanwhile, SA engineers were on the verge of moving into Mozambique to repair water pumps there as Water Affairs prepared to release water from dams into rivers flowing into that country, he said.

A Water Affairs statement released at the weekend said the Komati River, which flows through SA, Swaziland and KaNgwane, had stopped flowing, and officials were considering releasing water from the Vygeboom Dam into the river.

The resulting loss of hydro-electric power supplied by water at the dam "could have considerable socio-economic consequences for the country as a whole," the statement said.

Forster said emergency water supply teams were also working in the western Ciskei and some areas of KwaZulu.

A plan to move water into the Vondo dam which supplies a large area of Venda was moving more slowly than expected and the dam was now only 1,8% full, he said.

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State land to be tapped

FRANK JEANS

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FRS 15/9/92

JOHANNESBURG. — A huge spread of land and buildings around the country with a total value of more than R9 billion is ready to be tapped for new-generation development.

The properties, in many instances poorly-utilised, cover 440 000 ha and come under the banner of Propnet — the property development associate of Transnet, the transport conglomerate.

The land component alone is mostly centrally sited and has high potential for property development in the retail, industrial and commercial fields.

Long-dormant tracts of land are in and around rail stations and ports throughout the country and could have a significant impact on the development of metropolitan areas.

Propnet, now the country's largest property owner, under the leadership of chief executive H J Loubser, is poised to take major strides in property investment involving private sector partners to finance and develop the portfolio.

The object is to turn underperforming assets to account so as to reduce the interest burden on R10 billion worth of long-term stock.

Propnet will also provide a home for some of Transnet's pension fund cash flows, which now total R600million.

An indication of Propnet's scope in development is seen in its successful Victoria and Alfred Waterfront project in Cape Town, which, even in its present incomplete state, attracted 6 million visitors last year.

Also at the planning stage is Point Road development in Durban, which will eventually become an extension of the city's Golden Mile. Propnet land is earmarked for the development of offices, entertainment areas and restaurants.

The Golden Thread is another ambitious Propnet plan for the southern Cape in line with the growth of tourism. This encompasses the development of land at 33 stations linking Mossel Bay, George, Oudshoorn and Knysna.

Cape forced removals halted

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The Minister of Defence has given an undertaking which temporarily removes any threat of further forced removals in the northern Cape community of Khosis.

In response to an application brought in the Kimberley Supreme Court by Khosis resident Joseph Free, the Minister undertook that there would be no interference by members of the SA Defence Force with those residents who wanted to remain at Khosis, pending the court's final judgment on the legality of the removal.

STAT 16/9/92.
The matter is expected to be decided in mid-October.

An unknown number of families has moved from Khosis since Friday, when the defence force sealed off the area. Mr Free alleged in court that some families were being coerced into quitting ancestral land.

The National Land Committee describes the SADF's activities at Khosis since Friday as constituting "the first rural forced removal since the Mogopa community was moved in February 1984".

According to Mr Free's affidavit, a large task force of soldiers sealed off the residential area of Khosis on Friday. They welded closed various gates and

prevented all movement in and out of the community.

Although the official position of the military task force was that they were merely assisting those who wished to move, "it is quite clear that the task force is intent on intimidating the entire community — through financial and other threats, the show of force and the like — to vacate the property," said Mr Free.

Statements by soldiers caused people to fear that they would lose their pensions and be physically endangered by military operations if they did not move to the resettlement village of Jenn Haven, he said. Furthermore, the local school had been

closed and fences had been cut, allowing cattle to stray.

Some 125 families lived at Khosis until the weekend.

They are descendants of Griqua tribesmen who settled the land in the 1850s. Tswanas who also lived in the area were removed to Bophuthatswana in the late 1970s.

The present landholders at Khosis were confined to a 14 000 ha "camp" in 1978 when the SADF moved on to the land. Many own large herds.

While some residents were willing to move, others repeatedly rejected resettlement options during the 1980s because the land offered would not support them all.

No respite from African poverty

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CT 16/9/92

WASHINGTON. — In a world where many ideas to slow poverty's march have failed, attempts to stimulate growth and reform economic policy seem to have taken the worst of terrible turns in Africa.

Officials from the International Monetary Fund and World Bank now admit privately there is not enough to show for years of Herculean effort across the continent. "It's two steps forward and three steps back," says one.

Africa's problems are fuelled by forces over which it has little control — drought, population growth and a devastating aids epidemic. It is the place investors think of last.

Africa's problems are shared by other Third World countries but seem more pronounced, so once again global economic policy-makers will have the pain of Africa on their agenda at next week's IMF and World Bank annual meeting.

Some officials hope the IMF's policy-making interim committee will make headway in developing a permanent fund to help the poorest of poor developing countries.

Africa would benefit from such a pool of money which might re-

place the temporary enhanced structural adjustment facility which provides loans at very low rates to the very poorest countries. Such new money would combine with that mobilised by the World Bank under a \$7.3bn special programme of assistance for sub-Saharan Africa.

But for Africa, new funding is only a partial solution.

Television cameras send the world images of children gripped by famine, but many of Africa's problems extend into areas which cannot be captured by heart-breaking pictures.

Officials say the region is suffering from the global recession hammering most industrial countries, including the economic superpowers — the United States, Germany and Japan. Demand for Africa's major commodity exports is falling, undermining the region's ability to generate income.

"There is a bad recession and since Africa has always been an underperformer, it is being especially hard-hit," said Ishrat Husain, chief economist for Africa at the World Bank.

At the same time, Africa is overwhelmed by vast debt even though some is being forgiven by

creditor countries — enforced repayments would hurt Africa for decades.

On top of this, Africa appears in political transition as many countries move to more pluralistic, democratic regimes.

Officials believe this is welcome but it has a negative impact by diverting countries from economic issues to political matters. "There is almost no country (in Africa) where there is no political turmoil," says Mamoudou Toure, director of the IMF's African department.

Still, against this bleak picture, there seems to be a small glow of optimism. Today's droughts will eventually end and the global economy will pick up — which will help Africa.

Some feel Eastern Europe might serve as a new market for African products, rather than taking investment away from Africa as some in the region have feared.

This leads IMF and the World Bank to believe there is reason to think the region can begin to shake off its worst problems in future — but in a distant future. Said Toure: "We see slow, hesitant progress toward growth." — Reuter

Drought: SA to get foreign help

③ CT17/9/92

JOHANNESBURG. — South Africa is to receive help from overseas for what has been described as this country's worst drought in 100 years.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has begun a comprehensive drought programme in which South Africa could receive up to R3 billion to help pay for maize imports.

South Africa will apparently have to import between four and five million tons of maize this year while farmers will possibly not be able to plant summer crops.

● The biggest single shipment of maize — 63 000 tons — yet imported

into South Africa arrived at Durban yesterday.

● It was reported from Washington that the US will donate about R94m worth of surplus corn for humanitarian distribution in Africa.

● The IMF and the World Bank believe that South Africa needs to move toward redistribution. However, coupled with this South Africa should maintain a growth rate sufficient to generate the resources necessary to satisfy the longer term needs of the least privileged members of the country's society, according to research released in Washington. — Sapa

Signs point to good lowveld rains

By Clyde Johnson
Lowveld Bureau

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NELSPRUIT — Lowveld farmers, facing the worst drought in memory, are pinning their hopes on October 10.

For if the summer rains come by then, history indicates that the region should enjoy good seasonal falls.

According to some of the older farmers, all nature's signals indicate that rain is definitely on the way.

White ants have started to hatch, frogs are noisy at night, the coral trees are blooming and the "piet-my-vrou" birds are happily chirping their rain calls, say the farmers.

Willem Joubert, a farmer at Brondal near Nelspruit since 1938, said October 10 became a traditional rain deadline for farmers planting crops in dry

maize-lands.

"If it had not rained before October 10, farmers realised it would be a difficult maize season," Mr Joubert said.

He described the drought as the lowveld's worst.

Canals and streams which have flowed strongly since the turn of the century have dried up for the first time.

"Apart from having had no autumn rains this year, there have also been few August winds," said Mr Joubert.

He was, however, confident that good rains can be expected any day.

Retired Water Affairs and Forestry Minister Braam Raubenheimer, who owns a farm at Karino near Nelspruit, said his records showed that the first summer rains for the past six seasons came between October 8 and 13.

He also recalled October 10 1945 when he started farming at Karino. He got off to a good start when a record downpour hit the district.

Although many farmers face total ruin unless the rains come soon, all remain optimistic.

"To be a farmer you have to be an optimist and a believer. We've been through droughts before and we'll survive this one too," Alkmaar farmer Boet Stevenson said.

"There's plenty of water up there and the Lord will let us have our share at the right time."

KaNgwane is one of the areas worst hit and scores of cattle have died as a result of the drought. The little grazing left is being scorched by soaring temperatures, and unless the rains come soon, more than two-thirds of the homeland's cattle population could die.

Water the key to rural revival

W/Mant 18/9-24/9/92 (3) Ben

FOR the rural poor, this year's drought has made a razor of survival's sharp edge, but programmes supported by the health, rural and community development (HRCD) portfolio — particularly in the provision of clean water, sanitation and clinics — are building a basis for recovery.

The portfolio, directed by Professor Len Karlsson, deals with all aspects of development that aren't housing, education or job creation. Allocated R520-million late in 1990, it had committed R132-million to 132 projects by July 1992.

A further R180-million will be spent in 1992-93 on building clinics and improving supplies of potable water.

HRCD is also administering a R100-million IDT relief development programme in drought-stricken areas.

With the Kagiso Trust, the IDT has drawn 68 organisations into a consultative forum which, supported by a rapid-response operations room at the IDT's Johannesburg offices, is planning water projects, community public works, and institutional capacity-building in affected communities.

Public works, including road-building, soil conservation, and repairing schools, will take 60 percent of the funds. Community participation — for example the formation of village committees for health, water, electrification, or agriculture — has been an important feature of IDT-funded initiatives.

This can be a painstaking process but experience shows that these are the institutions that ultimately determine development outcomes; without them programmes misfire.

Only 53 percent of South Africa's rural population of 16,6 million have access to so-called "improved water supply", and only 14 percent have access to individual adequate sanitation. So interventions here are an important thrust for HRCD.

Water and sanitation programmes will get R55-million and should reach two million people in the next three years.

In the "grossly neglected" area of primary health care, planning for a R50-million programme to build or upgrade clinics is complete, and building will begin soon, says Karlsson.



□ NEED HELP: "People must be helped to work to support their families," says Professor Len Karlsson, who directs the HRCD portfolio.

With a limit of R300 000 per clinic, applications for 300 clinics have been processed from all parts of South Africa. Regional health authorities must guarantee to staff and supply these clinics before the IDT will build.

The IDT will spend R10-million on improving communications between clinics and base hospitals, and R10-million on the training of clinic personnel.

Energy provision, including the planting of wood lots as a renewable fuel source, and the provision of solar power for rural clinics, will get R20-million.

Other major funding commitments have been made, among them:

■ R40-million to welfare, to be channelled through up to 20 national councils, for the empowerment of disabled groups or the elderly;

■ R11-million for a three-year national AIDS programme by the Progressive Primary Health Care Network.

■ R6-million for a tuberculosis project in the Western Cape, where the incidence of TB is four times higher than the national average;

■ R5-million for the Medical Research Council's GOBI-FFF programme, based on a "well-woman" concept which places the health of the mother at the centre of her family's wellbeing.

HRCD started later than the other portfolios because several months were spent on fieldwork establishing needs and priorities.

"It's only really been running about a year," says Karlsson. "But since the groundwork was done, there has been an exponential increase in the portfolio's output and disbursement of funds."

US R33m to help Angola go democratic

WASHINGTON. — After fuelling Angola's civil war for five years, the United States is now deeply involved in helping the devastated country in its groundbreaking effort to hold free and fair elections.

As part of a \$12 million (about R33,6m) programme, three American C-130 aircraft

have been criss-crossing the country, getting the nation off a wartime footing by flying demobilised troops back to their home provinces. As of late last week, about 7 000 troops had been sent home on board these flights.

A US cargo plane is scheduled to deliver 80 000 ready-

to-eat meals so workers in remote areas in the September 29 and 30 elections won't go hungry. Many involved in the election process will be sleeping in tents.

The United Nations is helping out with 400 election observers and 400 military observers.

Because of Angola's pro-Soviet past, it is the only country in sub-Saharan Africa with which the US does not have formal diplomatic relations.

To encourage political liberalisation, the Bush administration has withheld diplomatic recognition until

3 OCT 22/9/92
an elected government takes office.

Once that occurs, the administration is prepared to initiate a dlr \$20 million (about R56m) development assistance programme and to have a full-fledged ambassador in Luanda for the first time. — Sapa-AP

Aid for farmers seen at R70m ⁽³⁾

CF 23/9/92
PRETORIA. — The costs of government aid to stock farmers' stricken areas is likely to escalate to around R70m, according to an Agriculture Department spokesman.

The original amount budgeted was R30m. However, as drought persisted more and more farmers found themselves in serious trouble with grazing disappearing and the costs of fodder rocketing.

The additional R40m will come from the global R3,8bn set aside by government to compensate for the widespread damage and crop destruction caused by the worst drought this century.

Cost of drought aid soars by R40m

GERALD REILLY *36en*

PRETORIA — The costs to government of aid for drought-stricken stock farmers was likely to exceed the budgeted R30m by about R40m, an Agriculture Department spokesman said. *Blom*

The additional funding will come from R3,8bn set aside by government to compensate for the widespread damage and crop destruction caused by the worst drought this century. *23/9/92*

Most seriously affected are the summer grain producing areas. Stock farmers in the areas declared drought-stricken are entitled to a destocking allowance of R35 a month for every animal removed from the veld below the farm's assessed carrying capacity, to a maximum of 125 head.

About 2 500 stock farmers are currently benefiting from the subsidies, which include a 75% subsidy on the transport of fodder.

Agricultural authorities have stressed that the subsidies are a lifeline without which hundreds of farmers will not survive.

Meanwhile, the Agriculture Department's drought assistance committee is due to meet next month to consider further applications from communities whose areas are listed as drought-stricken.

In the Cape there are 34 declared districts or parts of districts, in Transvaal 51, and the Free State 39. So far none have been declared in Natal.

Drought hits Omnia's agricultural business

EDWARD WEST

OMNIA Holdings reported a R4,6m loss in the six months to end-June 1992 due to the effects of drought on winter fertiliser and seed demand, but a strong second-half recovery was forecast.

strong second half. But this year the cycle was compounded by drought.

According to results published today, the loss of R4,6m compared with a net profit of R2,6m for the same period in 1991.

Strong performances by the explosives and industrial chemicals only partly offset poor fertiliser and seed sales. Finance costs rose to R12,2m from R10,8m.

Turnover was virtually unchanged at R167m, but operating income was down to R7,1m (R13,1m in 1991).

Income from an 30% stake in a UK company rose to R625 000 from R300 000.

Deputy chairman Mike Fearfield said the seasonal effect normally resulted in break-even in the first half, followed by a

Explosives sales held up well. Seed operations were streamlined and there would be a gradual drive to increase Omnia's industrial chemicals market share.

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Land tax 'inevitable'

LINDA ENSOR

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CAPE TOWN — A land tax would be inevitable in the new SA, Arthur Andersen senior tax partner Pierre du Toit said at a Sapoa meeting yesterday.

"No regime in future will be able to resist the pressures for a tax on land," he said, highlighting the long history of dispossession by whites of black land in SA.

However, Du Toit was confident that an ANC government would introduce land tax to generate revenue and not for the wrong reason of redistributing wealth.

There was much to be said for the right kind of land tax. It could be a source of considerable revenue, would not act as a constraint on the economy and could promote productivity if it was levied on the notional productive value of the land. *610A7 23/9/92*

Du Toit was optimistic that there would not be dramatic changes to taxation. The promised reduction of tax rates would not continue but neither would there be excessive increases in tax rates. There would be wealth taxes, but they would not be crippling ones.

He said there had been an accelerated conversion between government and the ANC towards a social democracy in which the market would be left to deal with production, while redistribution would be achieved through expenditure.

A future tax system would emerge out of the need to balance the infinite aspirations and needs of the people with the limited economic resources.

Above the board wages

JOHANNESBURG. — Shock figures revealing the soaring costs of control boards released yesterday reveal that some boards' expenses have far outstripped the rate of inflation.

In the year ended June 1991, the Meat Board's salary bill for its roughly 1 800 staff members rose by 26,1% to R19,5 million. This means that if all Meat Board staff were paid the same salary, each would have earned in excess of R10 00 a month in the year

under review.

The travel and subsistence expenses for the Meat Board's chairman and directors rose 53% during the year, according to the figures released, while the board's overall entertainment expenses more than doubled.

The salary bill at the Maize Board rose by 20% in its latest reported financial year, while the Grain Sorghum Board's salaries expenses were up 18,8%.

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CT 23/9/92

Govt blamed for drought devastation

EMERGENCY drought relief operations have been thrown into crisis, with drought experts blaming government for the water shortage which has devastated large areas of SA's northern areas.

A confidential report drawn up by Consultative Forum on Drought manager Len Abrams says foreign engineers blame bad government — rather than the extent of the drought — for the region's water crisis.

The British engineers said SA was more chaotic and provided less support than Ethiopia, Somalia and Iraq, where they had worked previously.

The engineers were contracted by the forum, a joint government-development agency project, to help bring relief measures to the ravaged northern Transvaal

RAY HARTLEY

communities.

The British government and the Overseas Development Forum have now cancelled their involvement in the project because they deem the crisis to be the result of "long-term problems of neglect".

Abrams's report described government bungling as "the largest obstacle to disaster relief activity".

"The SA government and its creations, the homelands, are responsible for the disaster," says the report.

"The lack of rainfall is a natural phenomenon but the consequences are a result of years of neglect, inadequate investment,

To Page 2

Drought

maldevelopment, mismanagement, corruption, no maintenance and apartheid policies.

"The state has used its structures of the homeland administrations to channel public drought relief funds where they are to be managed by the same bureaucracy that is responsible for the problems," Abrams said.

Water Affairs drought relief worker Simon Forster commented yesterday that there was no consensus on the Abrams

report in the Consultative Forum on Drought and pointed out that two of the visiting engineers had voluntarily agreed to stay on in SA.

He said three more foreign engineers — two from the US and one from Australia — would shortly be joining emergency water provision operations.

He said water provision operations in Venda and KaNgwane were proceeding and the situation was almost under control.

From Page 1

SA 'to stay dominant in Africa' — Prof

CT 25/9/92 ③

Business Editor

THE outside world will not lose interest in SA and the rest of Africa once this country's political problems have been solved, University of the Western Cape professor Peter Vale told a seminar organised by Investec Bank at the Cape Sun yesterday.

He pointed out that efforts to help drought victims in Somalia were proof of that. He expected aid to Africa to increase as a result of the ongoing drought.

Vale expected SA to dominate the continent, although not in the way envisaged in the present government's agenda. It would be a "messier", less neat and tidy process.

This country would become a prominent member of the Organisation of African Unity. And the JSE would be the largest stock exchange in Africa — but not the only one.

Skills would dwindle in this country in the short term. Many people would find theirs inappropriate in a changing society, as had happened in East Germany.

Other markets would open up and business in this country "should look strategically across the globe", not just at Africa.

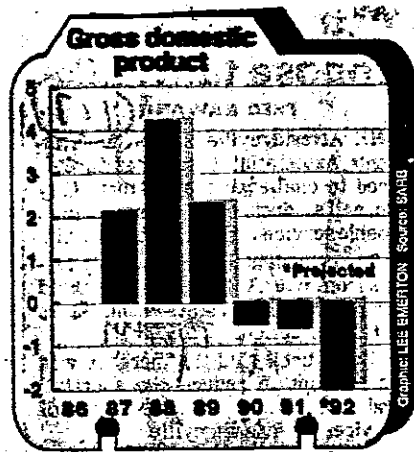
He expected the dollar to become a major currency in use throughout Africa.

Meat Board:

MEAT Correction ³

CT25/91
A REPORT on Wednesday, September 23, and the cartoon the following day in the Cape Times about the increase of 26,1% in the Meat Board's annual salary bill for 1991, drew the conclusion that if the R19,5m was divided among the board's 118 employees, each would have received in excess of R10 000 a month.

Dr P H Coetzee, senior general manager of the board, has pointed out that the figure was for the annual increase and that each employee would have, in fact, received in excess of R10 000 a year.



Drought's effect underestimated

GRETA STEYN

THE Reserve Bank expects the drought to have a worse effect on balance of payments than its initial projection of R1,2bn.

The Bank's economics department could not confirm yesterday that it had placed a figure of R2bn on direct and indirect effects of the drought on foreign exchange earnings. But a spokesman said the bad wheat crop, not in its original forecast assumptions, could have a big impact.

The Wheat Board has announced SA will begin importing wheat from next month which will continue to affect the BoP next year, along with maize imports which are expected to continue until April next year.

The maize crop has turned out better than expected and will to some extent offset wheat's negative contribution.

SA's GDP will also continue to be dampened by agriculture next year.

The collapse in agriculture affects economic activity through a multiplier effect on other sectors. The Bank estimates the direct negative effect on GDP for the current year at -1% and the indirect spillover into other sectors at -0,8%.

Economists also warned against expecting too much progress on the inflation front when rains eventually arrive. After effects of the drought are expected to put upward pressure on meat prices as farmers will reduce the supply of meat when they can feed their animals.

SA could apply for drought-related IMF aid, even though its current account is in surplus, as long as it can prove that the drought will affect its BoP.

Drought claims more victims

By SOPHIE TEMA *CP 12/17 27/9/92*

A HOUSE built of solid stone with a roof of heavy cement tiles stands out boldly at the entrance to the Clarcot Estate farm near Rust de Winter.

The archaic house – said to have belonged to former SA Prime Minister General Jan Christian Smuts – conceals a small farming community struggling for survival.

Geologists from De Beers Consolidated Mines – who occasionally use the house – confirmed the house was used by Smuts whenever he went on a hunting holiday – one of his favourite pastimes.

The community it conceals are without jobs and will soon also be without homes because STK – the irrigation-scheme group they worked for – has retrenched them.

STK chief executive officer Gert

(3) Gen
Greyling told City Press the Department of Water Affairs – which supplies the irrigation scheme with water – informed them that irrigation could no longer be maintained because of the drought.

Greyling said as far as accommodation of the retrenched workers was concerned, STK was not responsible for the land on which the workers lived.

He said STK had hired the land from the government and had to give back the lease once their services had been withdrawn.

Josias Mabaso, a retired chef and one of the oldest residents in the area, said the house he lives in used to store the hides of animals hunted down by Smuts and his son.

“This house was given to me by my employers after I had emptied it of all the skins and hides that were stored there,” said Mabaso.



BLUE MOOD ... Josias Mabaso will have to leave his historic home. ■ Pic: ANDRIES MCINEKA

By FRED KHUMALO

IN the wake of a government-organised indaba on federalism, a development agency has charged that the plan to transfer 600 000 hectares of State land in Natal to KwaZulu is a way of winning support for a federal option.

In a report the Association for Rural Advancement said land had become the government's major "organising chip in the game of negotiations", and this was unacceptable.

The report is yet another salvo in the war of words that has been raging between Afra and KwaZulu authorities who have been using

War of words over land wrangle

Ilanga, the Inkatha-owned newspaper, to explain why the proposed transfer of land to KwaZulu is necessary.

Last week *Ilanga* ran a lead story to the effect that the ANC-Cosatu-SACP Joint Working Committee was working with Afra in trying to block KwaZulu from acquiring "white-owned land" which include the "white" towns of Mahlabathini and Nongoma.

Afra reacted angrily to the story and reiterated its belief that the

planned transfer will unnecessarily complicate land claims.

The transfer was also contrary to government undertakings made in the 1991 White Paper, Afra said. In the White Paper the government undertook to abandon policies of apartheid land allocation.

The land to be transferred to the homeland could include such areas as Clermont, whose inhabitants enjoy freehold rights. The proposed transfer has stirred controversy, with observers noting that the

KwaZulu incorporation of Clermont - an ANC stronghold which remains unscathed by political violence - could plunge the township into bloodshed.

Afra notes KwaZulu has "become increasingly visible in areas where land claims or land tenure rights are at issue".

A meeting of the Northern Natal Farmworkers' and Residents' Committee early this month in Vryheid was jointly addressed by NP MP for Vryheid Jurie

Mentz and the KwaZulu minister who serves on a joint co-ordinating body for the area.

The Advisory Commission on Land Allocation (Acla), formed after the passing of the 1991 Abolition of Racially Based Land Measured Act, did not stop government attempts to try to sell off land being claimed by dispossessed communities.

The government tried twice to sell off various farms in the Estcourt district which were being

claimed by the Amahlubi tribe. But the intended sales were halted after a huge outcry. Acla chairman Judge van Reenen then passed a declaration officially halting the sale of land subject to dispute.

In May this year, Agriculture Minister Kraai van Niekerk also emphasised that land taken over by the government in terms of apartheid would not be sold.

But Afra feels the promises have not been kept. "Recently, a government department hurriedly sold off some 6 000 hectares of land in the northern Cape which is being claimed by the Majeng community."

Boland farm school saved by city pupils

St. Times Cape metro
A BOLAND farm school which faced closure because it did not have enough pupils has been allowed to remain open by the Cape Education Department (CED) after it submitted proof that it has 21 children enrolled for next year.

By JESSICA BEZUIDENHOUT

27/9/92

The 62-year-old Jongensklip Primary School, which has only eight pupils and one teacher, is on a farm outside Caledon. It faced closure at the end of this year if it did not meet the Department's requirement of a minimum of 20 pupils.

Several parents applied to enrol their children after details of the school's plight were published in Cape Metro. Mrs Dryer said two pupils from Cape Town were enrolled as a "direct result" of the report.

To avert "a great loss", parents and local farmers — some of whom are former pupils — placed advertisements all over the country.

Three houses were also offered rent free to parents who wanted to enrol their children and who could offer some service to local farmers in return.

An "overwhelming" response was received from as far as Pretoria and Cape Town and "city children saved our school", said a parent, Mrs Elna Dryer.

One of the houses is to be occupied by a family from Pretoria and another by a family from Cape Town.

The third house, which has no electricity, is still available — to a family "with an adventurous nature and a pioneering spirit" Mr Dryer said.

Farmers' input

GERALD REILLY ^{3/6/61}

PRETORIA — Agriculture and its associated industries contributed 25% of total GDP, Agriculture Minister Kraai van Niekerk said at the opening of the Nooitgedacht Agricultural Development Centre at the weekend. ^{0/0/61 28/7/72}

Agriculture was the greatest provider of jobs and the cornerstone on which rural economies and community development rested. The drought and its effect on agricultural production had significantly contributed to negative economic growth.

Perlman hammers Government

28/9/92
By Shirley Woodgate

Government administrative incompetence is compounding the devastating rural hunger problems caused by the worst drought this century, according to Operation Hunger executive director Ina Perlman.

Accusing the Department of Health, Welfare and Pensions of inefficiency, she said last week that red tape had lengthened delays in the payout of essential funds enabling Operation Hunger to continue its work.

The director of the operations room of the Consultative Forum on Drought, Len Abrams, in a paper tabled last week, alleged it had become increasingly difficult to work together with all constituents to provide relief to the starving.

Referring specifically to the Water Task Force, he said: "The root causes are not only responsible for the disaster, but are also the largest obstacle to disaster relief activity.

"Not only are the interests of the people most affected by the drought not served by covering up these realities, but the drought relief activity itself becomes impossible," he said.

Quoting overseas engineers who had been withdrawn from the Water Task Force because it was alleged the problems were not "as result of the emergency conditions brought about by drought; rather they are the long-term problems of neglect", he said the engineers claimed they had never worked in a more chaotic situation.

Mr Abrams said the State had used the homeland administrations to channel public drought relief funds where they would be managed by the same bureaucracy that was responsible for the problems.

The money would in turn largely be spent by the same consultants who had designed the present systems.

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3 Gen

Reduce powers of control boards - DP

The agricultural control boards — significant contributors to “appalling” food price inflation — should have their statutory powers removed or at least reduced, the Democratic Party said at the weekend.

DP spokesman on finance Ken Andrew told a party rally in Ceres that many of the boards had become intent on “building empires”.

“There is little doubt that the agricultural control boards have contributed significantly to the appalling food price inflation,” he said.

“Revelations of large increases in the expenses of the Meat Board and of late submission of annual accounts comes as little surprise.”

Many of the boards, he said, “have become intent on building empires and behave as if they are a law unto themselves and answerable to nobody.”

“It is the ordinary consumer who invariably ends up paying for the incompetence, inefficiency and arrogance of the



Ken Andrew . . . tackle food price inflation.

control boards.”

Mr Andrew argued the statutory powers of the boards “should be removed or at least substantially reduced so that market forces can play their proper role”.

“The Government should stop protecting politically powerful vested interests. It should take action now to get food price inflation down.” — Sapa.

Manufacturing sector in slump

CAPE TOWN — Business conditions in the manufacturing sector worsened considerably during the third quarter as expectations of sales, orders and production volumes failed to materialise.

"Business conditions and confidence are on a level comparable to the third quarter of 1985 — in the trough of the previous recession and the wake of the Rubicon speech," Stellenbosch University's Bureau for Economic Research said in its manufacturing survey for the third quarter 1992.

"The assessment of general business conditions in the survey quarter is on a new low and negativism replaced previous optimism regarding expected conditions over the next 12 months. While positive net figures for business conditions were reported for the first two quarters, these turned negative in the third quarter."

Expectations were for further deterioration in domestic sales and orders in the fourth quarter, albeit at a slower pace, while unemployment for the fourth quarter was expected to increase at the same pace as

LINDA ENSOR

previously. All the subsectors of the manufacturing industry reported lower levels of domestic sales and orders for the third quarter on a year-on-year basis.

"A disturbing factor is that the sales volumes of food, normally immune to recession, continued a decline started in the last half of 1991, after a limited recovery in the first half of this year. Expectations for orders, sales, and production are negative for the fourth quarter and beyond — the net balance reported for business expectations over the next 12 months changed from 36 to minus 24 in the food sector."

The textile leather and machinery subsectors increased production volumes to meet foreign demand. Otherwise, foreign sales and orders from abroad failed to materialise and expectations for the fourth quarter were more pessimistic. The longer term outlook for exports, while still positive, was more subdued.

The bureau said manufacturers estimated the rate of increase in both average labour and total cost per unit of production decreased in the third quarter, with the average rate of increase in the purchase price per unit of raw materials revealing an even sharper declining trend.

The current high level of stocks of raw materials and finished goods meant that continuing stock depletion would dampen production and employment even after demand rose.

Manufacturers cited the general political climate as the second most serious constraint on business activities in the third quarter after insufficient demand.

Rains late, but don't panic yet

GERALD REILLY 30/9/92

PRETORIA — The rains are late, but there is no need to panic yet, say agricultural economists.

The fragile agricultural economy, crippled by three successive drought years cannot afford another dry summer, they say.

The National Maize Producers' Organisation says if no significant rains fall in October there will be cause for concern.

The weather bureau says that, statistically, summer rains start in the first 10 days of October.

Nampo says the planting deadline in the eastern Transvaal, where about a third of the total crop is normally harvested, is the end of October. In the western Transvaal and northwestern Free State planting deadlines are later.

Meanwhile, co-ops are "frantically" processing farmers' applications for government production loans.

Nampo fears bottlenecks in the supply of seed, fertilizers and other materials could cause costly planting delays unless orders reach suppliers within the next three or four weeks.

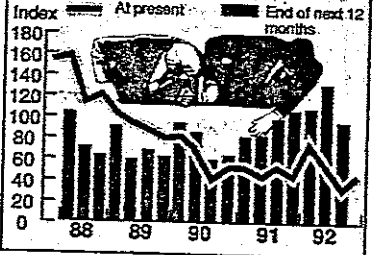
Not only is last summer's drought costing SA R2,5bn in foreign exchange for grain imports but hundreds of farmers have been forced out of the industry despite receiving state aid.

Causing additional pain are the losses from grain exports in a "normal" year.

Thousands of farm workers have been laid off, causing an unprecedented crisis in rural economies.

The fertilizer and farm machinery industries, and other industries reliant on the agricultural sector, have also been hard hit.

General business conditions (Survey results)



Graphic: LEE EMERTON Source: BER

Agriculture holds key to stability

By Sven Lünsche

stan 1/10/92

Improved agricultural conditions should lift economic growth rate to two percent next year from an expected one percent contraction this year, Standard Bank forecasts in its September Economic Review.

Describing the 1993 growth rate as technical, however, the bank says it will merely take the economy back to its 1989 level and would not present a turnaround.

A two percent growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) reflects "a stabilisation rather than a fundamental improvement in economic conditions".

Standard Bank says a return to a near normal agricultural

season and harvests after this year's devastating drought would be the key.

"A boost in farm output back to near normal will on its own be sufficient to reverse this year's economic decline to positive economic growth in 1993."

Growth would also be helped if inventory levels stabilised and started to improve moderately as companies anticipated better domestic and global conditions.

Standard Bank's forecast is more optimistic than those generally quoted by government sources, who see no real growth in 1993 after an expected fall of up to two percent this year.

In an earlier economic review, economists Dr Jos Gerson

and Heather Kenyon of stockbrokers Davis Borkum Hare predicted a much milder recovery.

Agriculture was likely to recover dramatically over the next year, making 2.2 percent growth possible, but the non-agricultural economy's dependence on an upturn in the world economy made a milder recovery of one percent more likely. Davis Borkum Hare said.

Providing a sectoral breakdown of the economic performance next year, Standard Bank says export revenues should be boosted by a likely depreciation in the rand-dollar exchange rate.

Export volumes could be expected to rise as the tentative

improvement in world commodity prices strengthened.

However, private consumption expenditure in real terms is expected to fall this year, for the first time since 1985, and would probably only post marginal growth next year.

Indications are that fixed investment would fall this year and next year, the bank said.

"The only sizeable contribution to growth in domestic demand levels will come, once again, from government consumption spending."

The key to extending next year's expected upturn in the economy would be progress on the political front and the implementation of a "credible economic reform programme".

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MPLA leading in unofficial results

3/10 AM 2/10/92

LUANDA — Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and his ruling MPLA party had a substantial lead in the country's first multiparty elections, early provisional results from the national electoral commission showed yesterday.

However, Unita charged yesterday that state-run television and radio had given a distorted picture of early results.

Unita spokesman Jorge Valentin said they were being selective in their presentation of figures. He produced results from some of Unita's strongholds showing Savimbi to be trouncing Dos Santos.

National electoral council president Caetano de Sousa also distanced himself from results given by television, stressing they were unofficial.

He said the counting of the votes was slow because of inexperience, power cuts and a computer breakdown.

By late afternoon television's figures reflected just over 5% of the 4.8-million registered voters, most of whom are believed to have cast their ballots in Angola's first free elections since independence in 1975.

Valentin said Unita had no significant problems with the way the elections had been conducted, apparently removing a widespread fear that Unita might dispute the results if it lost.

Angola's civil conflict became a Cold War battlefield, with the US backing Savimbi and the Soviet Union supporting

Dos Santos.

Hundreds of international observers monitoring the election had not presented their official findings by late yesterday, but their individual comments on the voting process had generally been favourable.

Figures presented by the state media yesterday gave Dos Santos 144 413 votes against Savimbi's 50 015.

The only other significant total among the 11 presidential candidates went to Holden Roberto of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) with 10 824 votes.

In the parliamentary elections, television showed the MPLA to be leading Unita by 135 968 votes to 40 750.

In Luanda, the capital and an MPLA stronghold where the highest number of voters are registered, partial returns gave Dos Santos 73,69%, with only 19,05% going to Savimbi. The MPLA had 73,55% in the parliamentary vote against Unita's 16,8%.

In Benguela, the second largest voting zone, where Unita was expected to put on a show of force, 1,7% of the 560 000 voters showed a 53,47% win for Dos Santos against Savimbi's 42,1%.

The MPLA was similarly ahead in the parliamentary vote with 54% against 38,5% for Unita.

Roberto was given a big lead over Dos Santos and Savimbi in northern Zaire province, a former FNLA stronghold. — Sapa-Reuter-AP.



Electoral officers count ballots in Luanda yesterday after voting on Tuesday and Wednesday to choose a new president and representatives to the legislature. Picture: AP

DP wants trust land for black farmers

3/10 AM 2/10/92

FARMLAND administered by the SA Development Trust should be handed over to black farmers as soon as possible, according to a DP discussion paper on rural development policy released yesterday.

Recent government suggestions that the trust land be transferred to the homelands were withdrawn after an outcry by development agencies.

The DP paper, which has not been formally adopted, suggested the trust land be

divided into viable units and made available on a freehold or leasehold basis.

The paper said a Rural Development Department was needed to "co-ordinate planning and facilitate co-ordination between government departments".

DP spokesman Mike Tarr said the paper had been drawn up because there was no overall rural strategy at present.

RAY HARTLEY (3) Jan

SADF loses land battle

THE SA Defence Force has been ordered by a Supreme Court judge to stop interfering with members of a coloured community who are refusing to move from their homes in the centre of the Army Battle School at Lohatla.

The interim order was granted on Thursday by Mr Justice JJ Kriek, judge president of the Northern Cape division of the Supreme Court, after an application for an urgent interdict by a Khosis resident, Mr Joseph Free.

The application, brought against the Minister of Defence, came after the removal of some residents to the settlement of Jenn-Haven, 140km from Khosis, starting on September 12.

They were among some 125 families who found themselves living in the centre of the battle school after the Gathlose Maramane Reserve was appropriated in 1977.

About 20 000 of their black neighbours were forced to move to Bophuthatswana, but the Khosis people remained behind.

Last month, about 80 families relocated to houses in the new settlement, provided by the House of Representatives. But 41 families refused to go — and they are fighting to stay on the land they claim has been theirs for five generations.

On Thursday, Mr Free told the court the SADF had breached an earlier undertaking that army personnel would not harass people wishing to remain on the land. The first undertaking on September 14 was in response to an ap-

^{S/TIMES 4/10/92}
Judge orders army to stop interfering with people living in middle of battle school

By DAWN BARKHUIZEN

plication to stop the SADF from interfering with the residents continued occupation of the area.

He told the court that since the removals began, the 41 families had been subject to:

- A permit system which restricted access to Khosis. In one case, a man with chest, back and hip problems, needing to travel to Kuruman to consult his doctor, had been denied free exit and entry. Mr Free also claimed a soldier

had barred his path while he was on his way home and threatened to shoot him if he tried to enter the area.

- The withdrawal of transport to and from Khosis for people employed at the battle school.

- Intimidation by armed soldiers and military police, who entered Khosis on September 23 and parked in front of the home of a woman opposed to leaving.

- A drastic water shortage after people wishing to leave the area sabotaged the only pump and allowed all the water to flow away.

- Loss of livestock after people were barred from retrieving cattle straying into the battle school.

- Loss of education after the school was closed one month before the start of exams.

military manoeuvres were in progress, he said.

Colonel Du Toit said the SADF had nothing to do with the closure of the school, and that the decision had been taken by the principal.

The entire school was being moved to Jenn-Haven, and children remaining at Khosis were free to attend any school of their choice.

He denied threats had been made to shoot people trying to enter the area, that Khosis residents had been prevented from retrieving their livestock or that the SADF had used excessive force during the move. But if there had been such instances, they were contrary to his direct orders.

"At no time were any of the inhabitants intimidated into leaving. Those who wanted to move left, and those who didn't stayed," said Colonel Du Toit.

The SADF had information that the ANC had "tried every possible tactic to disrupt the relocation of those who wanted to move".

Apart from the removal of the school, all state services to the community remained intact and no water points or fences had been removed, he said.

The acting commanding officer of the battle school, Colonel AC Human, said in his affidavit that access permits had been introduced after fires were started in the restricted zone and a number of strangers found within the perimeter.

Threats

"The decision to step up security measures fol-

Hanekom said the people of Khosis "have been living there for generations and we believe they are entitled to the land".

"The only reason why it is dangerous for them to live there is because they have been surrounded by an army which insists on carrying on with its silly exercises," he said.

The ANC views the removal as an attempt by the government to expedite redistribution of land without proper negotia-

tions and to pre-empt the work of the Advisory Commission on Land Allocation.

Surveys on forced removals documented by the Surplus People's Project show that the SADF has benefited from at least four forced removals.

Some 20 000 people were evicted from the Gathlose Maramane Reserve in 1977/8 when the Lohatla Battle School was established.

In 1973, 1500 people

were moved from Riemvasmaak farm near Upington when the area was declared a military zone and 3 500 people were moved from the shores of Lake St Lucia between 1968 and 1979 when a missile test range was established.

About 3 500 people were moved on the Makatini Flats in Zululand in 1972 and 1973, when a buffer zone was established between Mozambique and Natal.

... were restricted zone and a number of strangers found within the perimeter.

● Loss of livestock after people were barred from retrieving cattle straying into the battle school.

● Loss of education after the school was closed one month before the start of exams.

"The effect of such intimidation are severe. We are spending sleepless nights contemplating a future in a community devoid of services, wondering what intimidatory tactics the SADF will use next," Mr Free told the court.

He said the community was particularly worried by the SADF's applied assumption in an earlier affidavit that they would move. An SADF statement said "the gate will in any case be handled as before once the Khosis community has been relocated".

Restricted

In an answering affidavit, the Lohatla Battle School's Colonel Johannes du Toit said security had been stepped up because the ANC had intensified activity in the military area.

He said two access gates had been welded shut because there were not enough personnel to guard all the gates.

Colonel Du Toit denied there was any talk of issuing Khosis residents with access permits, but said visitors needed passes to travel through the battle school and residents were required to show their ID documents at the gates.

In certain cases, movement was restricted while

Threats

"The decision to step up security measures followed various threats to members of the Khosis community on the eve of their relocation," said Colonel Human.

"These included threats to burn their houses, that they would be necklaced, that they would be prevented from moving and that photographs of them would be taken while they were in the process of moving and kept by the ANC, which would deal with them in due course."

In addition to ruling that the SADF should not interfere with the remaining Khosis families, Mr Justice Kriek ruled that Miss Bridget Murphy, a legal field worker employed by Denneys Reitz be given reasonable access to her clients, subject to "the normal formalities".

He also ruled that the SADF — which, the court was told, had stopped Miss Murphy from visiting her clients in recent weeks — should escort her to Khosis, but remain at least 100m from where she consulted people.

Residents who freely elected to move from Khosis should not be affected by the order, according to Mr Justice Kriek.

The SADF has until November 2 to make further submissions.

Bullets

Meanwhile, attorneys acting for the Khosis community have sent a letter to the House of Representatives, demanding that the school be reopened. They have until close of business tomorrow to respond to the demand.

Legal Resources Centre deputy national director Geoff Budlender said yesterday the court order was "symbolically significant" because it sent a strong signal to rural communities that they could rely on the protection of the courts.

He said the Khosis case was the first attempted forced removal since the Magopa tribe was forcibly evicted from land in the Western Transvaal in 1984.

"While direct force is not being used, the state is resorting to its classic old style of squeezing people out," he added.

"In this case, they have engineered consent to leave by making life intolerable for the community, whizzing bullets over their heads, shutting the school, paying pensions elsewhere, cutting off all services and buying off leaders."

ANC spokesman Derek

UN ready to give SA drought aid

5 Times (455) 4/10/92 (3) Ben

By KEVIN DAVIE: New York

THE United Nations is prepared to help SA with aid and advice in alleviating the effects of this century's worst drought.

Alien Sallah, Southern Africa chief of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), says the UN has formed a division to provide humanitarian aid.

The division has considered the effects of the drought on Southern Africa.

If domestic political accord could be reached on this issue, UN agencies would move quickly to assist with drought-relief programmes. Mr Sallah says they could include agricultural projects, food provision and programmes for children.

Flow

"The whole UN family would come to assist. The drought is very serious," says Mr Sallah, who returned last week from Southern Africa.

"The secretary-general would consider a request from the political parties seriously. We're not talking politics here, we're talking humanitarian aid."

Mr Sallah says UNDP is ready to facilitate the flow of large grants and project assistance to a new government in SA. UNDP will open one of its largest offices in

Africa once the transition has begun.

It is premature to estimate the amount of aid which UNDP, the world's primary source of grant finance, could help to bring to SA, but it would be large in the longer term.

Key

Mr Sallah stresses that UNDP's key support is in technical advice on sound development policy. UNDP has begun a needs study with the World Bank focusing on agriculture and the socio-economy.

"Our consultants have visited SA. We are awaiting the report."

UNDP has also begun a study of domestic and external aid flows to provide a catalogue of assistance to SA.

"We've been approached by a number of agencies to find out if we have such a directory."

UNDP was involved last year in 6189 development projects worldwide, continuing projects totalling \$5.42-billion. About 32% of these projects with a value of \$1.8-billion are in Africa.

Mr Sallah indicates that SA could get large grants be-

cause it is a big country which will face growing problems in the political transition. Assimilating the homelands will be a major challenge, for example.

UNDP specialises in programmes to help human development, such as small-scale agriculture, skills and management training and job creation. It acts as the key organisation in the United Nations family, which includes trade and development body Unctad, education specialist Unesco, industrial development agency Unido, the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the World Health Organisation (WHO), the International Trade Centre (ITC) and food and agriculture body FAO.

Poor

Thirty-one specialist agencies including the IMF and World Bank are represented in the UN group. Mr Sallah says SA should qualify as a developing country and receive grant finance.

Governments typically co-finance UNDP projects. They aim to help people by supplying infrastructure and know-how to free the poor from dependency.

Nedcor raises R2m for drought relief

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MEREDITH JENSEN 3 ben

NEDCOR Bank has managed to raise nearly R2m through its drought relief effort, The Harvest, despite the poor economic climate. BIDAM 6/10/92

Launched by Nedcor in July, The Harvest has seen individuals, as well as corporations, pool their resources in an attempt to help SA's millions of drought victims.

Nedcor Bank public affairs GM Theo Coggin said the bank hoped to attract the attention of corporate investors during its final month of the drive.

"The Harvest is the perfect conduit for corporations which have earmarked funds for drought relief." Nedcor had the ability to channel funds directly to relief efforts without deducting administrative fees, a common practice.

Coggin said many corporations had already donated funds to The Harvest, including Murray & Roberts, LTA Construction, Highveld Steel and Vanadium and CG Smith Foods.

Nedcor's objective with The Harvest had been to support a sustainable and stabilising relief effort, he said.

In addition to the corporate funds raised, Nedcor had been donating 10c for each ATM transaction, amounting to R350 000 a month off the company's bottom line.

The credit card division had pledged 15c for every R500 spent, while Nedcor employees had been asked to donate up to 3% of their annual bonus, Coggin said.

Rains 'must not mark end of aid projects'

By Michael Chester

Special appeals were made yesterday to stress that the first spring rains should not be seen as a signal to relax efforts with emergency aid programmes to relieve the suffering of drought victims.

The Independent Development Trust (IDT) said it was crucial to maintain the momentum of schemes to alleviate the disastrous impact of the drought.

"The malnutrition and devastation caused by the drought will not vanish with the first

STAR 6/10/92
rains of the season," said IDT director of health Professor Len Karlsson.

"The effects will be felt for some time yet."

Concern about the risk of a premature slowdown in assistance was also underscored by the "Harvest for the Hungry" fund — launched by the Nedcor Group and The Star and sister newspapers in the Argus Group.

Its latest batch of aid packages has taken into account forecasts that assistance will need to remain at full flow over the next three months at least. IDT executive vice-

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for the hungry

chairman Professor Wiseman Nkuhlu, who heads the trust's drought relief management committee, said it was vital to press ahead with short-term aid schemes and the development of longer term strategies to safeguard communities from a repetition of the worst repercussions of the drought.

In fact, he planned sharp increases in the pace of the R100-million IDT programme of projects to ensure sustainable improvements in water supplies, nutrition standards, the employment outlook and agriculture as a whole.

No fewer than 177 projects had been approved in principle by the end of September — bringing water supplies to as many as 465 000 drought victims and the creation of 950 000 work days for job-seekers helping out in community tasks.

A whole series of special

task forces had been set up by the Consultative Forum on Drought that the IDT had founded in a joint exercise with the Kagiso Trust to tackle short and medium-term drought problems.

Particular focus was concentrated on bringing communities themselves into initiatives.

"Resources and skills need to be pooled at every level if sustainable community structures are to be built to minimise the impact of future droughts," said Professor Nkuhlu.

SAAU acts after Cosatu talks stall

PRETORIA — The SA Agricultural Union has sent its own proposals to government after talks with Cosatu on the issue of labour legislation for farmworkers became bogged down.

SAAU deputy director, general affairs, Kobus Kleynhans said yesterday a document had been submitted to Manpower Minister Leon Wessels setting out provisions which should be included in a separate labour Act for the agricultural industry's 1-million workers. *BIDAY 6/10/92*

Kleynhans said the document was aimed at facilitating the drawing up of legislation, which it was hoped would be submitted to Parliament during the 1993 session.

Discussions with Cosatu on the issue started in February this year but have remained deadlocked.

Cosatu spokesman Lisa Seftel said discussions with the SAAU would be resumed once basic conditions for farmworkers had been legislated.

Kleynhans said Cosatu was opposed to organised agriculture's view that farmworkers should be the subject of separate and specific legislation, and instead wanted them covered by the Labour Relations Act.

GERALD REILLY

Efforts by the SAAU to persuade Cosatu to return to negotiations had failed so far.

"So we decided, taking into account the urgency of the issue, to go it alone and make proposals to the Manpower Minister," Kleynhans said.

Seftel said that after five meetings over several months, the SAAU had not presented any concrete proposals to Cosatu and were more concerned with the principle than the content of future legislation.

Kleynhans said the aim of the recommendations made to Wessels was to incorporate in legislation maximum self-governance for farmers and their workers.

"We want to keep disputes and negotiations to settle them inside the farm gate, and we believe the vast majority of disputes are and can be settled in this way."

Where a deadlock developed, mechanisms would be included in the legislation to resolve disputes outside the farm gate.

These mechanisms were still being formulated, Kleynhans said.

Wessels was not available for comment last night.

R1m a month spent searching for water

PRETORIA — The Water Affairs and Agriculture Departments are spending more than R1m a month in an intensive search for ground water in the drought-ravaged homelands, say Water Affairs officials. *BIDM 6/10/92.*

In Venda alone five of the department's boring rigs are working 14 hours a day. The desperate water search operation is also in progress in Lebowa, Gazankulu and Transkei, and will soon be extended to Ciskei.

Although success has not been overwhelming "we are getting water to most communities".

In Venda, the four main dams are virtually dry. The largest, Venda dam, is less than 1% full. An effort is being made to transfer water from Tshakhuna dam to Venda.

Rivers in the homeland have dried up or have been reduced to a muddy trickle.

The levels of most of the department's

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GERALD REILLY

137 dams are at their lowest in years and are falling by about 1% a week.

The average level of the Vaal river system's 13 dams was measured last week at 50% — down 1% on the previous week — compared with 79% percent at the same time last year.

The Vaal dam is at 17% compared with 67% this time last year.

According to the spokesman, the flow into the Vaal dam is at its second lowest since 1923. Sterkfontein dam — which backs up the Vaal dam with its access to Tugela river water — is 98% full.

In Natal the levels of the 16 dams are down to 50% compared with 75% at the same time last year.

In the eastern Cape, thanks to recent good rains, the average level has been lifted to 37% compared with 32% last year.

Single agriculture department soon

EAST LONDON — SA farmers could be operating under a single agriculture department by November 1, Agriculture Minister Kraai van Niekerk said here yesterday. ^{3) Ben}

He said there were 14 departments of agriculture at present.

"We are busy moving to one department of agriculture ... hopefully from November 1 we can begin operating as one department." ^{BIDM 11/10/92.}

Van Niekerk warned that South Africans would feel the effects of drought for the next two, three or four years.

Responding to complaints from delegates about spiralling food prices, he said price controls in eastern Europe had totally destroyed agricultural production.

"We must look at other ways than just moving in and setting up price controls," he added.

Consumers could play a greater role in lowering prices by not buying certain goods and reconsidering their standards.

At the congress government was urged to peg food prices and set up a quick-response commission — "like Goldstone" — to stop spiralling costs.

Maitland delegate Tony Powell said there should be some form of state intervention to peg food prices.

This could take the form of laying down a maximum mark-up for retailers on a limited range of foodstuffs. — Sapa.

North, east desperate for rain

By Clyde Johnson
and Dirk Nel

Many northern and eastern Transvaal communities face economic ruin if it does not rain this month.

Although welcome rains fell in the Warmbaths and Nylstroom districts at the weekend, and over many parts of the lowveld last week, more is desperately needed to break the drought.

Over the past few months, drought reports by government officials, organised agriculture and conservationists have described a bleak picture.

Several factors which have brought the rural northern areas to their knees include:

- Thousands of cattle have died in Lebowa, Venda, and Gazankulu. It will take years for livestock farming to be re-established in these areas.
- Most districts in the far north had only 20 percent of their average annual rainfall in 1991/92. This resulted in dam levels dropping to below 20 percent of their capacity.
- Stringent water restrictions are in force in most towns, and thousands of people in the homelands are receiving daily or weekly water supplies by road tanker.
- The drought has caused an increase in unemployment, as farmers and businesses have been forced to retrench workers.
- City markets have suffered

drastically due to cuts in the irrigation quotas of fruit and vegetable farmers in the fertile Tzaneen district.

Conservation officials and game farmers are involved in the extensive feeding of wild animals which can no longer be sustained by the land.

● Fires have destroyed valuable plantations, indigenous vegetation and grazing. The ongoing danger of fires remains a constant cause for concern in the region.

The timber industry has been hard hit by the loss of up to 30 percent of the trees in State and private forests, because there simply is no dampness in the ground anymore.

"It's purely a matter of survival, one day until the next. God only knows how long we can hold out," a desperate lowveld farmer told The Star.

The Kruger National Park, gripped in its worst drought, had between 12 mm and 35 mm on Thursday — just enough to get grass growing.

But just as quickly as the tender young leaves make their appearance the hot lowveld sun scorches them.

The Braam Raubenheimer Dam is presently at a dangerous 19 percent level and unless water flows into it soon, all irrigation supplies to farmers will be stopped.

Neispruit inhabitants, already subjected to strict water restrictions, will face even sterner measures in the weeks ahead unless it rains.



STAR 7/10/92

Bank moots new SA land policy

BTpm 9/10/92.

WASHINGTON — The encouragement of black farming through land redistribution can help boost growth, export earnings and employment creation in the post-apartheid SA economy, says a preliminary "briefing note" prepared by World Bank economists on the basis of an agricultural mission last March.

However, to achieve such results, the process will have to be extremely carefully managed, says the 12-page paper, one of several the bank has quietly started to make public in hopes of focusing economic debate.

In addition, "it will be important to ensure to the greatest extent possible the confidence of existing producers in the core part of the sector that they may continue to invest and expand".

The paper says: "The potential for black agriculture is clearly much greater than has been realised to date. It is certain that the contribution of agriculture to household income (currently averaging 15%-20%) in rural areas could double or triple."

Another key reason for focusing on the farming sector is that it is one of the cheapest routes to creating employment — 100 new jobs are created for every R1m worth of increased production, compared with 83 in construction and 51 in gold mining.

③ Can
SIMON BARBER

Also, stimulating the rural economy may help spur exports and will be "essential" to stem migration to "already overcrowded urban areas".

"Black agriculture will have particular strengths" compared with white farming — among them "lower capital and import intensity... readier access to family labour and, initially at least, lower expectations of what constitutes acceptable family incomes", it says.

Certain commodities with strong export potential — sugar, cotton, citrus and deciduous fruit — are seen as offering particular opportunities for black production as well as for development programmes involving the private and public sectors.

Maize, on the other hand, is to be avoided because its profitability is declining, the paper says.

Redistribution will inevitably entail smaller farms, but the paper suggests that this should not lead to "significant losses in productivity for selected crops, subject to the important qualification that small farm management is significantly upgraded and access to the inputs is enhanced".

The paper does not address in detail the specifics of how redistribution would be achieved.

BOY RAUTENBACH takes his army machine gun to bed with him. He's anticipating trouble. "We're going to fight the kaffir wars of 125 years ago over again," he says, "and the government's not even with us."

Rautenbach's farm is in the foothills of the Drakensberg in the district of Elliot in the eastern Cape. The Transkei border, the frontier between black and white land, is 20km away "as the crow flies".

Through the window in the gathering dusk one can see the mysterious butresses of the Drakensberg and the Barkley pass rising steeply to the escarpment.

"If we lose this land and the boundary moves to those mountains, then the Barkley East farmers become the frontier farmers," says Rautenbach, spelling out a local adaptation of the domino theory: "Where's it going to stop?"

The war in Elliot and the surrounding districts has already begun. Klasié and Elsa de Klerk were awakened on the night of Sunday, August 9, by what they imagined was the sound of youngsters pelting stones on to their roof.

In fact, it was automatic gunfire, a full-on attack on their farmhouse on the Transkei border with AK47s, petrol bombs and a hand grenade that failed to explode.

De Klerk leopard-crawled down the passage to phone the police, whose arrival on the scene interrupted the attackers, sending them fleeing. The De Klerks still work their farm, but now they sleep in town.

In the past few months the farmers of Elliot and the neighbouring districts of MacLear and Ugie have felt increasingly under siege. Fifty-three thousand hectares of farmland has been burnt, the evidence pointing strongly to arsonists. White storekeepers have been murdered. Stock theft has risen to ruinous levels.

"They are trying to chase us off our farms," says De Klerk.

Army helicopters patrol the border. The Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging has come into the act, with rallies addressed by Eugene Terre'Blanche and incongruous border patrols on motorbikes and range-rovers flying triple-seven swastika-like flags, fanning paranoia and ill-feeling on the other side of the border.

The ANC believes that paranoia is being whipped up to justify the mobilisation of the South African military along the Transkei border.

It all seems absurd. Why fight a battle on a boundary when the Transkei is about to be reincorporated into South Africa anyway, and will probably form part of the same region as the white towns?

The answer is simple: this war goes back a long way. It predates apartheid and the homelands system, even the 1913 and 1936 Land Acts. They were

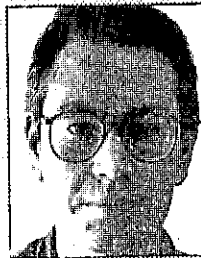
Engaging in a little bit of redistribution



The writing's on the wall ... Eastern Cape farmers are feeling increasingly under siege

A low-intensity border war is taking place in the eastern Cape as isolated white farmers come under attack — continuing a conflict which predates apartheid

W/Mail 9/10-15/10/92.



By ^{(3) Gen}
**PHILLIP
VAN
NIEKERK**

just chapters, battles and skirmishes, in the land struggle between black and white on the eastern Cape frontier. A new chapter has just been opened.

At the Transkei border the tar road ends and becomes gravel. From there, the aloe-lined track winds down through the hills towards Cala. They call this district Xalanga — the Vulture.

From the farmland north of the border to the overcrowded huts and homesteads on the eroded hillsides to the south, one witnesses what is the pattern of the entire Border region.

At Cala, unemployed men, many of them retrenched mineworkers, hang around outside the Royal Hotel, owned and run by the last white man living in town, a bluff character called Myburgh who has been there for 40 years.

Local Pan Africanist Congress members say support in the area is about 50-50 between the rival liberation movements. It is clear that the PAC is making serious gains, particularly amongst the disaffected and militant youth.

When the De Klerks and their neighbours, the Coopers, were attacked, the Azanian People's Liberation Army,

military wing of the PAC, claimed responsibility for the deed. A festive mood swept Cala. Graffiti appeared on the walls of public buildings: "Viva Apla"; and "Shoot the farmers".

Bambo Qongqo, a prominent local figure in the PAC, says: "When the farms were attacked, even the ANC supporters were glad." He denies, though, that there is any concerted effort on the part of the community to drive the whites away.

"What is in the backs of these people's minds is that these lands used to belong to them, down to Indwe in the west, and MacLear in the east."

Even Kaiser Matanzima, whose post of paramount chief of the Emigrant Tembu was a cynical invention by the government, claimed that the farms of Elliot really belonged to his grandfather and ought to be given back.

The whites across the border in Elliot share a dirty little secret. Their title deeds, which were created after the rebellion of 1880 and 1881 against the creation of white settlements, clearly identify the region as Tembuland.

PAC philosophy is attractive to the

impoverished people of the northern Transkei. "They would be happy if the whites moved away," says Qongqo. "The land was taken from them by force. That is still in people's minds and we're encouraging them to think that way — that the land belongs to them."

"Look at the differences between the poverty on this side and the rich lands on the white side. Do you blame people for engaging in a little bit of redistribution?"

At the junction from Elliot, before the spot where the road snakes off towards Engcobo and Umtata, one can look back towards the Drakensberg and see where Loyiso Dingiswayo's grandparents are buried.

Decades ago, 16 black families purchased title deeds for farms here, buying back what had been taken from them a few years earlier.

But in 1968, when apartheid meant ethnic cleansing, Dingiswayo's father was told to move into the Transkei: "They said it was a white man's area, and that blacks weren't supposed to be there," says Dingiswayo, then a sub A pupil and today principal of the Cala

High School.

The land in Transkei that they were given in compensation was never as fertile and to this day Dingiswayo has no title deeds.

But now the history is turning full-circle.

Ken Clark is a farmer outside Indwe who has dealings with the African National Congress and the local residents' association. "Two years ago, these guys were revolutionaries. Now they're talking about job creation and talking to white businessmen.

"They're always going to be there, we're always going to be there. We've got to get along."

But Clark's stated optimism masks his own despondency and feeling that if he could get a good price for his farm — which he strongly doubts — he would get out of agriculture.

The world of the whites of the Border area is changing, dying. It probably does not need another frontier war for a *de facto* hand-over of power.

"The small towns used to have big populations," says Clark. "Our schools were full, the farms were much smaller. The Anglican Church in Indwe used to be quite full, now there's only four or five of us in the congregation."

The white primary school in the town opened its doors to blacks last year for the first time. "This year, there were 49 white and 51 black pupils," says Clark. "Only 16 white pupils are enrolled for next year."

Elsa de Klerk warns: "If you go into the High Street of Elliot now, our town looks like Africa."

But a final bitter irony awaits those Transkei peasants who cannot but compare their eroded land, which can hardly support cattle anymore, to the greener grass on the other side.

When they do eventually regain stewardship of some of these lands, they might find less than they expected. They might find it destroyed by over-farming.

Clark says: "When the first settlers came here, after the Boer war, the veld was in good condition. The land was very fertile at that time. Its deteriorated now, the units have got bigger to produce the same.

"The mountain ranges have been stripped of their topsoil ... Its ecologically sensitive land."

Rautenbach has a framed photograph in his house of a Bushman painting on his farm. The rocks of the entire area are patterned with their depictions of a now vanished natural world, an eloquent reminder of the original inhabitants of the Drakensberg foothills. When the wind blows through the kloofs, maybe you can hear them laughing again.

Drought relief faces shortfall

WPA STEPHANE BOTHMA 3 Jan

DROUGHT relief operations in southern Africa faced a shortfall of pledges and delayed arrival of shipments, the World Food Programme said at the weekend. 3 Jan

Although the region did not face famine — except in Mozambique — aid costing the UN about \$4bn was being shipped in to fight hunger and rural impoverishment, the group's information officer Mercedes Sayagues told a media conference.

The countries receiving targeted food aid (free supply) and programme food aid (sold) are Angola, Botswana, SA, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Sayagues said Malawi and Mozambique were most in need of aid and also had the biggest shortfall in programme food aid pledges.

Five times more food had to be brought into the southern Africa region than that which was brought into the Horn of Africa during the 1984/5 famine, she said. 12/10/92

The bulk of food aid only started arriving at ports earlier this month and that meant it would be delivered to villages during the rainy season which hampered the movement, Sayagues said.

To date, most of the food which arrived had been commercial imports, and on September 1 only 20% of the required food aid had reached southern African ports.

Dar es Salaam, Mozambique, SA and Walvis Bay ports were being used, with SA ports having handled the delivery of almost 4-million tons.

Drought in far north and eastern Tvl tightens grip

By Dirk Nel
and Clyde Johnson

3 Gen STAN 12/10/92

While good rains fell at the weekend in the Free State and northern Cape, the weather prophets who predicted it would rain in the northern and eastern Transvaal by Saturday were proved wrong.

In the far northern Transvaal the drought continues to tighten its grip.

A huge interdenominational church service was held in the Pietersburg stadium yesterday, and members of the large congregation broke up into small groups to pray for peace and much-needed rain.

Stringent water restrictions are in force in most towns in the far north, with Louis Tri-chardt particularly hard-hit. Residents are allowed only meagre daily supplies for domestic use.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Holding of freehold land by functionaries of State-owned land

340. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs:

Whether any freehold land which was previ-

ously occupied by persons who have been removed from such land is being held by functionaries of State-owned land; if not, what is the position in regard to such land; if so, what are the details of the land so held?

B822E

The MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LAND AFFAIRS:

Yes, if the reference to functionaries of State-owned land, could be interpreted as a reference to central government institutions. This category of land is, however, mainly administered and managed by the Departments of Public Works and Agriculture.

GERALD REILLY

BTT report on food inflation due soon

PRETORIA — The Board on Tariffs and Trade (BTT) final report on food price inflation would be submitted to the Agriculture and Trade and Industry Ministers by the month end, a board spokesman said yesterday.

Consumer organisations are hoping that this time around the BTT investiga-

tion will pinpoint links in the food chain causing unnecessary price pressures.

Other issues expected to be dealt with in the final report include BTT recommendations on deregulation, and a more positive role for the Competition Board. 8/10/77

13/16/92.
Sacob in its representa-

tions supported the position that the statutory powers of control boards be modified to allow a more market-driven system. 2/11/77

The SA Agricultural Union and other farming organisations rejected the recommendation. They said it was based on a lack of understanding of the functions of the boards.

3 Gen 1/8
Sacob also supported the removal of quantitative import controls, but was concerned about the harmful effects of dumping. 2/11/77

In a further representation to the committee, the Housewives' League called for greater detail in Central Statistical Service food statistics.

Agricultural imports cause fall in SA forex reserves

HILARY GUSH

SA's foreign exchange reserves are set to fall further in the months ahead as payments for maize imports continue to drain the country's forex holdings.

Reserve Bank figures released last week showed a R1bn drop in September forex reserves, which economists attributed largely to payment for agricultural imports — a result of the prolonged drought.

Maize Board deputy GM Hans Swart said yesterday that of the 3,6-million tons imported — by tender on behalf of the government — so far this year, only 2,4-million tons had been paid for, amounting to about R900m. *B/OAM 13/10/92*

Payment for the outstanding balance of 1,2-million tons would probably exert further pressure on SA's forex holdings.

He said domestic requirements and the present stock position indicated a further 800 000 tons of maize imports could be expected before next season's April harvest. The total effect on reserves would depend on the ruling price of maize at the time of purchase, he said.

Anglo American economic consultant

Jim Buys said further maize imports would result in a narrowing of the current account of the balance of payments and would dampen prospects of a build-up in forex reserves. "In addition to payments for the importation of maize, capital outflows in recent months have had an adverse effect on reserves," he said.

In its latest quarterly bulletin, the Reserve Bank said short-term capital changed from a R0,3bn net inflow in the first quarter to a R1,8bn net outflow in the second quarter.

The bulletin attributed the outflow of short-term funds towards the end of the second quarter to "renewed political uncertainty and social unrest".

The Bank blamed high import volume in the second quarter on agricultural products arising from the drought. "The seasonally adjusted and annualised value of agricultural products (mainly maize) more than doubled from R1,1bn in 1991 to R2,4bn in the second quarter of 1992."

NEWS IN BRIEF

Land judgment today

A FAR-reaching judgment on the right to land acquired by the state in terms of the Group Areas Act will be handed down in the Cape Town Supreme Court today.

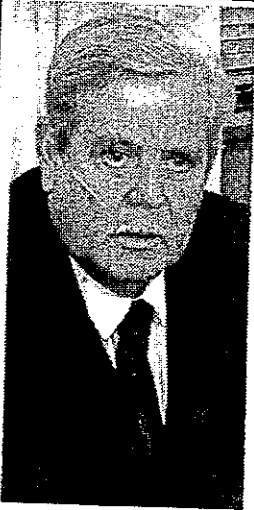
A court application was brought by the Hendricks family of Rondevlei challenging the state's right to sell land acquired through the Group Areas Act. The family hopes to get the land back.

"Despite the fact that they still live on the land and that the Group Areas Act has been repealed, they discovered that the land had been resold without their knowledge. The court will decide whether or not this sale should go ahead," the Surplus Peoples Project said.

B/DM 15/10/92

30-year promise on land haunts state

③ ARG 16/10/92



Mr Chris Heunis ... did not complete land separation.

Political Reporter

THE future of 93 pieces of land in Natal is at stake as the government seeks to honour its promises of the past 30 years to cede land to the 10 homelands in terms of the now-discarded separate development policy.

Just under 500 000 hectares of land is involved, including tribal land, conservation and forestry areas, agricultural plots, land housing state buildings, townships and villages. Some of the spots are already surrounded by Kwa-zulu-controlled territory.

All the land was once owned by the now defunct

South African Development Trust and was earmarked for inclusion in the homelands.

In Cabinet resolutions former Cabinet Minister Mr Chris Heunis was given the task a decade ago to complete the separate development land holding pattern, but never did. The land is now in the possession of the Department of Regional and Land Affairs.

Deputy Minister of Land Affairs Mr J.H.L. Scheepers met Kwazulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi in September in Ulundi to discuss the land. They have since exchanged letters and will meet

again next month. A working group has been set up.

Chief Buthelezi is demanding that as the areas were historically Zulu, they should now fall under Ulundi.

The government wants to fulfil its promises of the past 30 years to meet the land claims of the 10 national states to make them more viable. But it does not want to be accused now of pushing separate nation-building in the last days of apartheid.

At issue now is whether Ulundi and Pretoria can find a compromise. The cabinet believes that if it could reach a compromise with Chief

Buthelezi on land, relations between Ulundi and Pretoria would improve.

But some of the communities involved have vowed to resist Ulundi control.

As yet the government has not revealed what land was involved. Mr Scheepers said yesterday this was because the government suspected that some organisations would settle squatters on the land if they got wind of the plans.

If the status and rank of existing communities on the land was affected negatively they would be consulted, said Mr Scheepers.

Land tax 'could net R500m'

A GOVERNMENT committee has proposed a land tax that could yield R500m in revenue and a mineral levy that could raise R400m for local government, according to a confidential report.

The report was drawn up by the Committee of Investigation into Intergovernmental Fiscal Relations, which was chaired by Finance director-general Gerhard Croeser. The proposals were circulated among the Codesa parties to promote the idea of devolving revenue and spending power to lower levels of government.

Croeser said yesterday the report was a discussion document and not formal government policy. He said the report highlighted the problem of concentrating spending and taxation power in the hands of central government.

"We believe a large number of functions can be performed more efficiently at the lower levels of government. That is why

~~SECRET~~ GRETA STEYN ~~SECRET~~

ways must be found to raise revenue at the lower tiers," he said. (3) Gen

New sources of taxation at the local and regional level would need to be investigated, the report said. A "limited tax on agricultural land" could be used to finance road infrastructure in rural areas.

Property taxes would have to be overhauled urgently and a levy on property taxes could accompany a land tax. Property taxes were the most important source of tax revenue for local government.

On the mineral levy, the report argued that mining activities represented the gradual depletion of natural resources. Revenue raised could be used to finance the environmental and infrastructural costs resulting from mining activities. This revenue would probably have to replace

To Page 2

Land tax

government's existing mining leases.

The report said the new taxes should not increase the total tax burden in the economy. "Any new taxes introduced at the regional and local level should therefore be accompanied by a reduction in the central government's tax burden. This will help to ensure that any expenditure saving by the central government from the devolution of functions is not simply gobbled up by new central government expenditures."

According to the report, it was possible to reduce central government spending as a percentage of total government spending to about 40% from the present 60%. This

(3) Gen (2/2) From Page 1
would be the same percentage as local government expenditure, with the middle tier of government spending radically less.

Strong local government would, however, have to be accompanied by mechanisms to ensure fiscal responsibility and accountability. There would also have to be a joint tax collection body that would raise revenue that would be shared.

The committee was appointed by Cabinet about two years ago with representatives from the state departments involved in regional and local government and constitutional planning.

ANC condemns govt land sales

Staff Reporter

THE government is "deliberately" selling off as much land expropriated from black people under apartheid legislation as it can before those people can reclaim it, African National Congress assistant regional secretary Mr Willy Hofmeyr said yesterday.

This follows a Supreme Court decision yesterday blocking the unauthorised sale of a Zeekoevlei

plot, which the Community Development Boards had bought from the Hendricks family for R39 900 in 1984 after the area was reclassified white in 1982, to a speculator for R23 000.

At a press conference at the Legal Resources Centre, which represented the Hendricks family, Mr Hofmeyr described the deal as a "scandal".

"We want a proper and independent investigation," he said.

He said the establishment last year of the Advisory Commission on Land Allocation to allocate land to dispossessed people had been "a positive step, but it is clear that the government is not acting in good faith".

At the press conference the Cape Housing and Action Committee, the Surplus People Project and the Development Action Group all called for a moratorium on the sale of expropriated land.

Land tax plan to yield R500m for local govt

From GRETA STEYN

JOHANNESBURG. — A government committee has proposed a land tax that could yield R500m in revenue and a mineral levy that could raise R400m for local government, according to a confidential report.

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CT 16/10/92
③
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City court bars sale of family land

CT 16/10/92 (2) (3)

By RONNIE MORRIS
Supreme Court Reporter

THE Supreme Court yesterday blocked the unauthorised sale of a Zeekoevlei man's family land on which they had lived since the 1930s to a speculator and developer.

In terms of the order granted by Mr Acting-Justice C B Prest, an interim interdict against the chairman of the Development Board, the chairman of the Development and Housing Board, the Registrar of Deeds and a Mr P Basson on September 7 was discharged.

Pending an application by Mr John Hendricks to the Commission on Land Allocation and the Administrator, the chairmen of the boards and Mr Basson were interdicted and restrained from continuing with the transfer of the property.

The Registrar of Deeds may also not affect transfer of the land to Mr Basson or anyone else and Mr Hendricks and his family may also not be evicted.

In papers Mr Hendricks said the Community Development Board had paid his grandfather R39 000 for the land in 1984 under the Group Areas

Act but in April this year it had been sold to Mr Basson for R23 000.

In May Mr Basson sold the land to the New Apostolic Church (Cape) for R160 000. A clause preventing speculation was deleted from the terms of sale between Mr Basson and the chairman of the Development and Housing Board, he said.

Mr Hendricks said it could be inferred the boards' decision to sell the land to Mr Basson was invalid and made in bad faith because the selling price had been fixed below the value of the property, Mr Basson had acquired the land for speculation and no attempt had been made to find out if he and his family wanted to buy the land for the selling price.

Another factor was the decision to sell the property by private treaty, on favourable terms, when those concerned knew the Advisory Commission on Land Allocation had been asked to look into and then report to the State President regarding the sale of land from which people were moved under the Group Areas.

In a letter to Mr Hendricks's attorneys, the state attorney said the government conceded the sale had not been properly exercised.

Charred by the sun and the system

By JENNIFER GRIFFIN

3 Ben
SLIPPING on an empty 25-litre water container in the scorching midday sun, Ellesa Mkhama stroked her young daughter while they waited for their turn at the water tap. They had been waiting since 5 am.

Dozens of other women with babies and children queued behind Ellesa in Gazankulu. Local rivers remain dry and dead vegetable gardens lie on the parched earth - testament to the worst drought to hit the region in 100 years.

Malnutrition is on the rise and some two million blacks need food aid. Critics say the government's lax attitude and bureaucratic inefficiency have caused it to be slow in helping impoverished rural blacks.

Black farmworkers have been evicted from white-owned farms causing them to form squatter settlements. No factory jobs exist. The mines are not hiring and rural villagers cannot sell their livestock because prices have fallen so low.

SA's maize harvest was down by 60 percent this year, forcing the former exporter to import almost 4.5-million tons of maize.

Those who can afford food often lack the water needed to cook.

"Even though they can buy mealie meal, they say they may not eat for two or three days because there isn't water," said Star Motswege, a fieldworker for the Transvaal Rural Action Committee. *City Press 18/10/92*

The first signs of potential drought came in September 1991, said Mpho Mashimini, deputy director of Operation Hunger. Yet the government only began addressing the problem in February 1992 when it voted to allocate R440-million to drought relief that has benefited mostly white farmers, he said.

But the government says it wasn't late. "One can't say the government in September should have known there would be a drought," said Mike Walters, executive secretary for the government's Drought Action Co-ordinating Centre. "The first indications were when the January and February rains failed."

According to Mashimini, Afrikaner farmers were helped first. The government concedes most of the 26 000 farmers given drought assistance were white, but claims R130-million was given to homeland farmers.

Motswege reckons drought relief money never reaches the black farmers it targets. "In some areas you find that the white farmers are the chairmen of the committees for allocating drought relief money," he said.

Overseas engineers have withdrawn from the government's Water Task Force because they alleged the drought emergency has been brought about by long-term neglect.

Len Abrams, director of the Consultative Forum on Drought, said the State uses homeland leaders to administer public drought relief funds, and these homeland bureaucracies are responsible for the infrastructural decay that has allowed the drought to become a disaster.

According to Mashimini, "if hunger wasn't being used as a political weapon, we could cope".

Spotlight on game farming

3 Ben 19/10/92
By EVE VOSLOO

DELEGATES from 22 countries, including Russia and Poland, so far registered for an international symposium on game farming to be held in Pretoria this month.

Mr Jan van der Walt, manager of the National Game Organisation (NGO) an internal organisation of the South African Agricultural Union, said this week that wildlife ranching or game farming was growing rapidly internationally.

Delegates from European countries including France, Germany and the United Kingdom as well as from Australia and New Zealand would also attend, he said.

More than 90 papers on wildlife management, ecology, physiology and the veterinary, social and economic aspects of game farming will be delivered.

Mr Andrew Conroy, chairman of the NGO, said an Expo on game farming would be held at the Pretoria Showgrounds at the same time as the symposium, from October 27 to October 30.

Prospective participants for the symposium can contact Ms Celine Brown at ☎ (012) 841-3817, fax (012) 841-2051 and for the Expo by contacting Mr Roelf Beytendach at ☎ (012) 327-1487, fax (012) 327-1501.

STW/2 (BASS) K/10/92

\$15m to fund black farmers

18/10/92

TAIWAN will lend \$15.5-million to a South African government programme to help improve the income of black farmers, a Taiwanese government agency said this week. (3) Gen

The International Economic Co-operation Development Fund said the low interest loan will be made to the Development Bank of SA in three instalments over three years. No details were given on the loan's terms. (2)

Grain operation is hi-tech

By FRED KHUMALO

WITH many parts of the country in the throes of one of this century's most severe droughts, Spoornet has started a massive project to transport food - maize and other cereal - to drought-stricken areas.

The operation is to bring 5,4 million tons of grain to SA and another 5,4 million tons to 10 similar drought-ravaged countries in southern Africa to help fight starvation.

It is estimated that 11 million tons of grain will be needed to stave off the looming food crisis.

So far, four million tons of grain have been brought to these shores. The programme is expected to end in April 1993.

"A lot of the food has safely reached its intended destination. Distribution will soon start - but our role is just the transportation to the recipient areas," said Portnet's grain operations control centre manager, Simon Swanich.

The operation initiated by the United Nations World Food Programme is being co-ordinated by Spoornet in conjunction with representatives from Botswana and Zimbabwe.

The massive operation has been

made possible by satellite technology and sophisticated software systems, used in post-war Kuwait, which facilitate the speedy off-loading of thousands of tons of grain on to railway trucks which then transport the grain as far afield as Malawi.

About 8,5 million tons will be routed through the South African ports of Durban, Port Elizabeth, East London and Cape Town, with the balance going via the Mozambique ports of Maputo, Beira and Nacala as well as the Tanzanian port of Dar-es-Salam.

Much-needed food

"We believe the food will reach the people in time," said Portnet's Willem Burger.

But he warned that bad weather, possible labour unrest and port and border bottlenecks could cause delays.

At least 3 000 railway wagons have been taken out of mothballs to provide sufficient rolling stock as ships from countries as diverse as the US, Canada and some parts of Europe keep coming to local ports to deliver the much-needed maize and other cereals.

The railway authority expects 6 000 trainloads to be used in the

year-long operation. Combined, these trains would be 3 000 km long. C/Pren 18/10/92

To guarantee professional efficiency, a 20-man team, with the aid of computers linked by satellite to a mainframe in the US, monitors on a 24-hour basis the movement of every ship from the time it leaves port, mainly in the Americas, until it arrives in SA.

The same computer-based monitoring applies to every trainload and truckload until the shipment reaches its destination.

"In the cases of countries such as Malawi this can be up to three months from the arrival of the ship (in Durban harbour)," said a Portnet spokesman.

Malawi has received 126 000 tons of grain; Zimbabwe has received 812 000 tons; Zambia 195 000 tons; Namibia 82 000 tons; Botswana 93 000; Swaziland 33 000 and Lesotho 70 000.

Angola has received only 2 000 tons - and these have been delivered only in the Unita-dominated southern part of the country.

"Our job is to transport the food. We can't take decisions as to the amount of food to be sent to different destinations," Swanich said.

New battle has begun

By JENNIFER GRIFFIN

THREE years ago the government allowed the Mogopa people to return to their land - but only to clean their ancestors' graves.

Instead of cleaning graves, nearly half of the 5 000 Tswana-speaking Mogopa, forcibly removed by the government in 1984, returned to their land near conservative Ventersdorp and began rebuilding their lost homes.

After a bitter eight-year battle, the Mogopa people have finally won back part of the land in a precedent-setting court case that should help other forcibly removed groups with similar claims.

"Even when we said we were coming to clean the graves, we would clean one or two graves a day. In the afternoon we built shacks," said Leah Mphse, whose tin shanty replaces the eight-room stone house destroyed when the police tore down the village and carted residents off to Pachsdraai in Bophuthatswana.

Upset that the Mogopa had returned to land designated as a "black spot" in an area reserved for whites, the government attempted another removal. The Mogopa then took their fight to the courts.

After three decades of apartheid's forced removals, responsible for the relocation of some 3.5-million blacks, the Mogopa case marks the first time the government has agreed to return land to a black community.

But the Mogopa received only half the land they bought in 1912, and many members of this once self-sufficient farming community remain sceptical of the government's promises.

Despite their win, the impoverished rural community feels it will take years to fully restore the once-thriving village that was reduced to rubble by the government.

The returned land is rocky and not suitable for crops. The government retains the part previously used for farming. Most of the community's cattle and farm implements were lost during the removal.

Life remains harsh for the 2 000 Mogopa who have returned. One minibus serves the entire village, and the people, many of them elderly, must travel 25 km to buy their groceries in Ventersdorp.

There are no jobs and money is scarce because the government discontinued pensions for those who resisted the removal, according to the Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac), which has assisted the Mogopa people in their ongoing fight.

While authorities have decided to return 5 000 hectares (12 350 acres) known as Zwartrand to the Mogopa, the portion of land still in dispute, a farm called Hartebeeslaagte, is used by white farmers for cattle grazing.

The Mogopa won their first court case against the government in 1985. They were to receive a new piece of land, but that land was soon to become part of Bophuthatswana.

The church then helped the Mogopa raise R2.8-million to buy a farm near their old home outside Ventersdorp.

Guts and bravery saw the Mogopa people beat the State's system



STANDING PROUD ... Mogopa community members have begun re-erecting their homes.

PHOTO: JENNIFER GRIFFIN

The government again forestalled the resettling of the Mogopa by expropriating the land in question, said Trac.

Finally, in 1991, the court decided that the government must negotiate the return of the Mogopa land. The government eventually reached a settlement in June this year, in which they returned Zwartrand, Pachsdraai, and another plot of land near Rustenburg. "Hartebeeslaagte will remain the property of the State," said Land Matters Director Pine Pienaar. "It and Zwartrand originally belonged to the tribe, but now, since the recent legal settlement, they own much more land than originally."

Agricultural Development Department officials have met the Mogopa to help plan for ploughing.

But the Mogopa say they farmed for decades without government help, and need only farm tools, not advi-

sors, to restore the village to self-sufficiency.

Despite their legal victory, the Mogopa still await the title deed to the back part of their land.

Members of the community once referred to the portion of land which the government has not agreed to return as their "bank", said Mphse.

In order to win the rest, the Mogopa plan to make an application to the government's Advisory Commission on Land, a body set up after the repeal of the Land Act, but some argue this commission has no real power.

About 30 black communities are presently fighting for their land in disputes similar to the Mogopa's, says Trac fieldworker Lydia Kompe.

Under a new government, the ANC has said that it would redress past injustices by establishing a land court to deal with competing claims. Priority will be given to victims of forced removal, according to ANC

policy guidelines.

"Among white farmers who were canvassed, most prefer such a court to the idea of the redistribution of land," said ANC representative Derek Hanekom. The court would encourage negotiated settlements and a cut-off date regarding length of occupation will be a factor.

"Forced removals would be the easiest kind of claim to address."

But members of the Mogopa community predict hardship in the future. Ephraim Pooe, a withered and blind 87-year-old man, who once had a five-roomed stone house in Mogopa, now sits in a dark shack in front of the rubble of his old house. "I don't think the lives will be the same as before," he said.

Dams filling but ⁽³⁾ PE counts the cost

ARC 19/10/92

The Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — Water is still pouring into the city's main supply dams after heavy rains in the catchment area.

The Paul Sauer Dam, the city's main supply dam, is expected to be 80 percent full by the end of the week. This would be the first time in three years the dam has been so full.

In many parts of the city mopping up operations are continuing after flooding and storm damage on Friday and Saturday. Building contractors said today they were being inundated with calls for repairs to walls and roofs. Carpeting

firms said they also expected a busy week.

Insurance companies said assessors had been kept busy investigating reports of damage.

At Cape St Francis two fishing vessels were swamped, causing damage estimated at R500 000. The Viking 2 and the Moby Dick were badly damaged.

The search for a young Despatch schoolboy, Louis Botha, 17, continues. Louis, a matric pupil, had gone to look at the swollen Swartkops River with a friend when the log on which they were sitting washed away.

610AD 19/10/92

NEWS IN BRIEF

(3) Gen

Taiwan lends SA \$15m

TAIWAN is to lend \$15,5m to a SA government programme to improve black farmers' income, the International Economic Co-operation Development Fund said at the weekend.

The low-interest loan would be provided to the Development Bank of Southern Africa over three years, as part of a \$48m loan package to foreign nations.

~~19~~

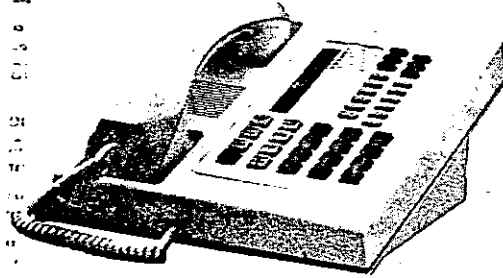
Major Transkei military shuffle

UMFATA. — Transkei military leader Major-General Bantu Holomisa yesterday announced a major reshuffle both in the ruling military council and in his cabinet.

In a speech he also dealt with the reinstatement of 28 officers suspended after a mutiny by junior officers last month. **OCT 21/1992**

He said the reshuffle had been necessitated by the departure of the acting commander of the army, Brigadier Temba Matanzima, who is studying in an undisclosed country. — Sapa

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Agriculture ^{3 Gen} sends signal

By M 21/10/92
GERALD REILLY

THE financial consequences of the recent destructive droughts could have a devastating impact on the farming community and the national economy, SA Agricultural Union president Boet Fourie said in Port Elizabeth last night.

Speaking at the start of the SAAU's annual congress, he said it was vital that politicians in any future constitutional dispensation were made aware of agriculture's indispensable contribution when structuring policies.

The maintenance of sound farmers' co-ops and the advancement of the industry in a free enterprise society were not negotiable, Fourie said.

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PICBEL

PICARDI INVESTMENTS LIMIT

Registration No 05 29599/06

PROFIT ANNOUNCEMENT 1992

The audited results for the year ended 30 June 1992 are as follows:



Drought's effects may linger

HARARE — A specialist predicted yesterday it could take up to four years for agriculture to recover from the worst drought in southern Africa this century, and that millions of people would remain dependent on food imports. *BIDM 21/10/92*

Richard Masundire of the regional early warning unit of the 10-nation Southern African Development Community (SADC) said farmers were short of draught animals because of the drought.

"We estimate that, because of the lack of draught power and the inadequate preparation by governments in the region to give enough seed to farmers in time this year, agriculture's recovery could take between three and four years."

Masundire said that out of the 14,2-million tons of grain SADC members needed this year, about 6-million tons had now been imported and local production and stocks contributed another 7-million tons.

"They still have to transport the other 1-million tons between now and the next rainy season starting next month," he said.

adding Malawi and Mozambique would continue to rely on food imports.

Masundire said the Zimbabwean government was behind schedule in providing free fertiliser, seed packs and tractors to the 800 000 small-scale farmers.

"We understand there are widespread shortages of the seed packs and so farmers are not prepared for the rainy season starting next month," he added.

Small-scale farmers are supposed to cultivate 1,6-million hectares of land in the coming season while the white commercial farmers who produce most of the country's food plant 700 000ha.

Richard Amyot, head of the Zimbabwe Commercial Grain Producers' Association, said the small farmers needed 15 000 tractors to plough the land, but only 400 were available. The farmers were receiving 10kg seed packs instead of 50kg packs.

"At this rate, even if the 400 tractors were to work day and night, they would only finish the work in seven years," Amyot said. — Sapa-Reuter.

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187

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239

COMMENTS

The company's only investment other than its cash resources of approximately R8,0 million, is its 68,7% interest in Picardi Holdings Ltd ("Pichold"). The results of Pichold are reflected elsewhere in this announcement.

DIVIDENDS

In view of current negotiations with third parties, as published in the financial press, the board of directors has decided not to declare a dividend for the year at this stage.

Drought has 'hit SA hard'

GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — The effects of the drought could not be checked or reversed overnight, Deputy Agriculture Minister Tobie Meyer said in Port Elizabeth last night.

Opening the SA Agricultural Union's annual congress, Meyer said major effects of the drought included a smaller balance of payments surplus, higher food price inflation and a restraint on economic growth. *3 Ben*

Meyer said agricultural production had decreased by an alarming 6,7% in the past year. The value of capital assets in the industry increased by a mere 1,5% while gross fixed investments decreased by a startling 10%. *BIDM*

"This, together with an increase of 4% in agricultural debt indicates the parlous financial condition of many farmers," Meyer said. *21/10/92*

Meyer said government's policy of replacing quantitative import control with tariff protection was justified economically as it eliminated the problems associated with import control evasion.

(c) No.

Plutonium shipments

393. Mr R F HASWELL asked the Minister of Environment Affairs:

- (1) Whether the South African delegate to the International Atomic Energy Agency Conference held in Vienna, Austria, on 22 September 1992, lodged an objection to the possible routing of plutonium shipments via the Cape sea route; if so, what is the (a) name of this delegate and (b) purport of the statement or comment made on this occasion;
- (2) whether the South African Government is in official contact with the Japanese government concerning the possible shipment of plutonium via the Cape sea route; if so, what are the details of the plans and other arrangements made in this regard;
- (3) subject to (a) what conditions and (b) whose approval will shipments of plutonium be allowed to enter (i) South Africa's (aa) exclusive economic zone or (bb) territorial waters or (ii) South African ports;
- (4) whether there has been a change in his or his Department's policy in regard to allowing plutonium shipments within South Africa's exclusive economic zone; if so, (a) why has there been a change, (b) what is the nature of this change and (c) what, in brief, is the new policy; if not, (i) what, in brief, is the existing policy and (ii) how will it be enforced?

B904E

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS:

- (1) No official statement or comment on this matter was made by the South African delegate to the conference.
- (2) The Japanese government has been apprised of the technical and legal requirements in respect of transport of radioactive materials in South Africa, including the territorial waters, related to the IAEA transport regulations and licensing requirements. The Japanese government is still considering several different sea routes. Should it be necessary, appropriate application will be made.

(3) According to the Nuclear Energy Act, plutonium is a radioactive and fissile material and as such its transport is subject to the controls applicable to such material in accordance with IAEA "Regulations for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Material", for the purposes of which the Council for Nuclear Safety is the National Competent Authority. In addition, vessels carrying such materials may, under certain circumstances, require to be licensed in terms of the Nuclear Energy Act, the licensing authority being the Council for Nuclear Safety.

In terms of the IAEA regulations, multilateral approval is required for the design of the package used to transport this material. Such multilateral approval would not be applicable where the passage of the vessel is through the exclusive economic zone but would apply if the vessel passes through South African territorial waters. Where such multilateral approval is necessary, the consignor of the material is required to obtain such approval. Multilateral approval is given by means of a certificate of design validation issued by the Council for Nuclear Safety and is issued upon submission and satisfactory evaluation of an engineering safety assessment. Such assessment must demonstrate that the package meets all the test requirements specified in the International Atomic Energy Agency transport regulations and was manufactured in accordance with a quality assurance regime adequate to demonstrate compliance with the manufacturing specifications. In addition, assurance of compliance with the package maintenance programme must be provided.

Should it be required in terms of the regulations, multilateral approval of the actual shipment may also be required. Similarly, such approval is given by a certificate issued by the Council for Nuclear Safety and may include provisions relating to the mode of transport, type of cargo, freight container and any necessary routing instructions. It would address supplementary operational controls in respect of the preparation, loading, transport, storage, unloading and handling of the consignment, including any special

stowage provisions. It would also include emergency arrangements.

In addition, should such a vessel wish to enter a port, anchor or sojourn, in South African territorial waters, for any reason whatsoever, such vessel must be licensed by the Council for Nuclear Safety. The licensing process requires a comprehensive quantitative assessment of the risks involved to be carried out, a comprehensive emergency plan to be established and financial guarantees to be provided in respect of any liability for nuclear damage which may be incurred by the licensee, should this be required by the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs.

(4) No.

Disposal of land

394. Mr J A JORDAAN asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs:

- (1) Whether any land listed in Schedule 3 of Proclamation R.28 of 31 March 1992 was not referred to in a general notice issued by the Advisory Commission on Land Allocation on 2 October 1992; if so, (a) what land and (b) why;
- (2) whether this land has been disposed of; if so, (a) at what price, (b) for what purpose, (c) when and (d) to whom;
- (3) whether the disposal of this land was made public; if so, (a) when and (b) in what manner?

(3) Gen

B890E

The MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LAND AFFAIRS:

- (1) No general notice for public attention has as yet been published by the Advisory Commission on Land Allocation regarding the utilization and allocation of the state land concerned. In accordance with the said Commission's mandate as stipulated in section 91 of the Abolition of Racially Based Land Measures Act, 1991 (Act 108 of 1991) an advice has, however, been submitted to the State President regarding the identification of land which has not yet been developed or allocated for a specific purpose. This advice not only includes land mentioned in Schedule

3 of Proclamation R.28 of 1992, but also other state land.

(2) and (3)

(3) Gen

No. The future allocation, alienation and utilization of the land concerned will take place on the basis of Governmental decisions taken on the advice of the Advisory Commission on Land Allocation and relevant bilateral agreements.

Transferral of land in East London district

395. Mr J A JORDAAN asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs:

- (1) Whether any land in the East London district was transferred to his Department on 1 April 1992 in terms of paragraph (e) of Proclamation R.28 of 31 March 1992; if so, for what purpose is this land being used or held;
- (2) whether his Department is planning to develop this land; if so, what is envisaged in this regard?

(3) Gen

B891E

The MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LAND AFFAIRS:

(1) and (2)

No. The land was not transferred to the Department of Regional and Land Affairs but to the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs. The land concerned comprises all the former South African Development Trust properties which are not situated within the jurisdictional areas of the TBVC States and Selfgoverning Territories. The allocation and utilization of the land will be determined by means of bilateral agreements and advice of the Advisory Commission on Land Allocation.

The development of the land concerned is being undertaken by the respective line function departments.

Management of political party: member of SAP

396. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether a certain member of the South African Police, whose name has been furnished to the Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, serves on the management of a political party; if so, (a)

The evaluation and possible release of prisoners who committed crimes with political motivation in terms of the decision by the Government on 26 September 1992, is conducted by a joint committee. Information which was submitted to this committee included information which also served before the Consulting Body and the Indemnity Committee and the principle of confidentiality which was applied there is now also being applied. Therefore, it is not considered advisable to provide the information as requested by the Hon member.

In general I can also refer the Hon member to the Statement by the Government spokesman dated 26 September 1992, which *inter alia* deals with the release of prisoners who have committed crimes with political motivation (see reply to Question No 382).

Handing over of land to Ciskei

388. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs:

- (1) Whether approximately 12 000 hectares of land in the Chalumna area south-west of East London had been handed over to Ciskei by January 1989; if so,
- (2) whether, at that stage, approximately 8 000 hectares of the above tract of land were owned by the South African Development Trust and the remaining land was to be acquired as soon as possible; if not, what was the position in this regard; if so, (a) which farms constituted the land owned by the Development Trust and (b)(i) which farms were subsequently acquired by the Development Trust to make up the remaining approximately 4 000 hectares, (ii) at what total cost and (iii) in respect of what date is this information furnished;
- (3) whether any of the farms making up the above 12 000 hectares, or portions thereof, have been disposed of; if so, (a) to whom, (b) at what price and (c) for what purpose?

B886E

The MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LAND AFFAIRS:

- (1) No. The so-called Chalumna area consisting of \pm 12 000 ha would initially have been incorporated into the Ciskei in terms

of a bilateral decision. Certain factors have had the effect that the Government had decided not to incorporate the area into Ciskei, as originally decided, but that the area would be kept as part of the RSA for the purposes of settlement of the Imidushane Tribe under Chief Jongilanga.

- (2) and (3) Fall away.

Citizen of Ciskei appointed as chief

389. Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs:

- (1) Whether a certain citizen of Ciskei, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, was appointed as a chief in accordance with Notice 80 of 1990 published in the *Government Gazette* on 9 February 1990; if not, in terms of what statutory provisions and/or regulations was this person so appointed; if so, (a) why was he appointed and (b) what is his name;
- (2) whether the said notice has been amended since it was published in the *Gazette*; if so, (a) why and (b)(i) in what manner and (ii) to what extent?

B887E

The MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LAND AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes.
 - (a) The person referred to was appointed as chief after a formal request was received from the Imidushane tribe.
 - (b) Doyle Mpuhle Jongilanga.
- (2) No.
 - (a) and (b) Fall away.

Issuing of identity documents: Johannesburg

390. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

- (1) How many (a) identity documents had been issued by the (i) office of the regional representative and (ii) district representatives of his Department in Johannesburg since the referendum on 17 March 1992, and (b) applications for identity documents remained to be final-

ized, as at the latest specified date for which information is available;

- (2) whether there is any delay in the issuing of identity documents in Johannesburg; if so, (a) why and (b) what is the extent of the delay;
- (3) whether he will consider opening the offices of the district representatives in Johannesburg on Saturdays in order to deal with any applications for identity documents; if not, why not; if so, when?

B888E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a) (i) 25 597.
(ii) 66 050.

As at 19 October 1992.

- (b) There is no backlog. Applications are forwarded daily to the Department's Head Office in Pretoria for processing.
- (2) No.
- (3) The Department is continuously endeavouring to look after the needs of its clients, and it is also striving to arrange its office hours, whenever possible, in accordance with the needs of the public. In the light of the afore-mentioned, the Department is of the opinion that, also with due consideration of limited funds, the stage has not yet been reached to open the offices concerned for longer hours in the week, or on Saturdays, or to open more sub-offices in the Witwatersrand.

Imidushane Tribal Authority: development of villages

391. Mr J A JORDAAN asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs:

- (1) Whether, with reference to a statement made in September 1990 by a certain regional representative of the former Department of Development Aid, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, any villages were developed or are being developed on State-owned land in the vicinity of the Imidushane Tribal Authority that used to be owned by the South African Development Trust; if not, what

is the position in this regard; if so, (a) how many villages are involved, (b) where is each situated or to be situated and (c) what is the name of the above regional representative;

- (2) whether the development of these villages has been completed; if not, why not; if so, when, in each case;
- (3) whether it is the intention (a) to develop these villages further, (b) to extend the area covered by the Imidushane Tribal Authority to include these villages and (c) to build more villages; if so, what are the relevant details in each case?

B889E

The MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LAND AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a) The Department of Regional and Land Affairs is not in possession of the statement issued by the Regional Representative, East London, of the former Department of Development Aid. The development referred to entails eight (8) residential areas (villages) which have been planned and which villages are being developed in the so-called Chalumna Area. The residential areas, with rudimentary services, are not proclaimed townships and are being developed for the settlement of members of the Imidushane Tribe and farm labourers employed on projects in the Chalumna Area allocated to the said tribe.
 - (b) The residential areas are situated in the allocated Chalumna Area, in extent approximately 12 000 hectares.
 - (c) The former Regional Representative referred to, is presumably Mr C L Attwell.
- (2) No, the development takes place continuously according to available funds for the Chalumna Development Project.
- (3) (a) Yes, the development of the residential areas and the provision of rudimentary services take place continuously.
 - (b) Yes.

1990-91		
INCOME GROUP	NUMBER	AMOUNT OF TAX
0 — 12 000	576	624 339
12 001 — 20 000	2 033	2 532 314
20 001 — 30 000	3 523	9 518 696
30 001 — 40 000	3 651	20 598 730
40 001 — 50 000	6 501	60 385 670
50 001 — 60 000	5 601	72 416 806
60 001 — 80 000	5 983	110 667 218
80 001 — 100 000	1 913	51 238 995
100 000 +	1 947	119 983 841
TOTAL	31 728	447 966 609

The statistics furnished above accordingly relate only to taxpayers actually assessed to date, who represent 75 per cent of registered taxpayers in 1989/90 and 64 per cent in 1990/91.

Reserve Bank: communication with two persons

356. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Finance:

- (1) Whether his predecessor and/or his Department communicated with the Reserve Bank in respect of (a) its (i) financial and (ii) other dealings with two persons, whose names have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, and (b) any business (i) owned, (ii) controlled or (iii) managed by one or both of the above-mentioned persons; if so,
- (2) (a) when, (b) why, (c) what was the nature of the communication, (d) what was the response of the Reserve Bank and (e) what are the names of (i) the two persons and (ii) each of the businesses involved?

B854E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

- (1) (a) (i) Yes; (ii) No.
- (b) Yes.
- (2) (a) 20 October 1989 and 27 February 1990.
- (b) On both occasions the director of the companies involved approached my predecessor to expedite an application submitted to the Reserve Bank

for an investment in South Africa through the medium of Financial Rand.

- (c) These representations were duly submitted to the Reserve Bank with the request that they be considered. At no time was there any question of favourable treatment to be given to the applications.
- (d) The response of the Reserve Bank on both occasions was positive.
- (e) (i) Mr S Shpilman and Mr E Rechter.
- (ii) W Ungar & Sons (1989) (Pty) Ltd and its holding company, Sesom Investment Holdings (Pty) Ltd.

Reserve Bank: agreements entered into with two persons

357. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Finance:

- (1) Whether the Reserve Bank has entered into any agreements with (a) two persons, whose names have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, and (b) any business owned, controlled or managed by one or both of these persons; if so, (i) what agreements, (ii) when were they entered into and (iii) what are the names of the (aa) persons and (bb) businesses concerned;
- (2) whether these agreements have been adhered to by both parties; if not, (a) to which agreements and (b) in what respects has there not been adherence.

B855E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

- (1) (a) No; (b) No;
- (2) Falls away.

NOTE:

In response to applications submitted to the Exchange Control Department of the Reserve Bank through these persons' South African bankers, authority was granted during 1989 and 1990 for an investment totalling R48 423 184 through the medium of financial rand firstly to form a holding company (Sesom Investment Holdings (Pty) Limited) to acquire a jewellery

manufacturing company (W Ungar and Sons 1989 (Pty) Limited), and subsequently for the purchase by it of additional operating assets. Conditions stipulated at the time of approval encompassed a minimum 15% value to be added to the raw material and the receipt of export proceeds of the final product within 90 days. This period was later extended to 180 days. The company has more recently had difficulty in meeting these criteria and these aspects have been addressed by the Exchange Control authorities through the bankers of the local company.

Land owned by Department: Natal region

359. Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs:

- (1) Whether he will furnish particulars of the land, other than land for domestic purposes such as government buildings, owned by his Department in the Natal region; if not, why not: if so, (a) (i) what is the name of each farm or piece of land so owned, (ii) in which district is it situated and (iii) what, in hectares, is the extent of each and (b) what are his Department's plans for the land in question;
- (2) whether any discussions and negotiations have taken place and/or decisions have been made in regard to transferring the ownership of any of this land to the self-governing territory of KwaZulu; if so, (a) which pieces of land are involved and (b) what steps have been taken in regard to each such piece;
- (3) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

B857E

The MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LAND AFFAIRS:

- (1)-(3) The Central Government is negotiating with the Government of KwaZulu regarding various properties which were owned by the former South African Development Trust, but decisions in that respect have not yet been made. A summarized memorandum of information with regard to question 1(a)(i), 1(a)(ii) and 1(a)(iii) is included for your disposal.

SCHEDULE

- 1.1 ALFRED DISTRICT (7 436 ha)
 - Alfred Native Location No 8 No 15848
 - Alfred Native Location No 9 No 15849
 - Alfred Native Location No 10 No 15850
 - Tom Fynn's Location No 4865
 - Junction/Nortonsloop Area
 - Izingolweni 3613 (sub 3 and 4)
 - Lot AB Umbelline 6995
 - The Gorge 10302
 - Ebenezer 3784
 - Gundrift Area
- 1.2 BABANANGO DISTRICT (4 761 ha)
 - Babanango West Area
- 1.3 BERGVILLE DISTRICT (4 761 ha)
 - Bergville Properties
- 1.4 CAMPERDOWN DISTRICT (1 009 ha)
 - Kafiridrift 906
 - Riet Vallei 851
- 1.5 DUNDEE DISTRICT (15 784 ha)
- 1.6 ESHOWE DISTRICT (3 101 ha)
 - Gingindlovu/Amatikulu Area
 - Emtumeni Mission Glebe 15837 (Sub 2)
 - Lot 62 Amatikulu 13212 (Sub 1)
 - Lot 67 Amatikulu 13213 (Sub 1)
- 1.7 ESTCOURT DISTRICT (13 209 ha)
 - Estcourt Farms (12 747 ha)
 - Kwazondi 14314
 - Pumalanga 14313
 - Hatting 1222
- 1.8 HLABISA DISTRICT (2 545 ha)
 - Mtolo 14390 (Remainder)
 - Somkele Townlands
 - Hlabisa Townlands
- 1.9 IMPENDLE DISTRICT (22 385 ha)
 - Impendle Farms — Lot GR 24 (Remainder)
 - Impendle Townlands
- 1.10 INANDA DISTRICT (1 969 ha)
 - Groeneberg 844
 - Oakford 828
 - Piezang Rivier 805
 - Riet Rivier 842
 - Roode Krans 828 (Sub 306/1)
- 1.11 INGWAVUMA AND UBOMBO DISTRICTS (184 963 ha)

- Makatini Flats
— Ingwavuma Townlands
— Ubombo Townlands
- 1.12 IXOPO DISTRICT (23 609 ha) ③ Gen
— Platt Estates
— High Flats/Texas Valley Area
— State land distributed in the Ixopo District
- 1.13 KLIPRIVIER DISTRICT (29 078 ha)
— Driefontein Block
— Compensation 4231 (Sub 1, 2, 3)
— Klipfontein 1159
— Brakfontein 1214 (Sub 4)
— Davelshoek 1080 (Sub 3)
— Jermanuskraal 1186 (Remainder; Sub 17)
— Qinisa Settlement area
— Qinisa 15312 (Remainder)
— The Remainder of the Kliprivier Area
- 1.14 KRANSKOP DISTRICT (2 455 ha)
— Krantz Kloof 1176 (Remainder; Sub 1-8, Sub 13)
— Buffelshoek 2067 (Sub 1)
— Broedershoek 1343 (Lot AB)
- 1.15 LOWER UMFOLOZI DISTRICT (34 585 ha)
— Reserve No 4 No 15823
— Ntabanana Farms
- 1.16 LOWER TUGELA DISTRICT (3 966 ha)
— Groutville Area:
— Charlotte Dale 2710 (Sub 5)
— Charlotte Dale 6014
— New Grout Field 4683 (Sub 1)
— Waterfall No 1205 (Sub 10)
— Bulwer No 1 No 5995 (Remainder; Sub 4)
— Bulwer No 2 No 5994 (Remainder; Sub 2)
— Essiena No 3 No 6307 (Sub A1)
- 1.17 LIONS RIVER DISTRICT (1 619 ha)
— Riet Vallei 1043 (Remainder; Sub 2)
- 1.18 MAHLABATINI DISTRICT (795 ha)
— Mahlabatini Townlands
- 1.19 MAPUMULO DISTRICT (30 ha)
— Mapumulo Mission Reserve No 4679 (Sub 1)
- 1.20 MSINGA DISTRICT (7 982 ha)
— Etembeni Mission Reserve 8312
— The Mission Station Ehlanzeni 4605
- The Mission Station Etembeni 4696
— Ehlanzeni Mission Reserve 7444
— Pomroy Townlands
— Klipriver Location No 4665, known as Msinga Residence
- 1.21 MTONJANENI DISTRICT (19 426 ha)
— Ulundi Farms/Wit Umfolozi Area
— Melmoth Farms
- 1.22 MTUNZINI DISTRICT (5 461 ha)
— Annexe Reserve No 8 No 14264
— Red Hill 12238
— Ngoye Forest Reserve 15784
- 1.23 NDWEDWE DISTRICT (2 228 ha)
— Inanda Location 4675 (Sub 7)
— Itafamasa Mission Reserve 8314
- 1.24 NEWCASTLE DISTRICT (329 ha)
— Kliprand 8627 (Sub 1)
— Kromdraai 8626 (Sub 2)
- 1.25 NEW HANOVER AND UMVOTI DISTRICTS (3 533 ha)
— Umvoti Slopes Area
- 1.26 NKANDLA DISTRICT (4 242 ha)
— Devondale 11039 (Remainder; and Sub 1-8)
— Qudeni 13905 (Remainder)
— Qudeni Town (Sites 1-15)
— Westville 11014 (Remainder; Sub 1)
— Nkandla Forest Reserve No 15439
— Nkandla Townlands
- 1.27 NONGOMA DISTRICT (124 ha)
— Nongoma Townlands
- 1.28 NQUTU DISTRICT (8 591 ha)
— Nqutu Townlands
— Nqutu Farms
— Nondweni Townlands
— Vechtkop 168 (Sub 7-9)
— Kandaspunt Prison
— Kandas Prison No 14755
— Twyvelhoek No 174 (Remainder; Sub 4)
- 1.29 PAUL PIETERSBURG AND NGOTSHE DISTRICTS (937 373 ha)
— Dhlamini and Mhetwa Tribal Areas
— Land adjacent and between the said Tribal Areas
— Frischgewaagd Settlement area

- 1.30 PIETERMARITZBURG DISTRICT (6 042 ha)
— Ashdown/Imbali/Edendale Area ③ Gen
— Riversmeet 14541 (Sub 12)
— Enhlahleni 14658 (Remainder)
- 1.31 PIET RETIEF DISTRICT (6 706 ha)
- 1.32 PINETOWN DISTRICT (1 135 ha)
— Ngcolosi Tribal Area
- 1.33 POLELA DISTRICT (1 905 ha)
— Distributed in district/Versprei in distrik
- 1.34 PORT SHEPSTONE DISTRICT (7 678 ha)
— Margate Corridor
— Meringa
— Cherrywillingham Park No 9323
— Frankland No 2 No 9598
— South Gate 9428
— Langold 9427
— Frankland 8280
— Remainder: Port Shepstone Area
- 1.35 RICHMOND DISTRICT (2 059 ha)
- 1.36 UMLAZI DISTRICT (289 ha)
— Amanzimtoti Mission 4689
— Bucknell 11562
— Umlazi Mission 4680 (Sub 16)
- 1.37 UMZINTO DISTRICT (31 790 ha)
— Amnahlangu Mission Reserve 8317
— Ifafa Mission Reserve 8319
— Campania 3484
— Lot 71 No 3538
— Umtwalumi Area
— Lot 60 Umtwalumi 3476
— Land distributed in Umzinto district
- 1.38 UNDERBERG DISTRICT (775 ha)
- 1.39 VRYHEID DISTRICT (5 822 ha)
— Goodluck Farms
— Keza 13149 (Sub 2 of 1)
- 1.40 MTUNZINI DISTRICT (37 636 ha)
— Reserve No 9 No 15829
- 1.41 COMPENSATORY LAND (3 866 ha)
— Oliviershoek 14071 (Sub 1, Remainder)
— The Lake 15683 (Sub 1, Remainder)
— The Wedge 8177 (Sub 1, Remainder)
— Vaalkop 1164 (Sub 10)
— One Tree 8599 (Sub 4)
- Transfer of State land: Natal region
360. Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs: ③ Gen
- (1) Whether any steps are being taken in respect of the transfer to his Department of any State land in the Natal region currently being held by other State Departments; if so, what steps;
 - (2) whether his Department is considering acquiring any such land for the purpose of residential and agricultural settlement by Black rural residents in the said region; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;
 - (3) whether his Department plans to acquire any other land in the Natal region; if so, for what purposes?
- B858E
- The MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LAND AFFAIRS:
- (1)-(3) It is not intended to transfer State land held by other departments to the Department of Regional and Land Affairs. The South African Development Trust, which purchased land for residential and agricultural purposes for Blacks has been abolished, and the Central Government does not intend to further purchase any considerable areas of land, as was done by the said Trust in the past. In this regard please refer to paragraph A 2.11(a) of the Government's White Paper on Land Reform.
- The Government is at present investigating the possible establishment of a financial assistance scheme to assist underdeveloped communities to purchase land.
- The Government is also still negotiating with the KwaZulu Government about a variety of land matters, but no decisions in this regard have been taken.
- UN/OAU: costs of representatives
361. Mr F J LE ROUX asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs: ③ Gen

Govt's R3,9bn aid boost 'should check farm debt'

FARMERS' debt has climbed to R17bn this year, but government's injection of a R3,9bn aid package should contain the debt and even reduce it, industry sources said yesterday.

Standard Bank senior manager, agriculture, Rudy Wilsnach said the negative monetary effects of this year's drought would not outweigh government subsidies.

"There won't be any significant rise in farmers' debt due to the level of subsidies being made available by the government," he said.

Government's aid package will see approximately R1,8bn allocated to servicing farmers' co-operative debt, bringing down its nominal value. An additional R640m would be earmarked for co-operative reserves, while the remaining R1,4bn would go directly to individual farmers. Industry sources estimate between 3%-4% of SA's farmers will have their debts written off this year against the R640m in the co-operatives' reserves.

Farmers' debt has principally been financed by the Land and Agriculture Bank, Absa, First National Bank and Standard Bank as well as the co-operatives. The Agriculture Department had played a relatively minor role, financing

just more than R1bn of the total R17bn debt.

Absa media and public relations consultant Gavin Webster said the group's total agricultural exposure was not cause for concern.

"Our exposure is equal to 4% of the bank's total assets which, at the last audit, was R84,4bn." This would amount to about R3,4bn.

Webster said the effects of a worst-case scenario, if there was no rain and farmers defaulted on their loans, would be minimal.

"The effect would be limited to about 2%, both in terms of income and bad debt," he said.

He said Absa had 25 agricultural consultants advising its clients on drought survival techniques. "The situation is manageable. We are in control. Rain has already fallen in the Cape as well as in Natal and there is no cause for undue concern at this point."

A Land Bank spokesman said total capital outstanding in loans to farmers was R3,44bn at the end of September. Of that, R3,2bn were long-term loans, secured by mortgage bonds over property and repayable at an annual interest rate of 16,5%.

610117) 22/10/92 - (3) Gen
MEREDITH JENSEN

Co-operatives to be given a helping hand

810m 22/10/92
CAPE TOWN — Agriculture Minister Kraai van Niekerk has approved financial assistance to certain agricultural co-operatives experiencing problems because of the drought and economic climate.

In a statement issued yesterday he said co-operatives which would be assisted included Westelike Provinsie Kooperatief (WPK), Vetsak and Boeresake.

Van Niekerk proposed that agricultural financiers, co-operatives and their members join government in contributing financially to the agricultural sector on the basis of an agreed business plan.

The registrar of co-operatives would soon

convene a meeting. (3) Ben

Further details about financial aid to WPK would be disclosed at the SA Agricultural Union's congress in Port Elizabeth today and at WPK's AGM tomorrow.

Meanwhile at a security rally in Kroonstad yesterday, Free State farmers voiced their unhappiness with intimidation, assault and murder on the province's borders with Lesotho, Transkei and Bophuthatswana. They also reported threats to farmers with properties adjoining black residential areas.

Free State Agricultural Union GM Lulu de Jager said the rally had been attended by union members, the SAP and SADF. — Sapa.

Repression gave a false sense of security Kriel

BIDM 23/10/92
LAW and Order Minister Herhus Kriel told a Pretoria University audience last night that repressive laws in force before the start of government's reforms in February 1990 had created "a false sense of security".

Addressing an Institute of Strategic Studies function in Pretoria, he said that only a vibrant economy would bring relief from a soaring crime rate and political violence.

Before February 2 1990, political violence and the revolutionary onslaught could be fought by way of massive repression, a full state of emergency, preventative detention without trial, and curfews, Kriel said.

"But by forcefully keeping the lid on the pot we have simply veiled a very serious problem instead of solving it — in other words a false sense of security was created," he said.

He said the country faced conflict, mayhem and anarchy unless political and other role players joined forces to resolve the problem.

He stressed, however, that SA's economic problems were the biggest single factor in escalating crime. Seven out of every 10 crimes in 1991 were economically related.

Kriel said 1 858 people died in more than 7 500 incidents of political violence in the year to end-September.

GERALD REILLY

He said intimidation was an alarming and integral part of the violence.

The laws against the handling and possession of firearms would be strengthened.

During 1991 police recovered 5 700 firearms, including 1 200 AK-47s. Between January and September this year, more than 5 500 illegal firearms and 23 arms caches were seized.

Kriel called upon the ANC to abandon its mass action campaign for the sake of "peace and stability".

He said inflammatory rhetoric and incitement in mass action was in blatant disregard of the peace accord.

He urged the signatories to the national peace accord to rededicate themselves to its provisions.

For the sake of peace, it was vital that all private armies including the ANC's armed wing Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) and paramilitary structures be disbanded immediately.

Kriel said it was possible the ANC could not control its cadres or arms.

Resistance had also gained momentum in far right circles.

Kriel said police manpower had more than doubled to 20 494, supplemented by 100 724 assistants.

Boesak: govt land sales must stop

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — People who lost their land in the western Cape through the Group Areas Act should put in their claims for restoration now, ANC regional chairman Allan Boesak said yesterday.

"Illegal sales of state land must be stopped immediately," he said.

Boesak said government was selling off land as fast as it could that had been earmarked for resale to victims of the Group Areas Act.

"Of the 5 200 properties in state hands last year, only 3 200 remain. The current Rondevlei case is a clear example that illegal sales and corruption are taking place while the interests of those with legitimate claims are being sidelined and ignored."

BIDM 23/10/92
"We demand that the government take immediate steps to freeze all sales of state land and, furthermore, that it instructs the state departments concerned to write to all families whose land was removed under the Group Areas Act, informing them of their right to submit a claim for the return of the land," Boesak said.

He added that the ANC, in conjunction with other organisations, was considering launching a campaign to inform the public of its right to submit land claims.

Drought aid millions 'lost to corruption'

Blom 23/10/92

(3) Gen

RAY HARTLEY

MILLIONS of rands earmarked for drought relief were being misspent because government and homeland efforts were riddled with mismanagement, irregularities and corruption, leading drought relief officials charged yesterday.

A document drawn up by the Consultative Forum on Drought — a joint government-development agency initiative — has described government as “the primary restraint on relief efforts”.

“A recurring problem which has contributed to the problems in communities has been irregularities, which amount to corruption in many instances,” it said.

Officials from the Development Aid Department, which was disbanded after a massive corruption scandal last year, continued to occupy senior positions in drought relief administration in the homelands, the document said.

Forum manager Len Abrams said names of officials suspected of corruption could not be released as investigations were continuing.

It was impossible to say exactly how much of the R1.4bn allocated by government to drought relief had been misspent because of a “total lack of transparency” and the poor accounting procedures of homeland governments, Abrams said.

The document listed “quantifiable instances” of irregularity which needed urgent investigation. These included:

- The theft of 52 expensive diesel borehole pumps, which probably took place with the consent of corrupt officials with “the experience and the tools to install and to extract” them;

- Contract irregularities, with homeland contractors having “open contracts to drill boreholes which have not been sited” and government paying for drilling rigs used on private contracts;

- Consultants being hired continuously for up to 20 years, leading to “a tendency to establish dubious relationships with senior officials and in many cases write their own briefs”; and

- Favoured homeland chiefs receiving more relief aid than others.

Some contractors charged exorbitant rates for drilling shallow and cheaply equipped boreholes.

Homeland governments had “inadequate budgetary and financial control, and operational capacity” and were unable to say how drought relief money had been spent, the report said.

“Homeland expenditures are not clear, but it is apparent that there are grave weaknesses in the capacity to implement programmes in an effective manner.

“There are no programmes in place to comprehensively monitor the effectiveness of relief efforts. The actual effective support given by the Water Affairs Department, despite a genuine will to assist, was generally regarded as disappointing by the relief engineers.”

Maps given to one team of relief engineers were nearly 30 years old and did not indicate many villages desperately in need of drought relief, the report said.

At least 350 000 people in the Venda capital of Thohoyandou were living on 15/

To Page 2

Drought aid From Page 1

of water a day because of mismanagement at a scheme to pump water into the Vondo Dam.

The document said that while blacks made up 93% of the rural population, they received only 19% of money allocated to drought relief. “A married farmer who is sequestrated can receive up to R2 000 per month in subsidies for a year. In contrast, a farmworker who is dismissed is subsidised by up to R150 per month.

“What has been termed development for two to three decades ... is a litany of failure to provide the most basic services, support and community engagement.

“It also speaks for itself as an indict-

ment of development and disproportionate allocation of resources where villages have no water supply while within a few hundred metres there are First World standard services,” the report said.

Commercial banks would be paid at least R120m from state drought assistance funds in 1992, according to a report presented to the forum, which is a government/community drought relief initiative.

A total of R60m would be paid to commercial banks for new production credit, while they would receive R50m for carrying over debt and R10m in interest subsidies on long-term loans, the report said.

ANC talks on crayfishing rights

Staff Reporter

THE ANC has called a conference of lobster fishermen this weekend to discuss resource management and the ownership of crayfishing rights.

According to an ANC statement, the conference, to be held at the Breakwater Lodge tomorrow morning, will also ad-

dress the question of poverty among 13 West Coast fishing communities.

A recent reduction in the legal crayfish catch size — from 89mm to 75mm and then back to 80mm following pressure on management authorities — “points to the serious need for changes in the management

system”, the statement said.

It said crayfishermen, many of whom were not quota holders, had no employment protection and “the occupation they engage in is more dangerous even than the mining industry”.

ANC Western Cape chairman Dr Allan Boesak is expected to float the idea of redistributing

lobster-related resources at tomorrow's meeting.

Increasing crayfish prices are putting the delicacy beyond the reach of most South Africans and wholesalers and restaurateurs have complained bitterly that crayfish are hard to get — even for those who can afford them.

③ CT 23/10/92

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Minister plans talks on food import problems

6/DAM 23/10/92
AGRICULTURE Minister Kraai van Nierkerk will meet members of working group 3 next week to discuss food imports.

Group members have complained about the inflexibility of the present system and the practice of enforcing surcharges on imports of staple foods in a drought year.

Working group 3 was one of 10 groups set up in August as part of the Food Logistics Forum to identify the real causes of food price inflation.

Tiger Oats executive director and working group 3 member Hamish McBain said the forum, including representatives from government and the co-operatives as well as retailers, manufacturers and consumers, aimed to address issues surrounding present import controls.

In a paper delivered to the forum in August, McBain said quantitative control permits had been subject to abuse, while attempts to tighten control had been bypassed through permits issued to TBVC states. "Abuses are being incurred through

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TBVC
TBVC
MEREDITH JENSEN

TBVC rebates, incorrect product descriptions and even falsified Bills of Landing."

McBain said controls had tended to be too inflexible, but he stressed the danger of an open policy toward imports, especially foodstuffs. "Reliance on imported food will place an unbearable burden on our foreign exchange and balance of trade."

Another group member said government stood to make R150m from import tariffs on maize this year. "Is it necessary to enforce a surcharge on a crop that is short? Surcharges were designed to protect local industry, but if there is no crop then there is nothing to protect."

Other issues being investigated were VAT and basic foodstuffs, Central Statistical Service accuracy in the CPI regarding food, the existence of the marketing boards, input costs of food processing and manufacturing, and the gap between the farmer's price and the consumer price.

'Drought relief money wasted'

CT 23/10/92

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Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Millions of rands in drought relief is being misspent because government and homeland efforts are riddled with mismanagement, irregularities and corruption, leading drought relief officials have claimed.

A document drawn up by the Consultative Forum on Drought — a joint government-development agency initiative — has described government as "the primary restraint on relief efforts".

"A recurring problem which has contributed to the problems in communities has been irregularities, which amount to corruption in many instances," the report said.

Officials from the Department of Development Aid, which was disbanded after a massive corruption scandal last year, continued to occupy senior positions in drought relief administration in the homelands.

It was impossible to say exactly

Report lists corruption and theft

how much of the R1,4bn allocated by government to drought relief had been misspent because of a "total lack of transparency" and the poor accounting procedures of homeland governments, said Mr Len Abrams, who manages the forum.

The document listed "quantifiable instances" of irregularity which needed urgent investigation. These included:

● Contract irregularities, with homeland contractors having "open contracts to drill boreholes which have not been sited" and government paying for drilling rigs used on private contracts;

● Consultants being hired continuously for up to 20 years, leading to "a tendency to establish dubious relationships with senior officials and in many cases write their own briefs"; and

● The theft of 52 expensive diesel borehole pumps, which probably took place with the consent of corrupt officials with "the experience and the tools to install and to extract" them; and

● Favoured homeland chiefs receiving more relief aid than others.

Homeland governments had "inadequate budgetary, financial control and operational capacity" and were unable to say how drought relief money had been spent, the report said.

The document said that while blacks made up 93% of the rural population, they received only 19% of money allocated to drought relief.

"What has been termed development for two to three decades ... is a litany of failure to provide even the most basic services, support and community engagement," the report said.

Govt may aid fishermen

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CT 24/10/92

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

THE government is looking at the situation of self-employed fishermen and lobster fishermen, particularly those in the Western Cape, who are not protected by industrial relations measures.

This was confirmed yesterday by Mr Johan Smit, a spokesman for the Minister of Manpower, Mr Leon Wessels.

Earlier this week, Mr Wessels met the Minister of Education and Culture in the House of Representatives, Mr Abe Williams, and a group of West Coast fishermen who asked Mr Wessels to extend industrial legislation to them.

Mr Smit said that Mr Wessels had referred the matter to the Department of Manpower, but pointed out that fishermen employed full-time had been incorporated within the ambit of the Labour Relations Act when it was amended in 1991.

Complications had arisen over the position of self-employed people who worked for a share of the catch and did not work for companies.

"However, if you are employed, you get all the benefits under the Labour Relations Act," Mr Smit said.

A conference of lobster fishermen, involving 13 West Coast fishing communities, will be opened in Cape Town this morning by the Western Cape chairman of the ANC, Dr Allan Boesak.

The conference will focus on crucial areas in the lobster industry, such as the management of the resource and the ownership of rights, the ANC said in a statement yesterday.

A serious area of concern was the poverty of the lobster-fishing communities.

"Lobster fishermen do not enjoy the status of employees and have no protection under law. Their plight is further exacerbated by the fact that the occupation they engage in is more dangerous even than the mining industry."

Meat tenders 'better than auction'

Staff Reporter

③ CT 24/10/92

THE Meat Board's system of selling frozen surplus meat by written tenders has proved more successful than the public auction method, says the regional manager, Mr Bertie Ackhurst.

The public is invited to submit written tenders by fax or letter stating the quantity and price they want for particular meat cuts from Monday to Wednesday each week.

The highest tenders are accepted in descending order until all the meat is sold and the winning

applicants are notified the next day by telephone. Mr Ackhurst said the new system meant the public and traders were on an equal footing.

He said he was "satisfied" that 340 cartons had been sold of the 1 880 cartons made available.

This week Lamb 1 was obtained at the reserve price of R6,50/kg for stew and at R7,00 for shoulder (slightly above the reserve price of R6,91).

The tenders accepted for Top C were R7,00/kg for loin, R7,65/kg for leg, R6,85/kg for shoulder and R5,69/kg for stew.

Group Areas victims in new battle

By Justin Pearce

ALBERTUS Sias and Sarah Williams used to be property owners. Now they have no land and not enough money to buy back what was once theirs.

Neither of them sold their land by choice. They were dispossessed of their property in the seventies under the Group Areas Act.

With this act scrapped, the government is making gestures towards reparations: The 1991 White Paper on Land Reform stresses that the removal of racial restrictions is not enough to make land accessible to black people. It recommends development strategies formulated in consultation with the communities concerned.

Yet Sias and Williams have both tried to invoke the law to get their land back, without success.

They are only two of the many people country-wide who are still suffering the effects of a repealed law. In terms of the legislation in force when they were dispossessed of their land, the properties were bought by the Community Development Board (CDB). This board, which was succeeded under the tri-cameral constitution by three own-
 affairs boards, was responsible for

the reallocation of dispossessed land.

In terms of the legislation governing the CDB and its successors, the boards are supposed to dispose of the land in a way that is beneficial to community development, and which discourages profiteering. But the boards may eventually sell land to private people.

With the repeal of the Group Areas Act, the Advisory Commission on Land Allocation (Acla) was established with the intention of overseeing the reallocation of land of which people had been dispossessed under apartheid legislation.

But in practice, Acla is nowhere near as powerful as it may seem. One major shortcoming in the legislation governing Acla is that Acla cannot make recommendations concerning land that has been sold by the state into private ownership.

This is why Sias and Williams are still landless. The two pieces of land for which they were each paid R5 000 in the seventies have subsequently been sold to a property development firm called Procorp. The land has been divided into a total of eight erven which are now being sold off for a total of R240 000.

"We want to get our land back

for the same price we paid for it," Sias says.

There is a case to be made for selling the land back to the original owners at the price they received, plus interest calculated on the basis of inflation rates since the sale.

On the other hand, most of the dispossessed families have already spent the capital paid out to them by way of compensation. Forced to seek out rented accommodation, they were unable to invest the money they received.

Sias claims he would be able to buy back his land if it were offered to him at R5 000. Williams says she would be able to do the same by banding together with her sisters who were joint owners of the property.

Acla will not consider the claims of Sias and Williams as the land is no longer owned by the state. But even in cases where land is still in state ownership, dispossessed property owners may find themselves unable to take advantage of the legal means which exist for them to recover their land.

Last week the Cape Supreme Court intervened to stop the sale of a property at Zeekoevlei to a private speculator. The property, originally bought by Mr John Hendricks in

1948 and now occupied by his children and grandchildren, was bought by the Development and Housing Board in the House of Assembly in 1985.

The proposed sale to Mr P Basson, which would have gone ahead were it not for the urgent Supreme Court Action, involved a number of irregularities:

- The clause in the standard deed of sale preventing Basson from reselling the land was deleted. Basson had already arranged to sell the land at a profit of over 500 percent.

- The sale was to have happened soon after Basson having been rehabilitated following sequestration in 1987.

"This case casts doubt on the state's sincerity in addressing land reform as it set out to do in the White Paper tabled more than a year ago," said Mr Henk Smith of the Legal Resources Centre.

According to a report by Ms Aninka Claassens of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies, these sales represent an about-face in state policy regarding land sales. She quoted a legal textbook as saying that, "State land is not disposed of lightly . . . and is not sold out of hand to private persons, but by means of advertisement in the Gazette and

the press all persons are given an equal chance of tendering to purchase it."

The case of the Hendricks family seems to suggest a consistent effort to sell off state-owned land (thus putting it outside the jurisdiction of Acla) before it can be returned to its original owners.

A similar case occurred this year with the community of Majeng in the north western Cape. Members of the community, who had been forcibly removed under the Group Areas Act, registered a claim for restoration with Acla in March. In May, rumours began to circulate that the government was selling the land to white farmers. On June 16, the lawyer acting for the community faxed Acla to request clarity on the rumours.

A week later, the sale of the land to the white farmers was effected. According to Claassens, the sale was effected exceptionally quickly by bypassing some of the normal bureaucratic procedures.

At a Land Forum meeting on August 8, Deputy Minister of Agriculture Mr Tobie Meyer joked that he wanted to proceed with land sales as quickly as possible because he "didn't want to be an estate agent for ever".

South 24/10 - 28/10/92

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CIVIC LEADER . . . Thomas Jansen, who has been at the forefront of the "coloured" community's battle to improve their situation, outside Villiersdorp

A small town's cry for change

51 times (Cape Metro) 25/10/92
3 Jan

LAST weekend one of the social highlights of the year took place in the small Boland town of Villiersdorp — the annual agricultural show.

A few kilometres away, an illegal march, protesting the eviction of Nuwedorp residents for non-payment of rent, trundled peacefully down the main street.

While some residents were eyeing prize cattle and enjoying tractor rides at the showgrounds, town clerk Johan Serfontein was handed a list of demands by a group from the "coloured" township.

At first glance Villiersdorp — population 5 000 — is no different to many other small towns. It's the kind of place where late at night, the only sound is an a capella chorus of barking dogs.

But all is not well in Villiersdorp. Joeline Pieterse, 13, was shot and injured in the head, allegedly by a farmer, when she and two small girls were walking near his strawberry field.

An eight-year-old boy was run over and killed, allegedly by a farmer, after he and a group of farmworkers' children were warned to stay away from his orchards near Napier, in the Boland.

Both incidents occurred in the same week, and are being investigated by the police.

But, in the Villiersdorp incident, the ANC issued a two-page statement about the shooting . . . with the police soon afterwards accusing them of creating a political issue.

Unity

The town has seen a series of stayaways, protests, shack demolitions, boycotts, evictions and an alleged attempted necklacing in the past three years.

Unlike many neighbouring towns in the Boland, which have opted to combine their coloured management committees and Whites-only councils, Villiersdorp seems a long way from unity.

The management committee has been disbanded, and the council is striking to the letter of the law, which prohibits a council from joining forces with a civic association, because it was not elected by means of a voters roll.

"The council is looking forward to becoming part of a single body, but it would have to be a legal body. We



TOWN CLERK . . . Johan Serfontein, who says negotiations between the white and coloured communities must be encouraged

Report: DIANA STREAK
Pictures: TERRY SHEAN

can't just take people from the community," said town clerk Mr Serfontein.

"Most people of all races in Villiersdorp would very much like to sit around a table and take community decisions together but to get there is a different story. I wish I had an answer."

Villiersdorp lies in a prosperous fruit-farming valley near the magnificent Theewaterskloof Dam, site of a new upmarket leisure development.

But possibly the best view of the picturesque town is from the Goniwe squatter camp — home to some 117 families — set on mountain slopes.

Conditions in the settlement are a major bone of contention between the council and the residents, who accuse the council of neglecting their interests.

Goniwe Park was named by Thomas Jansen, a relative newcomer to the area who is also spokesman for

the civic and the local ANC branch chairman.

He hails from Cradock and was a comrade of murdered activists Matthew Goniwe and Sparrow Mkhonto.

Mr Jansen rejects moves to combine management committees and town councils on the grounds that interim local government measures should not be decided by the present government alone.

"Whites don't want to accept change. They want to push people around because they are used to it."

"We mobilise people to reject what is wrong. People in other small towns are more careful because they think they might lose their jobs."

"Here if something has to be done we speak out but we don't get anywhere without a fight."

It was Mr Jansen who led a three-month boycott of a local shop after the owner took the law into his own

hands and tied two young boys — who had stolen a polony — to a pole outside with signs around their necks which read "I am a thief, I steal."

The boycott was called off after the storekeeper apologised to the community.

The farmer who allegedly shot Joeline Pieterse has not yet been charged. SAP station commander Warrant Officer J Reyneke said the police were waiting for a medical report before referring the case to the attorney general.

Humane

WO Reyneke said local police had had problems with some of the black community and had tried to work through the civic and now did their investigations in Goniwe Park under their supervision.

"We try our best to have a good relationship with them and do our work in a calm, humane way."

"But I'm not afraid to go there on my own. I know they're unhappy and so I don't mind if they shout and swear at me."

The town is preparing to celebrate its 150th anniversary next year. Residents, both black and white, hope the event will serve as a catalyst for unity and change, giving them a chance to get to know one another better, and find a formula for peace.

Mandela at LP summit

THE Labour Party will host a Patriotic Front summit of Codesa participants in Port Elizabeth next week when the alliance meets to discuss its future in negotiations.

Labour's national PRO, Mr Peter Hendrickse, confirmed yesterday that the meeting will be addressed by ANC president Nelson Mandela and by the Labour Party leader, Rev Allan Hendrickse.

The last "summit" was held in August 1988 in KwaNdebele.

Drought aid approval

GOVERNMENT has approved financial aid to some drought-hit agricultural co-operatives, says agriculture minister Kraai van Niekerk. He says the aid was subject to the production of business plans by the co-operatives and a restructuring of their operations.

St. (Time) (BASS)

27/10/92

Business Report

Agriculture: Govt urges banks to help

③CT26/10/92 Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The government cannot be the sole financial buffer to counter the negative impact of the economy and climate on agriculture, Agriculture Minister Kraai van Niekerk said at the weekend.

He stressed the great need for the agricultural role players, the commercial banks and the Land Bank to help handle the financial crisis which had developed in the industry.

The government's view was that besides its contribution, funds should also come from the financiers and members of co-operatives.

Van Niekerk said the cabinet had urgently addressed the problems that agriculture and the structures serving the industry such as co-ops were experiencing because of drought and a depressed economy.

JOHAN
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Crisis over drought-relief 'corruption'

CT 26/10/92

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A crisis meeting of representatives from political and community organisations, the government and development agencies will decide tomorrow on the fate of a report claiming widespread irregularities and corruption in the government's drought-relief efforts.

The report accuses the government of being the "primary restraint" on drought-relief efforts and says poor homeland government accounting

procedures made it impossible to trace money spent on relief.

The meeting of 72 organisations that make up the Consultative Forum on Drought (CFD) will be attended by the Development Bank, ANC, the government, Operation Hunger and development agencies.

Drastic action against those implicated in maladministration could be taken if the report was adopted by the meeting, a CFD spokesman said at the weekend.

But on Friday the government said the report was politically motivated.

Agriculture spokesman Mr Frans Loots said technical support and personnel for the Water Supply Task Force — a subsidiary of the CFD — had come "overwhelmingly" from the government.

Mr Loots accused the CFD of delaying the process by insisting that SADF vehicles bear neutral stickers. "Political point-scoring and not drought-relief was the objective in

some quarters," he said.

Evidence that the CFD had a hidden political motive included the statements of a drought-relief engineer, who said in a report: "What are we trying to do? Is it to make a political point or is it actually to relieve drought?"

The government official responsible for community liaison on drought-relief, Mr Mike Walters, said it was impossible to say there was no corruption at all, but the government was unaware of malpractices.

Oppose redistribution of land, says minister

PORT ELIZABETH — Landowners should unite to oppose redistribution or nationalisation of their land by any future government, Deputy Land Affairs Minister Mr Johan Scheepers said here.

Speaking at a business luncheon on Monday, he said landowners should form a pressure group to maintain their titles, promote property ownership and consider issues like land speculation, the high price of land, and the use of unused land.

Mr Scheepers said state intervention in the land market should be minimised and security of title should be protected.

Once land had been nationalised, the owners' rights would never be restored, he said.

However, there was an imbalance

(3) CT 28/10/92
between white and other landowners, and this should be addressed by making land available.

He said those who had been disadvantaged by apartheid laws and who had valid claims on state-owned land should be allowed to state their case.

A land policy is being formulated, as well as a national rural development strategy, together with the various rural communities concerned.

"I intend inviting extra-parliamentary parties, organisations and institutions to become part of the solution to land problems."

Mr Scheepers said his department would be restructured with a view to innovation and renewal, and of developing land policy so that problems could be solved together with the community.

CT 28/10/92
Names given to T'kei inquiry

UMTATA. — The names of 20 inmates believed to be political prisoners will be submitted to a commission of inquiry headed by former Zimbabwewan Chief Justice Mr Justice Enoch Dum-buntshena.

Lawyers for Human Rights regional director Ms Denise Rudolph said here yesterday she could not say if the list included those allegedly involved in the 1990 Trans-kei coup. — Sapa

Both are on trial for 23 offences, including murdering and robbing American tourist Mr Edward Perlmutter, 24, in the Knysna forest in October last year.

Yesterday Mr Perlmutter's father, Mr Joe Perlmutter, wept in

backpacked through South-East Asia and Australia before coming to South Africa.

He and his wife had become alarmed when their son failed to return home for Thanksgiving and

pondens found the mail in Mr Pe of his the Kny

Call to stop govt land sales

JOHANNESBURG. — The SA Council of Churches called on the government yesterday to halt immediately the sale of state land to individuals and the transfer of some of it to homelands, and for a moratorium on land transfer until a "representative government" was in place. CT 28/10/92
"The current sale of land, most of which has been done under the cloak

of secrecy, as well as recent announcements of the transfer of land to KwaZulu, Lebowa and QwaQwa, are the most insensitive things the National Party government can do at this point," the SACC said.

"We warn that this step can contribute to the current climate of violence and instability," the organisation said. — Sapa 3

Keegan: Freeze District Six

Staff Reporter

THERE was a good possibility that property in District Six would have to be frozen or "banked" until a democratically-elected and legitimate city council could take the development further, Cape Town deputy mayor Mr Clive Keegan said last night.

Addressing a meeting of the

South African Property Owners Association on "the imperatives facing metropolitan Cape Town", he said that because of the impasse in negotiations about the future of District Six and the highly emotional nature of the question, it might become necessary to "bank" the land.

On the question of political negotiations, he said community

organisations in the Western Cape were, through no fault on their part, "desperately ill-equipped" with the skills necessary for such negotiations.

It would be difficult to get political negotiations going in the Western Cape until national political developments got underway, but more progress had been made in the region in the development sphere.

Easing jail congestion

THREE bold new steps are being taken by Magistrates' Courts to ease overcrowding in prisons and rehabilitate juvenile, first-time and petty offenders.

Instead of facing trials, some offenders are participating in victim-offender mediation programmes or doing community service.

And in cases of juvenile offenders, magistrates have the option of sending them on rehabilitation courses at special "juvenile schools".

Change in land policy

THE Government has had a change of heart on land policy, acknowledging that land should be restored to people who lost it as a result of apartheid laws.

This was necessary to redress the "total imbalance" in land ownership between whites and the rest of the population, Deputy Land Affairs Minister Johan Scheepers said yesterday. - *Sowetan Correspondents and Sapa.*

Sowetan 28/10/92



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Recovery pinned on politics, agriculture

(B/DAY) 28/10/92
 CHANCES of economic recovery early next year are slim and hinge on political developments and an agricultural turnaround, says the latest Old Mutual Economic Monitor.

The report says "the dividing line between continued recession and slow recovery will remain slender in coming months, and . . . political developments may play a deciding role in choosing between them".

Sharply weaker consumer and business confidence, implications of the high budget deficit and a sluggish world recovery depress prospects for domestic economic revival in 1993, the report says.

By the third quarter of this year consumer confidence had dropped below levels recorded during the foreign debt crisis of 1985.

The review attributes plummeting consumer confidence levels to "the crippling drought, sharp food price hikes, continued violence, industrial unrest, political uncertainty and rising unemployment".

Business confidence — in the public and private sectors — also remained extremely depressed.

Consumers remained under pressure as a gradual decline in workers' salaries gathered pace and continued

(3) Gen (S)
 HILARY GUSH

retrenchments resulted in the wage bill growing at a rate lower than inflation.

In nominal terms, farming and interest incomes also declined.

As a result, real disposable income recorded its fourth quarterly decline over the last five quarters. By the second quarter, real disposable income was about 2,6% below the peak recorded in the first quarter last year.

The report predicts a budget deficit of about R23bn — or 6,5% of GDP — for the current fiscal year, as against the budgeted R16bn.

"A sustained deficit of this magnitude has dangerous implications, particularly for inflation."

In spite of numerous signs of continued recession, encouragement can be drawn from an expected gradual relaxation of monetary policy — on the back of heightened prospects for easing inflation.

As drought contributed an estimated 1,8 percentage points to shrinking economic activity this year, the report says a more normal agricultural season will have a significant impact on economic recovery.

Land owners urged to unite for future

PRETORIA — Deputy Land Affairs Minister Johan Scheepers urged land owners this week to oppose any effort by a future government to subdivide or nationalise their land.

Scheepers said in Port Elizabeth a clear policy on land, not to be confused with the White Paper on land reform, was being developed.

Owners should form a pressure group to ensure the maintenance of their title rights and the protection of

property rights, he said.

The group would also have to watch developments in land speculation and exorbitant land prices.

"What is important, too, is that those who were disadvantaged in the past by race-based legislation will have to become land owners."

There was an imbalance between white land ownership and the rest of

the population, he stressed.

This would have to be addressed by making land available and accessible to disadvantaged people, and those who had valid claims to state land had to be given the opportunity to put forward their cases.

He said direct state intervention in the land market should be kept to a minimum. Legal and administrative impediments to the change, use and ownership of land should be removed.

GERALD REILLY

Backlog on farmers' aid

3 Gen
B10M 29/10/92
GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — With only a few weeks until the optimum planting deadline, many maize farmers are still waiting to hear if applications for government aid have been granted.

There are fears also that a pile-up of orders for planting requisites will further delay the operation.

In some cases, aid may come too late for many farmers to get their crops planted in time to ensure a reasonable harvest.

Meanwhile, the summer crop areas and grazing lands are still in the grip of drought. No significant rains have fallen along the maize belt since the start of summer, and anxiety is growing that another dry season lies ahead.

The Agriculture Department says there are 126 drought-stricken areas — 34 in the Cape, 53 in the Transvaal and 39 in the Free State. *29/10/92*

Dam levels are falling at an accelerated pace, except in the western Cape.

In October last year the Water Affairs Department's 139 dams were on average 74% full. The latest figure is 42%.

The 13 dams in the Transvaal dropped by 1% last week to 47%.

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Govt land transfers must stop

3/26/92
LLOYD GOUTTS

THE impending transfer of administrative control of land by government to homelands could contribute to the climate of violence and instability in the country, the SA Council of Churches said yesterday.

The SACC described the decision to transfer superintendence of more than 400 000ha of former Development Trust land to six self-governing territories as "reprehensible".

It called on President F W de Klerk to halt the sale of land and proclaim a moratorium on land transfer until a representative government was in place.

"The issue of land restitution and redistribution as a component of a national land reform programme is a matter for negotiation in a representative forum.

"We warn that this step can contribute to the current climate of violence and instability. The incorporation of Claremont into KwaZulu is a case in point," an SACC statement said yesterday.

In another statement, various anti-apartheid organisations in Natal, including the Human Rights Commission and the Association for Rural Advancement, said government's decision was aimed at winning allies in a future election.

"The land question is one of the most sensitive issues to be resolved in SA. Transfer of precious and finite land assets from one apartheid bureaucracy to another will neither assist resolution of the land question nor negotiations for a new, acceptable South African constitution."

The ANC has also called for a moratorium on state land sales.

HUNT LASCARS

No to Apartheid Land Deals

As non-government and service organisations, we are all too aware of the desperate need which exists for access to land. However, we are concerned that the transfer deals made to honour past promises to homeland governments are aimed at winning allies in a future election, and not addressing land hunger. W/Mar 30/10-5/11/92

When the government repealed the Land Acts and Groups Areas Act in 1991 it made it clear that it was not accepting the principle of restitution to victims of past policies. Yet now, the government is seeking ways of fulfilling homeland governments' claims for compensatory land. The government claims that its recent agreements with homeland governments around land transfers are aimed at addressing land hunger. But if the government was genuinely interested in resolving the land issue, why has it repeatedly tried to sell off land being claimed by communities? The most recent examples of such attempts are in the northern Cape (Majeng community) and the Western Cape (Rondevlei). This kind of contradiction leaves us

^{3) Gov} no option but to believe that the transfer deals are aimed at boosting government power and support among homeland governments and have little to do with addressing land issues. It seems that government decisions around land are motivated by potential political gain for itself, regardless of the cost to South Africa. Pre-emptive social engineering of this kind undermines the capacity of local communities to engage with the processes of transition and development and will have negative consequences for genuine democracy, justice and peace. The land question is one of the most sensitive issues to be resolved in South Africa. In this period of transition, the government was understood to be adopting a caretaker role regarding continuing administrative functions, pending implementation of an acceptable system of government. Transfer of precious and finite land assets from one apartheid bureaucracy to another will neither assist resolution of the land question nor negotiations for a new, acceptable constitution.

The fences come down under Oom Paul's nose

A GRANITE bust of Paul Kruger, the grandfather of Afrikaner Nationalism, which watches imperiously over the main entrance to the game reserve that bears his name is emblematic of the way the Kruger National Park has been shaped by the legacy of colonialism and apartheid.

But the fences are coming down, literally and symbolically, as the erosion of Paul Kruger's old order presents the people who run the park with fresh challenges for their conservation effort.

"We are in a state of stress," says Salmon Joubert, head of the Kruger Park. "And we must respond appropriately with dynamic and creative strategies."

Joubert was referring mainly to the worst drought this century which has caused peasant farmers, their grazing land devastated and livestock dying by the thousands, to look with resentment at the grass that grows on the other side of game fence.

But at a seminar last weekend, Joubert and some of his senior officials asked delegates from three newspapers to give them a wider perspective on ways to improve the park's image in the communities that surround it.

Representatives from the *Sowetan*, the *New Nation* and *The Weekly Mail* pointed out that the park had earned a

negative image in the rural areas around it for the following reasons:

*Game rangers adopt a punitive approach by arresting villagers who jump the fence to steal firewood or poach "meals on legs" for the families.

●Many tribal groups believe that land in the reserve belonged to their ancestors and, especially now that their existing tribal land has been all but destroyed by drought, overgrazing and congestion, want the past to be redressed.

●Extensive operations by the South African Defence Force, including armed patrols to apprehend refugees from Mozambique and covert operations in the past to support Renamo rebels in that country, have created the impression that the park collaborates with the security forces.

●Entrance fees and accommodation is too expensive for ordinary people from the townships to afford a

4 Mail 30/10-5/11/92
(3)ben
 The Kruger National Park is striving to adapt to the new South Africa by reaching out to surrounding communities and private game parks, reports **EDDIE KOCH**

visit to the park.

The management of the park, the delegate from the *Sowetan* said bluntly, appears to be "dominated by white Afrikaner bureaucrats", a charge dispelled by the immediacy of management's response.

Media representatives were thanked for their contributions and a committee was set up to organise a larger conference of all major political bodies active in the region of the park to discuss ways in which the above issues, and others, could be addressed.

National Parks Board officials also pointed to a range of activities which

have already been undertaken to improve the quality of life for people living in settlements on the borders of the park.

Water has been provided to villages in parts of KaNgwane where rivers have dried up, black artisans from neighbouring villages are encouraged to manufacture and sell crafts and curios to Kruger's tourists, advanced plans are underway to build small business estates in some of the large townships nearby, park officials train residents to grow communal gardens, trees are supplied from a nursery in the park for village woodlots, recycling schemes provide employment and revenue for people in the township of Namakgale, near Phalaborwa.

Herbal gardens have been initiated in some areas so that indigenous healers can harvest roots and plants needed for traditional medicines, subsidised day trips for local schoolchildren are encouraged and "ecoclubs" have been set up at nearby schools

with the co-operation of headmasters in the area.

But Joubert realises this is just a beginning and he is keen to gather advice from a range of political players about more wide-ranging measures — including schemes whereby representatives from rural neighbours participate in policy formulation for the park — that can deal with the animosity that is smouldering on his borders.

There is also a growing realisation that the policy of fencing off valuable species from the outside world may not be the best way to ensure their survival.

In the early 1960s, for example, more than 90 percent of Kruger's wildebees and zebra populations were lost when a fence was built between the Kruger Park and privately owned reserves at Timbavati and Sabi Sands as the animals traditional migration routes were severely disrupted.

This is only the most graphic example of the way in which the policy of containing natural ecosystems has led to a phenomenon which biologist Roy Siegfried calls the "zombi syndrome", a reference to animal populations that are in a state of "living dead" because they cannot reproduce naturally inside the boundaries of reserves (see accompanying story).

So the park is literally taking down its fences, forcing its management to deal with new challenges and exposing it to challenging ideas about the management of game reserves.

Before the year is out the barrier between Kruger and the private game reserves on its western border will come down. "Private enterprise has developed a tourism culture that consists of high-income lodges and people travelling around in open landrovers. This does not conform to our guidelines for a national park but we acknowledge this as an important form of tourism," says Joubert.

"We will set up a loose co-ordinating body with the private reserves and this will broaden the scope of experience and facilities we can offer."

Even more challenging is a plan to take down the eastern fence so that the park can be linked up with a swathe of territory that has been depopulated because of the war in Mozambique.

Joubert recognises that the Mozambican government is likely to adopt a different approach to national game reserves that will be created as part of a programme to reconstruct that country's post-war rural economy.

"Parts of the conservation areas in Mozambique could be managed jointly with us as part of a large national park but other areas can take the form of mixed game and cattle farming, multiple forms of land use where rural development and conservation take place side by side. We see the idea of a transnational game reserve as a peace park."

Then there have already been approaches to the governments of KaNgwane and Gazankulu for reserves run by the homelands to be incorporated into the park, with the same kind of management autonomy that is envisaged for Kruger's neighbours to the east and west.

"The mission of the Kruger National Park and my mission is to conserve large natural ecosystems and viable populations of all biota ranging from the big five to small invertebrates. The more intact these ecosystems are the nearer I come to fulfilling my mission," says Joubert.

"To do this the national park system would like to live in harmony with local people and its neighbours in a way that promote an ethic of sustainable land use in these areas."

A series of experiments are taking place beneath the stony gaze of Paul Kruger that will turn the park into a very different institution to the one the Boer leader created.



Freer to roam ... Bringing the fences down will double Kruger Park's animals' space to migrate

States meet on drought relief

Political Staff

REPRESENTATIVES of five Southern African states met in Pretoria yesterday morning to discuss practical problems in the provision of drought relief and to develop a joint strategy to overcome these constraints.

They said in a joint statement that the meeting had been attended by ministerial representatives and senior officials from trans-

port and agricultural ministries in Malawi, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The meeting agreed that vehicles carrying drought relief should in principle be exempt from road transit charges or that these be kept as low as possible "so as not to increase unduly the cost of providing drought relief".

It also agreed that the states should investigate administrative

constraints, such as permits, border closing hours and customs procedures.

The meeting also decided that officials from the respective states would form a working group to investigate those long-term transport-related issues which still impeded cost-effective and speedy transport in the Southern African region, the statement said.

③ CT 31/10/92

Parched SA may queue for food

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w/t ARSUS 10/3/84

Parliamentary Staff

IF the drought continues South Africans might have to queue for food, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Greyling Wentzel, has warned.

The desperate financial plight of farmers came under the spotlight in the Assembly yesterday when the Conservative Party introduced a motion calling for special measures to keep farmers in production.

Mr Wentzel, who accepted the motion, said it was clear that drought relief measures were not sufficient.

Forced off

Reports from agricultural unions showed that some farmers would be forced off the land, and the Government would now take another look at drought relief measures.

Introducing the motion, Mr Casper Uys (CP Barberton) said the Government had to step in and help farmers.

If farmers were forced to sell their land, it would have a "catastrophic" effect on the price of land.

Take over

He appealed to the Government not to allow this, and to take over the farms in the short term.

"I know it is a radical suggestion but it may be necessary in the circumstances," he said.

Mr Errol Moorcroft (PFP Albany) said a "dust bowl" — similar to that which hit the United States in the 1930s — was being created in parts of South Africa.

Maize-growing areas were facing a crisis and whole communities of



Mr Greyling
Wentzel

farmers were staring bankruptcy in the face.

There were alarming reports of white farmers leaving the land in large numbers and of hundreds of unemployed black labourers.

Dr Ferdie Hartzenburg (CP Lichtenburg) warned that the infrastructure of the platteland would collapse if farmers were forced off their land.

If the maize industry of the Western Transvaal collapsed, businesses would close down.

He had calculated that maize farmers were about R4 000-million in the red, and by the time they had planted their next crop they would owe about R5 100-million.

With no interest rate, it would take the farmers eight years to pay their debts, and even if the interest rates were brought down to eight percent, it would take them 20 years to pay their debts.

© See Page 9.

5 000 farmers forced off land

PRETORIA — Up to 5 000 farmers have been knocked out of the agricultural industry by the impact of successive droughts culminating in last years disastrous summer season, say agricultural authorities.

Free State Agricultural Union vice-president Japie Grobler has estimated that the fast deteriorating farming conditions would force up to 2 400 cash-strapped drought victims off their farms this year.

SA Agricultural Union economist Koos du Toit said it was clear an increasing number of farmers were in serious financial trouble.

He estimated that since 1985 more than 3 000 had left the industry.

Among them were many who had been turned away by commercial banks and

agricultural co-operatives because of the high risk involved in financing them in the new season.

They did not qualify for state production credit either, he said.

Du Toit said a serious consequence of the crisis was the large number of jobs lost and the disastrous impact of the steep drop in purchasing power on platteland economies.

Businesses were packing up and the drift of not only

blacks, but whites, to urban areas was increasing.

The long-term consequences for food production of the loss of large numbers of efficient farmers was alarming with a fast rising population. (3) Gen

The consequences for industries dependent mostly on agriculture for their survival — agriculture machinery industries, the big fertiliser producers and others — as well as for the national economy were "deeply disturbing", Du Toit added.

B/DM 2/11/92
GERALD REILLY

tion with the ... whose heavy equipment made them better suited to a full-scale war.

Farmer to pay damages

CAPE TOWN — A Stellenbosch wine farmer yesterday agreed to pay two farmworkers a total of R50 000 in a Supreme Court sequel to the fatal beating of another worker, which left the pair injured.

Wynand Smit, owner of Koopmanskloof, did not accept liability when settling the claims arising from assaults by former employee Rudolf Rix, said the applicants' attorney, Glynn Williams.

Smit agreed to pay the estate of the late Andrew Thompson R20 000 and R30 000 to Godfrey Williams, plus costs. *BIDAM 3/11/92*

The claim arose out of Rix's unlawful assaults on four farmworkers in May 1989. One worker died.

Rix served six days of an 18-month sentence for culpable homicide.

Smit's insurers, SentraBoer, had agreed to pay the settlement by November 15.

Williams said the willingness of insurers to insure farmers in respect of their liability for violence against farmworkers was unlikely to contribute to ending such violence. — Sapa.

'Drought not broken yet'

RAY HARTLEY

A LEADING agriculturalist warned yesterday against hopes that the drought could break this rainy season after good rains during the past few days in the Free State and Transvaal. *(3) Ben*

Glen Agricultural Development Institute director Jan Volschenk said farmers would have to wait until January before being certain their crops would grow normally. A low soil moisture reserve meant better than average rains were needed if maize and other crops were to achieve normal levels. *BIDAM 3/11/92*

Rains that had fallen so

far were too little to justify maize planting, but there were still two weeks in which the situation could change for the better.

A Weather Bureau official said yesterday the movement of warm moist air from the tropics pointed to normal precipitation in SA's summer rainfall areas, but this could not be predicted with certainty.

Climate information director Mike Laing said that summer rains had come later than normal, with 50% of areas recording less than seasonal averages for the period.

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Food price investigation

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GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — The second and final report of the Board on Tariffs and Trade's investigation into food price inflation would be in the hands of the Ministers of Agriculture and Trade and Industry by the end of November, board director Helgaard Muller said yesterday.

Unlike the first report, which was a "discussion document", the final report would include recommendations.

It would be up to the Ministers to decide whether to make the report public. *BIDAM 3/11/92*

Muller said consumer bodies, the wholesale and retail trades, and primary producers had all made contributions to the investigation.

Muller declined to comment on the investigation's findings. It is believed, however, that organised agriculture has urged the board to review the opinion expressed in the initial report that commodity control boards be stripped of their statutory powers.

Meanwhile, the Kassier committee appointed by government to investigate the Marketing Act and the function of control boards is expected to report by the end of the year. Relevant information presented to the board investigation had been passed on to the Kassier committee, Muller said.

ANC rejects land grants

BIDAM 4/11/92
A FUTURE ANC government would not feel obliged to honour government efforts to restructure SA's economy and re-allocate land before an interim government took power, ANC secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa said yesterday.

Ramaphosa told a media conference the recently gazetted transfer of 380 000ha to Lebowa and 52 000ha to QwaQwa could be reversed by a future ANC government.

"Any form of unilateral restructuring by a discredited government should stop forthwith," he said.

Ramaphosa said the matter would be discussed at the November 22 summit between the ANC and government.

Speaking at the same briefing, ANC local government spokesman Thozamile Botha said the ANC believed central government should retain control over defence, foreign affairs and finances, among other areas of government.

"Where there is conflict between central and regional government, the central gov-

ernment should prevail," he said.

The ANC did not support regional control over any aspect of government, but joint control over education, housing, health and related issues was desirable.

The ANC's latest draft document on regional policy, released yesterday, said regions should be allowed limited fiscal powers to help them "carry out their functions effectively and efficiently."

"A permanent Advisory Fiscal Commission structured on a non party-political basis, in which certain powers for advising on the structure and mechanism of fiscal decentralisation would be vested," would have to be established.

The document said the ANC was not "too concerned with the labels 'unitary state and federation'".

Between 10 and 16 new regions should be considered for a future SA, according to the document.

RAY HARTLEY

ANC shuns govt land re-allocation

③ CT 4/11/92

Own Correspondent

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Guide to gilts

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E Cape farming has 'collapsed'³ through drought

QUEENSTOWN. — Organised agriculture in the Queenstown and Cathcart areas in the Eastern Cape has predicted a collapse in the agricultural industry if the drought does not break soon.

The chairman of the Queenstown Farmers Association, Mr Tony Sutton, maintained the industry had already collapsed.

He said if farmers owned up to their situation it would be found that about 80 percent were already bankrupt.

"Farmers live on hope and it is hope for the future which keeps most of us going."

He said farms were worth a lot more three years ago than they were today.

"Our asset base has been halved through fighting a devastating drought and by the economic climate over which farmers have little control."

Mr Sutton likened the drought to that of the late 1960s, while the chairman of the Tylden Farmers Association, Mr Trevor Brown, said it was the worst he had experienced in 42 years of farming.

He said storage dams were empty and water had not run in the Waku River for the past two years.

Cathcart farmer Donnie Preston described agricultural conditions as extremely serious.

Farmers' input costs had rocketed during the drought. This had not happened during previous severe droughts in 1949 and 1951 when prices had remained more or less constant, he said.

"Farmers are running out of veld, hay is virtually unobtainable and according to recent statistics, almost a third of the country's 65 000 farmers have no hope of survival.

"This naturally affects the future of people dependent on the agricultural industry for their livelihood.

"If farmers go under it follows thousands of people will be without work," said Mr Preston.

— Sapa.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

Fair to promising

3 Gen

FM 6/11/92

Summer rains started late this season after a warm spell in September and days when Highveld winds were stronger than those in the Cape. Which indicates the summer rainfall areas could have a normal season.

But, because the rains are late, the possibility of a bumper maize crop has been ruled out — unless farmers in the Free State and the western Transvaal, where there is still time to plant slow-growing, high-yielding maize cultivars, have an excellent season.

Eastern Highveld farmers can no longer plant those cultivars, unless they want to gamble on frost holding off until May. Most won't be tempted because of their parlous financial positions and will opt for faster-growing cultivars that yield less but ripen before the frost.

Farmers would be well advised not to rule out the possibility of floods this year, says Desmond Midgley, formerly of Wits University, who has developed a reasonably accurate method of determining when, but not where, floods can be expected. He warned there would be floods when Laingsburg in the Cape was devastated in the Seventies and, later, when parts of Natal and the Free State were flooded.

Weather Bureau deputy director Michael Edwards says: "There is no reason to believe rainfall will be lower than average. But we may suffer a short dry spell, in January, which is normal."

"Late rains can be attributed to atmospheric planetary circulation, which extends to as much as 12 km above the surface. This was thrown out of kilter by the El Nino."

Bureau deputy director Michael Laing says the picture has been changing constantly because widespread rains have been falling in many parts of the country almost daily. Rainfall since July 1 is 50% above normal in the southern Cape and normal for most of the winter rainfall region.

These include the western and south-western Cape, southern Karoo, eastern parts of the central Karoo, western parts of the Cape Midlands, southern tip of the Free State and the adjacent northern Cape.

An area around Belfast has also returned to normal.

"The worst areas, those with only 25%, and less, of normal rainfall since mid-winter are the northern Cape, far northern Transvaal, eastern Lowveld and an area from Piet Retief into Zululand and southern Swaziland. But the picture is starting to improve."

National Maize Producers' Organisation senior economist André Ferreira says: "It may be a good sign we are struggling for rain now — look at what happened last year. Conditions all over were ideal for planting, then someone turned off the tap."

He adds that some farmers between Bethal and Ermelo have had sufficient rain to plant, "but there hasn't been general rain there yet, and I'm worried that the planting time is passing."

"The situation is better in parts of the Free State where farmers have had enough rain to plant. It's still too early to plant in the western Transvaal, but more than enough rain has fallen for farmers to prepare their seedbeds."

SA Agricultural Union chief economist Koos du Toit is pleased good rains fell in the crop and cattle regions of the summer rainfall areas.

He says: "But we need good follow-up rains until March. The rains that fell before last weekend were patchy but, since the weekend, they have been more widespread. Monday night's rain in the south-eastern Free State will benefit the wheat planted late."

He is concerned about the plight of Lowveld fruit and timber growers and mixed farmers in the south-eastern Transvaal who have had only scattered showers.

Wheat Board deputy GM Andries Liebenberg is concerned about the wheat crop. Last year only 100 000 t had to be imported but 850 000 t-1Mt will have to be imported next year.

Strong winds

A recent survey showed the wheat crop should be 1,3Mt this season, with 860 000 t coming from the Cape, 288 000 t from the Free State, 133 000 t from the Transvaal, 15 000 t from Natal and 10 000 t from Bophuthatswana. However, since then, southern Cape farmers have had excessive rains which make harvesting difficult.

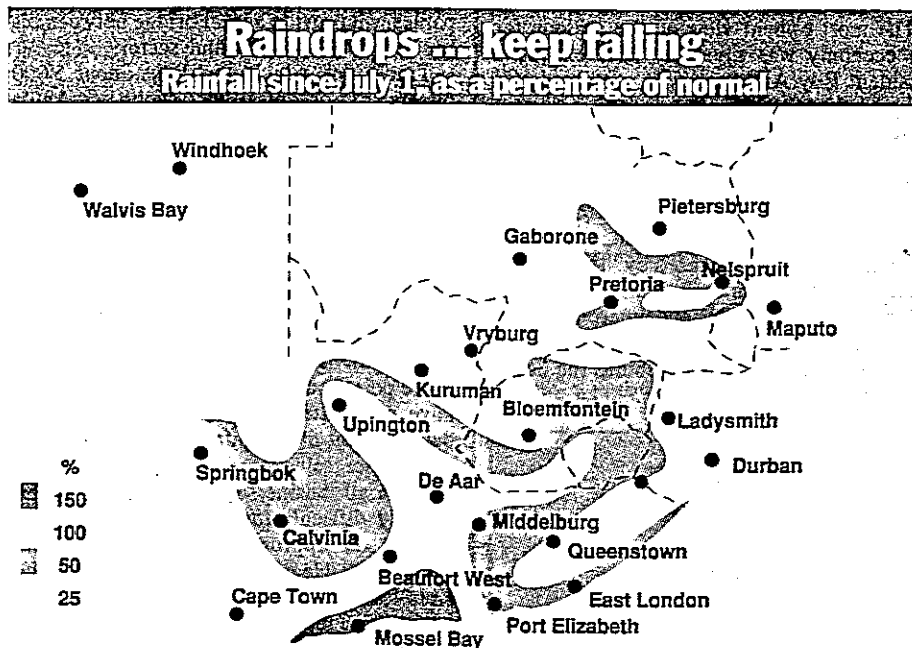
In most of the Free State farmers saw crops wilting in unusually strong winds and scorching sun.

Many irrigation farmers are better off now than a couple of weeks ago. Dams, except in areas where the drought persists, are sufficiently full for them to draw full quotas.

There is enough water in the Vaal River system for farming, industry and domestic use. The Department of Water Affairs, which manages the Vaal Dam, is pleased it is only 18% full, says the Department's Nicolette Teichmann.

"We keep it filled with water from the Sterkfontein Dam, part of the Tugela-Vaal Transfer Scheme. The Sterkfontein is a narrow, deep dam not much troubled by evaporation, but the Vaal is a shallow, wide dam with a large surface. The more it contains the bigger the surface area and the faster water evaporates."

In September, when it was less than 16% full, 11 000 m³ evaporated.



SACOB CONVENTION

Better than swords

FM 6/11/92
The powerful role the business community can play in focusing the national economic and political debates was demonstrated at



ANC agriculture spokesman Derek Hanekom, right, ANC deputy president Walter Sisulu and civil engineer Prof Rob McCucheon at yesterday's news conference to announce ANC leader Nelson Mandela's mission to the far northern Transvaal.

Picture: ROBERT BOTHA

Country courts arrive by truck

STEPHANE BOTHMA

TWENTY prefabricated mobile courtrooms, designed to be transported by truck, have been ordered by the Justice Department for use in rural areas. *BIDAY 6/11/92*

The mobile courtrooms, complete with air conditioners, fully insulated walls, aluminium sliding windows and offices for the magistrate and prosecutor, would cost a total of between R3,5m and R7m, the Public Works Department said yesterday.

Public Works, which designed the courtrooms, said: "The magistrate's office is separated from the courtroom by a folding door.

"The raised floor level of the magistrate's office enables him to preside over court sessions from his desk, eliminating the need for a separate judicial bench."

The mobile courts have been introduced to ease the shortage of court accommodation in the country, and the prefabricated courtrooms would be delivered by truck to sites all over the country.

Construction of the units has already begun with each costing from R175 000 to R350 000, a Public Works spokesman said.

The courts would be fully furnished under the building contract.

"As is implied by the appellation 'mobile court', the ease with which the units can be transported is of the utmost importance. Therefore the units have been designed so that they can be placed on a stable chassis to ensure easy transportation," she said.

ANC probes drought relief distribution

RAY HARTLEY

ANC president Nelson Mandela will visit the drought-stricken far northern Transvaal at the end of the month as part of an ANC focus on the failure of relief resources to reach those in greatest need. *BIDAY 6/11/92*

The announcement of Mandela's visit and similar visits to areas of the Free State today and the eastern Transvaal in the coming weeks by deputy president Walter Sisulu was made yesterday.

Agriculture spokesman Derek Hanekom said government was hamstrung by "the invidious situation it finds itself in" with 14 ethnic government structures channelling drought relief funds.

"We have refrained from making a political issue out of this, but the reality is that it is a political problem. The fact that rains have now come is no guarantee that the water crisis is over," he said.

Civil engineer Rob McCucheon said at least between five and 10% of the "public purse" — R4,25bn-R8,5bn — should be spent on a public works programme to relieve rural poverty.

McCucheon serves on an employment creation working group of the consultative forum on drought — a joint government/development agency relief structure.

He said a four-phased public works programme involving education, "serious analysis and planning", training supervisors and finally a national employment creation programme

should be embarked on.

He said short-term demands could be met by short-term employment such as street cleaning and rubbish clearing while a national employment creation programme was being built.

At present only 10% of money spent on road building was spent on wages and this should be increased to between 40% and 50% to dramatically boost job creation.

Kenya, Botswana and Malawi had all successfully implemented such programmes, he said.

McCucheon said it was unrealistic to think the public works programme would solve unemployment on its own, because this would happen only once a worldwide economic recovery had taken place.

Hanekom said employment creation had to become "a major policy objective", and a future government would continue with such a programme if it was initiated now.

The ANC was busy with a pilot project, which involved the building of a dam, borehole drilling and employment creation in the northern Transvaal, he said.

He said the Ciskei government had refused to acknowledge the severity of its drought despite international engineers describing it as one of the worst hit places in SA.

Africa's new hope for the famished

AN American winner of the Nobel peace prize, Norman Borlaug, whose high-yield dwarf wheat changed the face of food production in Asia, believes a solution to Africa's horrendous food shortage is in sight.

Experiments carried out under his guidance in various parts of the continent gave surprising results. Yields have risen, on average, by no less than 2,5 times.

Borlaug has been experimenting extensively in the Sudan, where wheat and sorghum crop yields have increased dramatically. In March this year the Sudanese harvested no less than 800 000 tons of wheat compared with a previous total of around 160 000 tons. In Ghana maize production has increased by about 40 percent and indications are that this figure will steadily rise in the future.

Other areas where 78-year-old Borlaug's scientists are operating include Nigeria, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Benin and Togo.

Borlaug, who became famous as a plant breeder in the American state of Iowa, believes African leaders can play a key role in increasing production of food by taking a few simple steps:

- Make it a priority that fertiliser reaches African villages at least six weeks before the planting season starts.
- Provide the farmers with credit to pay off debts.
- Ensure that they receive a fair price for their produce.

Africa has two major problems that inhibit food production. Firstly, its soil is acidic and in great need of fertiliser. Secondly, its farming methods are generally primitive. More than 80 percent of the continent's farming is still done by hand, consisting mainly of slash-and-burn cultivation with sickles, sticks and hoes. About eight out of every 10 farm workers are women.

Only about 16 percent of African farms are cultivated by animal power. If one considers that without animal power only about 2,5 acres can be cultivated by one family, then it becomes clear why most of Africa's agriculture consists of subsistence farming.

A mere four percent of cultivation is done with machinery.

But while Africa has the lowest farm output in the world it possesses the most unused and uncultivated land.

If farming methods can be improved while more unused land is cultivated, the continent should be able to overcome its present problem of widespread starvation. Combine the foregoing with the knowledge the Borlaug team has built up since its programme in Africa started in 1986 and food production can even increase spectacularly.

New high-yielding strains of important crops are gradually appearing on the scene. With further development and hard work these strains can change the face of Africa.

Borlaug says he has no instant solution to Africa's food problems. But by scientifically marshalling all available knowledge on Africa's crops, the use of fertiliser, insect and weed control, and the optimal use of available moisture a solution is in sight.

Rains offer

little hope

for farmer

St. Times 8/11/92
Jan, who

has lost R4m

THE rains have come at last, but they're too late for Free State farmer Jan Pretorius.

Jan, 62, of Viljoenskroon, is a broken man. He has gone nowhere near the dustbowl that used to be his mealie fields in the once-fertile Maize Triangle in the Western Free State.

He said this week: "The rain gives me no hope. Our fields are sand-drifts and our input costs have gone through the roof. In some places the sand is so deep that only the top of the fence poles are sticking out.

"I'm not scared of hard work, but last year I worked my fingers to the bone and ended up losing R250 000.

"I've farmed this land since 1948, but last year was our worst ever. This farm has sucked the life-blood out of me and I can't do this any more. Once I was a rich man, but I've lost about R4-million and had two heart attacks. I've had to mortgage my land and last year I had to sell my big tractor and cattle to stay alive.

"I'd sell the farm but there are no buyers, and land prices have dropped 45 percent in the past few

By DAWN BARKHUIZEN

years. I'm leaving the farming to my son, Jan. He's 26 and, if he doesn't make a go of it, I suppose we could lose the farm."

The first good rains began falling last weekend after seven years of drought, but the farmers are not sure that they will have a normal season.

The fields are so dry that this week's rain — no more than isolated showers on some farms, up to 147mm on others — has done little to replace soil moisture. On some farms the water has run off the dry, compacted earth without any benefit at all.

Nampo economist Dr Kit le Clus, who receives

daily reports of cattle losses from farmers seeking aid, is not optimistic that the rain will save the farming population that is shedding between 400 and 800 men each year.

"Some of the farmers are already too far gone. For many of them the aid is coming through too late. Over the next two months we could see another 2 000 farmers leaving the land."

National Maize Producers Organisation manager Giel van Zyl said: "The situation is still critical and could go either way. There is no subterranean moisture and nothing for the roots to draw from. We need rain every two or three days for the next couple of months if we are to make it."

NEWS IN BRIEF

Tractor sales down

SUMMER grain farmers' financial distress is reflected in the fall in agricultural machinery sales, agricultural economists say.

In the eight months to end-October tractor sales fell 23,3% to 1 888 compared with the same period last year, the SA Agricultural Machinery Association said.

But sales were almost 25% up on the 207 units sold in September.

B/DMY 9/11/92

3 Gen

8/1/77
19/1/77
3/Jan
**Rain brings
promise of
good crops**

GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — The R2,5bn to be ploughed into the planting and growing of the new season's maize crops looked like a promising investment, Nampos GM Giel van Zyl said yesterday.

Van Zyl said rains had fallen over most of the maize belt and the "omens" were good for a harvest which would at least meet local need.

SA Agricultural Union economist Kees du Toit said for many cattle farmers the rain had come just in time to prevent an irreversible disaster.

Planting of other summer crops over the vast area in the Transvaal and Free State had got off to the best start in years.

The area planted to maize was expected to exceed 3-million hectares, and a crop of at least 7-million tons was probable if the favourable start to the season continued.

□ Sapa reports that many areas in the country have reported rainfall figures of between 10mm and 40mm.

More than 100mm fell at Villiers in the northern Free State region of the Vaal River catchment area. Rain also fell over the northern Cape, with the highest figure being 49mm at Bray.

Bread rip-off at cafes

Staff Reporter

SOME city cafe owners are charging more than the government's recommended maximum prices for bread — R1,75 for white bread and R1,50 for brown — after this month's bread price increase.

A spot check by the Cape Times yesterday revealed that Gardens Fruiterers, in Gardens, is charging R1,90 for white bread and R1,60 for brown. The owner prom-

ised to lower his prices to the recommended ones.

The Galaxy Cafe in Bishop Lavis is charging R1,80 for white bread but R1,50 for brown. Manager Mr S Ebrahim argued that he was entitled to charge what he liked, but agreed to lower the price of white bread.

The Forest Village Superette in Silver Leaf Drive in Blue Downs is charging R1,70 for white bread

but R1,60 for brown.

Major supermarket groups are charging well below the recommended prices, with Checkers and Shoprite charging R1,54 for white bread and R1,27 for brown.

A spokesman for the Consumer Council said the council would monitor bread prices and asked customers to report retailers who charged more than the recommended prices.

CT 10/11/92 (3)

③ ARGV
10/11/92

Seasonal bell tolls at tills for meat

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The price of meat is expected to rise sharply before Christmas for no apparent reason — other than it is "the trend".

Dr Pieter Coetzee, senior general manager for the Meat Board, said stock producers would sell fewer breeding animals to the market in a bid to rebuild their breeding stock now the drought had broken.

"But the Meat Board will continue to meet the demand by selling frozen stock."

Dr Coetzee said market prices would still increase.

"This is a seasonal trend. Every year prices increase around July, followed by a decrease, before increasing again at the end of the year," he said.

Mr Gareth Ackerman, Blue Ribbon Meat Corporation chief executive officer and Pick 'n-Pay director, said the company had added R3 million to its meat price subsidy to help offset the spiralling cost.

The subsidy would last until January 1993, (when, the Meat Board said, the price of red meat should fall again — according to the trend).

"The decision to extend September's R1 million subsidy was based on a massive increase in tonnages and a clear sign from the consumer in support of a drastic revision of price," said Mr Ackerman.

Mr Ackermann criticised the Meat Board for "doing little" to control the steady fall in demand for red meat, but Meat Board sales figures deny such a fall.

Meanwhile, a South African Consumer Council spokesman said many meat retailers in coastal and other holiday resorts marked up their prices to "exorbitant levels" during the holiday season.

Consumers were invited to report the relevant retailers to the council, which would supply their names to the media.

Consumers 'unaware' of red meat gradings

Own Correspondent

3 27/11/92

DURBAN. — Most consumers are unaware of what grade red meat they are buying because very few retailers use the Meat Board's new classification system, said the executive director of the Consumer Council, Mr Jan Cronje, yesterday.

"Meat cuts sold in most butcheries and supermarkets are not in any way identified according to class or grade."

Although the Meat Board had spent much time promoting awareness of the new system, this did not benefit consumers.

SAAU slates labour deal

 3 Gen
GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — The SA Agricultural Union (SAAU) has rejected a claim by Manpower Minister Leon Wessels that it failed to submit concrete proposals to him on labour legislation for farm workers.

Earlier this week, Wessels and Cosatu agreed to extend basic labour laws to farm workers. *3/10/97*

SAAU condemned the "cosy" agreement which ignored it as a role player and accused Wessels of bad faith. *12/11/97*

SAAU president Boet Fourie told a media conference yesterday an alternative to the legislation extending the Labour Relations Act and the Wage Act to farm workers would be submitted by year-end.

Rain has not ended drought

③ CT 12/11/92

Staff Reporter

IT is premature to speculate that continuing heavy rains this month over the Free State and parts of the Transvaal have broken the drought there, meteorologists and farmers said yesterday.

Following below-average rainfall over large parts of the country in October, heavy rain fell over the Free State, south-western Transvaal, a few areas in the Northern Transvaal and parts of the Eastern Cape this month.

Flood, hail and wind damage were reported in several areas, notably in northern Free State.

However, some parts of the Eastern Cape and Karoo, the Eastern Transvaal and northern Natal have had "patchy" rains and are still caught in the grip of

the drought — and those who did get rain are not yet in the clear.

According to Department of Water Affairs statistics, dam levels have generally not increased since the rains began.

Although the rain brought welcome relief to many farmers, it did not penetrate the soil effectively, experts say.

Mr Mike Laing, head of climatology at the Pretoria weather bureau, said yesterday "surface water reservoirs and ground water reserves will require prolonged rainfall to become re-established" in the Transvaal and Free State.

"There are still serious deficits over parts of the Eastern Cape, central Karoo and Northern Cape," he said.

Mr Giel van Zyl, the general

manager of the National Association of Maize Producers, said yesterday: "If we don't get regular, soft rains, we will have problems."

A spokeswoman for the National Consultative Forum on Drought said yesterday even if the drought was broken, many who had been crippled financially by the drought would still need relief aid to survive.

● The Meat Board yesterday announced a sharp increase in red meat prices before Christmas.

Dr Pieter Coetzee, senior general manager of the board, said because of future benefits of the good rainfall, stock producers would sell fewer breeding animals in a bid to rebuild their breeding stock.

the nation in brief

Council warns residents

THE Lekoa Town Council yesterday warned it would cut off electricity and water supplies on December 9 unless at least 65 percent of the residents had settled their accounts.

The council said many residents had not been paying their bills although an agreement binding them to pay for services was reached between itself, the Vaal Civic Association and the Transvaal Provincial Administration earlier this year. The municipality said it was reluctant to cut bulk supplies, but was bound to do so as a last resort. - *Sapa*.

Sowetan 13/11/92

Workers down tools

MORE than 100 workers at the Highgate, Johannesburg, branch of Pick 'n Pay downed tools yesterday following the dismissal of two cashiers.

The workers said the two were dismissed without being given an opportunity to be represented. Police were called in but no violence was reported. The workers vowed not to return to work until the matter had been resolved. Pick 'n Pay acting general manager Mr Larry Michelow confirmed there was a work stoppage. He said the cashiers were dismissed for misconduct. He denied, however, that management had denied the fired workers representation. - *Sowetan Reporter*.

Sowetan 13/11/92

Council employees picket

A DIEPMEADOW Council executive meeting was yesterday disrupted when members of the South African Municipal Workers Association held a picket demanding increases allegedly promised them by the municipality.

According to the union, the workers were to have been granted a 10 percent wage increase with effect from July 1 this year. The council said it could not fulfill the agreement as it had no money.

The council will hold a meeting with Samwu shop stewards today. - *Sowetan Reporter*.

Sowetan 13/11/92

Minister questions report

DEPUTY Minister of Land Affairs Johan Scheepers yesterday questioned the National Land Committee's claim that 38 000ha of South African Development Trust land had been transferred to the Lebowa government.

Scheepers said the facts repeatedly stated by the Government through the media were - among other things - that the land would remain part of South Africa and did not form part of the Lebowa self-governing territory. - *Sapa*

Sowetan 13/11/92

Third-quarter slump 'rooted in agriculture'

B1 1991 13/11/92
RESERVE Bank Deputy Governor Jaap Meijer yesterday cautioned against reading too much into the third-quarter slump in GDP, saying it was deeply rooted in poor agricultural performance.

He said the effects of the drought had been widespread and that "poor performance in agriculture had serious repercussions and ramifications in the economic activity of the non-agricultural sector".

However, Meijer was optimistic that 1993 would be a better year and predicted "modest" economic growth. He said a rebound from the extremely low agricultural base in the three months to September could be expected in the last quarter.

Following the release of the downward spike of GDP in the third quarter, Meijer had not revised the forecast -1,5% decline in GDP for the year.

SA Agricultural Union senior economist Johan Pienaar said the 63,7% slump in agriculture in the third quarter was not out of line with expectations, considering the fact that less than half the normal maize crop had been harvested this year.

(3) 6an
HILARY GUSH

He expected the decline in agricultural activity to be sustained in the fourth quarter despite good rainfall. The fourth quarter was traditionally a dull one in the agricultural sector when no "major" crops were harvested.

Pienaar said good rains in the first three months of next year would determine the size of the maize crop and thus agriculture's contribution to GDP in 1993.

SA Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors economist Henk Langenhoven expected the construction industry's declining share of GDP — which contracted 8,4% — to bottom out in the fourth quarter.

After shrinking by a nominal 12% last year, Langenhoven predicted a 1% increase in construction activity next year.

Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut chief economist Nick Barnardt said it was technically possible for the third-quarter GDP figure to be the last negative one of the recession.

● Comment Page 10

Landing rights take issue back down to earth

By ZB MOLEFE

OVER the years some black politicians have been more vocal about it. Others talked about it in hushed tones. But there is no mistaking that these discussions have one thing in common: SA belongs to blacks.

And it is the PAC, since its founding 34 years ago, which has been more vocal and unwavering in its demand for the return of "usurped land".

Last week the land question was again brought to the front burner of the country's political arena.

The ANC joined forces with Human Rights groups in attacking the government's latest action on the land issue where thousands of hectares of former SA Development Trust land was handed over to unnamed corporations in Lebowa and QwaQwa.

Meanwhile, in Australia it was announced that Aborigines and government leaders are to begin a series of urgent talks to sort out their country's land ownership laws.

That must have struck a familiar chord with most South Africans who have read SEM Pheko's recently-published *South Africa: The Betrayal of a Colonised People*.

The SA-born Zambian jurist argues that Britain betrayed Africans in 1909 when the Union of SA came into being. And this betrayal, according to Pheko, was completed in 1961 when the Union committed an unconstitutional unilateral declaration of independence (UDI) and declared itself a Republic.

The author, who studied at the universities of SA, Zambia and London, bases his argument on principles of international law which raises the question of SA's legality as a sovereign nation.

"The 1961 South African Constitution was illegal," writes Pheko.

He quotes Zimbabwean international lawyer Mudimuranwa Mutiti who said: "the 1961 Republic Act was never ratified or assented by Britain, therefore, it was an unconstitutional unilateral political action."

In the same breath, Pheko reminds the reader that historically Britain has always crushed rebellions against the Crown - but only when they were led and inspired by black leaders.

Pheko argues and advances a number of international law points when he writes that SA was never a so-called independent or sovereign state of Britain.

This is in spite of some lawyers and European politicians who have said Britain's Westminster Statute of 1931 conferred independence or sovereignty of SA, Pheko points out.

Pheko also reminds his readers that when General JB Hertzog hailed Britain's 1931 Westminster Statute as meaning that SA had "sovereign independence and finality with regard to the country's freedom" it was described as "more sentiment than substance" in the House of Commons.

"Even some African leaders were led to believe that SA was an independent state," said Pheko.

Indigenous

Wits University's Professor John Dugard advanced the argument saying that because SA was a member of the then League of Nations it is evidence that SA is indeed an independent state.

Another flaw Pheko finds is the argument that the dominion status elevated SA to an independent or sovereign state. But, he argues further, "dominion" is neither a term nor a concept of international law.

Instead he finds "dominion" racist in origin. For instance, colonies such as Australia, SA and New Zealand, where

Britain settled its own population, were the only ones termed "dominions".

Pheko then quotes constitutional lawyer HJ May who declared that: "On strictly legal grounds the dominions were subordinate to Great Britain."

Adds Pheko: "Britain is not the only colonial power which tried to manipulate international law by applying concepts that were foreign to international law."

"In international law a territory is either a state, a colony or a protected state."

Despite the political arguments, what are the feelings of black South Africans?

Pheko pulls no punches: "The indigenous people of Azania have never accepted the so-called independence of SA, except the advocates and minority adherents of the Freedom Charter."

Africanist Muziwakhe Anton Lembede advocated the policy of fighting for independence of Azania while PAC leader-founder Mangaliso Sobukwe said his organisation stood for "the complete overthrow of white domination. That means that the Act of 1909 - that fossilised relic of the white man's privileges and prejudices - must be scrapped".

Pheko also argues strongly against the historical misconception that whites found most of SA an "empty land".

There are Portuguese records of shipwrecks that provide ample evidence that SA was inhabited by African people long before 1652 when Jan van Riebeck landed in the Cape.

There is a section in the book where Pheko gives the authentic native names of numerous South African areas proving that blacks peopled SA long before white colonialism.



WAITING FOR THE PROMISED LAND . . . While the government lavishes a handful of friends and allies with gifts of land, millions of dispossessed and impoverished rural people wait desperately for a glimpse of hope. **By FICAT GILLE DE VILJO**

Case of one acre, one vote?

LENNOX DIVER

It seems that with this government all's fair in love, war - and

land, an issue at the art of the struggle for is being given away freely by the Nats to individuals, private companies and homeland bureaucrats. And you can bet on it that they're all buddies or potential allies the Nats.

So say the government's opposition, an equally interesting assortment of community bosses, land activists, feminists, and parties - especially the ANC.

They say the latest manoeuvrings on the issue can be put down to rank electioneering.

They trace the government's decision to hand

out 12 000 square kilometres of State land - or one percent of the country - to blacks, to a statement from Foreign Minister Pik Botha earlier this year.

Botha said that, according to his calculations, the Nats could win over 50 percent of the vote in a non-racial election.

He mentioned that this figure included key support from the homelands. Facing a call to stall the land transfers - the activists want a moratorium on the policy - the government has come out fighting in a manner reminiscent of days gone by.

Deputy Minister of Land Affairs Johan Scheepers ripped into "the ANC" for trying to "jeopardise develop-

ment".

He said the ANC had a "political agenda" to get into a position where it called the shots on the redistribution of State land.

However, opposition groups and observers found his assertion regarding land more than a little humorous. Earlier the government said in a statement that "further consultation with affected communities was not deemed necessary", invoking the angry accusation from critics that the government was "returning to its old, autocratic style".

The government's attitude also seemed to nullify previous policy set down in 1991 in a White Paper which stated that transfers of land to the

Are the Nats robbing land from poor to gain political support?

APren 18/11/92
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hell are these estates to get land when millions of rural people are running around desperate for extra grazing land?" said an incensed organiser for the Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac).

The National Land Committee, a coalition of organisations representing people deprived of land under apartheid, said the government was trying to "pre-empt any real solution to the land question in SA".

It said that at a time when dissolving the homelands was supposed to be on the agenda, the government was trying to build up the system.

The committee said that the land being given away had for years been owned by the State through the SA Development Trust (SADT). It said: "It is this land which should be made available for redistribution to needy communities. Clearly, the present government is seeking to put this land beyond the grasp of any future government.

"The transfer of land is also aimed at redrawing the boundaries of SA to make a federal system of government a reality be-

fore it is even negotiated."

Who are the beneficiaries of the government's new-found generosity?

The government has said each homeland's development corporation and agricultural department will benefit, while private agricultural corporations such as the Zebedelia Citrus estate, will also get a bite.

"What the hell is happening? Why these free gifts to these people? The homelands' authorities have proven to be notoriously corrupt. Who the

in Lebowa's Development Corporation and its Agricultural Corporation!

Among 750 pages of findings was the revelation that whole departments were created without authorisation and were run by highly paid non-existent officials. The cost to taxpayers ran into billions.

In the midst of chaos and uncertainty on the land question, the National Land Committee had recommended that, despite its shortcomings, the government ought - as an emergency measure - to return to its own Advisory Commission on Land Allocation (Acla).

It helps the government little to know that one of the beneficiaries, Lebowa, was this week slammed for rampant corruption by Johannesburg chief magistrate Oelof de Meyer.

De Meyer's one-man commission was set up by the government in 1989 to investigate graft precisely

It said: "We believe that the future of all this land should be deter-

mined under a properly constituted Land Claims Court whose decisions would be binding, and which would serve under an interim government."

However, Trac said that the government had already gone ahead with the transferral of 380 square kilometres of land to Lebowa and 52 square kilometres to QwaQwa.

Still to come is the handing away of 168 square kilometres of land to KaNgwane and KwaNdebele and other smaller homelands.

"The biggie," said the Trac source, "is 600 square kilometres to KwaZulu."

The additional tension this would create in war-torn Natal was, he said,

enormous.

Meanwhile, Minister Scheepers does not agree that land reforms are being overridden.

On the contrary, he said the government was in fact addressing the disparity in the black and white ration in land ownership.

The government's aims were philanthropic. He said it wanted "to improve the quality of life for the people".

He said: "The government will still endeavour to address this sensitive issue responsibly and with understanding."

However, a land activist said: "That's pure Natspeak, which means bull...".

Rains will end some drought aid

BLOOM 17/11/92 (3) Gen (2)
THE national drought committee expects to end drought relief by the end of the year to many of the 130 magisterial districts now receiving aid.

This follows recent good rains in many parts of SA.

A decision would be taken by the end of the month, said Koos Smit, Department of Agriculture director of financial assistance and deputy chairman of the national drought committee.

"The decisions will be implemented by January 1, maybe earlier," he told Sapa yesterday.

"I am quite confident a lot of those areas receiving drought relief will be taken off our list," he said.

The department, which budgeted

R60m for drought relief this financial year, is now expected to spend between R80m and R85m on drought aid, Smit said.

"At present we are paying out money in almost all the 130 magisterial districts listed as needing drought relief." SA has a total of 320 magisterial districts.

Smit warned, though: "If we take a few areas off our list, others apply. The drought never ends in this country — it is always shifting."

At present, for instance, it was moving from the eastern Cape to the northern Cape. There were also "a lot of problems" still in the Lowveld and northern Transvaal.

"Just this weekend I received in-

formation from the Lowveld that the situation there was still very serious," Smit said, adding "the northern Transvaal has been a disaster area for the past eight years".

Explaining the procedure for ending drought relief in a magisterial district, Smit said the Department of Agriculture "does not act one-sidedly". It ends drought aid only once a request has been received from an area, he said.

Letters were sent last week to all local drought relief committees — these are chaired, by local magistrates — requesting them to reassess the situation.

They had until November 27 to reply, Smit said. — Sapa.

OAU running out of money

BLOOM 17/11/92 (3) Gen (2)
ADDISABABA — The OAU could run out of money in four months unless its 51 states paid \$60m in membership arrears, Secretary-General Salim Ahmed Salim said yesterday.

The arrears threatened the OAU's attempts to help end conflicts.

Documents show that Libya and Sudan are the biggest non-payers. Tripoli owes \$4.7m and Sudan \$4.6m. Only Malawi, Zimbabwe, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Gabon, Senegal and Mauritius are paid up.

Halfway through the financial year only \$6.2m of a budgeted \$27.9m had been paid. — Sapa-Reuter.

Call for strategy to fight drought

BLOOM 17/11/92 (3) Gen (2)
A STRATEGY to combat drought is urgently needed in SA, say Development Bank analysts.

In a recently published paper, Johan van Rooyen, Nick Vink and Mosebjane Malatsi, of the bank's Centre for Policy Analysis, said the present drought had emphasised the fragility of the agricultural industry.

They called for a strategy aimed at agricultural restructuring and rehabilitation, and immediate relief strategies serving rural and urban areas through multisectoral support programmes.

"The present drought ravaging the southern African subcontinent emphasises a further dimension of the agricultural industry. The weakly developed 'early warning systems' from a technological, management and institutional perspective compounded the impact."

There was a need for climatically sensitive production management practices, drought-resistant farm technologies and

LLOYD COUTTS (2)
"nature-friendly" farming systems supported by appropriate policies.

While present regional co-operation indicated positive trends, a subcontinental approach should be developed to investigate early warning systems, and restructuring and emergency relief strategies.

They also warned of the environmental impact of SA agriculture, saying there was increasing evidence of environmental degradation.

"This can be ascribed to inappropriate policies in the area of pricing, subsidisation and technology development as well as population settlement policies resulting in unsustainable farming systems and settlement patterns in both the commercial and subsistence farming sectors.

"These are features which cannot be ignored in future policy formulation," the analysts said.

Farmers protest against extension of labour laws

PRETORIA — Organised agriculture told President F W De Klerk yesterday that the application of existing labour laws to its industry was unacceptable.

In a statement after a meeting between the SA Agricultural Union (SAAU), Agriculture Minister Kraai van Niekerk and Manpower Minister Leon Wessels, De Klerk said consensus reached would be taken further in a meeting on Friday between Wessels and the SAAU.

De Klerk said the discussions were constructive but he gave no details of the consensus.

The SAAU delegation said the industry had been appalled to learn that Wessels had reached agreement unilaterally with Cosatu to apply key legislation to agriculture. The lack of consultation was deplored, SAAU president Boet Fourie said.

He told the meeting the SAAU was not opposed in principle to labour legislation being applied to agriculture provided it did not have a disruptive influence.

A prerequisite was that it should accommodate the unique conditions in agriculture, which current legislation failed to do.

Dispute resolution on farms had to be at the lowest possible level — between farm-

er and worker.

Farmers, the meeting was told, saw what was happening in other sectors of the economy — strikes, stayaways and mass actions — and feared farm workers could be manipulated for political purposes.

Transvaal Agriculture Union president Dries Bruwer told the meeting unemployment, urbanisation and squatting problems would all be aggravated if current legislation was imposed on the industry.

Meanwhile Sapa reports from Cape Town that the Black Sash said it was encouraged that the proposed legislative amendments resulted from negotiations between government and credible labour representatives.

Black Sash national president Jenny de Tolly said yesterday minimum conditions of employment would place a check on exploitative labour practices in the agricultural and domestic sectors.

However, extensive education and monitoring were necessary if labour laws for farm and domestic workers were to be effective, she said.

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GERALD REILLY

Meat ³ C 118/11/92 mix-up explained

Staff Reporter

THE Meat Board claims to have uncovered the problem that has led to confusion among consumers and retailers baffled by its new colour-coded meat classification system.

Meat Board senior general manager Dr Pieter Coetzee admitted yesterday that the ink markings on the coded meat had been mysteriously changing colour.

According to the classification system designed to help consumers, the most tender meat should be stamped with an A in blue. The more mature meat is meant to be stamped with a B in green.

"But now the blue and green are turning a black colour which makes them hard to distinguish," Dr Coetzee said, adding that the board would wait for the stock to run out before it used a new ink supply.

NEWS FOCUS

'More deregulation needed'

(B) (10/11/92) 19/11/92
 BANANA revolutionary J J Viljoen is not alone in his quest to flog his produce where and when he wants. Development Bank of Southern Africa analysts have recommended the deregulation of marketing boards and have also called for anti-trust measures in the food processing industry.

In an occasional paper, Johan van Rooyen, Nick Vink and Mosebjane Malatsi said some 70% of SA's production by value was marketed through marketing boards.

Other monopolistic mechanisms provided control over a range of products, with control vested in big business or, in the hands of commercial farmers.

A report by the Board on Tariffs and Trade (BTT) said control boards pushed the inflation rate up by some 1,5%, while lack of competition in the food processing industry contributed a further 3,5% to inflation.

"Continued deregulation of the marketing boards is therefore recommended. It could be safely argued that anti-trust measures in the food processing industry is also called for," the Development Bank analysts said.

LLOYD COUTTS

Adjustment of agricultural marketing policy to encourage acceleration of the current trend of declining real land prices should also continue, they said.

Single-channel, fixed-priced marketing schemes operated by the Maize and Wheat boards, for instance, caused land prices to be 41 and 43% higher in the 1980s than would have been the case under a free market.

Food Logistics Forum chairman Hamish McBain warned, however, that a free market could lead to inevitable shortages and wild price fluctuations. In a review of a BTT recommendation that statutory control over agricultural markets be terminated, McBain said no nation could produce exactly what it required.

"If there is no strategic stockpile, prices will rocket or be fully dependent on import costs. Prices will drop dramatically unless there is some orderly means of surplus removal."

Export of surpluses would almost inevitably be at a loss and dramatic price fluctuations

would occur unless some other effective mechanism could be found to replace the current system. Inefficiencies in the system, he said, appeared to occur more on agent than board level.

A change in the marketing system appeared inevitable, however. He urged prompt reform to eliminate uncertainty. An effective futures market would have to be provided for.

A surplus removal system via a floor or intervention price mechanism was essential and would have to be financed by central government, if not done by boards.

Export subsidies would have to promote off-loading of excessive surpluses in the face of unrealistic ruling world prices. It should be ensured that control board monopolistic practice did not translate into market control by co-ops through the use of public assets. Opening the current marketing system to real competition would reduce costs, but would increase the burden on farmers.

Farmers near factories or ports would earn more, while farmers or co-ops in remote areas would receive concomitantly less and be left holding any surplus.

Farmers relent on labour laws

6/04/19/11/97
3 Jan DIRK HARTFORD

MANPOWER Minister Leon Wessels and the SA Agricultural Union have reached agreement on a process to legislate labour law for farm workers based on freedom of association and collective bargaining.

The agreement does not contradict Wessels' earlier deal with Cosatu over which the SAAU had lodged a strong protest.

Wessels said yesterday he was "overjoyed" and Cosatu welcomed the agreement which, it believed, would lead to the extension of the Wage Act and Labour Relations Act to farm workers.

The Manpower Department will publish a concept law for the extension of the two Acts to farm workers by the end of the year. All interested parties will have two months to comment and negotiations between these parties on the law may continue until the end of March, when Cabinet will decide whether the existing Acts will be extended or whether new legislation will be put to Parliament.

The only significant difference between this agreement and the Cosatu agreement is that the deadline for consultation is now the end instead of the beginning of March.

GERALD REILLY reports that SAAU president Boet Fourie said yesterday the union had been forced to agree to government passing "fair and appropriate" legislation if parties failed to reach consensus by March 31, but he warned this did not bind the SAAU to unqualified acceptance.

BIDAY
19/11/92

Drought aid to continue

DISTRICTS declared as drought disaster areas scheduled to be delisted from the beginning of 1993 could reapply for the same classification, the SA Agricultural Union said yesterday. *(3) Gen*
Applications must be submitted before January 1, 1993.

attorneys to take steps against the ship's owners. — Sapa

E Cape farmers at crisis point ③

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH

Drought-stricken farmers in the Eastern Cape are leaving their farms, while others retrench workers on a large scale in the wake of the worsening drought situation.

More than 40 farmers have applied for boreholes to be drilled on their farms under the emergency drilling scheme announced recently.

Though recent rains have brought much needed relief along the coastal areas, very little fell in the interior.

Optimism but

Kreef festival to go ahead

FISHING
Staff Reporter

THE annual Lambert's Bay Crayfish Festival will go ahead tomorrow, unaffected by the strike by the West Coast Fishermen's Union (WCFU) which crippled sectors of the industry for the first two weeks of the season. (3) OCT 20 11 1992

According to festival organiser Mr Pieter Bekker, independent fishermen continued fishing throughout the strike, and the festival's demand for between 2,5 and three tons of kreef will easily be met.

A crowd of over 12 000 is expected to consume some 5 000 crayfish of 500g each, along with 35 000 beers and 2 000 bottles of wine.

The strike ended last week.

'If Pretoria can help us, we must deal with them'

Black Africa

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ARG 21/11/92

looks south

JOHANNESBURG. — South Africa's trade offensive into black Africa is picking up speed in spite of recession at home and deepening poverty in the rest of the continent.

Kenyan Supplies Minister Mr Musalia Mudavadi says: "Black-ruled Africa seeks only improvement in economic growth. If South Africa can help us achieve that, we must deal with them."

"The death of apartheid and the political changes make Pretoria a welcome trade partner."

Senior South African trade official Mr R Potgieter said South African exports to the rest of Africa surged to \$5.04 billion in value last year from \$3.74 billion in 1990 and \$2.98 billion in 1989.

He said he expected growth of more than 26 percent in 1992 owing to fresh inquiries from African countries that previously had never dealt with the country.

Mr Potgieter said South Africa's new trading partners were interested in machinery, processed foods and wine, chemicals, industrial materials, mining equipment and automobile spare parts. He also reported motor vehicle inquiries and deals.

The Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) member states of Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe accounted for most known traditional trade between African states and Pretoria.

However, Organisation of African

Unity (OAU) officials said many other African states secretly dealt with Pretoria in violation of a United Nations-sponsored economic embargo.

In contrast to its buoyant exports, South Africa imported goods from Africa worth only \$800 million in 1991.

According to the South African Foreign Trade Organisation (Safto): "South Africa already has much of what the rest of Africa would like to offer."

African states, for over three decades harsh critics of South Africa's white minority rule, have reacted warmly to the dismantling of apartheid and looked to Pretoria's initiatives to boost regional trade and kickstart their economies.

Mr David Altman, a trade promotion executive in Nairobi, said: "After two years we want 'Made in South Africa' all over the continent."

In a major turnaround, Tanzania's national airline recently joined 10 others, including Kenya's, in flying to Johannesburg.

South African Airways already flies to eight African states.

Formerly a bitter enemy of apartheid, Tanzania also said its shipping company would begin sailing to Durban and Cape Town and signed a deal with Pretoria for electricity supplies.

Already, Pretoria and Nairobi have a protocol on expanding co-operation in agriculture, trade and education and Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi became the first African head of state in two decades to make a state visit to Cape Town in July.

In West Africa, Ghana this week in-

vited South African manufacturers to its international trade fair in February 1993.

Safto's Africa manager Mr Paul Runge said: "This is a major breakthrough."

"The invitation to Ghana opens the door into West anglophone Africa which has been previously closed to South Africa."

But, the trade drive is not without its problems.

With sub-Saharan debt totalling \$270 billion and the continent plagued by civil wars, disease, famine, corruption, poor management of state-owned companies and the worst drought this century in southern Africa, many economies are near collapse.

OAU trade experts in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, said payment for goods was a problem for most of black Africa due to a currency squeeze.

A senior OAU official said: "Protocols would have to be reached between individual African states and Pretoria which allow for alternative means of payments to be implemented if this new partnership has to be successful."

However, Mr Nelson Mandela's African National Congress has said an economic embargo should be retained until further progress was made in South Africa's transition to non-racial democracy.

Even so, goods branded "Made in South Africa" are becoming increasingly fashionable in Africa. — Sapa-Reuter.

Court rules out Majeng tribe's claim to land

SITimes 22/11/92
3 Gov

THE sale of 6 000ha of farmland in the Northern Cape once occupied by the Majeng community, has been upheld by the Kimberley Supreme Court.

An application was made for an interdict to put on hold any further developments on the land. It was transferred to white farmers, who bought it on January 21, 20 months after the government announced a moratorium on the sale of land expropriated from blacks.

The ruling handed down on November 13 puts paid to the Majeng community's claim for the return of their ancestral land being heard by the Advisory Commission on Land Allocation (ACLA).

The land between the Harts and Vaal Rivers near Barkly West was the home of the Majeng community since before the turn of the century.

Between 1969 and 1974 the land was expropriated by the government and the families were forcibly removed to Vaalboshoek, about 50km away, which was later incorporated into Bophuthatswana.

On March 17 this year lawyers advised ACLA that representations were to be made on behalf of the Majeng community for the return of their land.

Allegations

It was subsequently found that the land had been sold to white farmers and the Majeng community sought an urgent interdict against the government, the Minister of Agricultural Development and the six farmers who bought the land.

The Majeng community argued that the transfer of the land was prejudicial to their right to have their claims considered by ACLA.

Mr Justice JJ Basson ruled that the land had been allocated for specific purposes before the Abolition of Racially Based Land Measures Act was introduced on June 30, 1991, and that ACLA could, therefore, not make recommendations to the State President on the Majeng community's claim.

He rejected allegations that the farmers had colluded with the government to

By HEATHER
ROBERTSON

rush through the deeds of sale.

"The government decided on its own to effect transfer as soon as possible after hearing about the threat of possible squatting," the judge said.

On the basis of an affidavit by Mr Jacob de Villiers, Minister of Regional and Land Affairs, the judge found that he had not given the Majeng community an undertaking that their claim would be heard by ACLA.

Mr de Villiers denied discussing particulars of the Majeng case at his meetings with the Land Committee representing a number of dispossessed communities in October and November 1991.

"I was in any case not aware of the status of the Majeng land at the time of these discussions. I did not know whether the land was state land or not," said Mr de Villiers.

Mrs Kate Owen, the Majeng community lawyer, said yesterday the ruling meant that all dispossessed communities would have to reassess their position with regard to ACLA.

"In my opinion, it is up to ACLA to interpret the terms of reference of the 1991 Act and decide on the merits of a claim. This decision has placed the most narrow interpretation possible on the law and effectively excludes most other claims by dispossessed communities being heard by ACLA."

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ANC won't nationalise properties — Mandela

PORT ALFRED. — South Africans need not fear that their properties would be nationalised under an African National Congress government, according to ANC president Nelson Mandela.

Mandela, speaking at a political gathering in Port Alfred, eastern Cape, on Saturday night, said the ANC had a flexible attitude towards nationalisation.

Whites did not have to be concerned about the possibility of an ANC government as the organisation was democratic and had the interests of all population groups at heart, he said. Sapa

CT 2311192

PAC rules out state company control

GABORONE. — The PAC has ruled out nationalisation of existing corporations but recommended "anti-trust legislation" as part of its economic redistribution programme. . .

A statement at the close of the three-day economic seminar recommended the redistribution of equity-ownership, introduction of anti-trust legislation and a redistribution of power and control to potential black managers.

On land, the meeting called for a redistribution of excess land owned by white farmers, to the landless, saying buying land was politically unacceptable.

"Affected farmers . . . would be compensated on their determinable investment in the excess land."

The meeting proposed that a Land Restoration and Redistribution Fund should be set up to compensate farmers on cash or Government bonds.

The seminar agreed that the country's tax policy should be developed within the context of the fiscal system and socio-economic development strategy.

The seminar recommended a land tax, property tax, capital transfer tax and capital gains tax among measures for the redistribution of wealth.

— Sapa

Sharp increase in rural poor, says UN report

Blom 24/11/92
3/62

NEW YORK — The number of rural poor in developing countries has jumped 40% over the past 20 years, an indication that many international aid programmes have failed, says a new study released yesterday.

A report on rural poverty in 114 nations with a sizeable rural land-holding population maintains that the trickle-down theory of economics and attitudes towards the poor prevent them from being integrated properly into a country's economic structure.

The report by the International Fund for Agricultural Development, a Rome-based UN agency, said most development programmes were too heavy on capital investment and measured results only by a country's gross national product, which obscured reasons for lack of growth.

"Development is not something that happens in spite of the poor. It is something that happens because of them," it added.

The crucial point is that... societies will not need massive infusions of foreign aid as farmers will generate their own savings and invest them in local production," the report said.

Of the 4-billion people in 114 developing nations surveyed, more than half lived in rural areas and a billion or 36% were below the poverty line, an increase of 40% over 20 years ago. About 15-20-million people died each year from starvation or malnutrition-related diseases.

The sharpest increase in rural poor over the past 20 years occurred in Sri Lanka, Zambia, Mali, Brazil, and Kenya.

According to an index relating food production, consumption, income, distribution, access to education and health services, the worst-off rural poor were in Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Somalia, Mauritania and the Sudan.

The five states at the top of the list were Cyprus, Malta, South Korea, Barbados and Mauritius. — Reuter.

Land reform plan outlined

PRETORIA. — The proposed Land Reform Committee would not substitute the Advisory Commission on Land Allocation, deputy Land Affairs Minister Mr Johan Scheepers said yesterday.

3 Oct 24/11/92
The new body will advise the ministry on land reform "and the formulation of policy on land, rural development and other related matters", he said in a statement.

It "will be formed soon and the members appointed by the deputy minister". — Sapa

Record sale in De Goede Hoop

A FIVE-acre vacant stand in the De Goede Hoop estate in Noordhoek has been sold for a record R750 000. Pam Golding Properties has closed 14 sales with a total value of just under R4m in the past three months.

SDM 25/11/92 (3) Gen

Townhouse complex on Norwood 'farm property'

13/0AM 25/11/92
IN AN unusual development, a townhouse complex has been built on what is described as farm property in the residential suburb of Norwood, Johannesburg.

The development in Grant Avenue, known as Grantwood Close, was built on a site that originally had two different land descriptions.

"When the developer went to open a sectional title register it was found that a portion of the land was still farmland and had never been declared township land, while the other portion was township land, being an erf which was part of Norwood township," said Werksmans attorneys partner Stan Brasg.

The major problem with this was that all farm properties in the Transvaal were registered in the Pretoria deeds office, while the erf fell under the jurisdiction of the Johannesburg deeds office. This meant that two registers had to be opened — one in Pretoria and the other in Johannesburg — for the same development.

While the surveyor-general approved the plan for the development, the deeds office would not accept it. As a result, an application was made in terms of the pro-

vincial ordinance to excise the erf from the township register and to cancel partially the general plan of Norwood township.

"The erf has now reverted to the farm register, with the two properties forming portions of what was the original farm, Klipfontein."

The share blocks have all been sold and the development can be converted to a sectional title register, but would fall under the jurisdiction of the Pretoria deeds office rather than the one in Johannesburg.

"This is the first time our practice has experienced such a situation. It is most unusual to find the co-existence of the two different land descriptions on which a development has been built.

"The alternative would have been to have a township proclaimed on the farm portion," he said.

However, this would have taken between six and eight months instead of the two it took.

"The opening of a sectional title register on agricultural land is not possible in areas that do not fall within the jurisdiction of a local authority or a body acting as a local authority," Brasg said.

news in brief

Sowetan 26/11/92
AWB threatens Mandela

IF an ANC government confiscated land from white farmers, meddled with white pensions, nationalised banks and other institutions and did not deliver promised fruits to its followers, Mr Nelson Mandela would be the first to be necklaced.

This was said by AWB leader Eugene Terre'Blanche in an address to several hundred supporters at a public meeting in the Durban City Hall on Tuesday night.

He also said his organisation would never accept an ANC government and reiterated his willingness to declare war should "boere" land be touched.

Sowetan 26/11/92
Pitiful drought relief aid

THE Government has allocated R2,3 million for drought relief in South Africa - but Operation Hunger says the grant will not last four months.

The organisation also noted drought aid was not reaching remote communities most in need of it. This had resulted in hospitals crowded with children in various stages of malnutrition, especially in Lebowa, Gazankulu and Transkei.

Distress at Bop march ban

THE SA Council of Churches has voiced its "distress" at the Bophuthatswana government's banning of a planned march by clerics through the homeland capital Mbabatho today.

"A group of unarmed ministers of religion, in their robes, carrying their Bibles, does not constitute a threat to anybody, including the security of the Bophuthatswana homeland," the SACC said in a statement.

Sowetan 26/11/92
On Tuesday Bophuthatswana authorities took a hardline stand on the planned march, insisting "no such march will take place".

NEWS Grazing scarce in the parched Far Northern Transvaal; stock losses expected

Women will gather to pray for the nation

■ The Standard Bank Arena will echo with prayers for peace:

By Mzimasi Ngudle

THOUSANDS of women are expected to gather at the Standard Bank Arena in Johannesburg on December 10 to pray for peace.

The day of prayer, entitled *Women For Peace*, falls on the eve of the Heal Yourself Concert that will see music giants Caiphus Semenya, Hugh Masekela, Jonas Gwangwa, Miriam Makeba and Letta Mbulu at the same

venue on December 11 and 12.

Co-ordinator the Reverend Motlalepula Chabaku said she saw the event "as the climax of efforts by women over the years to play a significant role in trying to end the carnage."

The event, is sponsored by companies because of their concern for peace. The sponsors are *Sowetan* newspaper, Radio Metro, Radio Zulu, Radio Sesotho, Mathibe Printers, Pepsi Cola and Jabula Foods.

The rain falls at last

Sowetan 26/11/92 (3) Gen

■ The drought has been broken in many areas of SA but dams are not filling up:

WELCOME rains have fallen in the drought-stricken Far Northern Transvaal and Free State, although most of the country's dams still remain constant.

It was reported yesterday that 25mm was recorded at Hoedspruit and up to 20mm in the Tshipise district, while 10mm and more fell at Messina, Waterpoort and Tzaneen.

Grazing is still scarce, however, and more stock losses are expected in the

Lebowa, Gazankulu and Venda homelands where more than 100 000 head of livestock have died because of the drought.

The levels of the country's main storage dams remain constant despite the good rains experienced in most western parts of South Africa. Dam levels in the Vaal River system have risen by an average of only two percentage points.

Along the upper Orange River dams are 34 percent full, in Natal 43 percent,

and in the Western Cape 78 percent. The Charlie Malan Dam in the Eastern Cape is overflowing while other dams in the region are only 49 percent full.

Several places in the eastern Free State also reported some rain with 18mm measured at Lindley and 17mm at Harrismith and Koppies.

The Koppies Dam is now 33,65 percent full.

At Memel and Heilbron 16mm were recorded and at Marquard 6mm. - Sapa

Up to 7 000 farmers 'are likely to be sequestered'

BETWEEN 5 000 and 7 000 farmers were likely to be sequestered this year as a result of the drought and subsidy cuts, swelling the ranks of the unemployed by up to 100 000, a leading development official said yesterday.

IDT drought consultant Steyn du Plessis said R3,8bn allocated by government to agricultural relief aid over the next three years was biased in favour of commercial farmers, but would ultimately work against them.

Much of the money was being used to liquidate credit guarantees, pointing to a significant reduction of government subsidisation of agricultural credit support, he said.

Du Plessis said the IDT had appointed auditors to investigate the allocation of money from a R9,65m fund to farmers for the subsidisation of labour. It has been reported that farmers have been fraudulently claiming for non-existent labourers.

Du Plessis said field inspectors from the IDT and the Rural Foundation, which had been appointed to channel relief money to farmers, would check all farmers who were benefiting from the scheme.

The subsidy of R7 a day per labourer had to be used to improve the conditions of farm workers and could not be allocated to commercial farming. The scheme applied to farmers who would have laid off workers.

RAY HARTLEY

"We aren't prepared to sacrifice the (employment creation) programme because of potential discrepancies committed by individuals who commit fraud."

Meanwhile, the Consultative Forum on Drought's agricultural task force has sent government a seven-point memorandum on how to improve the allocation of relief.

The forum is an alliance of government and development agencies.

Government has allocated R5m to "retaining the services of full-time labourers". This is in contrast to the R226m set aside for the payment of "carryover debt" and the R229m allocated for "interest subsidy: new production credit".

"The allocation of resources is biased in favour of the white commercial farming sector," the task force said. "In particular this bias in allocations and a lack of sensitivity to the range of agricultural activity in SA is reflected in the lack of explicit allocations for subsistence farmers, small farmers, tenant farmers and black spot communities."

Assistance had to be made conditional on "suitable labour and environmental policies being upheld".

Latest government statistics show the Agricultural Credit Board ap-

proved 207 applications for subsidisation of labour and rejected 25.

About R349 000 has been paid to assist farm workers, while R84m has been paid for grain storage.

Sapa reports that Transvaal Agricultural Union (TAU) president Dries Bruwer said last night the TAU would not permit inspections of members' farms by organisations such as the Rural Foundation.

He said the union dismissed claims of a drought relief scandal with "disgust". "The members of the union are responsible people who produce food for all the people in SA."

GERALD REILLY reports from Pretoria that Agriculture Minister Kraai van Niekerk said last night the mainly black rural population was being saved from the disastrous consequences of drought by tens of millions of rands in government aid.

Reacting to allegations that most drought aid was going to whites, with only R200m allocated to 15-million blacks, he denied claims of mismanagement of aid funds.

Van Niekerk said commercial farming supported 1,2-million mostly black workers and their 5,5-million dependents.

Up to end-August, R20m in food aid schemes had benefited 26 073 families consisting of 140 533 people of whom more than 78 000 were children, 97% of them black.

Kraai denies bias in relief aid

By Mathatha Tsedu

Sowetan 27/11/92

■ MINISTER'S RESPONSE Figures

contradict Department of Agriculture's assertions:

③ Ben

THE Minister of Agriculture, Mr Kraai van Niekerk, this week issued a statement denying that there was racial bias in the distribution of drought relief.

Van Niekerk was responding to an exposé in the *Sowetan* on Tuesday, which showed that 15 million rural blacks were sharing R200 million, while 1,2 million whites shared R800 million.

Van Niekerk said the bulk of a R200 million food relief grant went towards rural blacks adversely affected by the drought.

However, figures in our possession, supplied by the Independent Development Trust (IDT), showed that in the case of farming assistance, white farmers and black farmworkers have R20 million to share for food assistance.

Black farmworkers are also to benefit from a R5 million grant for retaining their services if farmers can no longer keep them.

Added to this figure is R145 million for assistance to all the bantustans as well as coloured and Indian farmers.

This amounts to at least R171 million. To these must be added a few schemes that make up for the R200 million.

White farmers however have the following schemes to themselves.

- Emergency assistance to farmers compelled to retire: R3,6 million
- Checking sequestrations: R15 million

- Co-ordinated reconstruction of debt: R50 million
- Subsidy (carry over debt): R266 million
- Subsidy (New production credit): R229 million
- Rebate on transport of fodder: R30 million
- Subsidy (Long term loans at commercial banks: R10 million
- Direct aid to co-operatives: R45 million
- Grain storage: R173 million
- Emergency water schemes: R6 million

When all the figures are added, the direct aid to blacks is less than R200 million while white farmers get R832 million directly, without counting their share in the R20 for food allocated for both farmers and labourers.

A breakdown of these figures shows that for each R13 given to a black person throughout the country, a white person gets R703. In percentage terms, blacks constitute 93 percent but receives only 19 percent while whites, making only seven percent of the affected people, received 81 percent of the funds.

The food relief for farm labourers and the training scheme, are all channelled

through the farmer, making the worker completely dependent on his employer to benefit.

The training of farm hands for example, which was instituted to utilise the slack in farm work due to drought to enable workers to be trained in alternate skills, had by August only benefited 75 workers.

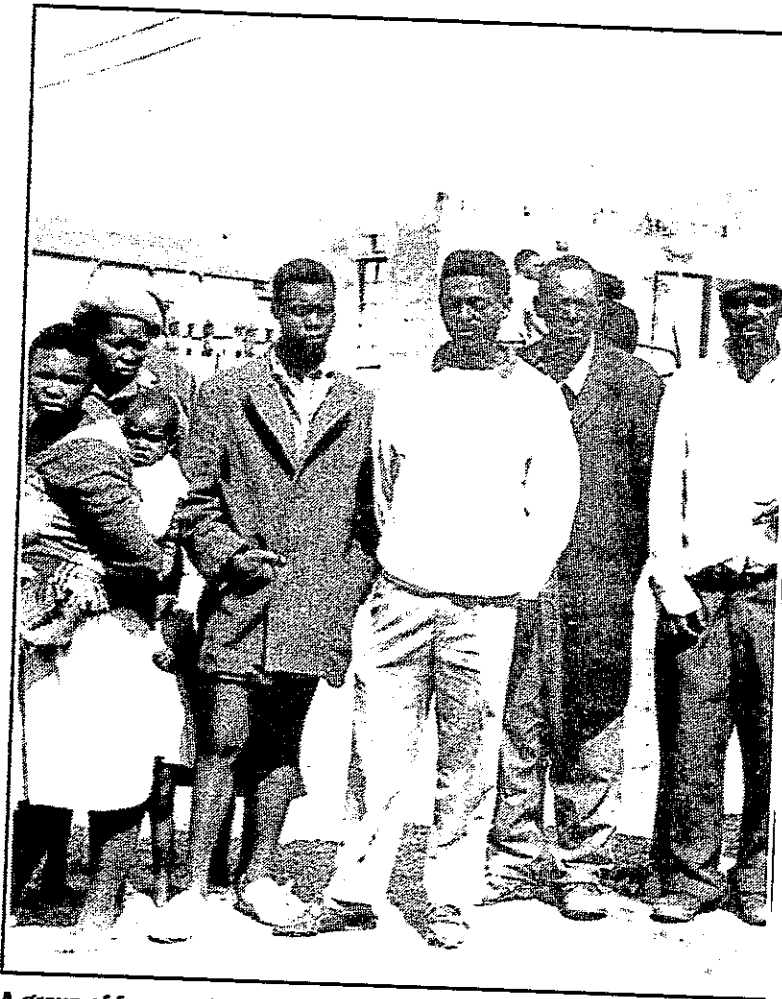
Farmers are generally loathe to train their workers for fear of losing them, scheme co-ordinator, Mr Johan Badenhorst said.

Another bone of contention has been the preponderance of whites and the use of plush offices in the administration of these schemes, drawing huge salaries and heavy overheads, thereby further depleting the resources destined for destitute people.

IDT spokesman, Mr S Du Plessis responded to questions about the opulence of offices used by the IDT, which are in an expensive office block in southern Johannesburg.

Complaints have centred on the expenditure of relief money destined for starving people on expensive rent, computers and expensive furniture.

Only five blacks were employed in Johannesburg out of a staff of about 20.



A group of farm workers from the Nebo farm in Clocolan, Orange Free State, who were fired and evicted.

De Klerk's giant land hoax

GROWING evidence suggests that the De Klerk government is engaged in a giant hoax against victims of forced removals, and that the state is moving behind the scenes to block the return of land.

● The Advisory Commission on Land Allocation, set up by President FW de Klerk to defuse the land issue, appears to have been

designed to ensure its own ineffectiveness.

● Authorities are selling off state land so as to move the properties beyond the reach of the dispossessed.

Already 38 dispossessed black communities are threatening to re-occupy disputed land unless the government acts promptly.

The ANC is investigating the creation of a

Land Claims Court with powers of expropriation.

The last time there were protests over land, they ended in bitter racial clashes. With the rightwing AWB threatening to "necklace Mandela" over land appropriations this week, the issue looks set to explode once more.

● See PAGE 3

w/mad

27/11 - 3/12/92

③ Gen



The ghosts that stalk the farms of Rust der Winter
 See the PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK column on PAGE 16

What happened to

The great land hoax continues

Wimal 27/11-3/12/92

③ Gen

State dispossession of black land is far from over — and the patience of its victims is wearing dangerously thin. Weekly Mail Reporters

THERE is growing evidence to suggest that the government may be engaged in a giant hoax against victims of forced removals and that the authorities are moving behind the scenes to block restitution.

Thirty-eight dispossessed black communities have issued an ultimatum to President FW de Klerk to act on the land issue, or face a renewal of the re-occupation campaign which threatened to precipitate racial clashes last year.

The threat comes amid other developments which throw doubt on the genuineness of the government's reform plans with regard to land restitution. They include:

- The virtual collapse of the Advisory Commission on Land Allocation (Acla) — De Klerk's initiative to defuse the controversy over restitution — as it becomes apparent that it was designed in such a way as to be almost totally ineffective.

- Indications that the authorities are selling off state land in order to move title to the properties beyond the reach of the dispossessed.

In the face of growing disillusionment with De Klerk's promises to deal "fairly" with the land issue, the African National Congress is investigating proposals for the creation of a "land claims court" with powers of expropriation.

A confidential discussion document circulating within the organisation suggests that such a court be given powers to investigate claims going back to 1948 — or 1913, when the notorious Land Acts were introduced, carving up the country into racially defined territories and giving the black majority 13 percent of it.

But the volatility of the issue was underlined this week when Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging leader Eugene Terre'Blanche told a rally in Durban that Nelson Mandela would be "necklaced" if the ANC tried to seize white farmland. The AWB staged a horseback parade through the streets of Durban on Tuesday night and burnt the ANC flag to chants of "burn Nelson".

The 38 dispossessed rural communities have given De Klerk until the end of January 1993 to take effective action on land restitution. In a statement sent to the president last week, under the aegis of the National Land Committee, they said "we have very little patience left" with Acla.

The ultimatum follows last month's government announcement that it was transferring large chunks of state land to the homelands of Lebowa and QwaQwa, with other transfers expected to follow. This step has the effect of making it more difficult to recover land lost to black communities under apartheid's laws.

Acla, set up by De Klerk last year to defuse bitter controversy surrounding efforts by victims of forced removals to re-occupy their land, is believed to have completed some 15 investigations into specific claims. But neither the commission nor the state president — to whom it is meant to report — has produced any conclusions.

Apart from the delays, the credibility of the commission has been shattered by an extraordinary case in Kimberley in which the supreme court refused to halt the government's sale to white farmers of land from which the Majeng community had been forcibly evicted in the 1970s.

Evidence led in the case described a bizarre series of events leading up to the court action. After the repeal of the Land Acts last year, the Majeng community, with 13 others, asked the state president to restore their land. Minister of Regional and

Land Affairs Dr Jacob de Villiers appealed to them at the meeting — and subsequently on television — to take their cases to Acla, which would deal "fairly" with them.

The Majeng people lodged a claim with Acla, but before it could be heard the state sold the disputed land to six white farmers. Government officials persuaded the registrar of deeds in Kimberley to rush through the transaction on the grounds that there was a danger "squatters" would occupy the land.

The Majeng community discovered the transaction by chance and applied to the supreme court for an order to halt completion of the sale until Acla had had a chance to hear their application for restoration.

Incredibly, the government — which had persuaded the Majeng people to go to Acla in the first

place — then appointed lawyers to oppose the court action, on the grounds that the matter could not be heard by Acla anyway because it fell outside its jurisdiction.

The terms of reference given to Acla by De Klerk restrict it to hearing applications relating to land owned by the state, which has been acquired by the state under the race laws and "which has not yet been developed or allocated for a specific purpose".

There is legal opinion that these restrictions are so tight that the only cases the commission is in fact empowered to hear are applications by white farmers whose land has been expropriated for incorporation into the homelands.

Other evidence that the government may be actively working to undermine any future restitution programme has been uncovered by the Sur-

plus People's Project in Cape Town.

Its researchers have established that the Community Development Board was registered late last year as the owner of over 5 000 urban properties, a large proportion of which were expropriated under the Group Areas Act. By July this year, the figure had fallen to 3 241 — suggesting that large-scale selling is taking place. A search on April 14 this year showed that in the Zeekoevlei area, 34 properties were registered with the board; by July 9, only three were left.

The researchers investigated two individual cases where families had been forced off their land in the 1970s, receiving less than R6 000 each in compensation. Last year, the families made inquiries at the development board about whether they could get the land back, but were told the properties had been sold. Records showed they were in fact sold to a private property developer in January this year, for R100 000 each. The families appealed to Acla to investigate, but were told the cases fell outside its terms of reference.

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(See PAGE 6)

Tenant labourers 'entitled to land'

STAR 28/11/92

PHILEMON Maseko's battle against eviction from the land on which his family had lived and worked for generations cost him his life.

The tenant labourer successfully challenged the notice delivered to him by Johannes Moolman-Meyer, who owned the farm Rietvlei near Piet Retief in Natal.

But days after Maseko's victory he was gunned down, when a "posse" of white farmers confronted him on the smallholding he occupied.

Although several people witnessed the January shooting, police have still not arrested anyone.

Lawyers representing Maseko's family believe this illustrates the tensions which are growing in the battle between black and white over access to land. They say a drastic revision of South Africa's property and land laws is necessary to stave off disaster.

The number of tenant labourers evicted during the past year by farmers who fear their workers might make a claim to their smallholdings under a new government has multiplied.

Under the tenant labour sys-

LAWYERS say a drastic revision of South Africa's property and land laws is necessary to stave off a social disaster on an unprecedented scale.
BRENDAN TEMPLETON reports.

3 Gen

tem, workers are employed by a farmer — without wages — in return for being allowed to work a piece of land for themselves on his property.

Calls to give these smallholdings to the families that have worked them for generations have given farmers the jitters.

Stacked

Now evictions have been coming fast and furious and tensions are building up, especially in the Piet Retief area, where peasant farmers have rigorously resisted evictions for years.

But the present legal system is stacked against them.

Although human rights lawyers initially overturned eviction notices with a measure of success, the tide has turned.

Farmers have cottoned on to the notion that if three months' notice is given, tenant workers

can be evicted without difficulty.

The Maseko family's lawyer, Murray Hawthorne of the Legal Resources Centre, believes a year's notice should be given.

However, he says lawyers have argued this case with little success in the courts.

Their argument is based on the fact that tenant farmers are paid only once a year — when they harvest the crop on their smallholdings.

The courts' failure to recognise this means they are in an extremely vulnerable position. Losing their land means tenant workers also lose almost all the wealth their families have built up over generations.

Sources at Wits University's Centre for Applied Legal Studies (CALS) say they believe these plots should be given to tenant workers because they have been prevented from buy-

ing land under apartheid laws.

The fact that they have worked these plots for many years means they should be entitled to ownership, they say.

Aninka Claasens of CALS believes the tensions of the Maseko case will increase a hundredfold if a climate conducive to resolving conflict over land is not created soon.

The tenant-labour struggle is part of a far larger battle over land. It is being waged just as fiercely in urban areas where the homeless, many of them driven in from rural areas, are simply occupying vacant land.

Disputes

"At the moment, the Government cannot contain land disputes. People are simply squatting on land that is standing empty.

"Even though the Government has the police, all the repressive land laws in its arsenal and even the army behind it, it cannot stabilise these situations or protect white farmers," Claasens says.

The situation is not indicative of a rebellion but rather of a massive group of people who have been driven to desperate measures by the need to find a place to live, she says.

'Dorpie democracy' claims its victims

By Diane Coetzer

ANC members and communities in far-flung rural communities continue to face repression on a scale akin to that of the mid-eighties.

Over the past weeks, SOUTH has been inundated with calls from communities desperate to highlight their struggle for free political activity.

Earlier this month, advice office workers in the Karoo town of Murraysburg told how ANC members were victimised by members of the police force and the white community, many of whom continued to call them "kaffirs" and "hotmots".

A young girl from Villiersdorp was shot in October allegedly by a white farmer for trespassing on a strawberry farm.

Villiersdorp also hit the headlines this year. In May two boys caught stealing a sausage were assaulted by the shop owner. He tied them to a telephone pole and hung a sign around their necks. The sign read: "I am a thief. I steal."

In another Karoo town, Aberdeen, situated between Graaff-Reinet and Beaufort West, things are no better.

ANC Youth League secretary Mr Kenneth Mkoiko said: "We are being harassed by the SAP and are not allowed any free political activity."

He alleged that ANC members

had been detained without reason and released without being charged. He said policemen often fired their weapons without reason.

"When we attempt to have meetings the SAP make their presence felt in the vicinity of the meeting and people are then afraid to attend."

Mkoiko also alleged widespread exploitation in a community where breadwinners earn no more than R60 a week.

Many members of the 400-strong community were unemployed, he said.

The Western Cape region of the ANC has expressed its concern at the victimisation of rural communities by "the regime".

Regional assistant secretary of the ANC Mr Willie Hofmeyr said: "Small communities in rural areas are frequently totally at the mercy of local officials, police and the right-wing white community and have neither the resources nor the mobilising strength to wage an effective struggle."

Hofmeyr said the organisation was attempting to address the problem.

Where branches are strong and organised, the ANC had set up good communications networks.

Where local structures were weak, the task was more difficult and the organisation tried to ensure that its rural organisers remained in contact with as many areas as possible and that they worked closely with other

organisations to strengthen these structures.

In the past year, ANC executive members Dr Allan Boesak, Mr Jan van Eck, Mr Neville van der Rheede and Mr Jannie Mornberg have toured areas like Britstown, Camarvon and Groot Brak.

"On these rural visits we also meet with community leaders and assist with local problems as much as possible," said Hofmeyr.

"The most recent example is the way we were able to help the West Coast fisherman to bargain for a better deal with the lobster quota holders."

Hofmeyr said of particular concern to the ANC are reports that the NP is using intimidatory tactics to sign up farmworkers in rural areas.

"In De Doorns, for example, workers were trucked in by local farmers and told that they would be dismissed if they did not join the NP.

"This kind of intimidation of poor people, who depend entirely on their jobs for survival, is outrageous and is one of the strongest supporting arguments for the ANC's call for widespread monitoring of the election process."

(3) Gen (2) SOUTH 28/11-2/12/92

WHEN harvests failed in Ethiopia during the 1983-84 drought, farmers who were forced off the land took care to store the seeds.

They sealed the seeds in urns and buried them in a safe place. For those who survived the famine, the seeds would be ready to be planted when the first rains fell.

Those farmers had probably never heard the word "biodiversity". It is one of those bits of eco-jargon that mystify most people who hear it. Yet biodiversity is exactly what those farmers were aiming for by storing away the seeds. If the seeds had been left to rot, it would have meant the loss of valuable genetic

The more, the healthier

material. The genetic diversity — biodiversity — of species is increasingly under threat as genetic engineers strive to produce "better" seeds by means of artificial breeding techniques that combine genetic material only from selected members of a species.

If nature were left to its own devices, every living organism would have a unique genetic structure — this is why, for example, no two human beings are exactly alike. Genetic engineering is becoming increasingly concentrated in the

hands of a few companies, which consequently limits the genetic material available. There is an urgent need for farmers to assert control over the varieties of seeds which they plant, as the Ethiopians were doing by storing their seeds.

Biodiversity is healthy. Resistance to diseases may be genetically programmed. If all the members of a species are genetically identical, there is a strong possibility of the entire species being wiped out by a disease to which the species has no resistance.

In the 19th century the population of Ireland was decimated when all the country's potatoes — the nation's staple food — were destroyed. The plants fell prey to the disease because they had all been bred from a few plants imported from America, where the potato originates from.

The modernisation of agriculture has involved narrowing down natural genetic diversity. Plant species are genetically engineered to create High-Yielding Varieties (HYVs) of seeds. The process of genetic engi-



neering involves the careful selection of genetic material for breeding — and a consequent loss of biodiversity.

"The reality is that biotechnology is controlled by transnational corporations which have gone beyond democratic control," says Chilean agro-economist Miguel Altieri.

In some countries the only seeds certified for sale are HYVs. This means that the big companies have complete control over which seeds are available.

Zimbabwe is one country where only HYV seeds are approved. Farmers who choose to grow other varieties may not market their produce. In other countries farmers cannot get credit or loans to grow non-HYV seeds.

But HYVs are only "high-yielding" under optimum conditions, which do not exist for most farmers.

British researcher Mr Alan Gear speaks of how high-tech farming has eroded the variety of plants available in developed countries.

A new development could see the first world research laboratories securing a "copyright" on the types of seeds they manufacture. Farmers will have to pay for their seeds when they first plant them. And when the farmers plant the seeds that come from the first year's crop, they will also have to pay "royalties" on the patented genes.

The result would be a flow of cash from poorer countries to richer countries. The third world farmers, whose low-tech agriculture provided the genetic material used in the high-tech genetic engineering, receive no remuneration. They are forced by legislation to contribute to the profits of the big corporations.

"Broadening the circle of social control over how genetic resources are managed and used is central to tomorrow's food security," says Michael Pimbert, head of the biodiversity programme at the World Wide Fund for Nature.

"This may be a rather uncomfortable message for the corporate gene traders. But that's a small price to pay for the food security of everyone."

— Justin Pearce and Panos

SOUTH
28/11 - 2/12/92

3 ven

No end to drought torment

STAR 30/1/92

(3) Gen

The coming months are critical for many Transvaal farmers after eight disastrous years, report SHIRLEY WOODGATE and DIRK NEL.

LARGE areas of the Transvaal remain in the grip of a searing drought and two months after the start of the summer rainfall season, major dams throughout the province are well down from 1991 levels.

Above-average rain on the Witwatersrand and in the western and south-eastern Transvaal is the exception and has had no effect on stored water, according to the Department of Water Affairs.

The Vaal River system is less than half full, western Transvaal reservoirs are down to 28 percent and eastern Transvaal dams are 34 percent full — which is well down on the 69 percent mark this time last year.

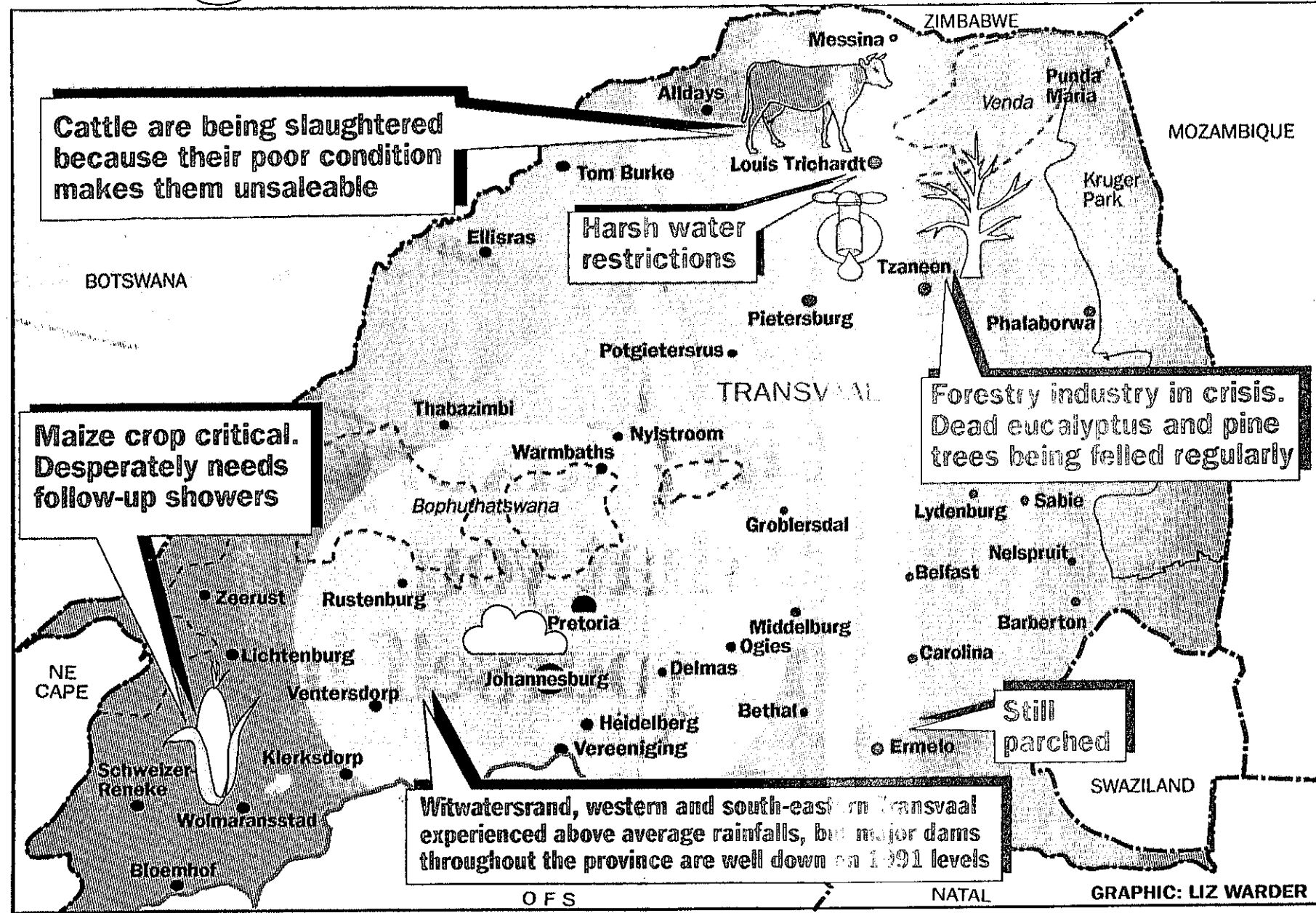
Hardest hit are most districts in the far northern Transvaal where strict water restrictions are in force in areas which have only received half their normal summer rainfall.

With the Fanie Botha Dam at Tzaneen down to 11 percent, the fruit and forestry industries face a crisis as all irrigation quotas have been drastically cut.

A forestry department spokesman said dead eucalyptus and pine trees were being felled regularly on the mountain slopes between Haenertsburg and Tzaneen, and sold as firewood.

The Letaba co-operative said banana production in the district had dropped by 40 percent.

The Magoebaskloof Dam is only nine percent full and can no longer supply enough water to irrigate tea plantations,



while the Ebenezer and Dap Naude Dams, both situated in forestry areas, are at their lowest ebbs in four years.

Louis Trichardt residents are barely allowed enough water for basic domestic use because the town's main water source,

the Albasini Dam, is only four percent full.

Cattle farmers in the Far North are unable to find markets for livestock as their condition is too poor. Prices paid at recent auctions had been pitifully low, and many of the un-

sold animals simply had to be slaughtered because of the shortage of grazing and the high prices of fodder.

Soaking rainfall during November has isolated the Witwatersrand and parts of the western and south-eastern

Transvaal like oases from the drought-hit province.

While Johannesburg wallowed in 156,5 mm since the start of the month, compared with the long-term average of 127 mm, some 20 000 commercial farmers in the province

were desperately hoping for a break in the weather to spell an end to eight disastrous dry years, said Transvaal Agricultural Union general manager Johan Hartman.

Farmers in Delareyville, Schweizer Reineke and Lichten-

burg were planting maize after good rains since October but the crunch was in January/February when follow-up showers were critical for the crop, Hartman said.

Ermelo was still parched and although the summer rains had started in Ogies and Middelburg, farmers were forced to substitute oil seeds for the more lucrative maize as the showers had arrived too late.

George Nicholas reports that National Association of Maize Producers (Nampo) general manager Giel van Zyl said ploughing and planting in the heart of the extensive maize belt around Viljoenkroon and Bothaville had been in full swing for several weeks.

Patchy rainfall measuring up to 100 mm on one farm and 200 mm on the next were the best spring showers for many years and thousands of additional hectares could be put to maize this season.

Pretoria University climatologist Professor Johan van Heerden, who recently predicted normal or above average rainfall in South Africa in the wake of the El Nino phenomenon, cautioned that the country was not yet in the full anti-El Nino situation and the isolated but promising rains could peter out in January.

Department of Water Affairs hydrologist Stefan van Biljon said that while the agricultural drought was ending in isolated areas, the low level of most dams indicated a serious hydrological drought was still gripping the country.

Following warnings by the Independent Development

Trust that the combined effect of drought and subsidy cuts could see up to 7 000 farmers sequestered countrywide this year, Van Biljon said the coming months were critical, with a significant boost to the dams depending entirely on continuous widespread rain and heavy downpours in the catchment areas of major dams. □

GRAPHIC: LIZ WARDER

Rural women focus on development needs

By Jo-Anne Collinge

STAR 30/11/92

on the constitution-makers.

The annual general meeting of the Rural Women's Movement (RWM) saw delegates from about 30 communities taking their first steps to register the demands of rural women

Meeting near Tarlton, west of Johannesburg, about 200 delegates at the weekend told representatives of the Women's National Coalition that the Women's Charter was the focus of their

3 Gen campaign to influence the constitution-making process.

job creation.

Women from the rural areas made it plain that their demands centred on development issues — water to drink and to use in productive work; education; health care; and

Another burning issue was that of land. Rural women felt they had to have land rights. The women spoke strongly about customary laws which oppress them in marriage.

More rains needed to alleviate drought

By Shirley Woodgate
Dirk Nel and
Clyde Johnson

Patchy summer rains have failed to alleviate the scorching drought in the Transvaal and Free State, where most dams hover around critical levels.

Isolated showers have encouraged farmers to start planting crops in the western and south-western Transvaal and the northern Free State, but the outlook for the bulk of the agricultural sector remains bleak, according to Transvaal Agricultural Union general manager Johan Hartman.

Most districts in the far northern Transvaal had received only half their normal average rainfall for October and November. Louis Trichardt residents, relying on the 4 per cent-full Albasini Dam, were al-

lowed barely enough water for basic domestic use, he said.

The lowveld's November rainfall has been nearly 30 per cent below the general average. Rainfall figures for the month were: Nelspruit 73,7 mm, Burgershall 107,1 mm, Malelane 21,5 mm and Komatipoort 96,5 mm.

Mark Holmes, a researcher at Nelspruit's Institute for Soil, Climate and Water, said the lowveld's rainfall was down on the general average since August. Two extreme examples were Malelane and Komatipoort, which had had no rain in August and September.

Badfontein — the catchment area for the Braam Raubenheimer Dam — had only 47 mm.

The dam, which serves all lowveld irrigation farmers, is less than 14 per cent full.

The Kruger National Park, which had good downpours during the first half of November, is slowly recovering from the

worst drought in memory.

The park's nature conservation general manager, Dr Willem Gertenbach, said rainfall figures had been much the same as in November last year.

Rains in the Tshokwane and Nwanetsi regions had filled dams and saved many hippos from certain death.

Department of Water Affairs hydrologist Stefan van Biljon warned that the coming months were critical. A significant boost to the dams depended on continuous, widespread rain and heavy downpours.

The above-average rain on the Witwatersrand had had no effect on stored water.

"Although the agricultural drought is ending in isolated areas, the low level of most dams indicates a serious hydrological drought is still gripping the country," Van Biljon said.

● No end to drought
torment — Page 11

Economy 'needs good agricultural season'

8/007
30/11/92
GERALD REILLY

A GOOD agricultural season would make a significant contribution to the bottoming out of SA's stalled economy and the climb back to positive growth, Nampo chief economist Kit le Clus said at the weekend.

Last summer was a disaster for farming, and expectations that the economic recovery would start in the third quarter had been destroyed. Instead the economy slid back further into recession.

Le Clus said this season had started well and prospects for at least an average crop appeared good. However, January-February rains would be crucial.

Meanwhile, Agriculture Minister

Kraai van Niekerk stressed the important role of international marketing for agricultural products.

Speaking at the Lowveld Agricultural College in Nelspruit he said on average 25% and more of the industry's production, in terms of value, was exported annually.

A number of sections of the industry were more than 50% dependent on exports for their earnings. The citrus and wool industries were more than 90% dependent.

Van Niekerk said in 1991 agricultural exports earned R5,5bn — 8,2% of total exports, excluding gold.

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Against this, only R2,3bn — or 4,9% of total imports — was spent on agricultural imports.

When the going was tough in the industry, the impact rippled through the entire economy. In 1988 it was estimated about 58% of agriculture's sales volume went to the manufacturing and processing industries.

The industry provided jobs for a million workers and a means of living for about 6-million.

"When things go badly with agriculture the same can be said of the whole rural community, as was strikingly demonstrated in the disastrous drought," Van Niekerk said.

Trust 'is a
role model'
8/10/91 11/1/92

LINDA ENSOR

CAPE TOWN — The R150m Pula Trust established jointly by the EC, the Kagiso Trust, the Development Bank of SA and the Independent Development Trust (IDT) to undertake water and sanitation projects was likely to be a precursor to future foreign funding for development. IDT chairman Jan Steyn said yesterday.

He said the presentation of a united front by three SA development agencies had been crucial in securing foreign funding and could provide a role model for future finance.

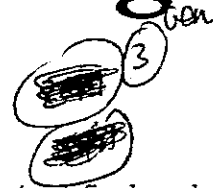
Each of the SA participants had unique strengths to bring to a joint venture and could provide projects into which foreign donors could lock.

Steyn said the participants had identified access to clean water as one of the urgent needs in rural areas.

The Kagiso Trust (funded by the EC), the IDT and the bank would each inject R48.5m into the Pula Trust. The bank also undertook to provide infrastructural support worth R3m.

Union urges strong action on terror

STAR 3/12/92

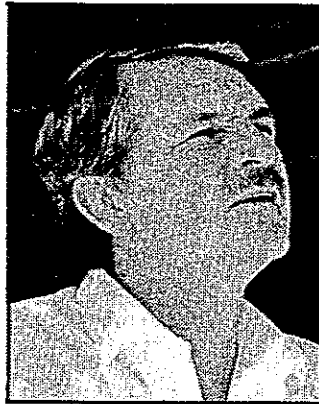


BLOEMFONTEIN — The Government could no longer ignore its responsibility to act firmly against those responsible for the "terrorist" murders of innocent citizens, Free State Agricultural Union president Dr Pieter Gous said yesterday.

Compulsory death sentences were the only acceptable punishment for these "barbaric and abhorrent terrorist attacks", he added.

Gous said it was with shock and alarm that the Free State farming community had noted the attacks on innocent partygoers in the eastern Cape and on another Free State farm family at Marquard.

He said it was to be hoped that "these blatant and cold-blooded murders and assaults" had finally killed the doubts of many organisations



Dr Pieter Gous . . . Government must act firmly against "terrorists".

and individuals that these were really politically inspired attacks on whites.

For more than a year, while attacks and murders of farmers had become common, the union had warned that these assaults would escalate if the

State did not act firmly and with determination.

Throughout, the targets were innocent and defenceless and often elderly civilians. With almost every attack, the barbaric nature and level of cruelty had increased.

The attackers were clearly trained and armed terrorists who were conducting a reign of terror to drive whites from their land. However, the union had been publicly rapped over the knuckles on several occasions by spokesmen who contended it was the criminal element and the unemployed who were responsible.

Gous said that, in the light of the latest attacks, the farming community called urgently on the Government to act firmly before more families died or people started to take the law into their own hands.
— Sapa.

Researchers forecast break in SA drought

③ ARC 3/12/92

Staff Reporter

A BREAK in the disastrous drought gripping Southern Africa is on the way, according to climate researchers at the University of Cape Town.

They say minor floods are possible in the summer rainfall area after January.

The warm El Nino current, which has been linked to the drought in Southern Africa, is gradually abating from a peak in January this year to near normal levels.

With the decline of El Nino, sea temperatures in the central Indian Ocean north-east of Mauritius have cooled to normal.

These temperatures determine whether summer rains increase in the south-western Indian Ocean and Southern Africa.

UCT's Monday Paper reports that a research team under Dr Mark Jury has found that regional sea temperature patterns are mixed and near normal at present, and for this reason summer rainfall will tend towards average.

"The central South Atlantic Ocean is cooler than normal and this may depress early summer rainfall, but the Agulhas current near Port Elizabeth is warmer than normal, yielding a higher potential for rainfall over the Eastern Cape this spring," said Dr Jury said.

Tropical circulation patterns near Madagascar also had an important effect on seasonal rainfall.

Chances for rainfall in Southern Africa would also be improved by westerly stratospheric winds.

While improving rainfall in this region, the winds would limit the number of tropical cyclones near Mauritius and diminish rainfall in Madagascar.

Using statistical analyses and historical trends, Dr Jury predicted slightly lower rainfall than normal for December but above average for the first three months of next year.

Minor floods were possible after January, particularly if sea temperatures and cloudcover in the central Indian Ocean were below normal during early summer.

Access to land is a basic human right

Sowetan 3/12/92

Access to the use of land for residential and economic purposes is considered by PAC as a human right to be available to and enjoyed by all the citizens of a democratised society.

Such access cannot be dependent on the level of economic and political power possessed and wielded by any person. Citizenship is the overriding criteria to have access to the land.

Land is, therefore, according to the evolving economic policy position of the PAC, the PROPERTY OF THE NATION (it is not State land as generally specified under the existing conditions) which must be managed and allocated to the citizens for use.

The redistribution measures of the land takes the following form:

Constitutional provision

Constitutional provision of the right of all the households to have a piece of land for building their houses and this to be allocated by the State free of charge.

Decision will need to be made by an appropriate State body on the optimum size of a farm to be under the use and control (not ownership) of one household and one company under a policy of one family (household, company), one farm.

Excess land from the white commercial farmers to be redistributed and allocated for housing and farming purposes by the landless. For purposes of bringing about peace and stability, affected farmers, whose excess land is to be redistributed, should be compensated on their determinable investment in the excess land. A land restoration and redistribution fund should be established to compensate farmers in cash/and or government bonds.


Land must, therefore, be de-commoditised. Every citizen should have access to the land on a lease entitlement and the right to pass this lease to the children but not to sell the land itself.

Strategies for development

The essential strategies to promote socio-economic development, should, according to PAC, include the

■ ECONOMIC RESTRUCTURING

This is the last part of an article by (3) Gen

Sipho Shabalala of the PAC: 

following:

Massive investment to meet politicised but absolutely necessary social consumption needs of the African people. Social consumption needs include housing, health facilities and services, nutrition, education, recreation, clean and safe water, feeder-roads, quality sanitation, electrical sources of energy, environmental protection and resuscitation.

African entrepreneurs should be provided with land, finance, technical managerial skills, extension services, credit venture capital to be the main players in these construction and building-based economic activities.

Access to employment

This redistribution and economic development approach emphasises access to productive employment and economic assets that will generate viable incomes. It is not welfarist.

This strategy is positioned to be, initially, (in relative terms) labour-intensive and to have a less demand for specialised and sophisticated skills outside the reach of the majority of the African people.

There is a better possibility to generate employment of the relatively less skilled and educated members of the African community.

The multiplier effect is also relatively higher here with respect to the generation of domestic demand for manufactured and agricultural products.

Access to land, physical and financial resources by the African people is the key here.

Training and development

Supportive training and development programmes will be highly needed. Social, economic and political stability will only be ensured or assured by the success of this strategy. No higher-order economic development will take place without this stability.

The manufacturing sector has to

be restructured (including its technological dimensions) and be strategically repositioned in domestic and global markets.

The manufacturing sector should be promotive of a network of smaller entrepreneurial units producing most of its basic requirements (components parts, maintenance services, wrappers etc.) and agro-based raw materials.

Foreign investment

New foreign investment should promote the participation of Africans in the main stream of the economy; be supportive to increasing competitiveness of the manufacturing sector internationally, and should provide us with strategic alliances and access to important global resources.

Smaller scale agricultural activities must be prompted among the Africans. Land must be made available for this. This is not negotiable.

The commercialised agricultural sector should be restructured, including the scaling down of individual units, emphasising efficiency and productivity. Land reclamation and reforestation will need massive promotion.

Regional co-operation

The provision of electric and non-electric energy sources for all areas of settlement and effective transportation are required.

The need for regional economic co-operation cannot be over-emphasised. The region should develop through the redistribution of economic productive resources to the majority of its people; supportive incentives and institutional arrangements should be put in place to motivate economic activities.

All these activities should aim at increasing demand for products and services emanating from the region. The region should aim at relative self-sufficiency with respect to food production; basic raw materials; agricultural equipments, requisites, including veterinary medical requirements.

Demand for bet

SPAR 4/12/92

(3) Gen

THE parting exchange could have been scripted for the New South Africa. "Thank you for organising the demonstration so well ... for the good discipline," said the government representative. "We will thank you when our demands are met," responded the community leader.

As they left the sturdy brick clinic, to face a crowd of placard-bearing women waiting expectantly in the burning noon sun, civic leaders and officials alike surely knew that, in spite of the courtesy, it would be an uphill struggle to get adequate health care in the western Transvaal settlement of Hartebeesfontein.

The demands set out by the community's women, who took to the streets in protest this week under the banner of the Rural Women's Movement, reflected the state of dire underdevelopment of health services by the Transvaal Provincial Administration in some rural areas.

Firstly, the women said, they wanted a doctor at the clinic every day — not just once a week.

Secondly, they wanted the clinic to operate 24 hours a day, instead of closing at 4 pm and functioning only five days a week. If an after-hours emergency developed, they said, the nearest help was some 40 km away in Rustenburg.

In addition, the women insisted, they needed a 24-hour ambulance service operating from the Hartebeesfontein clinic. At present, they said, an ambulance had to be called from Rustenburg after hours. Usually residents had to bother the police to make the emergency call.

Women in labour had become quite predictable victims of this makeshift system. "It's not a proper situation at all to have

Women of Hartebeesfontein this week highlighted how poor rural health facilities are — and not only in the homelands. JO-ANNE COLLINGE was there when they faced the authorities

your baby in front of the police station," said Ellen Ntsoengoe — but this was what happened from time to time.

"You can have a person furiously bleeding. By the time the ambulance arrives he has already lost consciousness," said civic association chairman Nathaniel Mmusa. Some people had died en route to hospital.

Dr Lourens du Toit, the TPA's regional health director for the western Transvaal, was sympathetic to the demands. He said the authorities would try to introduce a 24-hour service in the coming year. But as for having a doctor in attendance each day, "we are never going to get near that in the next year or two".

While some immediate administrative changes were agreed, a problem which could not be easily resolved was that of tariffs.

Not only did residents demand free care for recipients of State old age and disability pensions, but they urged a reduction of the present clinic tariff of R4 a visit. Hartebeesfontein comprised many unemployed and poorly paid farm workers, it was pointed out.

"If we come here to the clinic and we have no money, they will do nothing for us," one woman said.

Du Toit said Hartebeesfontein's problems were not unique. "The need is extensive across the whole western Transvaal. It's a mushrooming thing and the problem is that the population is so dispersed. Sometimes all we can provide is a mobile clinic."

When health planners speak of the maldistribution of resources, comparison is commonly drawn between whites and blacks or between the homelands and "white" South Africa. But health indicators compiled by Wits University's Centre for Health Policy show that in the non-homeland areas of Transvaal the average number of people served by a clinic was 19 133 in 1988, about double the number recommended by the World Health Organisation. Of the 10 homelands, only Kwa-zulu had a less favourable ratio.

Furthermore, researchers Laetitia Rispel and Graham Behr point out: "The homeland clinics attempt to provide comprehensive care whereas the non-homeland clinics provide preventive or curative care only." Hartebeesfontein's clinic has a preventive focus.

Rispel and Behr make the point that while the provinces have a considerably higher per capita health expenditure than the homelands — a gap of R170,54 in 1988 — this was largely accounted for by the bias towards curative hospital services outside the homelands.

Residents of Hartebeesfontein feel that, having been dumped in the bush away from any established town, they are bottom of the service heap. And the figures suggest they may be right. It is a situation they refuse to accept.

You have to provide, civic chairman Mmusa told the provincial delegation — "You are the people who brought us here." □

ter medical care

SCHEDULE 2*Members of the Noetzie Local Council*

Mr J. R. N. Metelerkamp;
Mr G. L. Parkes;
Mr H. G. Loubser;
Mr C. J. Everett; and
Mrs K. Sass.

**DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT,
HOUSING AND WORKS**

No. R. 3272 ³Gen 4 December 1992

**REGULATIONS RELATING TO RURAL COUNCILS:
AMENDMENT OF GOVERNMENT NOTICE No.
R. 2610 OF 1988**

In terms of section 12A of the Regional Services Councils Act (Act No. 109 of 1985), I, Leon Wessels, Minister of Local Government: House of Assembly, hereby amend the Regulations promulgated by Government Notice No. R. 2610 of 23 December 1988, in accordance with the accompanying Schedule.

L. WESSELS,
Minister of Local Government.

SCHEDULE***Amendment of regulation 2***

Regulation 2 is hereby amended by the substitution for subregulation (2) of the following subregulation:

“(2) A rural council shall at its first meeting and thereafter annually elect from its members a chairman and deputy-chairman and appoint a secretary/treasurer: Provided that a rural council may, with the concurrence of the Director, appoint a person who is not a member as secretary/treasurer.”.

Amendment of regulation 5

Regulation 5 is hereby amended by the substitution for subregulation (1) (a) of the following subregulation:

“(1) (a) A rural council may at any time withdraw an election as chairman, deputy-chairman and secretary/treasurer in terms of regulation 2 (2) as it deems fit: Provided that an election in terms of the proviso in regulation 2 (2) may only be withdrawn by the Director.

Amendment of regulation 11

Regulation 11 is hereby amended by the substitution for subregulation (1) (d) of the following subregulation:

“(1) (d) if he has, without leave of the council been absent from more than three consecutive meetings of the council: Provided that the council may not grant leave of absence from more than four consecutive meetings; or”.

BYLAE 2*Lede van die Noetzie Plaaslike Raad*

mnr. J. R. N. Metelerkamp;
mnr. G. L. Parkes;
mnr. H. G. Loubser;
mnr. C. J. Everett; en
mev. K. Sass.

**DEPARTEMENT VAN PLAASLIKE BESTUUR,
BEHUISING EN WERKE**

No. R. 3272 4 Desember 1992

**REGULASIES BETREFFENDE LANDELIKE RADE:
WYSIGING VAN GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING
No. R. 2610 VAN 1988**

Kragtens artikel 12A van die Wet op Streeksdiensrade, 1985 (Wet No. 109 van 1985), wysig ek, Leon Wessels, Minister van Plaaslike Bestuur: Volksraad, hierby die Regulasies afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 2610 van 23 Desember 1988, ooreenkomstig die bygaande Bylae.

L. WESSELS,
Minister van Plaaslike Bestuur.

BYLAE***Wysiging van regulasie 2***

Regulasie 2 word hierby gewysig deur subregulasie (2) deur die volgende subregulasie te vervang:

“(2) 'n Landelike raad kies op sy eerste vergadering en daarna jaarliks vanuit sy lede 'n voorsitter en adjunk-voorsitter en benoem 'n sekretaris/tesourier: Met dien verstande dat 'n landelike raad iemand wat nie 'n lid is nie met die instemming van die Direkteur as sekretaris/tesourier kan benoem.”.

Wysiging van regulasie 5

Regulasie 5 word hierby gewysig deur subregulasie (1) (a) deur die volgende subregulasie te vervang:

“(1) (a) 'n Landelike raad kan 'n verkiesing as voorsitter, adjunk-voorsitter en sekretaris/tesourier ingevolge regulasie 2 (2) te eniger tyd na goed-dunke intrek: Met dien verstande dat 'n verkiesing kragtens die voorbehoudsbepaling in regulasie 2 (2) slegs deur die Direkteur ingetrek kan word.

Wysiging van regulasie 11

Regulasie 11 word hierby gewysig deur subregulasie (1) (d) deur die volgende subregulasie te vervang:

“(1) (d) indien hy sonder verlof van die raad van meer as drie agter eenvolgende vergaderings van die raad afwesig was: Met dien verstande dat die raad nie vir meer as vier agtereenvolgende vergaderings verlof mag verleen nie; of”.

So far, so good

③ Gen
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Farmers are optimistic that last year's agricultural nightmare is behind them and that this year will be normal, says SA Agricultural Union chief economist Koos du Toit. Weather Bureau deputy director Michael Edwards shares the optimism: "The rain may have held off last week and this week over the entire country, but I believe it will start again after Sunday. I have no reason to doubt that this will be a normal year."

Du Toit says farmers in the western Transvaal are having excellent conditions for planting and, though rains were late on the eastern Highveld, they fell in time to start planting.

There are, however, still two problem areas. Parts of northern Natal and the eastern Transvaal Lowveld are dry and very hot. Citrus and avocado farmers in the Lowveld will not reap good crops. Trees flowered but the fruit is falling off because of the bad winter. Many farmers there are facing a critical shortage of irrigation water.

Du Toit is mildly concerned about some areas around Messina and Ellisras, where the grass started growing after good rains, but more rain is needed.

Planting of this season's summer maize crop is going well, says National Maize Producers' Organisation senior production economist André Ferreira. He adds that, at this stage, it appears as if 3,4m ha will be planted to maize, about the same as last year, when it yielded only 3Mt.

The first rains fell late in the eastern Transvaal but, by the end of last week, farmers had planted 97% of the 675 300 ha they are targeting. In the Wolmaransstad, Makwassie, Bloemhof area of the western Transvaal, 289 000 ha, or 50% of the planned area, had been planted and, in the Lichtenburg, Ottosdal, Sannieshof area of the western Transvaal, 46% of the planned 706 300 ha had been planted.

In the central Transvaal and the north-western Free State — the large area around Potchefstroom, Klerksdorp, Bothaville and Viljoenskroon — 517 000 ha, or 52% of that planned, had been planted. In the north-eastern Free State, around Reitz and Lindley, 137 000 ha, 57% of the planned area had been planted; in Senekal 30 000 ha, or 50%, had been planted; and in Clocolan 80% of the planned 12 000 ha had been planted.

In the northern Transvaal 39% of the planned 26 000 ha had been planted. Last year those farmers planted 39 450 ha but, says Ferreira, they had to hold back this year because of financial problems.

Only 18 245 ha, or 26% of what has been planned for Natal, has been planted. Says Ferreira: "Natal is the worst of the summer rainfall areas. The rain that fell was scat-

tered. The average for November in the area served by the Natal Co-operative Society was 94 mm last year and 90 mm this year. It was general last year but this year it's very patchy."

Other areas are also having problems. There was a plague of cutworm in the Kendal/Ogies district; rain fell while farmers in the north-western Free State were planting, and they had to break the crust that formed to allow the maize to germinate; and in Makwassie farmers have stopped planting and are waiting for more rain.

Most of the rain that fell soaked into the ground. As a result, most of the country's dams in the summer rainfall areas are not as full as they were last year. On November 23, Natal's dams were 46% full (73% a year ago); those on the Vaal River were 51% full (76%); those on the Upper Orange were 34% full (78%); those in the eastern Transvaal 34% full (69%); and those in the western Transvaal 28% (61%). ■

Land commission may gain extended powers

610M 4/2192
PRETORIA — Government is considering extending the powers of the advisory commission on land allocation dramatically, and it could gain the authority to settle conflicting land claims by private citizens.

Land Affairs Deputy Minister Johan Scheepers said in an interview yesterday the commission had requested its powers be extended.

The commission, which considers only the transfer of state land, could gain powers which effectively give victims of forced removals recourse to regain their land. Scheepers said the planned changes to the operation of the body would widen its scope of operation considerably.

He said recommendations as to what changes should be made to the commission would be one of the issues discussed by the recently proposed land reform committee.

The committee, which it is proposed will be representative of the community at large, would be charged with discussing land policy in much the same way as the economic forum.

But Scheepers rejected the ANC's call for a moratorium on all transfers of state land. "We have a responsibility to the community to continue to make the necessary transfers," he said.

Although government was not in favour of a land claims court, as suggested by organised agriculture and the ANC, Scheepers said he was open to discussing the issue to ascertain whether the bodies really wanted a court or whether the or-

(3)ben
TIM COHEN

ganisations' desires could be dealt with by a reconstituted land advisory commission.

Scheepers also indicated a desire to change fundamentally the racial make-up of the Land Affairs Department, saying he hoped suitably qualified black South Africans would apply for the three directors' posts being advertised.

ADRIAN HADLAND reports that a Regional and Land Affairs Department spokesman yesterday confirmed a new rural development policy would be introduced to Parliament in April next year.

The new policy could possibly include initiatives for the development of mineral resources in rural areas and incentives for small farmers, together with access to land rights for farm workers, the spokesman said.

Land Affairs legal advisor Kobus van Vuuren said all relevant interest groups, including agricultural unions, were being consulted on the bill.

"At this stage we have made considerable progress on a draft discussion document on rural development strategies. As soon as that has been negotiated, we will draft legislation to be introduced at the next parliamentary session," he said.

In a speech to the Onderberg Farmers Union in Malelane yesterday, Regional and Land Affairs Minister Jacob de Villiers said the new rural development policy would focus on widespread poverty, underdevelopment and unemployment.

W Tvl land claims to be evaluated

STAR 7/12/92

(3) Gen

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Two crucial western Transvaal land claims are to be heard by the Advisory Commission on Land Allocation (Acla) in Pretoria this week.

They have been lodged by the Goedgevonden community, who were attacked by right-wing farmers in May 1991 after a section of the

community reoccupied the Ventersdorp farm where they used to live; and by the Bakubung, who were removed from a fertile area near Magaliesburg in the 1960s.

Both communities are demanding that the land they had occupied be restored to them as it is still owned by the Government.

Acla was created in June last year to advise the State President on how State land should be allocated, with a

special view to compensating those who had suffered losses under apartheid land policies.

Greeted with scepticism by victims of forced removal, Acla is now regarded with outright disillusion. In a letter to the State President two weeks ago, 38 communities who were subjected to forced removal threatened to take alternative action if Acla failed to show rapid results.

"Twenty-five communities known to us have written to

Acla informing them that they have land claims that need to be addressed. Ten communities have submitted detailed submissions to Acla.


"Only three of these communities have had hearings — and none has received their land back. Instead, the Government is transferring land to the corrupt bantustans," the letter said.



Although the Bakubung — who were removed in 1969

and now live in harsh circumstances at Ledig near Sun City — signed the letter, they will go ahead with representations to Acla this week.

The 80-odd families who reoccupied Goedgevonden in 1991 — 13 years after they were removed to Bophuthatswana — are still on the farm. The authorities have prevented the settlement from expanding but hundreds more families hope to return.

news in I

Sowetan 7/12/92 
Farmers fight crime

A DELEGATION of farmers from Losberg in the south-western Transvaal has requested a meeting with State President FW de Klerk to discuss the spate of attacks on farmers in the area.  

The delegation, under the leadership of the Conservative Party MP for Losberg, Fanie Jacobs, agreed on Thursday that a feature of the criminal activities - which included murder and armed robbery - was well-organised attacks in which a political motive could not be ruled out.

The delegation said the criminal elements in many cases came from the squatter camp in neighbouring Fochville. Others came from Sebokeng and Johannesburg.



SA 'to be on scarcity list'

JOHANNESBURG. — In seven years South Africa will join 26 other countries which have more people than their water supplies can adequately support. (S) 7/12/92

This startling warning is contained in a new book on water and its scarcity. Water use has tripled since the 1950s, and 26 countries now suffer water scarcity, Sandra Postel said in Washington at the recent launch of her book, "Last Oasis: Facing Water Scarcity".

South Africa, Malawi, Sudan and Morocco will join the list of nations suffering water scarcity below the annual level of 1 000 cubic metres of replenishable water per person. — Sapa

Drought spells³ *seen*

ruin for *57m 8/12/92* farmers

Many Transvaal farmers face bankruptcy because of the lack of follow-up rain in the past few days.

According to the Transvaal Agricultural Union conditions are critical, particularly in the western Transvaal.

About 70 percent of farmers planted crops soon after the first rains, but young maize plants have been scorched by high temperatures, and virtually no grazing remains.

In the Tzaneen area in northern Transvaal, fruit trees are dying and a TAU spokesman said banana trees on some farms had been ruined by the drought.

Conditions in the eastern Transvaal are more promising, but follow-up rains are needed in the next 10 days to save crops.

Conditions have improved in the eastern Cape, but the interior remains dry.

Eastern Cape Agricultural Union president Tinus Hartman said good rains fell between Tsitsikama and East London, and the outlook in coastal areas was promising.

Grazing was good and the wheat crop in the Humansdorp area was exceptional.

Hartman said farmers in the area were again getting their full water quotas and prospects for citrus fruit exports were excellent.

He said Paterson and its environs, traditional wheat areas, had had poor harvests.

The combined content of Natal's 13 main storage dams has dropped by almost 25 million kilolitres in the past week — the equivalent of half a million home swimming pools drying up.

For the first time in many years the Umgeni River's largest dam, Albert Falls, dropped below its half-full mark. Upstream, the Midmar dam is 64 percent full. — Sapa.

Food ③

imports

depress *ct 8/12/92*

reserves

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Drought and consequent high agricultural food imports continued to plague SA's total gold and foreign exchange reserves in November.

Reserve Bank figures released yesterday showed that despite an increase in the value of gold holdings, to R6,39bn from R6,09bn, total reserves fell to R10,57bn from October's R11,1bn — a result of ebbing foreign assets.

A higher gold valuation of R91,09 an ounce in November from October's R902,51, as well as larger gold holdings — these were at 7-million ounces from the 6,7-million recorded every month since July — were responsible for the increase in the value of gold holdings.

Economists blamed the prolonged drought and larger food imports for the fall in forex reserves to R4,18bn in November from R5,01bn in October.

Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut chief economist Nick Barnardt said the November figure was much poorer than expected.

Weak commodity prices abroad, a high level of food imports, low food exports and a continued capital outflow were responsible for the lower level of reserves, he said.

"The poor performance of the balance of payments in recent months and the accompanying decline in net reserves appear, at least, partially to explain and justify the hesitancy of the monetary authorities to reduce interest rates," he added.

Many farmers may not survive debt squeeze

B/DMY

9/12/92

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RAY HARTLEY

SA farmers will have to shoulder an accumulated debt of R18bn without assistance from government — leading to the sequestration of thousands of “high risk” farmers in the next 18 months.

Agriculture official Mike Walters said yesterday the gradual increase in sequestrations over the last decade would continue, with fewer and fewer farmers receiving production credit.

He said government was moving away from involvement in agricultural loans and much of the R3,8bn allocated to agricultural relief would in fact go to liquidating existing credit guarantees.

A commercial bank's agricultural economist said marginal farmers who lacked the managerial and financial skills to manage their debt would find they would have to leave agriculture.

Although this would negatively affect commercial farming and the rural areas in the short term, it would ultimately lead to a greater efficiency and make SA farmers more competitive in relation to their international counterparts, the source said.

Commercial banks had begun applying stricter criteria to loans to farmers and the low interest rates offered by government-subsidised co-operatives and the Land Bank would not apply in the near future.

SA Agricultural Union deputy director Jack Raath said the problem was not the size of the agricultural debt, but the fact that interest rates were high and the outlook for the economy remained gloomy.

The average debt load was in the “danger zone” of 23%-24% of farmers' assets — much higher than the desired 15% of assets, he said.

Up to 40% of SA's agricultural debt was owed to commercial banks, while the Land Bank had lent 25% to farmers, with co-operatives and government making up 25% and 5% respectively of the remainder.

The reduction of government involvement in subsidising and financing farmers was consistent with GATT agreements presently being negotiated, which would lead to a lowering of European subsidies to farmers, he said.

SA farmers were at present less subsidised than their European and US counterparts and would benefit from the implementation of GATT, which would increase the international grain price by between 16% and 30%, Raath said.

The GATT agreement would, however, also lead to greater foreign competition on SA's domestic markets and a rise in local grain prices, the agricultural economist said.

The accumulated R18bn debt of SA's farmers was the result of years of inappropriate subsidisation which had worsened the effects of the drought, IDT relief consultant Steyn du Plessis said.

In the past farmers had switched from livestock to cash-crop farming in areas where cyclical drought conditions made this inappropriate, leading to the sudden decline in agricultural production during dry years, he said.

Du Plessis said inappropriate subsidisation had come about in the past when the farming community had a disproportionate influence on government.

Tribe wants its original land back

STAR 9/12/92

The Bakubung tribe — who were uprooted under the policy of forced removal and later lost half of their compensatory land in Bophuthatswana when the Pilanesberg Game Reserve was established — yesterday lodged a claim for the return of their original farm near Koster in the western Transvaal.

They argued their case in Pretoria before the State President's Advisory Commission on Land Allocation, chaired by Professor Nic Olivier.

"A fraud was committed against this tribe. The tribe was never compensated for the expropriation of their (Koster) land," the community's attorney James Sutherland argued.

He outlined how, between 1967 and 1969, 650 self-sufficient families on the Koster farm

were removed to a mountainous area known as Ledig, west of Sun City in Bophuthatswana.

They were compensated for their homes and boreholes, but never effectively occupied the entire area, which was held in trust for them. Instead, a large area of the land was incorporated into the Pilanesburg Game Reserve in 1978.

Sutherland said that while the tribe had a case for a "massive" claim against both the SA and Bophuthatswana governments, it would prefer to be given back its original land.

A total of 123 families wanted to resume farming this fertile land, he said.

The land is still in the hands of the SA Government.

The Koster District Agricultural Union is opposing the claim. — Own Correspondent and Political Staff.

SA water 'could ³ dry up by 2020'

CT9/12/92

THE country's water resources could be exhausted by the year 2020 because of rapid population and industrial and agricultural growth, says a Pretoria expert.

Water Research Commission executive director Mr Piet Odendaal's warning came as several more areas were declared drought-disaster areas and a number of others deproclaimed yesterday.

Mr Odendaal said the most advanced technology should be used in managing water resources if shortages and pollution were to be averted.

However, the country could not depend on overseas technology as its requirements were unique.

Adelaide, Gordonia/Upington, Beaufort West, Cradock, Calvinia, Victoria West, Laingsburg and Mvoti have been declared drought-disaster areas.

Four others — Alexandria, Calitzdorp, Port Alfred/Bathurst and Steytlerville — have been deproclaimed.

Yesterday Professor Gerrit Marais, of UCT's Water Resources and Public Health Engineering department, said that four million people in urban areas lacked access to an adequate water supply. Eight million did not have adequate sanitation.

Water and sanitation were paramount needs — even ahead of adequate shelter, he told UCT graduates in engineering, social science and humanities.

In temperate climates death rates linked to lack of sanitation were higher than those linked to exposure through inadequate housing.

If water was supplied without provision being made for disposing of waste water this merely shifted "dominance from one set of diseases to another".

● The African Development Bank has approved a grant of \$36,86 million (about R109m) to drought-stricken Southern African countries.

● Two foundations supported by a major life assurer have given R1,5 million to Operation Hunger to ensure that feeding schemes for children are maintained over the festive season. — Sapa, Staff Reporter

Farmers facing 'terminal' debt

③ at 10/2/92

From RAY HARTLEY

JOHANNESBURG. — South African farmers will have to shoulder an accumulated debt of R18bn without assistance from government leading to the sequestration of thousands of "high risk" farmers in the next eighteen months.

Agriculture official Mike Walters said yesterday the gradual increase in sequestrations over the last decade would continue with fewer and fewer farmers receiving production credit.

He said government was moving away from involvement in agricultural loans and much of the R3.8bn allocated to agricultural relief would in fact go to liquidating existing credit guarantees.

A commercial bank agricultural economist said marginal farmers who lacked the managerial and financial skills to manage their debt would find they would have to leave agriculture. Although this would negatively affect commercial farming and the rural areas in the short term, it would ultimately lead to a greater efficiency and make SA farmers more competitive with their international counterparts, the source said.

Commercial banks had begun

applying stricter criteria to loans to farmers and the low interest rates offered by government subsidised cooperatives and the Land Bank would not apply in the near future, he said.

SA Agricultural Union deputy director Jack Raath said the problem was not the size of the agricultural debt, but the fact that interest rates were high and the outlook for the economy remained gloomy.

The average debt load was in the "danger zone" of 23%-24% of farmers' assets — much higher than the desired 15% of assets, he said.

Up to 40% of SA's agricultural debt was owed to commercial banks while the Land Bank had lent 25% to farmers, with cooperatives and government making up 25% and 5% of the remainder respectively.

The reduction of government involvement in subsidising and financing farmers was consistent with GATT agreements presently being negotiated which would lead to a lowering of European subsidies to farmers, he said.

SA farmers were at present less subsidised than their European and US counterparts and would benefit from the implementation of Gatt which would increase the international grain price by between 18% and 30%, Raath said.

The GATT agreement would however also lead to greater foreign competition on SA's domestic markets and a rise in local grain prices, the agricultural economist said.

The accumulated R18bn debt of SA's farmers was the result of years of inappropriate subsidisation which had worsened the effects of the drought. IDT relief consultant Steyn du Plessis said in the past farmers had switched from livestock to cash crop farming in areas where cyclical drought conditions made this inappropriate, leading to the sudden declines in agricultural production during dry years, he said.

Du Plessis said in an interview that inappropriate subsidisation had come about in the past when the farming community had a disproportionate influence on government.

Meanwhile, the International Wheat Council has estimated that SA's maize crop will jump to 7 million tons this year compared with 3mt in 1991.

The turnaround will boost SA's balance of trade and economic growth and help lower inflation, it said.

In 1989 SA exported 3,1mt of maize but by 1990 this had shrunk to 700 000 tons and in 1991 net imports were 1,1mt.

IRA in bid

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Deluge of donations buys millions of meals

THE flow of emergency aid to South Africa's starving from the Harvest for the Hungry fund has passed the R2,6 million mark.

A third and final round of allocations from the fund has boosted the total number of volunteer feeding schemes revitalised by cash injections to 23.

Nedcor Bank, which launched the Harvest Fund jointly with The Star and sister newspapers in the Argus group four months ago, estimates that the number of meals provided has already run into tens of millions.

The funds have been spread out to keep supplies flowing to as many destitute families as possible, at least over the Christmas season and until the summer rains enable new crops to be harvested.

"We mobilised the special programme as soon as the full toll of the drought devastation became known," said Nedcor chief executive Chris Liebenberg.

"A long catalogue of successes has been achieved so far, but weather patterns are still critical in many areas.

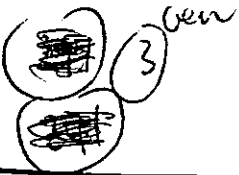
"Our ambition has been to help relieve the malnutrition suffered by poorer families during the peak of the drought crisis. We have been overwhelmed at the response from the general public to our appeals," he said.

Among the latest beneficiaries from "Harvest" funds is Operation Hunger, which has been given R500 000 for its longer-term programme. Ina Perlman, executive director of the organisation, estimated that the number of malnutrition victims could reach 2,5 million, but even Operation Hunger has been alarmed at the ultimate dimensions of the crisis.

The main thrust of the "Harvest" donation will be the provision of more meals in Venda, Le-

STAR
10/12/92

The
HARVEST
for the hungry



A final round of allocations by The Harvest for the Hungry fund brings the total amount channelled into this particular battle with the drought crisis to more than R2,6 million. Thousands of the victims of malnutrition have rejoiced over the arrival of special food shipments, reports MICHAEL CHESTER.

bowa, Bophuthatswana, Ciskei, Transkei and the eastern and north-western Cape.

Funds will also be used to supply seed and fertiliser to families.

It was the supply of vegetable seed that was added to food supplies by volunteers of the Salvation Army that earned a R500 000 donation from the "Harvest" fund.

Also listed in the latest round of "Harvest" allocations are:

- Rural Advice Centre (R100 000) to construct water supply systems in villages in and around Mafefe in Lebowa.

- Islamic Relief Agency (R44 000) to distribute food parcels in Lebowa and Gazankulu, particularly to squatters near Punda Maria, and to drill three boreholes.

- Followers of St Francis of Assisi (R21 000) to relieve destitute children at the St Martin de Porres nursery school near a squatter camp at Ksomo-Ksomo in Bophuthatswana and expand feeding schemes in Johannesburg and at Hammanskraal.

- Ziphakamisa (R20 000) to provide funds to volunteer social workers delivering food parcels to at least 1 000 needy families near Port Shepstone in Natal.

- Catholic Church at Waterval (R10 000) to sink a new borehole in Gazankulu's Mhala district.

- Diphaganeng Community Development Project (R6 000) to increase food supplies and boreholes and hand-pumps in the Nebo district of northern Transvaal.

- Martie Hughes Soup Kitchens (R5 000) to expand operations with feeding schemes at Langlaagte and on the West Rand.

- Mahlatjane Ithusheng Women's League (R3 000) to increase the supply of food parcels to pre-school children at Mafefe near Pietersburg.

Liebenberg paid special tribute to The Star and its sister newspapers for active support and contributions from income from the TelStar 087 telephone service run by the Argus group and Parrot Publishing.

There were also congratulations to more than 15 000 staffers in the Nedcor group for a wide range of fund-raising activities and personal contributions.

Also, every time there was a transaction at a Perm or Nedbank ATM, the Nedcor group chipped in with 10c until the total swelled to R1,2 million. □

BUSINESS Policy on agriculture will have to be pragmatic and realistic

ANC's land reform guidelines

Sowetan

10/12/92

③ Gen

By Mzimkulu Malunga

THE STATE HAS to create a policy framework to ensure the viability of the agricultural sector, says the head of the ANC's agricultural desk, Derek Hanekom.

Though the movement has yet to emerge with a comprehensive land and agricultural policy, the approach to the issue would have to be pragmatic and realistic, he said.

"It requires breaking down the whole sector into component parts and studying all the various aspects such as the entire marketing system, research and technology, as well as credit and financing.

"All these are issues which affect the white dominated commercial farmers and would also put constraints on the landless African people," argued Hanekom.

Giving people land without adequate support services was of no use, he said.

The ANC had identified a number of

CATEGORIES IDENTIFIED Giving

people land without adequate support

services will be of no use:

categories which needed to be addressed when the whole question of land was resolved.

"There won't be one single model of land provision," said Hanekom adding that the simplistic approach of seizing land from whites and giving it to blacks or wholesale nationalisation would not work.

Hence, the ANC was proposing the establishment of a land claims court which would look into judicial mechanisms to restore land to those who were able to present a "legitimate" claim according to set criteria.

A detailed criteria is yet to be

mapped out but among others strong considerations would have to be given to people who were forcibly removed under apartheid laws and consequently suffered losses.

Secondly, there are people who were rendered landless due to the homelands policy, inheriting a series of losses in the process.

Though most of the land is still State owned - which could make land reallocation easier for a future government - there were still instances where white people bought land in areas which certain black groups had a historical claim.

In some cases, there could arise a situation in which more than one group laid claim to one piece of land. The role of the LCC would be crucial to the resolution of such disputes.

In another category were the black farmers. They could also be broken down into various interest groups.

First are a handful of medium to large scale commercial farmers who would not have problems with buying the land at market value rates, but only needed the agricultural sector to be restructured, so that they could have access to facilities such as bank loans.

This group is comprised of people like the president of the African Farmers Association, Matome Maponya, who owns a 1 050 ha farm near Pietersburg.

Then are the small-scale farmers who would require strong support services to be viable.

In the majority are the subsistence farmers who traditionally depended

on the remittances from their relatives working in the urban areas to plough a handful of crops only enough to last until the next harvest.

"The majority of rural people and agricultural producers are at the moment unable to produce a surplus or make a living from their agricultural activities.

"They would need additional land as a pre-requisite to become viable farmers," he said.

Farm workers, who, despite the fact that they worked and lived on white-owned farms for generations, did not qualify to live there, would have to be granted security of tenure.

"It is possible that when that happens, owners of those farms will be compensated," said Hanekom.

While an ANC government would ensure satisfactory redistribution of land, it won't neglect productivity.

Certain options to effect land redistribution are being explored.

While an ANC government would ensure satisfactory redistribution of land, it would not neglect productivity

A FORMER cabinet minister jailed for fraud is running a scheme to buy South African farmland for Bophuthatswana through a front company.

It is believed that the scheme is a step towards expanding the independent homeland's regional base and augmenting plans for a coalition with conservative whites in the area.

At the helm of the scheme is Hennie van der Walt, a former minister of development and land affairs in South Africa convicted and imprisoned on fraud charges in 1986. The company involved is Bala Farms, registered in South Africa and listing as directors men who hold high-ranking and influential positions in the Bophuthatswana government.

The first farm bought by the company was owned by the father of Andries Beyers, the leader of the Afrikaner Volksunie. Five or six farms from Thaba'Nchu in the Free State to the western Transvaal have already been bought.

The Bophuthatswana government says it is part of a plan to train young farmers, but observers in the area fear that it is part of a strategy for Bophuthatswana to expand its apartheid power base into a regional one.

Van der Walt, who pioneered the scheme, was imprisoned in January 1986 after admitting to taking trust money given to him by clients in his capacity as an attorney. He was convicted on 15 charges of theft involving R800 000 and was also struck from the attorneys' role in 1984.

Three months after his release in September 1989, he joined the Bophuthatswana government and is now the deputy director of land administration.

Van der Walt this week admitted that "the Bophuthatswana government is buying land in several places", not only in the Transvaal.

The homeland government was forced to buy the land through a front company because it could not buy land before the repeal of the Land Acts, he said.

"The government buys land through Bala Farms. It will not become Bophuthatswana land but will remain in South Africa." The purchases are all part of the "Young Farmers Scheme" where the farms will be run by young Bophuthatswana farmers, starting at the end of 1993.

Young farmers are being trained at an agricultural college in Taung and the farms, which vary between 500 and 3 000ha in size, will be reserved for them.

After college, the students are placed with

Disgraced SA minister buying land for Bop

W/Mar 11/12 - 17/12/92

A Bophuthatswana front company, headed by a former South African land minister convicted of fraud, is buying up South African farms.

By FERIAL HAFFAJEE

farmers for practical training. Many of the host farmers are South African which further bolsters links between South African conservatives and Bophuthatswana.

"We are looking toward the reincorporation of the homelands, not their extension," says Harald Winkler of the National Land Committee.

He also questions the development bodies which are training the young farmers. Many

homeland development corporations are riddled with corruption, as shown by the recent De Meyer and Parsons commissions into corruption in Lebowa and kwaNdebele.

"When you give control of land to individual corporations and to individuals, it is much more difficult to get it back," he says. "It is also part of Bophuthatswana's plans to create a conservative alliance in the region."

Economics researcher at the University of Fort Hare Paul Daphne points out that this comes at a time when the homeland is digging in its heels on independence and fleshing out a regional plan to maintain power. Recently Bophuthatswana President Lucas Mangope declared "independence for 100 years".

In a recent article, Daphne says: "The strategy of the Bophuthatswana administration since

1991 is to attempt to convert its apartheid power-base into a regional powerbase."

He points to four developments in this strategy:

- The alliance with interest groups in the northern Cape and western Transvaal. Already the Bophuthatswana administration, the Conservative Party, CP-controlled town councils and white farmers' unions work together in the South Africa/Tswana Forum.

- The draft redrawing of regional boundaries so as to create a "SuperBop" in the western Transvaal and northern Cape.

- The level of political repression in the homeland as an attempt to cling to power.

- The Concerned South Africans Group, comprised of homeland leaders and conservative South African groups which vociferously support federalism.

Asked to comment, the South African government did not know about Bala Farms and did not comment on the practice by the time of going to press. It also did not respond to queries about whether it was necessary for Bophuthatswana to buy the land through a front company because of the restrictions of the Land Acts.



WHEN the government published its White Paper on Land Reform, it rejected a process of restitution for people who had been forcibly removed from their land. This led to a storm of protest. Ultimately, and with some reluctance, the government created the Advisory Commission on Land Allocation. Acla's function is to advise the state president on the allocation of land, taking into account the claims of people who were "disadvantaged" by the repealed apartheid land laws.

From the outset, the affected communities had objections. They did not like Acla's terms of reference, its membership nor its procedures. However, they decided to submit claims to Acla.

A year later, Acla has submitted 15 reports to the state president. It is not known what Acla's recommendations were, as the commission refuses to make them public. No one knows when the president will respond.

This has led to frustration on the part of the affected communities. In mid-November representatives of 39 communities met and discussed their experience with Acla. They issued an ultimatum to the state president: finalise his decisions about Acla submissions by January 30 1993 or they will engage in "alternative strategies". These include the reoccupation of their land and the establishment of their own land claims body — the People's Land Claims Commission.

Whatever the outcome of this dispute, the Acla experience has taught some lessons about how a land claims court or commission should operate:

The commission should have effective powers: Instead of being purely advisory like Acla, a commission should have the power to make decisions which bind all parties and the state.

The commission should have jurisdiction over all land: Acla's main function is to deal with land still owned by the state. If the government has sold the community's land to someone else since the forced removal, Acla is very reluctant to deal with it. From the community's point of view, this is unjust — why should justice depend on whether the land has been sold to someone else? If a third party has bought in good

Lessons learnt from the land mistake

Law Review Supp in W/Mar 11/12-17/12/92. ③ Gen

A year ago, the government established the Advisory Commission on Land Allocation. But the commission has not been a great success and community groups are now threatening to boycott it. **GEOFF BUDLENDER** reports on the lessons of Acla



Thousands of people were removed from their land. Unless this is rectified possible reoccupation could result in conflict

Photo: JUSTIN SHOLK

faith, the commission should take this into account but it should not automatically exclude a claim.

The commission should have power to make a variety of awards: In some cases there are two parties with a good claim to the same land — for example, where the land has been

bought in good faith. They cannot both own the land. The commission should have the power to award appropriate compensation, to be paid by the state, to the party who is not awarded the land. In other cases (such as labour tenants), the commission might wish to award secure rights of occupation and use.

The land claims process is primarily about justice: Communities claiming their land have sometimes been required to propose a "development plan" for the land. It is implied that they will not receive justice unless they are going to use the land in a way which Acla approves. Of

course, they were not removed because of how they were using the land — they were removed because they are black. Now that race no longer disqualifies them from owning the land, there should not be a shifting of the goalposts.

A land claims commission is only a small part of land reform: There must be a land redistribution process outside the land claims commission. A commission of this sort can only deal with a limited category of claims: those of people forcibly removed from their land. A different and wider process is necessary to deal with land hunger — and this must be created simultaneously with the land claims commission. If this does not happen, people who need land are driven to make claims to the commission, as the only body available. The result will be that the commission will be overburdened, will have to reject most of the claims, and will become discredited.

The process must be rapid: Much of the community frustration about Acla is caused by the fact that after a year there has been no visible result. It is in the interests of all concerned that finality should be reached as soon as possible.

Above all, the Acla experience demonstrates a fundamental lesson: the government must be committed to the land claims process. This is the most serious of Acla's problems. The government's initial opposition to any restitution process led to terms of reference which made it very difficult for Acla to be effective. Since then, the government has consistently undermined Acla. For example:

- The government has sold some of the land which is being claimed (such as the Majeng land in the northern Cape, and "Group Areas" land in the western Cape).

- It is giving the homeland governments power over a million hectares of land previously owned by the South African Development Trust — despite the fact that this is land eminently suited for the beginning of land redistribution, and despite the proved corruption of homeland structures.

Increasingly, the affected communities have lost confidence in the willingness of the present government to meet their claims for their land. Unless the government acts soon to deal with this, the reoccupation of land, with the resulting conflict, is a real possibility.

- Geoff Budlender is the national director of the Legal Resources Centre.

Research on grazing practices may prevent 'desert' in Karoo

JOHN VILJOEN
Weekend Argus Reporter

③ AUG 12/1992

A NEW study on managing grazing in the Karoo could contribute to preventing desert conditions there.

The study, on the effect of grazing practices on

Karoo plants, has earned UCT student Dr Francois van der Heyden a PhD in botany.

It has important implications for sheep and goat farmers, enabling them to plan grazing more efficiently during droughts.

He said: "There is some concern that if the area's natural systems aren't properly managed, it could give rise to desert conditions which would be disastrous for one of the country's important farming regions."

In particularly arid regions, grazing land could become desert within five to 10 years through bad management.

Dr Van der Heyden said: "Farmers have allowed their sheep and goats to graze the area for a very long time without knowing what the effect of removing foliage would be or of how the plants interacted with the environment.

"Farmers don't have a scientific guide as to when and how the fields should be grazed."

He hoped further studies, in the Carnarvon area, would tell farmers when they should take their goats and sheep off grazing camps and when to put them back.

"My studies are not limited to a particular species. I'm looking at the process and this is applicable to similar plants throughout Africa and the world," he said.

Now the kids learn how to carry guns

S/Times 13/12/92

3 Gen

By DAWN BARKHUIZEN



READY FOR ACTION: Colonel Gerry Brand



NOWHERE TO GO: Danie and Clandine Venter with their two young sons, Jaco and Danie

SIX-YEAR-OLD Jaco Venter handles a sub-automatic shotgun with the same easy confidence of the professional soldiers who patrol his father's Ugie farm.

At an age when most boys are playing with toy cars, Jaco, who has just lost his first front tooth, goes to regular petrol bomb drill, bomb identification practice and is trained how to react in the event of an attack on his parents' farmstead.

His parents are implementing the security strategy devised by the SADF for residents of the embattled north-eastern Border towns of Ugie, Elliot, Maclear and Lady Grey.

Jaco's father, SADF commando member Danie Venter, 33, said: "It's not that I want my children to live abnormal lives.

"If we had the choice, we'd live in peace. But we have nowhere to go and things have

reached such a level that our survival depends on our ability to protect ourselves."

This week, members of the SAP's Internal Stability Unit were deployed along stretches of the Transkei border. A fortnight ago, members of the Eastern Province Command moved into the Lady Grey area to bolster SADF troops already stationed there.

A crack SADF motorcycle section — trained to respond within four seconds of coming under fire — also swings into action this week.

The officer commanding operations in the northern Border region, Colonel Gerry Brand, disclosed this week that SADF training bases in the horse-shoe-shaped Elliot/Ugie enclave had been reactivated in mid-September.

As the number of attacks reached unprecedented levels — 21 by the end of November, compared with a total of 11 last year — troop numbers were doubled to protect isolated farmers.

"We have stepped up roadblocks and soldiers are deployed on vulnerable farms," said Colonel Brand.

"Security force reaction time has been cut from a maximum of two-and-a-half hours to 30 minutes. We have also brought in a Cessna and Alouette chopper for back-up and troop drops."

He added the SADF was patrolling the border around the clock.

Tactics

In addition, the SADF is teaching farmers how to "harden" their farms in terms of a self-protection programme code-named Project Mosteganeim.

"The SADF does not have the manpower to protect every single farmer. It is vital that members of the community learn to protect themselves," said Colonel Brand.

"We have taught families the fine tactics of defence under attack ... How to crawl in the dark, which lights to switch off, where to return fire from.

"If this sounds heavy, it is because we are in a state of war, declared by Apha."

While the deployment of troops had effectively stopped attacks in the enclave — the worst-hit trouble spot — recent trends showed urban areas in the Free State and Border region were now being targeted.

But frustrated soldiers and commandos complain that they are barred from chasing attackers who flee over the largely unfenced, unmanned Transkei border down a maze of access roads. More recently, raiders have been escaping into Lesotho.

Said Colonel Brand: "The political stability of this area depends largely on the political aspirations of racial groups.

"We are not allowed to pursue them over the border, but if we find them involved in terrorist activities on this side, we will hunt them down here and destroy them if we can't arrest them."

OOM WILLEM Myburg, 84 and a widower, lives alone on the crumbling East Cape frontier, a pit bull pup and a pistol his only protection against Apla's terror campaign.

"I may be old and my leg bothers me, but I can still shoot straight," said Oom Willem, rising with difficulty from a couch in his isolated cottage near the Transkei border.

With pride he points to a shelf in a darkened room gleaming with silver cups awarded years ago to mark his shooting prowess.

It is a skill which many of the younger generation of border farmers, rapidly arming themselves and acquiring sophisticated electronic gadgetry, might envy.

Gangsters

Scarcely a kilometre away, off the road to Dordrecht from Transkei, is his nephew Alec's farm.

The homestead was petrol bombed 10 days ago, the same night a limpet mine detonated by Apla terrorists killed one person and injured 17 others in a busy Queenstown steakhouse 60km away.

On Wednesday, within sight of Alec Myburg's home, police intercepted an armed gang returning to Transkei at speed along a dirt road after robbing the First National Bank in nearby Molteno.

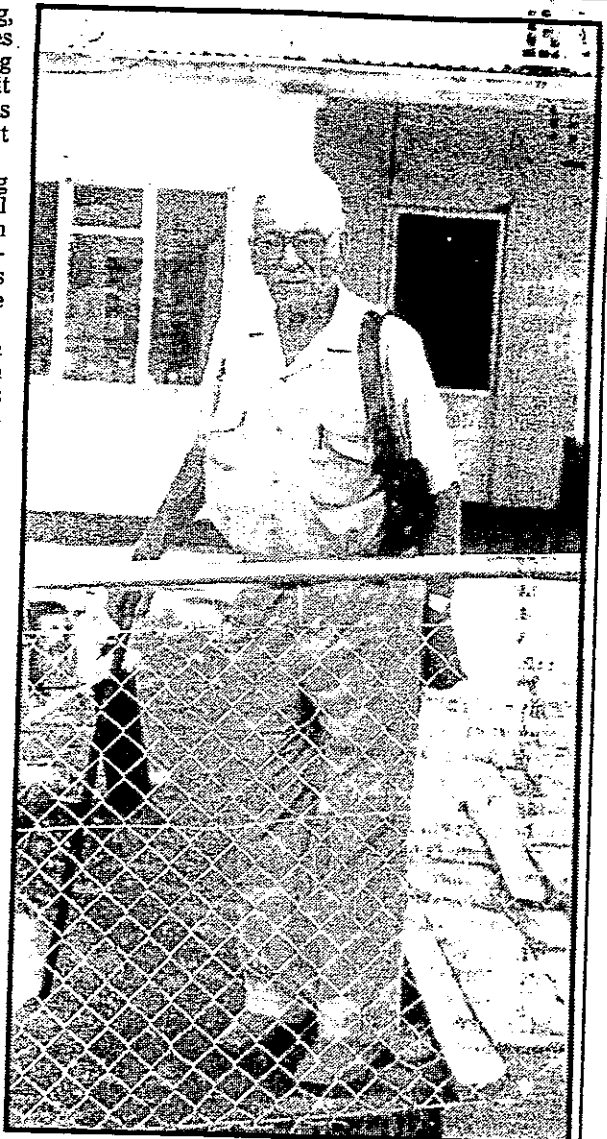
Oom Gert heard the gunfire and his neighbour and close relative across the valley, Mrs Suzie Myburg, could see some of the action as four gangsters died at a roadblock at the crest of a shallow rise.

The next day all that marked the spot were fractured sheets of glass and bloodstains on the soil and dry grass.

It takes nerves of steel to live close to this most ancient of South African frontiers, turbulent again after a century of peace.

In a hauntingly beautiful area of the Stormberg, towns are dying and farms have been abandoned, largely because of the unrelenting drought but also because of crippling stock theft and crime.

Latterly crime has become tinged with political bitterness, culminating in



STRAIGHT SHOOTER ... 84-year-old widower Oom Willem Myburg is armed and ready for action

Oom Willem, his pit bull and his pistol await Apla

3 ven

S/Times 13/12/97

By **BILL KRIGE**

ple never go unarmed, Katherine with a revolver strapped round her waist and he with a pistol tucked into his shorts when he's not carrying a pump-action shotgun.

"We have two young kids, aged three and four. We can't take chances."

Closer to Queenstown in the so-called Bongolo Basin is the nerve centre of a

Apla's bloody campaign against "soft targets" — the Queenstown bomb and the killing of four whites at a King William's Town Christmas party.

On Thursday, an East London regional magistrate, Mr P Pretorius, sentenced Apla terrorist Steven Dolo to an effective 18 years' jail. In January, Dolo threw a grenade and fired a rifle at the police station in Lady Grey.

In April he petrol-bombed the farm of Hans Myburg — another of Oom Gert's nephews. Dolo had been trained in Sterkspruit in the Transkei and in Uganda.

The drought, the crime and the political violence have scarred the thinly spread farming community fringing Transkei.

Pistol

Petite Mrs Suzie Myburg, widowed two years ago, has farmed on the flank of a mountain in the Dordrecht area for 44 years. Like everyone else she carries a gun.

"If God wants you to go then nothing will stop it. It's like the words of the Jim Reeves song. If you have got to go, you go," she said.

She shares the house with Mrs Marie Hans, a Xhosa employee and friend of 41 years.

Across a shallow mountain pass and back into South Africa the grass is taller. Here is the dairy farm of Klasie and Katherine Hattingh.

"We moved here seven years ago from Sterkstroom and it's becoming very difficult," he said. "I can't go anywhere, especially at night, and feel that Katherine and the children are safe."

He is placing wire mesh over all the homestead's windows. The yard is guarded by dogs. The cou-

district-wide radio network. Farmers answer roll call nightly and shoo kids off the air in between.

This is where Tony Sutton, the chairman of the Queenstown Farmers' Association, farms. His house was petrol bombed two months ago.

"Four bombs were thrown. The front door was in flames and I had to put it out. Scared? I was terrified," he said.

Black farmers want stake in AWB country

3 Gen 13/12/92

SITimes
MARIA SEGOPOLO remembers Goedgevonden in the western Transvaal as a little patch of paradise.

The soil was rich and fertile, crops and livestock flourished, and the community lived in harmony.

Farmer Roelf Maree remembers the same land as a wasteland, and in his recollection the black farmers who lived on it were petty thieves.

Both of them want that land in the heart of AWB country, and this week they told the Advisory Committee on Land Allocation why.

In sweltering heat on Wednesday four farmers looked decidedly uncomfortable in their collars and ties as they sat in the front row at the public hearing in Pretoria.

The rest of the hall was taken up by members of the black community who are seeking the return of the

land they occupied for more than 30 years.

They ranged from wrinkled elders to schoolchildren dressed in traditional blankets, church "best" and brightly coloured scarves.

In 1947, after diamond diggings in the area had been exhausted, the government bought farmland from Oom Tienie Brand and settled the community there. They were promised that the land would eventually belong to them.

But 31 years later, in 1978, the area was designated a "black spot" and they were forcibly removed to Bophuthatswana.

Mrs Segopolo and other members of the community remember their removal with bitterness.

They did not want to go, but they knew what had happened to others who had resisted removal.

Eager

Rather than risk injury or the loss of their possessions, they left their homes, a school and their church, and moved to what they describe as "a dustbowl".

Mr Maree remembers the removal quite differently.

"Those people trekked willingly. And when it was known that they were going, many others arrived, only too eager to be moved at state expense," he told the commission.

In the past few years many of them have moved back again at their own expense, and at present an estimated 827 people are living on a portion of the land.

Their elementary shacks are behind barbed wire; in May last year Goedgevonden was the scene of an ugly clash between members of the AWB and the squatters.

The land is leased to farmers by the state at 17c a hectare and, in terms of a Supreme Court ruling which followed the May violence, the squatters were occupying it unlawfully.

An appeal against the court's ruling has been suspended pending Acla's recommendation on the land.

Commission seeks new powers to return land

SI Times 13/12/92

3 Gen

PEOPLE who had property confiscated under the Community Development Act could be given compensation, or have their property restored to them in terms of new proposals to be submitted to the cabinet.

By EDYTH BULBRING
Political Correspondent

The Department of Land Affairs has approved recommendations by the Advisory Commission on Land Allocation (ACLA) that its powers be broadened.

ACLA is still restricted to considering claims by communities only if the disputed land is still owned by the state and has not been developed or allocated for a specific purpose.

ACLA is at present empowered to consider only claims to land that was expropriated under a number of discriminatory acts repealed by the Abolition of Racially Based Land Measures Act introduced last year in parliament.

It cannot consider restoring land to a dispossessed community if it is now owned by an individual or business.

One of the acts repealed was the Group Areas Act.

However, ACLA can recommend to the state president that compensatory land, also owned by the state, be given to the communities. In this regard, ACLA has also recommended that all land owned by provincial and local authorities be considered "state land". This recommendation has also been accepted by the department.

However the Group Areas Act was used primarily to identify land for particular race groups. When it came to expropriating the land identified it was, in most cases, done in terms of the Community Development Act.

Confirmed

This act was never repealed. As a result ACLA has not had the authority to investigate the vast majority of land claims.

This would mean that a community like Pageview could be compensated with property owned by the local authority.

Now the Department of Land Affairs has, in principle, approved ACLA's proposal that it also be allowed to consider claims by communities — like Pageview — whose land was expropriated in terms of the Community Development Act.

Land Affairs deputy minister Johan Scheepers yesterday confirmed that the department had suggested a number of recommendations that would broaden the powers of ACLA.

The proposal is to go before the cabinet for final approval.

However, he said these proposals still had to go before the cabinet for approval and he could not comment further.



STAYING PUT: Maria Segopolo in her dining room. The corrugated iron walls have been insulated and decorated with magazines Picture: CATHY STAGG

5

Flooding in Kruger Park

Good rains bring relief to farmers

STAR 14/12/92

(3) Gen

Staff Reporters

Heavy rains fell over much of the Transvaal at the weekend, including the parched Kruger National Park where flooding led to the closure of several roads.

The drought-hit northern Transvaal enjoyed its first good rains in two years. However, in the east Wakkerstroom, Volksrust, parts of Ermelo and Amersfoort were still dry, said Transvaal Agricultural Union deputy director Jan Human.

The widespread weekend downpour extended from the Kruger Park to the highveld, where up to 34 mm was recorded in Johannesburg.

Nearly 100 mm fell in Skukuza, Komatipoort had 70 mm, Hoedspruit 34 mm, and in the far northern Transvaal, 28 mm was measured at Die Eiland Nature Reserve.

Pontdrif had 19 mm and Tzaneen and the Venda capital of Thohoyandou each recorded 18 mm. Graskop and Komatipoort had 60 and 85 mm each.

Kruger Park game ranger Nik Zambatis said the weekend's rain would greatly improve the grazing conditions in the park, which had suffered during the drought.

Human warned the future

of agriculture in the province now depended on sustained rain over the coming months. The underground water table had dropped dramatically during the drought years and would have to be replenished by good rains.

Grazing for stock had been had been badly hit and while the rain would encourage new growth in the veld, the critical old growth of grasses had been stunted.

Maize farmers had planted crops and could expect at least a normal season ahead if the summer rains continued in the present pattern, but the outlook for vegetable farmers was bleak.

"Prices will not drop at the markets and farmers are not smiling at this stage in the lowveld, where banana and mango trees are dying from drought."

The rain brought much-needed relief to farmers in the lowveld, although some said falls were too late.

Jan Erasmus, Barberton fruit and vegetable farmer, said he had "received more rain this weekend than in the whole year, but it came too late to save my crop".

Nelspruit weather researcher Graem Mather was delighted by the late rains.

"Late rains are usually good and I sincerely hope this signals the end to what

has been one of the ugliest droughts in decades."

Good falls have been reported over KaNgwane where hundreds of cattle have been dying daily as a result of the drought.

Parts of Levubu received as much as 160 mm over the past four days and Venda, where there has been a shortage of drinking water, also had good rains.

Transvaal Agricultural Union president Dries Bruwer stressed that although the outlook was brighter, the rains would not immediately alleviate farmers' agricultural and financial problems.

Bruwer said reports indicated that as much rain fell over the past few days in the northern Transvaal, Levubu and Venda as was usually expected for the whole summer rainfall period.

Good falls were also reported in the southern Transvaal, with Grootvlei receiving 40 mm.

Steven Trope, a maize farmer from Greylingstad in the southern Transvaal, said: "I'm very happy with the rainfall and the farmers can now make some money."

Most of Natal/KwaZulu has also had rain, with up to 94 mm measured in Zululand, 18 mm in Eshowe and 15 mm in Paulpietersburg.

From
cen

Govt agrees to return land to communities

AT LEAST two communities have made successful applications for the return of land which was taken away from them under apartheid.

An Advisory Commission on Land Allocation statement said on Friday that President F W de Klerk had accepted several of its recommendations for the restitution of land.

Land claimed by the communities of Roosboom in the Kliprivier district and Charlestown in the Newcastle district is to be restored to their ownership.

The statement said a claim by the GamaMampuru tribe for the return of ownership of the farm Brakfontein in the Groblersdal district had been turned down, but that De Klerk had ordered that other state land be identified and made available.

The commission said it had identified undeveloped and unallocated state-owned land suitable for historical claims.

"The commission will now proceed in terms of its normal procedure to make details of the land public with a view, inter alia, to inviting individuals or communities who have a historical claim to the land to submit representations.

"It must be pointed out that certain

(3) Ken [Signature] [Signature]

LLOYD COUTTS

pieces of land offer no viable use for agricultural nor settlement purposes and the recommendation that the Department of Public Works offer these small portions of land for sale has been accepted."

The Association for Rural Advancement (Afra) welcomed Friday's announcement but said the land the commission was eligible to consider was limited to state-owned property.

"In the light of recent widespread public opposition and concern around the transfer of state land to the homelands, we are particularly disappointed by the decision to incorporate farms in the Harrismith district into QwaQwa.

"Once again Afra calls on government to abandon its current and future land transfer deals with the homeland governments and to place a moratorium on the sale and transfer of all state land to the homelands ... pending an interim government and acceptable consultation.

Four farms in the Harrismith District are to be incorporated into the QwaQwa Tourism and Nature Conservation area.

● See Page 4

All-in-one commuter tickets soon

STEPHEN COPLAN

ONE ticket could eventually be used for all modes of commuter transport in SA, Metro Services director of the SA Rail Commuter Corporation R P Snyders said at the weekend. BIDM 14/12/92

As a first step, the corporation would be installing new computerised ticket issuing machines, developed by Telkor, at Pretoria Station today, Snyders said.

The tickets would have magnetic strips on the back which could lead to the use of an "intermodal" ticket for trains, buses and taxis in what Snyders described as a "major development". He said Telkor had tendered to supply London Transport with a similar system.

Because the machines, using conventional computer technology, would be connected through a regional computer to a national centre, the flow of data would be immediate and far more accessible than in the past, Snyders said.

The machines, 650 of which would be installed across SA, had been tested in Johannesburg over the past six months.

Installation would continue in Pretoria on January 4, Johannesburg on January 18 and in Durban and Cape Town on February 1. The corporation hoped that installation would be completed by the end of March, Snyders said.

Although ticket clerks would continue to operate the machines manually, fully computerised versions are being developed by Telkor.

Automatic turnstiles using the magnetic stripe had been investigated and the corporation intended testing prototypes next month at Dube, Johannesburg and Cape Town stations.

Train conductors would be retrained as necessary, Snyders said.

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HOWEVER difficult it might seem for political groups to agree on a new constitution, however troublesome the development of an economic forum might be, however formidable it might be to find ways of preventing South Africans from killing each other, all these problems pale into insignificance compared with the land question.

By all appearances, South Africans can now conceive of a new constitution, they can hope for economic harmony, they can dream of a country at peace, but an agreement on the land question that satisfies anyone still seems remote, despite signs last week of a reconciliatory government approach.

The reasons for this are diverse and numerous. However, at the root of the problem is a single, pivotal statistic: 70% of SA's land is held by 60 000 white farmers. The incapacity of a mere government to rectify this overwhelming imbalance is matched only by the desire of black South Africans that it should be attempted.

The powerful symbolic importance of land and its historical and cultural significance feed an almost insatiable land hunger, not to mention the political injustices that grand apartheid perpetrated.

More than 475 000 people can still remember being forcibly removed from their land between 1960 and 1983. In many parts of the country, the colonial deprivation of land is only a generation old. Ancestors' graves, now located in the midst of large white farms, are still respected and tribal people still hanker after the valleys of their birth. However tempting it may be to argue that black South Africans would now be well advised to leave their rural past behind and concentrate on getting the education necessary to participate in a modern world, it just cannot be done. Centuries of culture cannot be wished away with something as cold and simplistic as logic.

Apart from the problem of the concentration of land in white hands, there are other chasm-like differences. How should it be used? How should it be transferred? What form of land tenure system should be employed? Should the black spot removals be reversed, and how? Is

Resolving the land issue remains the toughest task of all

BIDM 14/12/92

3 Jan 1993

TIM COHEN

nationalisation the answer?

It is a measure of the difficulty of the problem that these issues are not even being jointly addressed, despite a series of useful Consultative Business Movement multiparty meetings. The groups are still floundering on the question of what kind of forum might eventually get round to grasping the nettle, and even on this preliminary issue they are miles apart.

Land Affairs Deputy Minister Johann Scheepers gave impetus to the debate recently by suggesting the establishment of a commission on land policy. The commission would be drawn from the community, it would be of a temporary nature and it would meet on an ad hoc basis, he said. The National Land Committee was quick to reject the idea, demanding that government first institute a moratorium on the sale of state-owned land.

The committee argues that a policy group such as the one suggested by Scheepers could work only if government agreed first to desist from unilateral and pre-emptive actions. Trust and a true consultative process require it.

The committee and the ANC are particularly irked by government's decision to hand over pieces of state land to homeland governments, and speak darkly of bribing potential political allies.

From here the argument bounces back and forth like a ping-pong ball.



Forced removals deprived many black families of their land

Scheepers refuses to implement a complete moratorium on the transfer of state-owned land. To do so would be ridiculous — governing the country cannot be put on ice just because the ANC thinks it would be a nice gesture. Anyway, the current land transfers were negotiated, planned, promised, agreed to by Cabinet, and legislated. Going back now would be seen as betrayal.

National Land Committee head

Joanne Yawitch says all those decisions were made under a different (apartheid) policy.

But, says Scheepers, government took into account the new policy and did not transfer the land outright. It will be jointly administered by SA and the homelands.

Yawitch counters that these administrations are corrupt and incompetent. The transfers (which amount to about 1,2-million hectares) are explicable only in terms of political opportunism.

Scheepers says this does not make sense. One of the biggest transfers was to Lebowa, a supporter of the ANC at Codesa.

And so the two sides' eloquent spokesmen lock horns and get nowhere. The only solution is that the ANC and its allies must be satisfied with something less than total control of the process and government must make every attempt to listen with sympathy, understand carefully and act on their sensible suggestions. This, Scheepers claims, he will do even if it is on a bilateral rather than multilateral basis. However, government's record in doing so is not good, while the ANC and its allies must at some stage realise that demand and prerequisite politics are serving them badly.

Assuming this preliminary issue can be dealt with, what could be agreed on? Not much, says Inkatha's Errol Goetsch. The idea that there is a treasure chest of land waiting to be

dispersed is just wrong. Much of the state-owned land is already occupied, and what little there is left no one would want to occupy, let alone farm.

And so the focus of the debate turns on what can be done to resolve conflicting claims to land and how it can be redistributed.

On these issues, the current debate revolves around the question of a land claims court. The court is favoured by such diverse organisations at the SA Agricultural Union (SAAU), the Urban Foundation, the National Land Committee and the ANC. But government disagrees, although Scheepers says it is an issue his proposed policy body could look at. Perhaps the underlying issues could be dealt with by a reconstituted commission on land allocation, he says.

The weekend announcement that government had accepted the Advisory Commission on Land Allocation's recommendations that its powers be extended is a promising one. At present, it is restricted to considering claims to undeveloped state land.

Yawitch said earlier that government's refusal to accept the idea of a land claims court was inexplicable. But Goetsch points out that many of the parties have different expectations of the court. The ANC thinks it will redistribute land and return land to the victims of forced removals. The SAAU does not think it will do that at all; it thinks such a court will protect its members' freehold rights, many of which extend back centuries.

Where changes can be made, and where debate would be most fruitful, is on rural development and agricultural policy, and here much work has already been done.

Government's White Paper on land reform, the Urban Foundation's rural development policy document and the SA Development Bank's research work ought to be the focus of the debate. Whether the political groups will now wrench themselves away from potentially endless land justice questions remains to be seen, but they could at least spare a passing thought for rural development. Here some of the lost ground can be made up.

outside the auditorium.

all her 24 years.

pened and a great night was had by all.

Azapo to meet

Sowetan 14/12/92

By Mokgadi Pela

THE Azanian Peoples Organisation is to meet in Johannesburg on Wednesday to increase its Central Committee from 13 to 36 in terms of a national congress mandate.

Azapo publicity secretary Dr Gomolemo Mokae said the meeting would appoint new heads of secretariats and formations which would then be absorbed into the present 13-member CC.

He said the meeting would be chaired by newly elected president Professor Itumeleng Mosala.

Mokae said other items on Azapo's agenda included, devising a programme of action to frustrate the interim government.

Govt's land promise

Sowetan 14/12/92

By Josias Charle

THE Government has promised not to dispute the Goedgevonden community's claim to their land should it be found that the land belonged to them.

The community's claim to the land is based on their previous occupation and historical connection until their forced removal in 1978.

During the removal they were compensated for their houses only and no payments were made for improvements.

They were forced to move to Vriesgewacht and Gannalaagte, which were later incorporated into Bophuthatswana.

They could no longer farm as a result and

■ Undertaking on claim by the Goedgevonden community:

repeated attempts over the years to negotiate with the South African Government were refused because they were said to be in a foreign country.

The Advisory Commission on Land Allocation heard the claim of the Goedgevonden community to the farms Goedgevonden, Welgevonden and Nagel last week.

It was at this hearing that the Government, through the Department of Agriculture, promised not to contest the community's right to the land. But farmers in the Western Transvaal want the "squatters" moved from the land.

SIX MONTH GIRI FRIDAY

ARE YOU WORRIED?

Rains bring hope of good production year

SOAKING rains fell over drought-stricken areas of the northern and eastern Transvaal at the weekend, bringing relief to farmers — and animals in the Kruger National Park and other Lowveld reserves. There was also widespread rain in Natal and Mozambique.

The rains were the first falls substantial enough to indicate a normal agricultural season might be possible.

A Weather Bureau spokesman said yesterday the heaviest falls were at Graskop where 126mm was measured, Skukuza (95mm), Tzaneen (84mm) and Levubu

RAY HARTLEY

(87mm). ^{810mm} 14/12/92 .
At least 28mm fell in central Johannesburg, while 11,6mm was recorded in Pretoria and 21mm at Jan Smuts Airport.

Sapa reports that rain continued falling in the Kruger Park, where several roads were closed.

The rain led to the postponement of Saturday's one-day cricket international between India and SA at the Wanderers in Johannesburg, and delayed the start of play yesterday.

Maputo recorded 113mm, while 61mm was measured in Swaziland. Zimbabwe also enjoyed good rains. Other areas where rain fell included Komatipoort, Thohoyandou, Phalaborwa, Marnitz, Waterpoort and Warmbaths.

Rain also fell in northern Natal with 39mm measured at St Lucia. Sapa reports 94mm was recorded in the KwaZulu town of Ubombo.

Eighteen millimetres was recorded at Eshowe, and 15mm at Paulpietersburg.

Cattle farmers welcomed the rain, as

To Page 2

Rains

^{810mm} 14/12/92
they had been experiencing steady stock losses since the drought began more than a year ago.

Agriculture official Mike Walters said at the weekend government had not ruled out allocating more money to drought relief next year, despite good prospects for a normal commercial farming season.

Although no money had been set aside, the situation would be closely watched and emergency finances allocated if required.

Areas of Venda and Gazankulu were also being monitored as the drought remained unbroken there, he said. "Normally the onset of seasonal rains is later and later as you progress northwards."

A Consultative Forum on Drought spokesman said many areas remained at

^{3ben} From Page 1
between 10% and 25% of their normal seasonal rainfall.

The back of the drought would be broken only if there was 100% normal seasonal rainfall in affected areas and surface storage facilities managed to capture substantial amounts of water.

While commercial farming areas like the Free State were enjoying 100% of expected seasonal rain, rural areas where high concentrations of people relied on few water resources were still suffering, the spokesman said.

~~What's worrying everyone~~ at the moment is that there were good early rains last year, but they then petered out. This could also be the case this year."

GAME reserves are focusing sharply on eco-tourism and working for the support of local black communities, even to the extent of involving them in the management of parks.

Conservation officials say they believe the old policy stylebook has to be updated to suit the new SA, and its uncertain future.

"There will be no conservation miracle until we address the needs of the man in the veld — the rural dweller," said KwaZulu Bureau of Natural Resources director Nick Steele. "Gone are the days when we could talk about lofty strategies which are not supported by the average person.

"We face a disaster unless there is an agreed approach by both the political leaders and the scientific community on the importance of the natural, physical and biological environment."

Conservation Corporation chairman Dave Varty warned: "It is now increasingly recognised that wildlife projects which fail to recognise the socio-economic aspirations of communities around them serve to foster resentment and antagonism. This eventually leads to interference with conserved areas, and even an invasion of them."

The KwaZulu Bureau, established

A people's policy for parks

BOA 14/12/92

3 Ben

~~14/12/92~~

in 1982, has practised a policy of sharing natural resources with people living in the area, Steele said.

He suggested three principles for securing nature reserves in the present and future:

Where conservationists are attempting to prevent degradation of nature — for example, where there is a need to protect a forest from exploitation for firewood — alternatives should be provided for the local community;

Conservation cannot be divorced from the economy of the region in which it is practised. If changes to lifestyle and culture are to be made as a result of conservation activities, there must be tangible benefits for the communities involved; and

Conservation will be successful only if the people of the region see that it is in their interest to take part.

National Parks Board CE Robbie Robinson said the national parks had been involved in helping rural communities by employing local people or training them to become self-

KARIN FRANKEN

sufficient. He cautioned that certain undeveloped regions on the perimeters of parks needed individual and sometimes unique solutions.

Eco-tourism consultant John Fowlkes said the National Parks Board had initiated joint management with the Richtersveld Park in the northern Cape and the West Coast Park at Langebaan Lagoon.

"About R200m was approved in September for eco-tourism projects in the KwaZulu region," Fowlkes said, adding that tourism brought spinoffs, such as improved infrastructure for surrounding communities.

The Natal Parks Board said that apart from employing people from local communities, it also offered brushwood and cut grass for fuel and culled animal meat at low prices for "undernourished residents".

Conservation Corporation recently received a grant of R650 000 from the European Trust which had heard of the group's commitment to involving local communities in its plans and to ensuring that they shared in the benefits of its nature reserves. The money has been placed in the Rural Investment Fund, founded by the corporation.

The corporation currently manages three game parks — Londolozi and Ngala in the eastern Transvaal and Phinda Resource Reserve in northern Natal.

Ngala's trust fund is jointly managed by the National Parks Board and Conservation Corporation.

Conservation Corporation management were inspired by Londolozi's community projects to initiate their own ecotourism projects. It plans to use the grant for a primary school and clinic, a skills and training centre focusing on carpentry, building techniques, permaculture, and marketing fresh produce in KwaZulu.

"The problem of poaching is also being approached differently now," said Phinda game ranger Rory du Plessis. "If we catch a poacher in the act, we refer the matter to his chief or headman, who punishes the culprit by committing him to three months' work in the reserve."

Spokesman Jane Conyngham said Phinda's projects included a brick-making business, charcoal production from felled trees, the distilling of wine from indigenous ilala palms, cutting thatch grass and firewood for the locals, and selling meat from culled animals.

"The revenue generated from these natural resources is used to purchase recreational equipment and provide facilities for staff and community members."

Future plans for the Rural Investment Fund include fund-raising efforts for rural development. The targets will be business corporations, pension funds, foundations, family trusts and government agencies.

Steele said: "In Zulu culture the land is there for the use of all the people who live on it, rather than for the individual. This is the natural starting point for a conservation strategy. Game reserves and conservation areas must produce benefits for the local communities."

BOOKS

Complete guide

On economics the Eihrer was right

Farmers take on banks

~~RAY HARTLEY~~ RAY HARTLEY

3 Ben

FARMERS were showing good business management skills by questioning unilateral bank increases in their interest, Agricultural Credit Board chairman Koos van Zyl said yesterday. 8107 15/12/92

He said successful moves had recently been made to persuade banks to indicate interest rates on formal statements to farmers as this enabled them to negotiate increases in the rates following an "overall complaint" from farmers.

A weekend newspaper reported that a farmer had taken a major commercial bank to court for failing to inform him of five successive increases in his interest payments. The case is continuing.

A commercial bank economist said it was usually farmers in severe financial difficulties who took banks to court over technicalities to postpone sequestration.

He stressed that he was unaware of the details of the case currently before court, but added it was unusual for a bank not to inform a client of interest changes.

"It is not in the bank's interests to do something (such as raise interest rates) that the client doesn't know about," he said.

Van Zyl said farming debt traditionally increased during drought years and was subsequently reduced when crops were harvested in good years. It was too early to say whether or not recent rains indicated the kind of season in which the accumulated agricultural debt of between R17bn and R20bn could be reduced.

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Nedcor drought relief

NEDCOR raised more than R2.6m for SA's drought victims through its Harvest for the Hungry campaign, CEO Chris Liebenberg said. Funds raised had been allocated to 23 relief agencies. *31m*
A Nedcor spokesman said the project would continue although the drought might be breaking.



NEWS IN BRIEF

Report on food pricing

THE Board on Tariffs and Trade had completed its final report on the price mechanism in the food chain, Trade and Industry Director-General Stef Naude announced yesterday. (3) (pen) (3)

He said the report would be forwarded to Agriculture Minister Kraai van Niekerk and Finance Minister Derek Keys.

BIDAM 15/12/92

Land affairs 'should be united'

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

3

16/12/92

A SOLUTION to the controversial land question would be to create a department of land affairs, the deputy minister of Land Affairs, Mr Johan Scheepers, said in a rare interview.

At present land matters were fragmented within different state

departments.

The main obstacle to resolving the land question was the politicisation of the issue.

Mr Scheepers was interviewed by the Association for Rural Advancement, an anti-apartheid body which has campaigned against forced removals and for land reform.

In the interview, he said: "These obstacles can be overcome by a process of consultation between interested parties whereby the development needs of deprived communities can be addressed, and not by political agendas of political parties and organisations."

Crops still critical despite rains

By Charlotte James
and Paula Fray

36w

STAR 16/12/92
South African National Consumer Union chairman Lillibeth Moolman said there were still pockets of land on which farmers were "really desperate".

Pockets of farmlands around South Africa are still critically dry and several crops are severely affected despite recent soaking rains which appeared to break the widespread drought.

"The drought is breaking its grip very slowly," Weather Bureau deputy director of Climate Information Mike Lang said yesterday.

"It does appear as if there has not been sufficient rain as there are still agricultural pockets which are in dire straits. These farmers and their labourers still need support, as crops — including those for consumption by people on the land — cannot

be planted or harvested."

Operation Hunger deputy director Norma Cohen said self-help groups reported good rains in the Transvaal. In the vegetable-growing Eastern Cape the drought appeared to be broken except in the Graaff-Reinet and Cradock areas.

"In Natal, some of the areas have had good rainfall but they are still feeling the effects of the drought in areas such as Nongoma."

STAR 16/12/92
Cohen stressed the effects of the drought would still be felt next year. "There is no such thing as an instant crop. Even if they start planting now, Operation Hunger will still be feeding people until February."

Many Natal sugar farmers are still in the grip of a devastating drought as recent heavy rains around Durban missed important cane areas — particularly in parts of

● To Page 3

Expert help for growing problems

By Anita Allen
Science Writer

STAR 17/12/92.

If you want to know where to grow what and how to get the best possible yield out of your little piece of Earth, then scientists at nine Agromet regional offices situated in the main agricultural centres of the country can help.

They have the know-how or will undertake research on your behalf. They will even develop the technology that will ensure the optimum utilisation of available natural resources on your land.

The only thing that is certain about the climate of South Africa is its uncertainty, says Dr Nico Human cheerfully. Fortunately, he does not have to predict where and when it rains or shines, only what the effect will be on plants and animals.

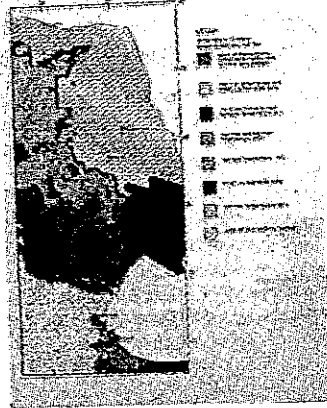
As programme manager of Agromet, a research division within the Institute of Soil, Climate and Water (ISCW), Human is one of many scientists in various quasi-government institutions in South

Africa who are selling their skills on the open market.

As of April 1 this year, six parastatals responsible for basic scientific research were placed on a commercial basis. These are CSIR, Mintek, the Atomic Energy Corporation, the Medical Research Council, the SA Bureau of Standards and a newly created Agricultural Research Council (ARC), which incorporated 12 institutions involved with agricultural research including the ISCW. The six scientific councils, while still receiving some Government funding, have to generate income in order to survive.

Previously a researcher, Human would do his work in relative isolation and the dissemination of the information to those who could benefit, such as farmers or agricultural organisations and financial institutions, was a pretty haphazard affair which often did not result in a practical application. Now things are changing, he says.

Instead of pure research, his division now undertakes projects on order for a specific client. For example, a



Agroclimatic map . . . analysis of ideal areas for growing a crop.

present client wishes to grow what will be a new crop in South Africa. Agromet has been asked to identify areas with suitable soil and climate, and can then go on to develop a crop growth model. This is a computer-simulation of growth stages, which analyses periods when the crop is vulnerable, best planting and harvesting dates and possible yields.

Another current pro-

gramme involves mapping planting and expected harvesting dates for wheat and maize over the entire country. In addition, new crops and cultivars are being analysed and developed in conjunction with farmers.

This operational-type research project is not only advantageous for the client, who gets the best scientific know-how, says Human, but the researcher is assured his work has a practical implementation and agriculture in general benefits from the gradually assembling pool of knowledge.

The heart of the Agromet service is an extensive computer-based information service linked to a geographical information system (GIS).

At the moment, it monitors climate through 345 mechanical and 17 automatic weather stations and some 4 000 rainfall stations in South Africa. The data depending on the weather station can go back to the 18th century and includes maximum and minimum temperatures, evaporation, relative humidity, rainfall, wind speed and direction and hours of sunshine.

The data is collected on a daily basis, and fed into the computer-linked network from where it can be made available in various formats to suit the client.

A complete set of the above information for a specific area over the last ten or even twenty years, for example, takes a few minutes of computer time.

Agromet will also install monitoring systems ranging from simple rainfall gauges at about R50 to high-tech automatic weather stations at R16 000. In return it offers a total service from data gathering to its interpretation. In one such project in the Nelspruit area, Agromet is assessing the avocado industry with a view to lessening the risks. Another project involves determining prevailing wind directions and advice on where to place windbreaks and frost protection.

The matching of crops in their climatically correct areas can now be determined on a scientific basis. Together with field studies, Agromet can supply software packages for specific crop and climate parameters. It will advise on

soil and irrigation, and depending on requirements, background information detailing roads, rivers, municipal districts and towns can be incorporated.

Currently it is developing agroclimatic maps detailing suitable areas for most of the subtropical crops, citrus and fruit in South Africa.

Agromet is also involved in developing a drought monitoring system. Using a "what if" approach, predictions can be made on the basis of what might or might not happen. For example, what would happen if normal rainfall occurred for the rest of the season, or if not one drop of rain fell? It will also undertake other impact studies involving floods, plagues and pest, erosion and pollution.

What Agromet professionals offer are scientific services that lessen the risks involved with agriculture. The mechanism to make this information available and for closer co-operation between researcher and industry now exists, says Human, and if used the future for thriving agricultural practices has never been better.

Move on expropriated land

PRETORIA — The Advisory Commission on Land Allocation is to invite communities deprived of 100 000ha of land in terms of apartheid legislation to apply for their land back.

Among other recommendations, the commission said at the weekend that it had identified 100 000ha of state-owned land expropriated in terms of the Development Trust and Land Act of 1936.

Details of this land, scattered around SA, would be made known to the public early next year and individuals or communities who had historical claims to the land would be invited to make representations to the commission.

The transfer of the land, which is

TIM COHEN

under the control of the Department of Public Works, has been approved by Cabinet.

Although other decisions of the commission were welcomed by the National Land Committee, an association of rural organisations, the committee has recorded its "concern" about the recommendation.

Until now, the advisory commission had advised of land under its consideration on a case by case basis. In the case of state land, a policy of full disclosure would be "constructive" and would allay fears that land that could potentially be claimed was being secretly and speedily disposed of, the committee said in a statement.

The committee therefore called on the commission to make public an inventory of all state land under its consideration, which would enable the public to have an overall understanding of the nature and extent of the land involved.

It was also announced at the weekend that two communities displaced from Roosboom and Charlestown 25 years ago will have their land restored to them. The National Land Committee welcomed this.

The commission will have its powers extended, if Cabinet agrees to the recommendations of the commission being accepted. Land Affairs Deputy Minister Johan Scheepers intends to lobby for the commission to be given a wider jurisdiction.

17/12/92
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3 Gen



Key land concessions hailed

W/maail 18/12 - 22/12/92

3 Gen ~~231~~ ~~123~~

By FERIAAL HAFFAJEE

IN an apparent move to clear the decks for constitutional talks, the government has made key land concessions and promised far-reaching reforms of its land commission next year.

This follows the recent appointment of Democratic Party luminary Professor Nic Olivier to the helm of the Advisory Commission on Land Affairs (Acla), also hailed as a vital move in beefing up a largely ineffectual body.

Olivier, former DP MP and the party's research director, recently took over as acting Acla chairman, after the retirement in October of Judge Tobias van Heerden.

"Olivier is on our side and we welcome his appointment," said a representative of the Transvaal Rural Action Committee this week. He was sure the new man would be confirmed as chairman next year, which "throws the balance on the commission in our favour".

Acla, hamstrung by the restrictive terms of reference given it by President FW de Klerk, has been branded a government ploy to avoid the land issue and stave off land restitution. The National Land Committee (NLC) recently threat-

ened to occupy 38 contested areas in January after a year of fruitless talks with the commission.

Last week, Acla made far-reaching recommendations for the broadening of its powers, including a proposal that it be allowed to investigate all land claims, not only those relating to rural land.

And in other moves:

● President FW de Klerk decided that the Roosboom and Charlestown communities in the Kliprivier and Newcastle districts, removed under grand apartheid, would get their land back.

● The government decided that an Indian trader could claim property in the Pretoria city centre from which he was evicted in 1966, and that the commission could allocate 100 000ha of unoccupied state land for redistribution to those with historical claims.

The NLC welcomed the return of land to the Roosboom and Charlestown communities, recognising its precedent-setting potential: "We are hopeful this will mean that other communities claiming land are in line for a speedy process of restoration."

The decision also means that hundreds of Indian traders forced

from city centres across the Transvaal may now lodge claims for property they lost.

But the concessions fall short of NLC demands and reveal a number of hurdles yet to be crossed for effective land negotiations.

The commission was unable to make a recommendation on the claim of the GaMampuru community, near Groblersdal, because they are not claiming state land — the only land which falls within the commission's jurisdiction.

Acla's secrecy clauses are also a problem: De Klerk did not make public his decision on contested farms near Queenstown, and he is not compelled to give reasons for his decision.

The NLC insists the state should identify all the public land available for reclamation, not merely the 100 000ha being claimed. This will "allay fears that land which could potentially be claimed is being secretly and speedily disposed of," says the organisation.

And Acla's proposals for increased powers still fall short of the main demand for the upgrading of the commission's powers, from merely advisory to executive.

Land row: 14 arrested

Sunday Times 20/12/92

By SHARON CHETTY

A SMALL Kalahari community and the SADF are squaring up for a renewed legal battle after the arrest of 14 people this week.

Those arrested — including two children — are residents of Khosis, a 14 000ha settlement within the SADF's 158 000ha Battle School at Lohatla in the Northern Cape. (3 Gen)

Pressure has been put on the Khosis community to move to a new housing scheme 140km away, but about 40 families are refusing to do so.

The SADF claimed the arrests came after residents tried to stop an army headcount of animals in the area on Monday.

Colonel Kobus Smit, acting officer commanding at Lohatla, said the army had been asked by resettled Khosis people to search for missing animals.

They also had to assess the area as local white farmers had requested land for grazing.

Colonel Smit said the animals were dispersed when residents in bakkies

drove at them to scare them away.

The 14 people were arrested by military police for obstruction and were later released on their own recognisances. They will appear in court again next month.

The lawyer representing the Khosis community, Robyn Solomon, said the SADF had no right to "invade the land".

She attacked the SADF's move into the area as an act of intimidation.

In September, a Supreme Court judge ordered the SADF not to interfere with the Khosis community.

Most families moved to the new settlement, Jenn-Haven, but those who remained at Khosis said the SADF was trying to force them out by interfering with their animals.

Miss Solomon said an affidavit detailing this week's events would be filed in the Kimberley Supreme Court as part of the community's submission on why it should be allowed to remain there.

Gous threatens to revenge

FREE State Agricultural Union president Dr Pieter Gous has warned that farmers could take the law into their own hands in rooting out those who attack them. *Sowetan 21/12/92 (3) Gan*

He was reacting to an attack on a Free State farm on Saturday night in which a teenage girl was killed.

New executive for the Vaal

THE VAAL Civic Association has announced its new executive following elections last week. *(3) Gan*

Mr Mlungisi Hlongwane was elected president, Mr Joe Williams vice-president, Ms Linda Mngomezulu general secretary, Mr Ntsane Lehoko assistant general secretary, Mr Jeffrey Rademeyer publicity secretary, Ms Suzi Tshabalala treasurer, Mr Doctor Raboroko treasurer and Mr Sello Morake organiser. *Sowetan 21/12/92*

Party still rejects Codesa

BOERESTAAT Party leader Robert van Tonder yesterday reiterated that his organisation would not take part in multiparty negotiations at Codesa. *(3) Gan*

Van Tonder was speaking at a wreath-laying ceremony at Pretoria's heroes' acre in commemoration of the death 78 years ago of Boer rebel Jopie Fourie. The ceremony was attended by other right-wing organisations, including the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging and the Wit Wolwe. *Sowetan 21/12/92*



We'll raid Apla bases in Lesotho, warns CP

3 Gen 3
STAR 21/12/92

The Conservative Party's Home Guards will launch retribution raids against Azanian People's Liberation Army bases in Lesotho unless the SA Government neutralises and destroys these bases, CP MP for Ladybrand Charl Hertzog said yesterday.

Hertzog said that in the light of the latest attack on white farmers in the Ficksburg area, in which a 14-year-old girl was killed on Saturday night, the role of his party's Home Guards "is ready to be changed from a defensive one to an aggressive one".

"The CP in Ficksburg will be forced to activate retribution raids on Apla bases in Lesotho should the Government fail to act within seven days to neutralise and destroy Apla bases in this neighbouring country."

"The CP is not prepared to allow Apla or any other terrorist organisation to ruthlessly murder innocent people with impunity," Hertzog said.

Earlier yesterday, Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha said he had requested the assistance of the Lesotho government to track down the people responsible for Saturday's hand grenade and gun attack.

Police launched a massive hunt after the attack — the second on white farmers in the Ficksburg area in less than 10 days. — Sapa.

Taking aim . . . Danie Venter, one of many farmers in the Border region who is teaching his son to shoot. The area has been tense since five whites were killed in two attacks for which the Azanian People's Liberation Army has claimed responsibility. Picture: Joao Silva

Cops rushed to border areas after farm attacks

Savelan 21/12/92
■ Ficksburg attack is second on white farms in 10 days: (3) ~~Some~~

A TEENAGE girl was killed and five people wounded in two separate attacks on whites in remote areas of the country at the weekend.

Although police could not connect the two attacks, on a farm near Ficksburg in the Free State and on a bakkie travelling on the Queenstown-Dordrecht road inside the Transkei, police spokesman Captain Steve van Rooyen said yesterday it seemed as if whites were again being singled out for attacks.

Nobody has claimed responsibility for the attacks which came less than a month after the Azanian People's Liberation Army said it was responsible for two attacks in the Border region which killed five whites.

Following the handgrenade and gun attack on a farm near Ficksburg during which 14-year-old Leonie Pretorius was killed late on Saturday

night, police have launched a massive manhunt to track down the attackers.

Request assistance

Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha said yesterday he had requested the assistance of the Lesotho Government in a bid to find the attackers who hurled a handgrenade at the house before firing shots into the room where Leonie, her brother and a friend were watching television around midnight.

The attack was the second on white farmers in the area in less than 10 days.

Nobody was injured during the first attack when a Ficksburg home was damaged in a handgrenade, firebomb and gun attack.

Botha has said Lesotho promised to assist in the search for the attackers.

Sapa reports that police were yesterday being rushed to the South African border with Lesotho to protect white farmers after Saturday's armed attack.

Major-General Tertius Calitz, Commissioner of Police in the Free State, said police would be sent to farms between Clarens and Zastron immediately.

There are about 200 farms along the Lesotho Border.

South African police have also mounted roadblocks on the Queenstown/Dordrecht road in the wake of a gun attack in which five people were wounded on Saturday afternoon. - Sapa.

Police sent to protect border farms

STAR 21/12/92. (3) Gen (S) (R)

Police are being sent to the border with Lesotho to protect white farmers after Saturday's attack on a Ficksburg farmhouse in which Leonie Pretorius (14) was killed by gunmen.

And after a weekend attack in Transkei, police have warned motorists to avoid the area or enter it at their own risk.

Free State Police Commissioner Major-General Tertius Calitz said last night that policemen would be sent immediately to farms between Clarens and Zastron.

There are about 200 farms along the Lesotho border.

Police said the three men who launched the attack had fled across the border.

Free State Agricultural Union president Dr Pieter Gous has warned that farmers would take the law into their own hands and root out attackers.

He was commenting after the farmhouse attack and a second attack on whites in Transkei earlier on Saturday.

A joint SA-Lesotho hunt was launched after the attack in which Leonie died. The gunmen had fired shots into the room where she, her brother and a friend were watching TV.

Police Commissioner General Johann van der Merwe has of-

ferred a R100 000 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the killers.

The second attack took place about 7 km inside Transkei when a man in a bakkie opened fire with an automatic rifle on a Dordrecht family, wounding J D Coetzer (78) and her son, L Coetzer (52), his wife (43) and their son (22).

One of the Coetzer family returned fire and, in the ensuing gunbattle, the driver of a passing truck, I J Schutte from Dordrecht, was wounded.

Police warned motorists to use an alternative route.

● A 56-year-old man was found stabbed to death on the Border farm, Oaklands, yesterday morning.

● Transkei leader Major-General Bantu Holomisa yesterday condemned the attack on motorists on the Queenstown-Dordrecht road in Transkei, but added that "the whole thing is becoming suspicious".

"I fail to understand that if it was Apla (that carried out the attack) why they would be concentrating these things in and around Transkei."

Apla is the Azanian People's Liberation Army, which has claimed responsibility for two recent attacks on whites in the Border area. — Staff Reporter and Sapa.

Graham Linscott ponders a brutal policy that wrecked so many lives

Black spots that dirtied SA's name

NOW we pick up the pieces. The problem is you can't put together broken hearts, least of all when those who suffered have already departed this life.

Recently the Government announced that the African communities who were dispossessed of their land at the northern Natal "black spots" of Roosboom and Charlestown will be allowed to return and take title again.

This follows recommendations of the Advisory Commission on Land Allocation, one of President de Klerk's more felicitous and effective ventures in wiping the slate clean.

Roosboom and Charlestown were but two of the dozens of

STAR 22/12/92
black spot removals which so effectively besmirched this country's reputation internationally.

You can't argue with photographs of simple people having their chattels bundled on to trucks for transportation to tents or tin shacks in alien, inhospitable surroundings. This is Siberia stuff.

Or their anguish at being removed from the locality of the graves of their ancestors, a very real and potent issue in wide sections of black society.

It always seemed mindless cruelty. Roosboom, a collection of rickety homes and patches of cultivation and grazing outside Ladysmith, got the axe at least partly because it was considered an "eyesore". It was visible from the

national road and, according to Nationalist politicians of the day, it gave tourists a bad impression.

Now Roosboom and Charlestown are to be reinstated but, of the 30 000 who suffered the heartache in the 1970s, many are no longer with us. Many of their descendants have been sucked into the violence that has engulfed parts of Natal.

But the decision must bring some hope to black spot removal victims everywhere — those who hanker for the ancestral ground — and it will no doubt be a relief to freehold black communities over whom the axe had been hovering for decades.

Now, it seems, all kinds of people may get back their land —

the coloured people of District Six, Cape Town, the Indians of Cato Manor and Block AK, Durban, the Indians of Pageview, Johannesburg, and other Transvaal central business districts.

Plus, according to Professor Nic Olivier, of the Advisory Commission (and a member of the DP think-tank), white farmers who were dispossessed in terms of the 1936 Land Act.

As he says, many left with great unwillingness. These are a barely recorded category of apartheid's victims. They were paid out, certainly, but whites transplant no better than blacks. Many were ruined financially, having grown up on land which had been in their family for generations. □



Ready and waiting . . . J.J. Venter (73), dog Sasha, and "The Protector" wait for Apia near the Transkel border.



Safe and sound . . . an electrified fence at a chicken farm outside Ugle.

Farmers won't turn other cheek

STAR 22/12/92 (3) Gen
Despite the presence of troops, Border farmers maintain their own security measures and train for the day when they can invade Transkel to flush out their attackers. BRONWYN WILKINSON reports.

TIME was when their carefree upbringing made farm children the envy of their city-bred counterparts.

But while their city cousins are watching movies or riding skateboards, six-year-old twins Danie and Jaco Venter are at target practice, rehearsing hand grenade drill or standing guard on their father's Border farm.

When attacks on Border



Farmers won't turn other cheek

STAR 22/12/92

(3) Gen

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But while their city cousins are watching movies or riding skateboards, six-year-old twins Danie and Jaco Venter are at target practice, rehearsing hand grenade drill or standing guard on their father's Border farm.

When attacks on Border farmers started with five simultaneous unexplained fires and two gruesome murders in August, the twins' father bought his sons a 22 rifle and taught them to shoot.

As chairman of the Ugie and Maclear farmers' associations, Danie Venter (Sr) mobilised farmers into self defence units and dished out weapons.

Three-year-old children learn security awareness and hand grenade drill, and can fire rifles taller than themselves.

"At first people were scared, but now they are just angry," Venter says. Those who were going to leave in terror have gone. The rest are staying to fight.

Venter's father, JJ Venter (73) knows what it is like to give up his land. In 1983 his farm was consolidated into Transkei.

"When the Transkei border was shifted in 1983, I thought I should give up the land that belonged to Transkei," he reflects.

Venter opened a small trading store near Ugie and he is digging in his heels.

The intrepid old man believes he is on an Azanian People's Liberation Army (Apla) hit list. He also knows of Apla camps across the border.

"But if they come, I am waiting," he says, caressing the 12-bore semi-automatic "Protector" shotgun on his lap.

"They will have to murder me, but still I will be buried here."

Some farmers refuse to wait for criminals to steal across the border to murder them and burn down their farmhouses as they apparently did to Peter and Dot Lake at their trading store in August.

After the August attacks, Maclear and Ugie Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) com-



"Halt" . . . South African police stop cars heading for Transkei at a roadblock outside Lady Grey.

mandant Flip Skeppel recruited 700 men from around the country for "Border duty". The men patrolled farms and occasionally went into Transkei to "sort out" troublemakers, Skeppel explains.

The move was not popular with all local farmers.

Some have tried to make friends with their new neighbours across the border and wish the AWB would leave the Transkeian farmers alone.

Tertius Leask, a chicken farmer in Ugie, believes the attacks are criminal, not political,

in nature.

But he still takes precautions. His three-year-old son Willem cannot tie his own shoelaces, but he can fire a pump-action shotgun and Leask has just erected a two-metre electrified fence around his homestead.

Leask is pleased to see SADF and SAP patrols, "but I don't care who protects me. The AWB can patrol my farm, the police can do it. If the PAC wants to protect me, they are welcome".

Farmers in the horseshoe-shaped region — which stretches from Dordrecht in the west

to Lady Grey in the north-east — breathed a tentative sigh of relief as the first SADF and SAP troops rolled in last week and set up camps in farmhouses abandoned by families too scared to stay.

Although the attacks continue, farmers feel safer already.

The AWB has withdrawn its patrols and farmers say the SAP roadblocks on main roads into Transkei have proved a morale-booster and deterrent to criminals from murderers to stock thieves.

STAR 22/12/92

(3) Gen

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Pictures: Joao Silva

According to local detectives, the closest Apla training camps are in Herschel, Sterkspruit, Tsolo and Umata.

As police could not cross the border themselves, they gave The Star detailed directions to the camps, but warned they did not look anything like training camps in the normal sense of the word.

They were right. Children played in the yard outside the clusters of painted huts, old men lounged in the sun and women shoo-ed the chickens out from underfoot as they went

about their daily chores.

There was not a gun in sight and very few men around who could be described as potential soldiers.

According to SAP sources, Apla is a freelance army. This is its biggest advantage, but also its downfall, they say.

Sources say SAP intelligence is that Apla recruits a young man in the area, issues him with a weapon, trains him how to use it, how to activate a mine and how to use a grenade.

The recruit is then given his

target, the day of his "hit" and the nature of the attack. His instructions are to carry out the attack, dump his weapons and never bother Apla again.

"This is why when someone is caught, they sing like a bird," a Border detective explains, but adds the army's nature makes it difficult to trace.

Although police say they know of Apla camps in Transkei, they are not allowed to cross the maze of unmanned border posts, which are little more than cattle grids on farm roads.

The police and farmers are becoming frustrated.

"The more people we see killed, the more we see our children at target practice and carrying real guns instead of toys, the more likely it is that the people are going to invade Transkei themselves," one irate farmer said.

His sentiments are contagious and the tide of anger is beginning to swell through the valleys and around the farms, where more and more farmers are preparing for battle on the soil across the border. □

Free State farmer (70) and daughter murdered

STAR 22/12/92

Staff Reporters (3) *ben*

An elderly Free State farmer and his daughter were shot dead inside their Theunissen home yesterday afternoon in the latest in a spate of brutal attacks on the Free State farming community.

Although the political Right and agricultural unions immediately linked the killings to recent attacks in the Ficksburg area near the Lesotho border, police said they believed the attack on Koos Ward (70), his wife Anna (68) and daughter Ammi (32) on the farm Emmaus was an attempted robbery.

Ward's daughter killed the

attacker before she died, Free State police spokesman Captain Johlene van der Merwe said. Her mother was wounded. (3) *ben*

Police were looking for another man they believed had assisted the gunman, Van der Merwe said.

As plans were being finalised for a crisis meeting in Ficksburg today, Free State Agricultural Union president Dr Piet Gous warned that whites were preparing for a full-scale "black-white war".

And in Theunissen, where a resident told press the town was in a belligerent mood, a meeting to discuss the murders was set for 4 pm today in the Farmers' Hall.

● To Page 3

Free State farmer and daughter shot dead

● From Page 1 (3) *ben*

Van der Merwe said that when Ward answered a knock on the door, a man rushed in and shot him.

His wife and daughter rushed to his aid. Ward's daughter and the gunman died after a shoot-

out. STAR 22/12/92

Ward was found slumped in a chair. His wife was taken to hospital where she is "critical".

The attacker's body was found outside.

Van der Merwe said police believed that the attacker had an accomplice, but dismissed

any link between the killings and the Ficksburg attacks.

But Gous said last night it was naive and convenient for the police to say it had been a robbery attempt.

"If we should have to enter a white-black war, I have no problems with it," he said.

Ficksburg farmers wait for Ministers

STAR 22/12/92

A fiery meeting is expected to take place tonight in the Ficksburg Town Hall when three senior Cabinet Ministers face the wrath of local farmers.

Law and Order Minister Hérnus Kriel, Defence Minister Gene Louw and Free State National Party leader and Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee are expected to attend the special meeting to discuss the security situation after the spate of terror attacks in the town and surrounding areas during the past two months.

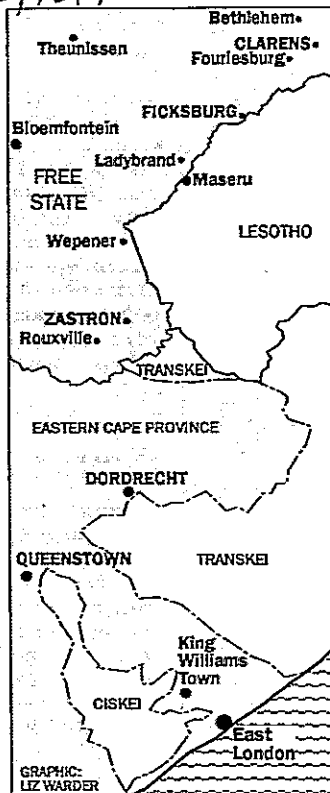
At least three attacks on whites have taken place in the Ficksburg area over the past two months, with the latest incident, on Saturday night, claiming the life of a teenage girl.

Cadres of the Pan Africanist Congress's military wing, the Azanian People's Liberation Army (Apla), are suspected of launching the attacks from Lesotho.

The militant right-wing Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, which is expected to have a high-profile presence at the meeting. AWB leader Eugene TerreBlanche said yesterday nothing would prevent his organisation from "defending, to the death, home and hearth".

He said the AWB had accepted Apla's "challenge of war" — although the alleged Apla declaration of war against whites has been denied by the Apla commander Victor Phama.

Apla claimed responsibility



Recent attacks . . . have taken place in this area.

for an attack last month in King William's Town in which four whites died, and for a restaurant bombing in Queenstown a week later.

It has not claimed responsibility for the latest attacks, however.

The Lesotho government has

called a special meeting today to discuss the deteriorating security situation along the mountain kingdom's border with the eastern Free State.

Ficksburg residents have felt increasingly unsafe following the attacks, despite the deployment of 200 policemen in the area.

Meanwhile, in Pietersburg, Transvaal Agricultural Union president Dries Bruwer claimed that the union was in possession of reliable information that the wave of Free State attacks would spread to farming communities in the Transvaal.

He called on the SA Defence Force to restore law and order in the country because it could not be done any longer by the SA Police.

Road traffic from Natal and the north-eastern Cape to Transkei has slowed down drastically. This follows an attack on the Coetzer family, who were travelling on the road between Dordrecht and Queenstown at the weekend.

An official at the Komga border post said few vehicles had crossed into Transkei since Sunday.

The routes to Transkei from Dordrecht and Queenstown have been closed since the attacks, although some other routes are still open. The SAP has set up several roadblocks in the area and warned motorists not to travel through Transkei. — Political Staff and Sapa.

● Farmers won't turn other cheek — Page 13

Kriel declares 23 unrest areas

Irate farmers boo Ministers over security

BIDM 23/12/92

3 Gen

ANGRY Free State farmers and right-wingers booed and heckled Law and Order Minister Hennis Kriel and Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee yesterday at a meeting in Ficksburg to discuss the deteriorating security situation.

Kriel said government had taken secur-

RAY HARTLEY

ity measures, including the declaration of 23 places along the Lesotho and Transkei borders as unrest areas.

He also announced that three people had been arrested for the murder of a Theunissen farmer and his daughter, Sapa reports.

Reacting to Kriel's announcement, Transkei leader Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa said President F W de Klerk would have to act with equal vigour against armed right-wing militia if he wished to be seen as sincerely trying to end violence in the area.

"De Klerk is showing us that in SA he will allow the armed wings of white political organisations, while calling for the disbanding of others like Umkhonto we Sizwe," Holomisa said.

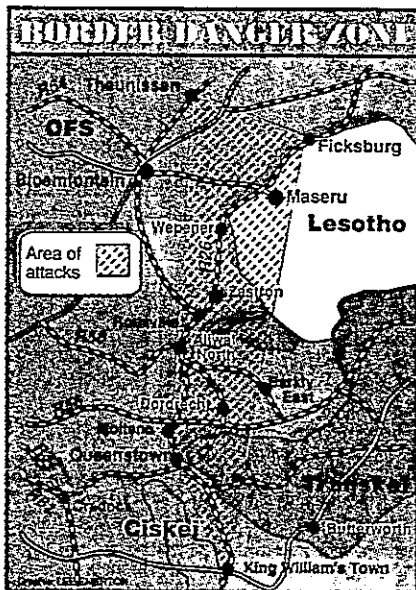
Security measures announced by Kriel included:

- The deployment of police on farms;
- Stepped up roadblocks in border areas; and
- Increased security force patrolling of affected areas.

An army spokesman said troops would be deployed alongside policemen to secure isolated farms along the borders.

Speakers from the Free State Agricultural Union security committee, which convened the meeting, called for the appli-

To Page 2



Farmers ~~launched~~ From Page 1

launched from Transkei soil. No arrests had been made.

Holomisa said the lack of progress in investigations raised the possibility that the attacks were being orchestrated or exaggerated by "elements within the securityocrats and Cabinet Ministers playing on the fears of whites to disillusion them with the present government".

It was "common cause" that the SA Cabinet was divided between hard-liners, such as Kriel and Water Affairs Minister Magnus Malan, and negotiators such as Foreign Minister Pik Botha, he said.

The Lesotho government yesterday gave an assurance that it would not allow its territory to be used as a springboard for attacks against its neighbours, saying it reserved the right to act against lawlessness on its SA border.

He said Transkeian and SA police were working around the clock to apprehend the perpetrators of recent attacks allegedly

Comment Page 4

Agriculture 'is key to recovery'

Blomby 23/12/92

(3) Gen

PETER DELMAR

HOPEs of an economic recovery next year rest squarely on an improved agricultural season and a general recovery in the world economy, Nedbank's economic unit says in its profile for December.

The report says the fiscus, which is already under severe stress, is unlikely to provide any stimulus for economic recovery. "On the other hand, anticipated higher taxes to reduce the large fiscal deficit are likely to impact adversely on the consumer price index, but have a deflationary effect on effective demand."

The unit says the uncertain political climate, violence and crime will continue to obstruct SA's potential for achieving higher economic growth rates in 1993. "An overall growth rate of 2% at best is forecast for the year, taking the economy back to where it was in 1991."

It says SA may see single digit inflation during the course of next year, but a possible rise in the VAT rate and a higher fuel levy, together with increased duties on alcohol and tobacco, would put substantial upward pressure on the inflation rate.

Despite falling to 8.8% in September, from 9.4% in August, producer price inflation was likely to rise towards 10%.

A further cut in Bank rate is expected in the first quarter of 1993.

"A restraining influence on the authorities regarding monetary relaxation is concern about the balance of payments, which is being adversely affected by payments for maize imports and the impending large debt repayments in 1993."

Rough estimates suggest about \$440m has to be paid on affected debt and \$400m on converted debt, while nearly \$800m of public debt is due for payment unless rolled over, and the success of that will depend on political factors.

On prospects for a world recovery, the report says economic indicators suggest the US economy has resumed recovery. However, expectations of a solid economic recovery in Europe are fading as European economies are troubled by higher interest rates, particularly in Germany, and turmoil in exchange rate markets.

The economic growth rate in Japan is forecast to be higher in 1993, particularly from planned spending on public sector projects. Commodity prices are unlikely to be significantly higher in 1993.

Angry farmers call ³ for beefed-up security

By Monica Oosterbroek

Hundreds of angry Free State farmers and their frightened families yesterday flocked to the Ficksburg Town Hall to voice their concern about the spate of murders in the area.

Women, clutching their children closely to their sides, said it had become nerve-racking living on remote farms, and that they were very concerned about the safety of their children.

Agreed

Worried farmers who had gathered around bakkies lining the streets told *The Star* the situation had become very dangerous, and that extreme measures had to be taken.

Most agreed they had to adopt the "agric-alert" system used by Rhodesian farmers during the bush war, when farmers formed a radio network. They said this would allow them to keep in constant contact with neighbours, check up on each other regularly and communicate easily with the police.

Farmers also want

each household to be issued with an automatic weapon.

Laura Naude, who lives with her husband and five young children about 5 km from the farm on which 14-year-old Leonie Pretorius was killed a few days ago, said: "We have farmed here all our lives and we will just have to adapt to these violent times."

Naude, who supports no political organisation, said she carried her gun everywhere. But, she said, it would be useless against terrorists armed with automatic rifles.

Naude said farmers were responsible for protecting their workers, who were also terrified by the recent attacks.

She said she fretted constantly about the safety of her elderly parents-in-law, whom she did not want to name for security reasons.

They lived alone on a farm outside Clocoian, and their nearest neighbours lived more than 6 km away.

Their immediate neighbours were bludgeoned to death in August.

More than 200 policemen, who were deployed

in the Ficksburg area at the weekend, surrounded the hall during the lively meeting, and police barricaded surrounding roads.

When the farmers ended the four-hour meeting, they marched to the police station to call for better co-operation between police and farmers.

In the volatile atmosphere, heavily armed local Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging members seized the opportunity to recruit new members.

Carried

They carried flags saying: "It could be your child" and "FW has blood on his hands".

While farmers returned to their farms, uniformed AWB members gathered outside the town hall, chatting and cleaning their guns before wandering across the road to a pub.

The heavy police presence prevented any violence when a rightwinger claimed that a black, standing safely behind two policemen, had threatened to kill him "very slowly".

NGK pleads for calm as emotions run high after killings

Farmers bay for blood

STAR 23/12/92

Staff Reporters,
Own Correspondent
and Sapa ~~2~~ 3

FICKSBURG — At two emergency meetings yesterday, militant Free State farmers called on the Government to conduct cross-border raids and threatened to take the law into their own hands after a spate of attacks in the region.

And local African National Congress leaders said today the black community in the province was "living in fear" of right-wing revenge attacks.

Church leaders have appealed for calm in the current volatile situation.

Dr Johan van Rensburg, actuary of the Free State NGK, warned yesterday against the launching of reprisal vendettas: "It's a recipe for civil war. If there was ever a time for people to remain calm it is now."

And today, emotions remained high in Ficksburg as white farmers gathered for the funeral of Leonie Pretorius (14) who was murdered while watching television in her parents' farmhouse at the weekend.

Leonie's death sparked off the current wave of angry, boiling emotion in the eastern Free State.

Leonie's burial service was scheduled to take place at the Ficksburg Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk.

Meanwhile, the sole survivor of the latest attack at Theunissen, 68-year-old Anna Ward, is still in a critical condition in Bloemfontein's Universitas Hospital after an operation to stop internal bleeding caused by a bullet lodged in her liver.

Her husband Koos (70) and daughter Amie (32) died in the attack on their farmhouse on Monday.

A crisis meeting in Theun-



Gun-toting . . . farmers march to the Ficksburg police station after a crisis meeting to discuss recent attacks.

Picture: Ken Oosterbroek

issen last night demanded from Justice Minister and National Party Free State leader, Kobie Coetsee that the Government "destroy" Azanian People's Liberation Army and Umkhonto we Sizwe training camps.

Other demands handed over to Coetsee amid heated exchanges with Theunissen residents were:

- Immediate reintroduction of the death penalty.
- Declaring the town an unrest area.
- Fencing a squatter camp near the town.
- SADF members to patrol farms.
- The issuing of automatic weapons to farmers.

Ficksburg farmers delivered a similar message

earlier yesterday to Coetsee. Law and Order Minister Henus Kriel and deputy Defence Minister Wynand Breytenbach.

At the meeting Free State Agricultural Union president Dr Pieter Gous said the Transkei and Lesotho governments should accept responsibility for the attacks

and warned of possible cross-border raids.

Gous proposed "witch-hunts" into neighbouring countries to wipe out "terrorists" and suggested raids on local squatter camps.

Gous said the Pan Africanist Congress's military wing, Apla, and the ANC were indirectly or directly to blame for the "hate cam-

presence of several militant Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging members who have threatened to take the fight to Apla.

Meanwhile, an SADF spokesman said yesterday that commandos could be deployed on short notice to assist police in any law-enforcing operation.

This followed on Transvaal Agricultural Union president Dries Bruwer's contention that the union had confidential information that attacks on farms in the eastern Free State and the eastern Cape could spread to the Transvaal at the Christmas weekend.

Apla, which has increasingly been held responsible for any attack on farms following its alleged "declaration of war" on all whites, have as yet not accepted responsibility for any attack save those on a Queenstown restaurant and on the King William's Town Golf Club.

Five people were killed in those two attacks, while a teenager was shot dead by attackers near Ficksburg on Saturday night.

The Theunissen meeting was hastily convened following the killing of elderly farmer Koos Ward and his daughter Amie on Monday night.

Police believe the attack was an attempted robbery with no political motive.

Attacks with no apparent motive other than robbery have claimed the lives of several white Free State farmers and their relatives over the past two years.

At the Ficksburg meeting farmers called for Kriel's resignation and the re-imposition of the death penalty.

Threatening to take the law into their own hands, the furious farmers booed and heckled the Ministers who tried to reassure them that

paign against whites".

Farmers at the Ficksburg meeting threatened to take the law into their own hands should the Government not take effective measures to stop terror attacks.

Both meetings were characterised by the prominence of Dr Gouws, who is also a Conservative Party MP, and

P.T.O

AWB'S pledge to farmers

THE AWB will do everything in its power to prevent attacks on whites by the Azanian People's Liberation Army, AWB leader Eugene Terre'Blanche said yesterday. *2000 3 20*

Following repeated attacks from neighbouring countries on border farms, the AWB demanded that the Government provide all farmers in border and unrest areas with subsidised electrified fencing, Terre'Blanche said. *Sowetan 23/12/92*

"It is shocking that in this emergency the Government is taking steps to sack several generals and to retrench more than 6 000 Permanent Force posts to accommodate Umkhonto we Sizwe and Apla terrorists in the SADF," he added.

Composer dies after illness

SOUTH African gospel music composer Gideon Mgekula has died at Mdantsane near East London.

Mgekula, a minister of the Apostolic Church of South Africa, died on Saturday after a short illness. He had composed several gospel music scores and hymns. He will be buried next year.

Refugees to return home

REFUGEES who fled the Ensimibini area near Port Shepstone because of political violence will return today, ending nearly three years of bitter conflict between rival parties. *Sowetan 23/12/92*

A spokesman for the Port Shepstone Local Dispute Resolution Committee said refugees would gather at the Gamalakhe Stadium about 15km inland from Margate on the Natal North Coast.

Their return stems from an initiative of the Commonwealth observer mission with a mandate from the Port Shepstone LDRC to arrange for the refugees to meet tribal leaders to decide on ways to reintegrate them into the community. - *Sowetan Reporters and Sapa.*

NEWS Free State farmers want to mete out revenge after attacks

OFS wants justice

Sowetan 23/12/92 (3) Gen

Ministers are booed and heckled

GOVERNMENT Ministers were booed and heckled at a meeting of Free State farmers in Ficksburg yesterday.

The meeting, called by the Orange Free State Agricultural Union security and border committee, followed attacks on farmers in the area.

Minister of law and Order Mr Hermus Kriel told the meeting police had arrested two people in connection with the attack which claimed the lives of Theunissen farmer Koos Ward and his daughter Ammie.

He also announced measures taken to protect farmers in the Lesotho border area, including the deployment of police on farms and the declaration of several border towns as unrest areas.

Speakers from the OFS Agricultural Union security committee threatened to take the law into their own hands if nothing was done. - Sapa.



Mourners pay their last respects to former Sebokeng school teacher Shakespeare Mochela at a funeral service attended by hundreds of people.

PIC: LEN KUMALO



Farming 'more political'

③ 0528+12/92

AGRICULTURE was playing an increasing role in negotiations regarding the country's political future, the Minister of Agriculture, Dr Kraai van Niekerk, said yesterday.

"Matters like land tenure, participation in production and planning of a future agricultural system are going to test our insight and open-min-

dedness regarding the structure of an industry which would affect the quality of life of all South Africans."

Dr Van Niekerk said in his Christmas message the drought and the distress of people induced humility and the recent dissension in the ranks of farmers had resulted in better cooperation and greater unity. — Political Staff and Sapa

NEWS Suspects are arrested in connection with family killings

Apla didn't murder Free State family

By Mzimkulu Malunga

THE arrests of three suspects in Virginia in the Free State on Tuesday in connection with the murder of a white family has quashed reports that the Azanian People's Liberation Army was responsible.

Contrary to speculation, a representative of the Free State police, Captain Johlene van der Merwe, said intensive investigations had established that the motive for the killings was robbery.

Three men, aged 30, 31 and 26, were

Sowetan 24/12/92
ANC gives categoric denial of intention to co-operate with the AWB, the police or the army:

arrested in Meloding township near Virginia for the murder of 70-year-old Mr Koos Ward, his wife and daughter early this month.

"Theunissen is far from the border, so the killings that took place cannot be linked to any cross-border attack," Van der Merwe said.

The Theunissen killings was one of the incidents which sparked anger among white farmers and right-wing

militants in the Free State. Some have even threatened retaliatory attacks into neighbouring Lesotho.

Meanwhile, the African National Congress' office in the Free State has denied reports in two leading Afrikaans newspapers attributed to the region's chairman, Mr Sekhopi Malebo.

He had allegedly said the ANC would join hands with the police, army and the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging to com-

bat attacks by Apla in the Eastern Free State.

In a revised statement sent to *Sowetan* yesterday, Malebo categorically denied having ever made such an utterance.

"We wish to state categorically that no co-operation exists between ourselves, the AWB, the police or the army.

"Under no circumstances could the ANC or any of its structures collaborate with a disreputable organisation like AWB," he said.

He reiterated the ANC's opposition to random attacks on white farmers.



Drought far from broken, says forum

Blom 24/12/92
3 Gen 55
THE drought gripping parts of northern Transvaal, Natal and Transkei is "far from broken", says a multiparty consultative forum in its latest report.

The Consultative Forum on Drought, which consists of 70 organisations including government and development agencies, also says good rains in other parts of the country could easily give way to dry conditions in the new year.

"It is worth remembering that last season's rainfall pattern was one of good rains at the beginning of the season, followed by their failure in January, February and March," says the forum.

It says the agricultural sector of the economy has suffered a serious setback from which it will take some time to recover, even with good rains.

The situation continues to deteriorate in northern Transvaal, with most of the region receiving 50% or less of its expected seasonal rainfall. As a result, emergency water supply operations will have to be stepped up in the region.

The situation remains particularly bad in Venda with the Vondo Dam, which supplies the homeland's capital Thohoyandou, less than 5% full.

"Rural villages outside the Vondo network desperately need 50 boreholes. The five drilling rigs of the Agricultural Development Department are working overtime," says the forum.

While good rains have fallen in parts of northern and central Natal, the situation remains serious in many areas of the province.

Wits University Climatology Research Unit member Colleen Vogel says droughts are "endemic to SA" and need to be managed.

"Drought management... is dogged by bureaucratic inertia, failure of government to follow through with a detailed hazard plan and a complex situation that prevails in rural areas, where hazard/disaster situations are permeated by problems that often have their roots in poverty," she says.

A lack of reliable data also hinders drought relief intervention and manage-

ment. It is difficult to trace population movements, and information on the sequestration of farmers is hard to come by.

At the same time more than 50 000 people in SA are living below flood lines, says Pretoria University's Prof W Alexander.

These people had settled in homes below the high-water marks of previous floods during the prolonged drought of recent years, Alexander says in a report on drought relief measures.

"Should severe, widespread flooding occur, there will inevitably be a loss of life - possibly several hundred persons during a single major flood.

"The consensus among climatologists is average to above-average rainfall can be expected during the coming season," he says in the forum's December Drought Update.

"There is some indication of global climatic disturbances and climate patterns that could lead to severe flooding in SA within the next one or two years," he says.

Unlike many countries, SA does not have national or local flood warning systems which are essential to give those living below the flood line adequate time to evacuate their areas.

"The most effective means for reducing the risk of loss of life during floods is to prevent residential occupation of flood prone areas," he says.

Flood warning systems linking local authorities to local communities and river watch systems for isolated communities have been developed at Pretoria University.

A computer-based flood advisory Service would collect, process and transfer weather forecasts and warnings of heavy rain to registered users across SA who had access to telephones and desktop computers, he says.

A river watch system had also been developed.

Manuals on flood preparedness were being prepared by the university to outline procedures to prevent loss of life in flood-prone areas.

RAY HARTLEY

Drought relief job scheme gets going

CF 28/12/92
Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A major drive to create jobs and provide relief in drought-stricken areas is under way, with about R332 million allocated to special projects.

Latest government figures show that R105 million has been spent already in the northern and eastern Transvaal and northern Natal. R67 million has been set aside for job-creation projects, some managed by the Independent Development Trust.

The Consultative Forum on Drought said in its latest Drought Update the money, part of special relief aid funds allocated to homelands and rural areas by the government, had been spent on agricultural projects such as assisting black farmers.

● Sapa reports that the Free State Agricultural Union said government aid to summer rainfall crop farmers brought relief to most farmers, but some might have to quit farming.

Govt to spend R332m on drought relief aid

A MAJOR drive to create jobs and provide relief in drought stricken areas is under way, with about R332m allocated to special projects.

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RAY HARTLEY

areas by government, had been spent on agricultural projects such as assisting black farmers in SA.

Job creation projects ranged from capital intensive schemes such as dam construction to smaller labour intensive projects, a forum spokesman said.

Of the R105m already spent, some R25m had been spent on job creation projects.

Nearly R800 000 had been set aside to assist black farmers in the northern Transvaal through the Agriculture Department.

A further R123m was allocated to projects in Lebowa, while R100m was set aside for schemes in Gazankulu and R47m to KwaZulu projects, the forum said.

Some 610 392 man-days of work were created in Lebowa while 258 082 man-days were generated by the job creation scheme in Gazankulu.

In addition, the IDT's Relief Development Programme had received 174 applications with a total value of R85m from the northern Transvaal. Ninety-one of these with a value of R18m had been approved, it said.

31/10/82
Ray
28/1/92

Fixed medicine prices would hit poor hardest, warns Masa

THE Medical Association of SA (Masa) has warned that enforcing uniform selling prices for prescription medicines could have a detrimental effect on poorer communities.

Responding to recommendations by the Competition Board that drug manufacturers not be allowed to discriminate in selling medicines to doctors, wholesalers and pharmacists, the association said it accepted that price discrimination had a negative effect on the distribution chain.

Masa's health policy director Reg Magennis said the association was concerned that the proposed single exit price policy would have a negative impact on the valuable role played by dispensing doctors serving poorer communities.

"These doctors have been able to provide medication to poor patients at reduced prices.

"The Competition Board has indicated that exceptions could be made under justifiable circumstances. Masa regards any service to an indi-

gent patient as a circumstance which warrants a concession."

Although Masa supported free market competition and was against price fixing, it recognised that price discrimination had a negative impact on the efficiency within the distribution chain, and that a single exit price policy could result in structural improvements to the existing system.

Magennis said Masa supported dispensing by doctors if this was "in keeping with the norms associated with high quality clinical practice, in the interests of patients".

The Competition Board's investigation followed complaints that doctors were receiving discounts relative to wholesalers and other buyers of prescription medicines, despite buying smaller quantities.

The board's recommendation is currently with Public Enterprises Minister Dawie de Villiers, who is expected to decide whether to accept the recommendation early next year.

PETER DELMAR

Security radio link for farmers

STEPHANE BOTHMA

AN EXTENSIVE private radio communications system is being installed in the southern Free State, enabling farmers to be in constant contact with each other and local security forces.

The Agri-Alert two-way radio system, with facilities similar to those made available to farmers during the Rhodesian bush war, was one of the biggest installed in SA, a spokesman for suppliers Afritech, Mike Myers, said yesterday.

The system operated on the basis whereby farmers in a specific area were linked by radio between their homes and vehicles and also between themselves with hand-held radios, Myers said.

"The system is also directly linked to and monitored by police and military establishments, who will provide quick response capability to farm homesteads in times of attack," he said.

Although nationwide government-owned alert systems have some merit, it was far better for groups of farmers to organise themselves on a co-operative basis, Myers said.

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Business Day

F I N A N C I A L A D V E R T I S I N G A W A R D S

AGRICULTURE — GENERAL

1993

JANUARY — APRIL

Mother of love in town of hate

ST Times 3/1/93 By WISEMAN KHUZWAYO

THE mayor of Groot Marico in the Western Transvaal is known to some in her community as Ma Lerato, Tswana for mother of love. To others, Mrs Memorie Herholdt, 35, is a traitor to her volk because she has started education and employment projects mainly for black people.

The animosity of some villagers and farmers, which has baffled and dismayed the brave mother of four, came to a head last month when shots were fired at her home with a shotgun and an automatic weapon.

Her 18-year-old son and husband, both named Albrecht, were in the house at the time, and escaped unhurt. A week later, on Christmas Eve, a hall where Mrs Herholdt had set up workshops was the target of an arson attack.

She had renovated the disused hall with the help of Mrs Santa van Bart, liaison officer for the Department of National Health and Population Development. The fire caused damage of R20 000, destroying three knitting machines, windows and curtains.

Three days later, the health department's offices were shot at with a 12-bore shotgun at night. Mrs Herholdt is worried about the shootings and the threats, but she is determined to continue with her work.

"The attacks are all the more frustrating because we are running our projects in order to boost the economy of this town," she said this week. "We are all God's children. Why shouldn't we live in harmony?"

Mrs Herholdt has always had close links with her fellow black villagers. Born and bred in Groot Marico, the daughter of attorneys, Memorie van den Berg learned to speak Tswana from local children before she spoke a word of Afrikaans.

She married wealthy local businessman Albrecht Herholdt, and raised four children. She worked as creative cultural manager at a centre near Zeerust which teaches ballet, English, quilting, needlework, gymnastics, music, art and traditional music.

Two years ago, she ran for the local government affairs council office as an independent candidate.

Caring mayor under attack

for efforts to improve lives



HOUNDED FOR HELPING... Memorie Herholdt, mayor of Groot Marico, on the land donated for the farm project

Picture: JOE SEFALE

Hotel staff held in swoop

By CHARMAIN NAIDOO

A SANDTON Sun manager and a receptionist were arrested this week on suspicion of substituting fake US dollars for real ones in the safety deposit boxes of hotel residents.

The pair were arrested on New Year's Eve and appeared in the Randburg magistrate's court on the same day. The manager was released on R10 000 bail and the receptionist on bail of R5 000.

The investigating officer told the Sunday Times police acted on information received over six months. He said they raided the manager's safe and found 10 000 genuine US dollars, believed to have been stolen out of safety deposit boxes and replaced with counterfeit cash. Twelve counterfeit notes were found during the raid. The policeman said the two were thought to be "small plus" in an international counterfeit network.

"We know who the main dealer is," he said. He could not say exactly how many hotel visitors had been robbed in the past six months. In one instance, \$20 000 was replaced with dud notes. Police have opened a theft docket.

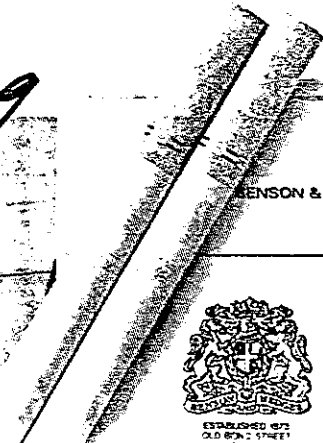
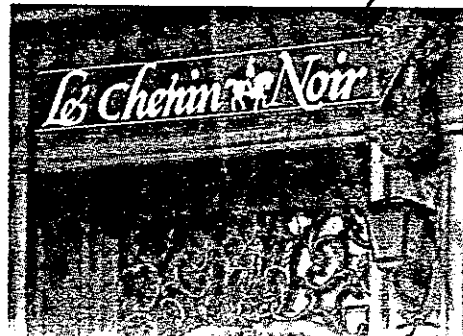
Car phone blamed

By CAS ST LEGER

A MOTORIST using a car phone ploughed into a group of motorists...

for crash

Share the feeling



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house at the time, and escaped unhurt. A week later, on Christmas Eve, a hall where Mrs Herholdt had set up workshops was the target of an arson attack.

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HOUNDED FOR HELPING . . . Memorie He

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She married wealthy local businessman Albrecht Herholdt, and raised four children. She worked as creative cultural manager at a centre near Zeerust which teaches ballet, English, quilting, needlework, gymnastics, music, art and traditional music.

Two years ago, she ran for the local government affairs council office as an independent candidate,

1991.

Mrs Herholdt immediately began to implement her upliftment plans — and attracted the ire of some in the neighbourhood.

From different sources, she and Mrs van Bart were told confidentially that the local right-wing was angry with them for giving training to black people.

"Blacks are not human beings and therefore should not be helped," one man said to Mrs van Bart at a rehearsal for a nativity play.

The two women got funds from the Department of Manpower to plant trees along streets of the village. Again, there was anger from certain quarters because they were paying the unemployed a higher rate than that paid by local farmers.

Despite the animosity, two other members of the white community joined the effort — an elderly unemployed man donated his own truck and a farmer donated a disused piece of land for a farm project.

Evicted

But this sparked another outcry because the workers there received R7,50 a day, compared with the R4 offered by most farmers in the area.

Some unemployed people who were living on farmers' properties and had taken advantage of the project were evicted, said Mrs Herholdt.

More trouble is brewing over a flea market which will sell products from the projects. This time the opposition claims the products would compete directly with those produced by local farmers.

But Mrs Herholdt and Mrs van Bart point out that farmers will also be allowed stalls in the market.

Mrs van Bart said she and Mrs Herholdt not only feared for themselves, "we are also worried about poor black people in the community who, even more than us, are targets of this irresponsible lot".

● Groot Marico police are investigating the shootings and attack on the hall.

Car phone blamed for crash which killed student

By CAS ST LEGER

A MOTORIST using a car phone ploughed into a group of teenagers loading a camper at the roadside, leaving one dead and another critically injured.

The dead boy, Abraham "Avremi" Mendelow, 16, of Percellia, Johannesburg, was among 15 Jewish students packing for a Zimbabwe river rafting trip late on Monday night.

They were loading the safari camper, parked at the marshalling point on the verge of Eckstein Street, Observatory, when the incident occurred.

Survivors said a Jaguar winged a parked car on the opposite side of the street at 11pm and swerved into the group. Avremi died instantly from head injuries.

His friend, Yossi Goodman, 16, sustained head, internal and leg injuries and is in a serious condition in Johannesburg hospital.

Witnesses said the driver of the car told them he had been using his phone when he lost control of his car.

A doctor on the scene — the owner of the first car hit — established that Abraham was dead and helped keep Yossi alive until he reached hospital.

Yehuda Kay, 17, administered mouth to mouth resuscitation to Abraham until he realised it was hopeless.

The driver of the camper, Mr Ian Harvey, 24, of Gadjima Manzi Adventure and Safari Club, was also admitted to Johannesburg hospital. He is in a satisfactory condition.

Distraught

This weekend, a stricken Yehuda was grieving with Avremi's parents, Charles and Mendelle Mendelow, and his brothers and sister, Levi, 12, Menachem, 11,



ABRAHAM MENDELOW Described as a gifted child

"I hold no rancour," said attorney Mr Mendelow, 41, his clothes traditionally torn in mourning.

"A friend of the driver had had a coronary and he was on his way to hospital. He said he was speaking on his car phone when it happened. I think if it hadn't been for that car phone, my son would not have been killed.

"My son was a gifted child. He had so many interests."

Avremi, who planned to be a lawyer like his father and who would have entered Std 9 in the New Year as a Hassidic scholar, conducted the entire Rosh Hoshanna service for the Rustenburg Jewish community.

He flew to Botswana last year and conducted the full Yom Kippur service for the small community there.

South African Police liaison officer Warrant Officer Andy Pieke said a culpable homicide case had been opened against the driver of the Jaguar, whose name he declined to release. He said the man had not been under the influence of alcohol.

Mr Christo Blom, deputy director of the Department of Transport's Traffic Safety division, said there was no regulation outlawing hand-held car telephones. However, rules governing the new driving test made the placing of both hands on the steering wheel mandatory.

Transkei farmers in secret SA land deal

S (Times) 3/1/93

By DAWN BARKHUIZEN

A MYSTERY consortium of Transkei businessmen and farmers is secretly negotiating to buy 22 farms on the South African side of the troubled border.

A financial adviser for both buyers and sellers, Mr Pierre Groenewald, of Barkly East, confirmed this week that 20 Transkeians had taken an option on a block of 22 adjoining farms below Elliot on the Transkei border.

The price for about 20 000 hectares of land, as well as livestock and equipment, was R47-million.

The deal, which has been under discussion since July 1992, hinges on whether the South African Development Bank and foreign governments will respond to applications for a loan.

South African farmers in the area regard the negotiations as "highly sinister" and expressed fears that if the deal went through, it would increase the security risk in an already troubled area.

Tension

But Mr Groenewald said it was a straight-forward business deal. His clients had to find land outside the Transkei to expand their operations.

News of the intended sale has heightened tension in the area, where the remaining white farmers, motorists and police have been repeatedly attacked by armed gangs thought to be crossing the Transkei border.

The land is in the zone declared an unrest area two weeks ago, and is also part of the area burnt out by arsonists in September.

The proposed sale is also being viewed with uncertainty by the SADF and the SAP's Internal Stability Unit deployed in the area to protect farms in recent months.

Cullenwood Farmer's Association chairman and Elliot farmer Gerhardt Botha said yesterday he re-

garded the secret negotiations as "highly sinister" and feared such a deal would increase the security risk in the area.

Another farmer, who was approached to sell his land, said he welcomed the chance to get out of the area, where prices have fallen by about 40 percent since it became one of the main targets for attacks last year.

Mr Groenewald, who declined to name his clients, said all parties had been sworn to secrecy to prevent panic from spreading among the embattled white community.

The consortium had opted to buy land in a block because its members felt they would be less vulnerable to stock thieves and political interference.

Mr Groenewald dis-

□ To Page 2

'Sinister' border land deal

My clients believe they can only make a go of it if they can own their own farms."

However, Mr Botha said: "I find the fact that the negotiations have been done in secret very suspicious. A big block of land will effectively push the Transkei border further into South Africa and push even more farmers out."

"In addition, it will be very difficult to police. We are all terrified as it is. I am sitting 50km from the border with a wife and four

missed speculation that the sale had political connotations. "This is a straight business deal between South African farmers and Transkei businessmen and farmers who feel they cannot farm successfully under the communal land ownership system in the Transkei," he said.

"The drought, which is still raging in these parts, has brought overstocked and overgrazed farms in the Transkei to a standstill.

teenage daughters and have had to wait four months for a licence for a second shotgun."

Mr Danie Venter, chairman of the Maclear Farmers' Union, said that besides the security risk, he opposed the land sale because animal disease could spread if livestock was not dosed properly.

An ANC Border spokesman, Mr Soks Sokupa, said he had no knowledge of the deal. His organisation was not involved.

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Tariff reform will cut food prices in SA

(3) Gen

(254) (186) (70)

S/Times (BUS) 3/1/93.

By CIARAN RYAN

FOOD prices are set to fall early in the new year, when government will take action to expose South African food producers to increased local and foreign competition.

The Board on Tariffs and Trade proposes introducing a system of adjustable tariffs on imported food to keep local prices in line with international prices.

The reform of the agricultural control boards is also expected to bring down food prices. The Kassier Commission, which reports in the new year, is expected to make recommendations to this effect.

"We are proposing a system of adjustable tariffs on food such as is used in several developed countries," says Helgard Muller of the Board on Tariffs and Trade.

"These tariffs can be changed at short notice as international prices move. I would hope that this would bring SA prices into line with

overseas prices."

Quantitative controls on imported food and price-fixing by the agricultural control boards are two of the main reasons for the high cost of food in SA.

Dr Muller was responding to an IMF report which criticises SA's protectionist policies which have led to high food prices. The report says these policies are inappropriate for a country suffering drought and poverty.

Stubborn

There is considerable disquiet in government at the system of price fixing by agricultural control boards based on local cost structures of farmers.

This has caused SA food prices to fall out of line with international prices, an issue which will take political centre-stage in the run-up to free elections.

Food prices increased by more than 30% earlier last year, one of the main reasons why SA's inflation proved so

stubborn, but Central Statistical Services figures show a slowdown to 17,2% in November.

This helped lower the overall increase in the rate of annual inflation from 11,7% in October to 11% in November.

Sugar is one of the first crops likely to be subject to the adjustable tariffs once the Minister of Agriculture approves the scheme. The system will be extended to other agricultural imports.

"We cannot influence the price of agricultural products, only the level of protection, which ultimately has an effect on prices," says Dr Muller.

But pressure is mounting from opposition groups and government to change the system of fixing agricultural prices, currently vested with the control boards and the Department of Agriculture. The present system is perceived to protect farmers at the expense of the consumer.

SA is forced to import 4,2-million tons of maize at a

cost of about R1,6-billion because of the drought. SA's maize crop is expected to be 2,9-million tons this year compared with around 8,5-million tons in normal years. The country needs 6,5-million tons to feed itself.

The maize is landed at SA ports at between R345 and R399 a ton, but the local price is fixed by the Maize Board at R475 a ton. All profits from the sale of imported maize go to government rather than to the consumer.

One of the biggest culprits of high food inflation is meat. Imports of live animals and animal products were just 10% of last year's total food imports of R2,7-billion. A system of quantitative controls and tariffs is designed to protect local farmers so that very little meat is imported.

One of the few meat items to be imported is spare ribs. The Board on Tariffs and Trade dropped import tariffs from 50% to between 10% and 15% on spare ribs because farmers supplied a relatively small proportion of local demand.

The meat industry is highly regulated, resulting in rapidly escalating meat prices and falling per capita consumption of meat.

By removing controls, SA could take advantage of meat surpluses around the world, importing at less than half the local cost of meat. A further challenge to the meat industry comes from the Organisation of Livestock Producers, which is bypassing the complex system of controls by selling meat direct from the farmer to consumers at up to 45% below official prices.

Illegal

Dr Muller says tariffs will still be imposed on many food imports to protect local farmers against dumped produce.

"We do not have enough manpower in our anti-dumping unit to be able to guard against dumping of agricultural products. The agricultural sectors in many countries are highly subsidised."

He says tariffs will gradually replace quantitative controls, which are illegal in terms of the latest round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to which SA will become a signatory.

"Once we have signed the Uruguay Round of Gatt, a number of food tariffs will be cut overnight, and other cuts will be phased in over a period of years."

One of the fastest-rising sectors of the JSE is food. The food index increased by about 20% in 1992 as listed food companies reported strong earnings growth.

Labour codes could set trend

A NEW system of legally enforceable labour codes recommended for the agricultural sector could set a trend for the introduction of a similar system in other parts of the economy.

An investigation into the desirability of such a move is proposed in notes to the draft Labour Relations Amendment Bill published in the Government Gazette on Thursday. The draft Bill is designed to extend the Labour Relations Act to cover the agricultural sector.

In addition to labour codes, it also seeks to establish a special labour court to operate in the sector, legally recognises "no-strike" agreements, clarifies the grounds on which interdicts against strikes may be obtained and attempts to enhance the use of conciliation boards in the sector.

The draft Bill is in accordance with the November 6 agreement reached between Manpower Minister Leon Wessels and Cosatu that the department publish for com-

(3) Gen ALAN FINE

ment draft legislation on the issue "before the end of 1992". The agreement provides that the Bill, based on National Manpower Commission (NMC) recommendations, be passed through Parliament in 1993.

Notes to the Bill point out a number of areas where employee and SA Agricultural Union representatives on the NMC were unable to reach consensus, and are likely still to be hotly debated.

The Bill authorises the Minister to produce a labour code applicable to agriculture after recommendations have been received by interested parties.

The purpose of the code is to introduce clarity and certainty on unfair labour practice issues which have been adjudicated by the industrial and other courts.

It is seen as especially necessary for agriculture as "it would be unfair towards

□ To Page 2

Labour codes

both employers and employees to expect them to be an fait with the principles set out in the numerous decisions of the various courts".

A novel provision makes it possible for employers and employees - individuals, agricultural sub-sectors, or those in particular regions - to reach agreement on their own, legally binding labour codes.

The basis of operation of the special labour court is simplicity and speed.

The court would not, in cases of unfair dismissal, be entitled to order reinstatement (one of the matters of dispute between the unions and the SAAU). It would be able to order compensation only at a rate of two weeks' wages per year of service up to a maximum of 30 weeks. If a dismissed employee wanted reinstatement he or she would have to take the case to the Industrial Court.

Decisions of the special labour court would be final and the court would not be permitted to make orders on costs.

The Bill recognises contravention of "no-strike" agreements as a particular

ground for an Industrial Court interdict.

No-strike agreements are designed to recognise the seasonal nature of farming and minimise disruptions during peak farming periods.

Other grounds set down by the Bill for interdicts against strikes (and lockouts) are where the action:

- Has caused or is liable to cause serious damage to employers' property or could endanger people's health and safety;
- Could destroy a business's viability, "unless the strike or lockout is functional to the collective bargaining process"; or
- Is conducted in a violent manner or is accompanied by threats of violence.

Before an agricultural sector unfair labour practice case is referred to the Industrial Court it will have to follow the usual conciliation board procedures. Once the case has reached the court, the presiding officer will be entitled to refer the matter back to the board prior to hearing the case, instructing the board to attempt to expedite the settling of the dispute.

□ From Page 1

Govt could probe control boards again

PRETORIA — In anticipation of a report next week proposing freer markets for agricultural goods, government is considering appointing another committee to investigate the future of control boards.

The Agriculture Department yesterday announced that a government-appointed committee, under the chairmanship of Stellenbosch University professor Eckard Kassier, would publish its report next Tuesday. *BIDM 5/11/93*

The committee, established in the wake of reports criticising the Marketing Act, is expected to propose substantial reforms to

TIM COHEN

the Act, under which the control boards were set up.

The new committee will investigate Kassier's recommendations, which are expected to propose measures to make agricultural products more susceptible to market forces. *Doen*

The policy committee will be "quite large" and include representatives from SA's 22 agricultural control boards.

Kassier yesterday declined to comment on the contents of his report.

Produce markets to be freer?

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA — The government may appoint a diverse group to decide on the future of agricultural control boards after a report expected to propose freer markets for agricultural goods.

The Department of Agriculture yesterday announced that the government-appointed committee, under the chairmanship of Stellenbosch Professor Eckard Kassier, would publish its report next week.

The committee, established in the wake of several critical reports on the Marketing Act, including one by the Board of Trade and Industry, is expected to propose substantial reforms to the act.

A wide-ranging committee to act on the recommendations of the report may be established.

The policy committee would include representatives from the 22 agricultural control boards, which are in charge of marketing almost every agricultural com-

modity in South Africa, and representatives of consumer groups, among others.

The report comes in the wake of several attempts to liberalise the workings of the agricultural control boards, which vary widely from commodity to commodity.

It is expected to cover the functioning of the boards.

The report will also deal with the complexity of liberalising the Marketing Act when many overseas producers receive considerable subsidies compared to SA farmers.

③ CT 5/1/93

Good rain cracks drought in N Tvl

By Dirk Nel *(3) Gen*
Northern Transvaal Bureau

PHALABORWA — Heavy rains during the past 10 days have broken the drought in large parts of Gazankulu, where grazing has improved dramatically and the Letaba River, fed by water from flooding tributaries, is flowing strongly inside the Kruger National Park for the first time in many years.

Falls of 100 mm and more were recorded in the Giyani and Phalaborwa areas and the Olifants River has risen considerably.

Good showers were also reported in the fruit-producing Letsitele district, south-east of Tzaneen, and Thohoyandou, Levubu and Pafuri in Venda had more than 50 mm.

A Gazankulu agricultural spokesman said prospects for farmers looked good.

Kruger Park chief ranger Bruce Brydon confirmed yesterday that rain had closed several roads in the park.

Johan Strydom of the National Parks Board said the Engelhard Dam near Letaba camp was full, and that grazing in the central and northern regions of the park was good.

Outside the park, the rains have ensured the immediate future of ailing hippos in the Letaba and Olifants rivers. But the plight of hippos in the dry Limpopo remains serious.

The situation of fruit farmers in the Tzaneen district is unchanged, as it still has not rained in the catchment area of the strategic Fanie Botha Dam which is only 8 percent full.

Worsening drought brings Natal to point of crisis

MARITZBURG — The drought in Natal is reaching crisis levels.

Natal Agricultural Union director Steven Shone said yesterday that the drought had definitely not broken and was the worst he had seen. It could have a devastating effect on the national economy.

Natal farmers would be in crisis even if it rained heavily for the next three months.

Farmers in the east Griqualand area had had only a fraction of the monthly average rainfall since the beginning of October.

Boreholes and springs were drying up for the first time in 50

years and many farmers could not irrigate because river levels were low.

The biggest concern facing many farmers was the lack of winter feed.

The sugar, banana and subtropical fruit industries were also suffering, which could severely impact on the national

economy.

Water Affairs and Forestry regional director Joe Hansmann said the drought, although short, was very severe.

Towns most affected by water shortages were Umzimto, Scottburgh, Stanger, Eshowe, Greytown and Amanzimtoti. — Sapa.

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3 Gen



Bid to buy border farms welcomed by government

Political Staff

~~43~~ (3) ARK 11/1/92
BORDER farmers have been assured that the sale of farmland to Transkeian businessmen does not pose a security risk or the possibility of an outbreak of animal diseases.

Deputy Land Affairs Minister Johan Scheepers said it was regrettable that a basic right such as landownership was being politicised.

He was reacting to farmers' fears following reports that a group of Transkeian businessmen was negotiating to buy farms on the South African side of the border.

Mr Scheepers said he had noted the objections and dissatisfaction sur-

rounding the proposed sale of land.

But he hoped "the objections are not based on the colour of the prospective buyers. The acquisition of land by foreigners is allowed under South African law and therefore the acquisition of land by black Southern Africans cannot be criticised.

"Law and order will be maintained. The Animal Diseases Act is applied throughout South Africa and is therefore applicable to all landowners."

Mr Scheepers said it was encouraging that "people of colour want to become a party to the free market in respect of the acquisition and owning of land and these steps are welcomed".

E Cape water shortage

WATER restrictions may be imposed in parts of the Eastern Cape as dam levels drop in the searing heatwave sweeping the Cape.

In the Cape Peninsula, temperatures continued to ease while very hot and dry conditions prevailed over most of the country.

Cape Town moved from a maximum of 35°C on Tuesday to

28° yesterday — it is expected to drop to 26° today — while the temperature in Ceres dropped by only one degree from Tuesday's 39° to yesterday's 38°.

Consumers receiving water from the H F Verwoerd Dam in the Eastern Cape have been warned to cut back drastically on consumption or face stiff restrictions.

The level of the dam has dropped dramatically as demand increased during the heatwave. It has only 21,8% of its capacity at the moment.

It was also announced that 35 tons of fish will be removed from the almost empty Commando-drift Dam in the region on Monday. — Staff Reporter, Own Correspondent

③ CT 7/11/93

AD & MARKETING

Tony Koenderman is on leave. His Advertising & Marketing column will resume next week.

wholesale level) sector. Banana farmers will, from that date, be free to choose whether they want to market their own produce or have this done by the new public company, Subtropico, which will take over the board's R14m assets.

The Banana Board will be the first control board to be privatised, with producers obtaining shareholding control of Subtropico. This takes the sector out of the ambit of the Marketing Act, unlike Unifruco (a company owned by deciduous fruit farmers), which still operates a pool exporting scheme as agent for the Deciduous Fruit Board, and the Citrus Exchange, which acts as agent for the Citrus Board.

The second announcement, that restrictions on the free movement of red meat, offal, hides and skins will be abolished on January 22, is hedged with a number of conditions that show the battle for control of the R8bn/year red-meat industry (the biggest in agriculture) could restrain proper deregulation for a while.

It is clearly timed to precede the Kassier report, which may contain some dramatic recommendations, judging by the 30-year record of opposition to agricultural controls of Stellenbosch professor of agricultural economics Eckard Kassier, who was appointed last year by Van Niekerk to head the Marketing Act investigation.

Van Niekerk's proposal to free the movement of red-meat products, as recommended by the Meat Board, will still be subjected to strict hygienic and other requirements.

This raises uncomfortable questions.

Says Pretoria University agricultural economist Jan Groenewald: "In SA, more people die of and suffer from malnutrition and lack of protein than from unhygienic food. One therefore wonders if the restriction is not aimed at protecting the State's Abattoir Corp and other powerful parties dominating the meat industry." This suspicion is fuelled by the other condition — that abattoirs will, in future, be empowered to control the flow of livestock, a function they will take over from the Meat Board.

Van Niekerk confirms that the National Marketing Council is still investigating the rest of the proposed new meat scheme and will make further recommendations to the Minister.

However, Meat Board GM Pieter Kempen is determined to keep a firm hand on the industry. He says his board intends to fulfil an important function in terms of the proposed new meat scheme — not only would it still oversee meat classification and grading of hides and skins at the old "controlled"

urban market abattoirs, but the existing floor price system would still operate at these abattoirs. Levies would continue to be collected by the board in terms of the Marketing Act to add muscle to its R260m-plus stabilisation fund.

"Some abattoirs in 'outside' areas already form part of the floor-price scheme and any other abattoir wishing to participate could also apply to the board to join in. But, while the new floor-price system will be a voluntary scheme for abattoirs, all producers will still have to contribute levies to the stabilisation fund," adds Kempen.

These statements raise the hackles of Organisation of Livestock Producers' chairman Nils Dittmer, who accuses the board of fancy footwork. "By forcing all producers to continue contributing to the stabilisation fund, while only some abattoirs will take part in the floor-price scheme, means that the abattoirs operating the board's scheme would be unfairly subsidised by those abattoirs forced to contribute the levies without getting the benefit of the scheme. This would be a harmful business practice," he says.

Blue Ribbon Meat Western Cape regional director Malcolm Simpson says the proposals to free the movement of meat legalises a *status quo* that has existed for a while: Blue Ribbon, for instance, has been buying its AAA grade super beef from the Welkom abattoir for the past year but he hopes the sudden rise in mutton prices at the Maitland meat market is not an indication of new problems.

"Last week, we could still buy mutton at R7,10/kg. On Monday, prices shot up to R9,80/kg as there was too little stock on the market. Hopefully, farmers are not manipulating the new system to push up prices," he says.

AGRICULTURAL REFORM

Fits and starts

Fm 8/1/93 (3) Gen

On Tuesday the long-awaited Kassier report on the Marketing Act and future role of control boards will be handed to Agriculture Minister Kraai van Niekerk. Meanwhile, he has made two important announcements relating to deregulation of the agricultural sector.

The first is that the banana scheme (and the Banana Board) will cease to exist from April 1. Free enterprise will replace the one-channel pool system in this R200m/year (at

Guns and farm fear? A rural legend

W/Mail 8/1-14/1993

Ficksburg farmers dismiss as media hype stories of a 'border war' with Lesotho after two attacks on whites. They're here to stay, reports
FERIAL HAFFAJEE

GUN-TOTING farmers patrol the streets searching anybody who isn't white; children go through hours of target practice; police on horseback patrol the electric fence on the Lesotho border.

This image of the eastern Free State town of Ficksburg and surrounds, beamed into thousands of homes after two attacks on farmhouses in December, could almost be termed "rural legend".

When *The Weekly Mail* visited the area, every farmer offered a cup of tea and the use of his phone. The farmers shyly enjoy their newfound media profile, but most scoff at the border war that journalists from across the world have come in search of.

Many are not even sure that the Azanian People's Liberation Army (Apla) are responsible for the violent attacks, but they do not dispute that the attacks are political.

Preferring the euphemisms "*die trobbel* (the trouble)" or "*die veiligheids situasie* (the security situation)", most will not attribute the violence to any organisation.

There are guns, but they are well hidden. Children have been trained to use them, but the youngsters seen by *The Weekly Mail* this week preferred to play with baby "bökkies" and swim in their pools.

Farmers are, of course, alarmed by the two attacks. They are all buying more dogs and geese, putting up wire netting on their windows and leaving more than one light on in their homes to confuse attackers.

The local stores have run out of expanding metal, used as a safety screen on the inside of windows. One farmer told of how his two daughters now sleep in a walk-in safe when just three weeks ago they slept under the stars.

Gertie Visser, a local schoolteacher,



Sitting by the fence ... Gene Visser and a sleep-in Stability Unit sergeant inspect holes cut into his farm's boundary fence on the Lesotho border
Photo: GUY ADAMS

says that last year they had a New Year's Eve party on their sprawling lawns. They still had their party this year, but guests crammed into their lounge.

"There has been a lifestyle change," she says.

The policeman sent to guard the Visser farm looked like part of the family, as they sat outside enjoying Cokes, Castles and the January heat.

Gene Visser has a huge Swiss flag flying from a tall mast on his double-storey house and the graffiti on his walls depict not mealie farmers, but Swiss yodellers.

This oddball farmer, who is not Swiss but says he is fascinated by all things Swiss, basks in his home town's fame. He's appeared on local and international television and appears to find the war games excit-

ing. He keeps two rifles — one army-issue — near at hand. He is a crack shot, he says.

The Vissers are no rightwing fanatics. Of the fire and brimstone meeting in Ficksburg a fortnight ago, when Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel was booed amid loud demands for hot pursuit raids into Lesotho, Gertie Visser says: "The people at the meeting were not from Ficksburg. Their attitude was so upsetting. I mean, who do they want to shoot in Lesotho? There's only women and children there."

Other farmers in the area are less vocal about their guns and many would not even take them out for photographs.

"Dit sal mos nie mooi lyk nie (That wouldn't look nice)," said

guy at the co-op are not talking about security, they are talking about money ... about the drought."

Frik Grobbelaar, the owner of the Rustlers Valley resort, says he has had no cancellations because of violence and dismisses the Apla threat as "media hype."

"There was anger at the economy, the drought, the political uncertainty but there was no outlet," he says. "Now they have found something to pin it on."

Rumours abound in Johannesburg that farms in the area can be picked up for a song from farmers desperate to get out. Indeed, there are many farms for sale — but they have been on the market for three years and nobody's buying.

"It's not abnormal, it's happening all over the country," says a local estate agent.

He attributes the poor state of the property market to the drought, which has caused many bankruptcies, and to impending labour legislation for farm-workers.

The farms are cheap, but the Lesotho Highlands Water Project encouraged speculation and sent prices artificially high. Now, says the agent, they are settling down at their real value.

All the farmers interviewed by *The Weekly Mail* had no intention of selling because of the attacks. "Where are we going to?" asks Louisa Opperman. "Many of the men are farmers, they have no other education."

"*n Ou se wortels is hier nou vas* (My roots are now here)," agrees her husband, Steyn.

Barrett looks round at the land which has been in his family for generations: it is surrounded by the Maluti mountains and trees. Twelve kilometres of river run past his land, marking the border with Lesotho.

He shakes his head slowly when asked if he will leave.

Steyn Opperman, an older farmer in the area.

Charles Barret chose not to have policemen guarding his property because "they will not be here forever" and he prefers an uninterrupted view of the poplars on the border.

Like many other farmers, he is keener to talk about the drought which has the beautiful region in a stranglehold, than about Apla.

He did not plant any wheat this year and missed the December harvest.

Opperman, who also could not plant this year, puts it in a nutshell: "The

SUMMER CROP OUTLOOK

FM 8/1/93.

Still in the balance

~~3/1/93~~ 3/1/93

Anxiety is growing in the country's summer rainfall areas about prospects for the rest of the growing season. The season started late and the gooo-downfalls in October and November were followed by three comparatively dry weeks in December. SA could experience another maize crop failure unless copious general rains fall soon, according to National Maize Producer's Organisation's Giel van Zyl. He puts the deadline at mid-month.

The reason is the low level of subterranean reserves of moisture. Enough rain fell last year for most of the country's summer rainfall maize farmers to plant their crops and see them germinate but, says Van Zyl, not enough fell to build moisture reserves the plants will need to survive even a brief mid-summer drought.

Unfortunately, a dry period in January is common and, in normal years, poses no particular threat to crops which are able to draw on moisture in the soil. Weather Bureau's Mike Edwards, deputy director forecasting, holds out little hope for January.

"There will be a few isolated storms here and there but, at this stage, we don't have much that is promising to go on for next week" he says. "There is a large high-pressure system in the upper atmosphere, preventing moisture-bearing air coming in from the sea. It also causes high daily temperatures which dry out any moisture. This is covering most of the country and we don't expect it to disappear soon."

He says that recent scattered storms don't indicate a break in the pattern but are "due to unstable surface moisture and high temperatures combining to create a bit of thunder activity."

Already damage has been done. Van Zyl says a combination of wind, high temperatures and no rain in the northern Free State and parts of the western Transvaal has destroyed large tracts of maize that had germinated. Some farmers replanted those lands, "but that wasn't successful either and they're not going to try again."

As a result, only 3m of the planned 3,5m ha that was to be put under maize had been planted by December 22. And, because of that setback, "the plantings won't come near the planned 3,5m ha."

It isn't too late to plant crops such as sunflower in some of the summer rainfall areas, and beans in others, but in the eastern Transvaal highveld it is probably too late for the long-growing, high-yielding maize cultivars to be planted. But if rain falls soon in some parts of the western Transvaal farmers may risk planting quicker growing, lower-yielding cultivars, rather than let their fields lie fallow.

Koos du Toit, chief economist of the SA Agricultural Union, points out conditions are better now than they were a year ago, when reports of crops dying because of drought, wind and high temperatures were dominating the news. "We have had widespread rain. We must accept that there will be dry spells in some areas and that the rain may stay away for short periods, but I do not think it will stay away as completely as it did last year."

And there is good news. "The Levubu,



Tzaneen and Hoedspruit areas of the eastern Transvaal lowveld, which were dry have had good rains. They produce a lot of sub-tropical fruit and vegetables."

The Department of Water Affairs is not concerned at the levels of its dams in the summer rainfall areas, though they are mostly down on their levels this time last year. Half the rainy season has yet to come and it isn't unreasonable to expect heavy downpours.

Its latest release on the state of the dams shows that on December 28, the large Bloemhof Dam was 28% full. Though it compares poorly with 56% in the corresponding week in 1991, that's more than 355M m³ of water.

The 2617M m³ Sterkfontein Dam fed from the Tugela River, which is the biggest, was 96% full and the 2529M m³ Vaal Dam, was 17% full, which is the way the department likes it. (The dam is wide and flat so water evaporates rapidly.)

One exception is the Fanie Botha Dam near Tzaneen, which has some water, but not enough yet for comfort. Very little of the heavy rains in the region fell in its catchment area.

The hard work has all been done and all the money needed to put the ground under maize has been spent. It costs between R650 and R800 to establish a hectare of maize. There is nothing more that farmers can do now other than pray that the seedlings develop into a crop that they can reap.

According to the official figures, agriculture contributed R12,24bn to the GDP in the year to June 30 1991. Of that maize contributed R2,54bn, or 20,4%. In the year to June 30 1992, agriculture's total contribution to the GDP was R14,6bn, of which R3,18bn, or 21,8% came from maize.

Maize's improved contribution in 1992 was because of the late harvest of the 1991 crop. The figures for last year's disastrous crop will be included in the year that ends on June 30 this year. "We don't even know what they are," says a Department of Agriculture spokeswoman. "We're still waiting for the Maize Board to let us have them." ■

PUBLISHING ~~1/1/93~~ Threat to Finance Week

The battle for control of the business magazine *Finance Week* seems to hinge on the ability of editor Allan Greenblo to match the bids likely to be made for the shares held by the bankrupt Tollgate Holdings (TGH).

And, according to the provisional liquidator of TGH, Chris van Zyl of Progressive Administration, eight potential bidders have now indicated their interest.

Greenblo claims a pre-emptive right to buy the TGH-held shares, which amount to 26,7% of *Finance Week's* equity. However, Greenblo's right has been questioned by the liquidator and it is understood that legal opinion is divided. It is apparently felt there is insufficient information to reach a decision. FM 8/1/93.

"We are still investigating the validity of that claim," says Van Zyl. Even if Greenblo does have this right, it may amount in the end to a right to match the best alternative bid.

Greenblo, who refused to talk to the *FM*, professes confidence that his agreement with TGH is valid. His claim goes back to when he was fighting for control of *Finance Week* with one of his co-founders of the publication, Richard Rolfe. A parcel of 7 610 shares (26,7% of the equity) was bought on his behalf by Rand Merchant Bank. By agreement, he retained voting rights and control over the shares.

They were subsequently sold to TGH, who he says gave him a pre-emptive right to buy them. Whether or not that right stands up in court is still unclear.

Bruised and reeling from the blow

W/Mant 2/1-14/1/93

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By CLAIRE KEETON: Ugie A CASSPIR cruises the streets of Elliot, a hippo is parked in the main road of Ugie, a police van speeds towards Maclear — these are the only reminder of trouble in the North-Eastern Cape bordering on Transkei.

The horseshoe, declared an unrest area two weeks ago, is peaceful for the moment. However, the damage to confidence and the local economy done by attacks attributed to the Azanian People's Liberation Army (Apla) will take a long time to repair.

The area is good farming land, but nobody is buying farms at the moment and land prices have plummeted to half of what they were two years ago.

While the devastating drought, tough credit policies and reduced prices for produce are major factors in the stagnation of the land market, it is clear the political situation has done most damage.

"It affected us a lot. I know of two farm sales and four property deals that fell through as soon as the problems started," said Ugie councillor Leonard Love.

A lawyer and estate agent from nearby Maclear, Pieter Vorster, said a farm that was purchased to be converted into a holiday lodge for trout fishing was put straight back on the market after the first attack, and

nobody has expressed interest in buying it since.

He said his company does most of the transfers in the district, averaging around 20 farms a year, but last year only two farms were sold. Vorster said his firm has had 31 farms on the market for the past seven months and has had no inquiries.

Farm prices have dropped an average of 50 percent — "more like 60, and some farms have dropped 100 percent", he said.

A leading estate agent from Andrews DJ Auctioneers in Elliot agreed that the prices of farms in the area in which he works have "more than halved" in the past two years.

"Nobody is buying farms. In the past the more successful farmers would buy out the others but now they have put on brakes," he said.

Farms which would normally sell for R1 500 per hectare now go for less than R1 000. He said one farmer who could not get a bid for his farm has simply abandoned it.

It is particularly difficult to sell farms along the Transkei border because they are seen as unsafe, and some trading stores which were an important source of cash flow there have been closed down.

"We can't sell those farms, not even to Transkei residents. They come looking for farms and if we

show them land towards the border they are not interested."

A proposed deal to sell 22 farms to Transkei businessmen and farmers along the border has fallen through.

"Farmers see a threat from the Transkei border, whether it is Apla or crime," the Elliot agent said. Most people in the district are convinced Apla has a strong presence. Veteran farmer Jan Venter, who has farmed on the border for 34 years, said it is "common knowledge" among the farming community that Apla is being trained in camps in the Transkei.

He expressed confidence that the heavy police presence has the situation under control. He criticised the negative publicity about the area as "exaggerated" and complained it exacerbated the problem.

A bumper sticker on a Maclear four-wheel-drive illustrates the mood: "F-ck the rhino — save the white ou."

Vorster said though most farmers have improved their communications and some have stepped up security with fences and firearms, they are not in a panic.

With his gun on his hip, he watched his Rottweiler play under the sprinkler. "We are still living here like normal people. They were isolated attacks and not the start of a wave," he said. — elnews

Small farms 'a way to prosperity'

ARG 9/11/93 (3)

THE answer to not having a job does not necessarily lie in doing the rounds of business premises only to be met with a variation of the message which appears, handwritten, on a piece of cardboard at the factory gate or in the shop window: "No jobs".

How do the unemployed with a reasonable portfolio of skills and common sense make a go of life in a recession?

The answer might lie in the soil, according to the Farmer Foundation, an organisation that has come up with a pair of schemes which could create opportunities for entrepreneurs and employees in both rural and peri-urban settings.

If their plan for peri-urban farming is adopted, those accustomed to the crowded pressure of urban living might soon find that their new neighbour is a small businessman farmer.

Clive Nicholson, executive director of the foundation, argues that the establishment of high-density low-cost housing is not necessarily the ideal means of developing vacant land in urban and peri-urban areas.

It would be far better used, he says, to establish a network of small farms which would boost food production and local economies.

He emphasises that the organisation is not advocating subsistence farming.

"Too often subsistence farming means people living below accepted poverty levels with little prospect of improving their lot.

"We want to establish a truly free market in which entrepreneurs are able to apply their skills in productive commercial farms, small though they may be," he says.

In terms of the scheme, broadly defined State land — that in the hands of the State itself, regional and local government and such organisations as Eskom — could be used.

The foundation envisages groups of such farmers (typically about 200-strong) joining the foundation for an annual fee of R150 each. This

■ Small farms clustered around our cities could provide food for all of us as well as hope and employment for the nation's desperate work seekers.

DAVID CUMMING, Business Staff

would be used to establish a foundation office which would be the conduit through which the foundation would supply such essentials as extension advice, low-cost agricultural inputs and up-to-date research results.

In co-operation with the CSIR, the foundation has already developed appropriate technology systems which will allow smallholders to add value to their produce. These include mini food-processing factories and small chicken abattoirs.

The idea is that these should be established on small-scale holdings and process the produce of surrounding small farms.

It was also part of a feasibility study of a plan whereby sewage water from a given community could be used, after some treatment, to make it safe, yet retain most nutrients to provide irrigation water for small farmers nearby.

The foundation lists its objectives as follows:

■ Provide training for people in sustainable farming methods, particularly related to small scale urban and peri-urban conditions.

■ Facilitate comprehensive support to small-scale growers.

■ Promote more appropriate and adapted food producing technologies.

■ Enlighten people on the importance of environmental and nature conservation.

The Farmer Foundation has already set up four-month training courses on soil science, appropriate use of water, basic farming methods and fundamental technology.

It also intends offering correspondence courses in elementary financial management.

They call me a white kaffir here. I don't care, because that's what I am.

WHEN dynamite blasted the roof off small trader Malcolm Hepburn's store in Patensie this week, the thin sneer of peace covering the sleepy Eastern Cape Gamtoos Valley also went up in smoke.

The blast was no surprise for Mr Hepburn, 61, the only white executive member of the ANC's Patensie branch.

Also the only white trader unaffected by the town's three-month consumer boycott, he spent Christmas on tenterhooks after four telephonic death threats and accusations that he was a sell-out.

Shunned by neighbours, Mr Hepburn, his wife, Lorraine, and 21-year-old daughter, Rose, keep to themselves.

Friends

Other farmers claim this is the Hepburns' choice, saying they do not want to become part of the community.

"I don't have any white friends in the valley," said Rose, who gave up her studies at the University of Port Elizabeth to help her father in the store when her mother became seriously ill last year. "For a social life, I sometimes go to discos in the township."

Transkei-born Mr Hepburn, who speaks Xhosa fluently, said: "They call me a white kaffir here. I don't care, because that's what I am."

Neighbours shun ANC man whose shop was blasted

Reports and picture by DAWN BARKHUIZEN

"I joined the ANC six months ago because I've always been shunned by the whites and because my shop was boycotted briefly once before."

"Now I've suffered damage of about R150 000. I don't know who blew up my shop. Tension is running high in this town, and I'm caught in the middle of something much bigger than me."

For the 4 000-strong black community in the overcrowded, ill-serviced township, the blast — thought to have been caused by commercial explosives — is just another example of white strong-arm tactics.

Clash

For newly-recruited AWE members, it is a signal that things are running out of control and that it is time to train and mobilise, according to East Cape commander Barend Mostert, who was invited to train white farmers in the area last month.

And for Marius de Klerk — the SAP's local station commander, whose men

were caught between farmers and ANC Youth League members in a Ventersdorp-type clash last month — the blast is part of a growing headache.

The one glimmer of hope is the newly-constituted Action Committee, set up in recent weeks with the help of National Peace Accord representatives.

"This has always been a sleepy, peaceful valley. We hardly have much crime and, until recently, there was little political activity," said Warrant Officer de Klerk.

"But in the last three months, we have had consumer boycotts, protest marches, farmers allegedly assaulting picketers and policemen, black youths allegedly swearing at white women in the shops, United Nations visits ... and now a bomb blast."

"I have stepped up my patrols and I must try my best to get things back to normal."

The first rumblings of discontent echoed across the citrus-growing valley two years ago. Members of the newly-formed ANC

branch asked for more houses, a high school and clinic, new toilets to replace old, fetid pit latrines that served four households each, electricity and road improvements.

ANC organiser Joseph Mdadane said there were only 263 formal houses in the township. The last house was built in the 70s.

Three families commonly live in tiny four-roomed houses like that owned by Eileen Jacobs, 67, who provides a home for 18 people, and Willem Klaas, 70, who has more than 25 people on his premises.

There is no high school, and pupils like 19-year-old Kholisile Maluleka have to travel 48km to Humansdorp, where they must support themselves in backyard shacks while they study.

Boycott

"We are frustrated because our demands seem to be falling on deaf ears," said ANC Youth League deputy president Gerald Mbandana, 21.

"A clinic and recreation hall have been built, but there has been no response to the most important requests for housing and a high school."

"Farm workers earn between R35 and R80 a week. The rest of us in the township have no jobs at all. Most matriculants this year cannot find jobs and are getting involved with politics."



BURNT-OUT TRADER: Malcolm Hepburn and daughter Rose. "I don't know who blew up my shop. Tension is running high in this town and I'm caught in the middle of something much bigger than me."

"We will continue our consumer boycott until the farmers force the town council to do something to improve our situation."

White farmers concede that conditions in the township are bad and that the upgrading process is being hamstrung by red tape surrounding the Regional Service Council, the Cape Provincial Administration, the House of Representatives, the National Housing Commission and the Patensie town council.

But one farmer, who did not want to be named, said: "If the black youths want to toy-toy around our town and swear at our wives, we will not take it."

"We are not used to this kind of thing and we will hit back hard. I am just about ready to become a Wit Wolf."

A spokesman for the town council was not available for comment.

Transnet puts rural eye care clinics on track

BID my 7/11/93
A PROJECT to bring primary eye care to rural communities throughout the country by using converted railway coaches as mobile clinics had been launched, Transnet spokesman Wilma de Bruin said at the weekend.

The project had been initiated by the Transnet department of community involvement, the Lions Sight Foundation of Southern Africa, the SA Optometric Association (SAOA) and the optometry department at the Rand Afrikaans University (RAU), De Bruin said.

She said Transnet had donated the

STEPHEN COPLAN

three coaches which had been converted into clinics and an accommodation coach. The Lions foundation had funded equipment on the train and a portion of the initial operating expenses, totalling R1m, a spokesman said.

De Bruin said the scheme planned to visit 65 destinations during the first half of the year.

The trains will be staffed by 80 RAU fourth-year optometry students working in relay under the super-

(3) Gen
vision of members of the SAOA, which will administer the project and finance a full-time community clinic director.

Prof Jannie Ferreira, head of the department at RAU, said the project was aimed at raising awareness of eye diseases and methods to prevent them, in line with the approach of the World Health Organisation. He added that according to recent statistics there were at least 218 000 blind people in SA's rural communities.

It was hoped to extend the service beyond SA's borders.

Report on control boards ready

Sowetan
By Mzimkulu Malunga

A REPORT proposing radical reforms relating to marketing and control boards is to be released tomorrow.

Last week's dramatic Government decision to privatise the Banana Board is believed to be in anticipation of far-reaching recommendations by a committee investigating marketing and control boards.

11/1/93
Investigating committee proposes radical reforms:

The committee is headed by Professor Eckard Kassier of Stellenbosch University.

In terms of the liberalisation programme, the Banana Board is to first forfeit its statutory powers before being converted into a public company called Subtropico.

Producers will be the sole owners. Shareholding is to be determined by

3 Gen
producer's production over the past five years.

The control of the Meat Board is also being scaled down.

Producers have a choice to sever ties or work with the board. They can slaughter at abattoirs of the choice.

Independent producers can now directly compete with the parastatal Abacor.

Transnet puts rural eye care clinics on track

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Agricultural marketing shake-up looms for SA

③ 13/11/93 ACC

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Dramatic changes to the agricultural marketing system in South Africa have been recommended in a report.

The Kassier Committee of Inquiry into the Marketing Act found "a disconcerting level of arrogance, self-righteousness and self-imposed omniscience among some of those in favour of maintaining the status quo".

The report proposed deregulation of the marketing and control boards and the curtailing of "extensive powers" that the Act allowed the boards and the Minister of Agriculture.

These powers involved the imposition of levies, allowed producers to sell and market their products only through the boards and permitted the manipulation of prices.

In place of the National Marketing Board, the committee has proposed an Agricultural Marketing Council which, for the first time, will represent not only farmers but also consumers, commerce and industry and the government.

The committee, headed by Professor W E Kassier of Stellenbosch University, yesterday presented its report to Minister of Agriculture Dr Kraai van Niekerk in Pretoria.

Speaking after the conference, chairman of the SA National Consumer Union, Lillibeth Moolman said the report was "revolutionary, brave and far-sighted".

Senior member of the Housewives' League Mrs Lyn Morris said the decisions taken by the committee were the things that "we have been shouting about" for years.

The Kassier Committee said changes to the agricultural marketing system could not be achieved by the existing boards if they were to be credible.

The report said the Marketing Act had not achieved its objectives of promoting efficient production, and legislation was biased in favour of large-scale farming, failing to ensure fair and equal access by as many producers as possible.

It called for single-channel and price-support marketing schemes to be abolished and for the present boards to operate as private and voluntary organisations.

"What is needed in this country is a system where bureaucrats and politicians no longer have the power to make one rich or poor."

Success should rather depend on "the ability to compete in the market place."

The SA Agricultural Union came under heavy criticism from the committee, which also called for the statutory funding of the SAAU and its affiliates to be stopped.

At present the union is given a fixed levy of 0,02 percent of the selling price of a wide variety of agricultural products.

"Apart from any inflationary effect this might have, the committee found it strange that an organisation that is voluntary in spirit and nature should have access to or need of compulsory levies."

SAAU president Mr J J Fourie said the union had worked for appropriate deregulation, but was concerned that the Kassier Committee "believes further reforms must be externally driven and controlled".

'Arrogance and tyranny' slated

Scrap control boards, says Kassier probe

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PRETORIA — Drastic changes aimed at liberalising the marketing of agricultural products have been proposed by the Kassier committee of inquiry into the Marketing Act.

The present control boards should be scrapped, along with single-channel and price-support marketing schemes, the committee suggested in its report handed to the Agriculture Minister yesterday.

The control boards could be downgraded to operate as private and voluntary organisations outside the Marketing Act, it said.

The Kassier committee was appointed following a recommendation by the Board on Tariffs and Trade that the control boards should lose their statutory powers.

Its report was greeted with dismay by the SA Agricultural Union (SAAU), which described its recommendations as drastic and ill-considered. But the Consumer Council expressed satisfaction.

At a news conference yesterday, committee chairman Prof WH Kassier said the inquiry had encountered "a disconcerting level of arrogance, self-righteousness and self-imposed omniscience" among some of those favouring a maintenance of the status quo.

The committee was concerned by the notion that the system of agricultural marketing could be reformed from within the

GERALD REILLY

system. "Such self-imposed change can hardly hope to achieve the credibility and transparency needed for all processes of change in a new SA."

One of the most significant recommendations is the establishment of an Agricultural Marketing Council with equal representation of no more than five members each for farmers, consumers, commerce and industry and the state. This would replace the National Marketing Board.

Kassier said he believed submissions by some control boards might not have represented the views of producers. Those who were prepared to face change had apparently lost faith in their representatives and felt powerless to change the system. These producers had submitted their own evidence. "Many also had to resort to subterfuge to get their views before the committee," he said.

The "arrogance and tyranny" of parties resisting change was shown in views expressed before the committee to the effect that farmers had to be forced to co-operate, that a few "knowledgeable experts" knew what was best for farmers, and that there was no alternative to specialised boards for separate commodities.

□ To Page 2

The committee also recommended the statutory funding of the SAAU and its affiliates be discontinued, subject to sunset arrangements in a maximum phasing-out period of three years. Kassier said his committee believed the Marketing Act did not satisfactorily achieve its objectives. It failed to promote efficient production. "Fair and equal access by as many producers as possible was thwarted by discriminatory legislation with bias favouring large-scale farming." Another recommendation was a moratorium on the appointment of sole export agencies to prevent the current practice whereby certain private organisations were granted sole agency privileges by central boards. A moratorium should also be placed on the practice of private organisations exercising de facto statutory powers. Such organisations included Unifruco, Ontspan International, Volax and SAD. "Unnecessarily restrictive control measures, for example the issue of permits for local marketing of deciduous and dried fruit and conditions for registering traders, should be abolished." The grading system in red meat marketing should be simplified and reflect consumer rather than producer preferences. Inspection of grade meat should remain the responsibility of the Agriculture Department. Grading should not be compulsory. Current hygiene regulations should be relaxed to minimum standards. The classification of abattoirs should be abolished and meat allowed to move freely from one part of the country to another. Agriculture Minister Kraai van Niekerk said he would comment once the report

had been evaluated by his department's policy committee. He added that hasty decisions had to be avoided. However, he said there was a need to adapt to changing times. He stressed the committee had not recommended the repeal of the Marketing Act but merely its revision. The SAAU said it was not prepared to support ill-considered, drastic marketing changes during times of great uncertainty and financial distress among farmers. SAAU president Boet Fourie said he had misgivings about the proposal that all statutory marketing arrangements be abolished within a year. Fourie said producers would benefit more from a market-orientated system than from a regulated dispensation. Some of the problems experienced by the industry since the '80s could be partly attributed to inadequate exposure to market forces. This, however, did not imply that the SAAU questioned the merits of all statutory arrangements. Maize Board GM Peter Cowrie and Meat Board GM J Kempen said last night they would withhold comment until they had studied the recommendations in detail. Dairy Services Organisation GM Edu Roux said the Dairy Board had already complied with most of the Kassier report's requirements for an eventual free economy and organised agricultural structure. Consumer Council director Jan Cronje said agricultural marketing as recommended by the committee should benefit consumers. Deregulation and the abolition of unnecessary control was in step with reform in other sectors of the economy.

● Picture: Page 3

Control boards

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Board tyrants

Officials 'arrogant and self-righteous'

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CT 13/1/93

By DAN SIMON

SOUTH AFRICAN agricultural marketing boards have come under fire for employing "arrogant and self-righteous" officials who, in some instances, enforced a doctrine of "tyranny" on farmers.

This criticism is contained in the Kassier Committee report which has proposed that drastic changes aimed at liberalising the marketing of agricultural products be made.

The present control boards should be scrapped, along with single channel and price-support marketing schemes, the committee suggested in its report handed to the agricultural minister yesterday.

The Kassier Committee, headed by Professor W E Kassier, was appointed in June last year by the

KASSIER PROBE FINDINGS PRAISED

— PAGE 3

Minister of Agriculture following a recommendation by the Board on Tariffs and Trade that the control boards should lose their statutory powers.

The report said that while statutory protection, exercised through the boards, had brought about a number of benefits, a comprehensive overhaul of the current marketing system was required.

The report also recommended that "a moratorium" be placed on the practice that private organisations exercise de facto statutory powers.

"In cases where this is already in operation, the minister should immediately implement corrective measures."

The organisations referred to included Unifruco, Outspan International, Wolex and SAD.

With reference to red meat marketing, the committee recommended that the inspection of graded meat should remain the responsibility of the Department of Agriculture. However, the grading system should be simplified and should reflect consumer

Tyrants⁽³⁾
CT 13/1/93

rather than producer preferences.

The report emphasised the need for consumer-producer input on future policy decisions.

Among its findings, the committee said:

● Evidence indicated that some control boards may not have always represented the views of producers, but those of a select group of board members and their staff.

● The committee also perceived a "disconcerting level of arrogance, self-righteousness and self-imposed omniscience" among some board officials who wanted to maintain the status quo.

"This arrogance and tyranny of the status quo was best expressed in the view that South African farmers have to be forced to co-operate; that a few 'knowledgeable experts' knew what was best for the farmer, and that there was no alternative to specialised boards for separate commodities," Professor Kassier said.

However, he pointed out that this did not hold true for all control boards.

Short of calling for the scrapping of the control boards system, the committee spelt out the changes needed to the current system to achieve the "credibility and transparency required of all processes of change in the new South Africa".

In reaction the South African Agricultural Union said it was not prepared to support ill-considered, drastic marketing changes during times of great uncertainty and financial distress among farmers. The Maize Board and the Meat Board said they would withhold comment until they had studied the report in detail, and the Dairy Board claimed it had already complied with most of the report's recommendations.

Kassier probe findings praised

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CRB/1/98

Staff Reporter

CONSUMER groups have welcomed the hard-hitting findings of the Kassier Committee of Inquiry into the Marketing Act as a "step in the right direction".

The report calls for a major overhaul of the country's present agricultural marketing system.

Both the Housewives' League and the Consumer Council welcomed the recommendations, saying the committee's proposals were "a step in the right direction".

Agriculture Minister Mr Kraai van Niekerk yesterday refused to comment on the committee's findings until the "feasibility of its recommendations" had been evaluated by a representative policy committee.

Housewives' League national vice-president Mrs Shiela Baillie said the organisation was "gratified" with the report.

Consumer Council executive director Mr Jan Cronje said: "Proposed deregulation and abolition of unnecessary controls is in step with reform in other sectors of the economy which better satisfy changing needs."

He added that the council also supported the committee's views on dumping, control, grading, monopolies, and funding.

Drought is 'far from broken'

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ET 13/1/93

Staff Reporter

FARMLANDS in drought-affected areas are still critically dry, and the drought is far from broken, in spite of recent soaking rains, experts said yesterday.

Mr Mike Walters of the Drought Action Co-ordinating Centre in Pretoria said the worst affected areas were the Transkei, the Ciskei, parts of the Eastern Cape, the Natal Midlands and the Western Free State.

Many farmers in the major crop areas of the Transvaal had lost their farms, and on the highveld 80% of the 1992 maize crop had been lost.

Recent rains in the Transvaal had partially broken the drought and normal crops of maize, sorghum, sunflower and potatoes were expected.

In the Pearston district of the Eastern Cape many farmers had to "import" water and feed for livestock.

Here the rainfall figure for the whole of last year had been only 238mm, compared with the annual average of 392mm for the last 25 years. Most boreholes in the district had dried up and the Vogel River was dry for the first time since 1927.

Mr Boet Fourie, president of the SA Agriculture Society, said that in Natal many dams were empty and streams were not running.

Many Natal sugar farmers expected

their crops to be slashed by half.

Recent rains in the Northern Transvaal had been "patchy" and insufficient to break the drought.

More rain was also needed in the maize belt of the Free State and the Western Transvaal, although the crop was "promising" at this stage.

Grazing conditions had improved in most areas except the Southern Free State and the Karoo.

Ms Louise Colvin, spokesman for the Consultative Forum on Drought, said recent rains had not alleviated the drought. Water supplies had not been replenished.

Mr Mike Lang, Weather Bureau deputy director of climate information, said the drought had not broken yet. "We had hoped for better rains by now to offset last year's drought but the expected rainfall has not been forthcoming," he said.

Mr Paul Roos, spokesman for the Consumer Council, said as farmers would be trying to build up their herds, less meat would be available on the market, and this was likely to push up meat prices.

Recent widespread rains across the country have brought joy to commercial farmers and might resuscitate Zimbabwe's ailing agricultural sector, Commercial Farmers Union president Mr Anthony Swire-Thompson said yesterday. — Sapa

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Monday January 13 1993

Committee's ^{(3) Gen} STAN 13/1/93 chief proposals

Among the main recommendations of the Kasiyer Committee are:

- An overhaul of South Africa's agricultural marketing system.
- The establishment of a more representative Agricultural Marketing Council (replacing the existing National Marketing Board).
- That consumers be represented on the council, as well as farmers, commerce and industry and the State.
- Allowing existing control boards or a majority of producers to deregulate if they so wish.
- There should be a general moratorium on the creation of private monopolies through the privatisation of public monopolies.
- As an interim measure, there should be a moratorium on the appointment of sole export agencies, to prevent the current practice where by certain private organisations are granted sole agency privileges by control boards.
- A moratorium be placed on the practice whereby private companies — among them Unifruco, Outspan International, Wolex and SAD — exercise de facto statutory powers.
- The grading system of red meat should further be simplified to reflect consumer, rather than producer, preferences.
- Standards for the grading of maize, wheat and other grains should be adapted to better reflect the nutritional and economic value of these products.
- Unnecessarily restrictive control measures — such as the issuing of permits for the local marketing of deciduous and dried fruit and conditions for the registration of traders, manufacturers, etc — should be abolished.

Kill or be killed, believes Kassier

By Shirley Woodgate

An agricultural free lobby has long been favoured by Professor Eckard Kassier (58), who heads the Committee of Inquiry into the Marketing Act which yesterday recommended replacing control boards by a more representative Agricultural Marketing Council.

In 1984 Kassier, head of the department of

STAR 13/11/93
agricultural economics at Stellenbosch University, said: "I do not believe in prescription which removes individual initiative ... in the process of trying to overstabilise agriculture we have generated a set-up which hampers individuals with innovative ability."

He had regularly launched attacks on what he perceived as the poor economic thinking

of farmers and their controlling bureaucracies.

Another of his beliefs was that subsidies to farmers should be scrapped. *3000*

Kassier was quoted as saying the farmer should be free to kill or be killed (in a business sense).

If his recommendations are adopted, farmers may soon have the opportunity of proving their mettle either way.

Control boards under attack

By Zingisa Mkhuma
Consumer Reporter

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Dramatic changes to the agricultural marketing system in South Africa have been recommended in a report that found "a disconcerting level of arrogance, self-righteousness and self-imposed omniscience among some of those in favour of maintaining the status quo".

The Kassier Committee of Inquiry into the Marketing Act has proposed deregulation of the marketing and control boards and the curtailment of extensive powers which the Act allowed the boards and the Minister of Agriculture.

These powers involved the

imposition of levies, allowed producers to sell and market their products only through the boards, and permitted the manipulation of prices.

In place of the National Marketing Board the committee has proposed an Agricultural Marketing Council which, for the first time, would represent not only farmers, but also consumers, commerce and industry, and the Government.

The committee, which was headed by Professor W E Kassier of Stellenbosch University, presented its report to Agriculture Minister Dr Kraai van Niekerk in Pretoria yesterday.

The Kassier Committee said changes to the agricul-

tural marketing system could not be achieved by the existing boards if it were to be credible.

The report said the Marketing Act had not achieved its objectives of promoting efficient production, and that legislation was biased in favour of large-scale farming.

It called for single-channel and price-support marketing schemes to be abolished.

"What is needed is a system where bureaucrats and politicians no longer have the power to make one rich or poor, but rather depends on the ability to compete in the marketplace."

The SA Agricultural Union came under heavy criticism from the committee, which

also called for the statutory funding of the SAAU and its affiliates to be stopped.

At present the union gets a fixed levy of 0,02 percent of the selling price of many agricultural products.

SAAU president J J Fourie said the union had worked for appropriate deregulation, but found it "unacceptable that producers should be denied the right to decide on decisive recommendations regarding their marketing arrangements".

The recommendations will be reviewed by a policy committee chaired by National Marketing Board president Gerhard Basson.

● More reports - Pages 10 and 17

STAR

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Mixed reaction to Kassier report

PRETORIA — The Kassier committee's recommendations for liberalising agricultural produce marketing yesterday received sharp criticism and favourable reaction.

The inquiry into the Marketing Act recommended this week that agricultural control boards and single-channel marketing be scrapped to allow a free market in farm produce.

The committee described as "tyrannical and arrogant" those elements in the industry which wanted to maintain the status quo.

Yesterday, the two fruit exporting giants, the Deciduous Fruit Board and the Citrus Board, claimed the report lacked a factual scientific and objective base and international expertise.

In a joint statement, Citrus Board chairman David Lotter and Deciduous Fruit Board chairman Stephanus Rossouw said the committee had failed to give examples backing its call to abolish the single-channel marketing system.

The system, with certain regulations on quality and health, was the basis of success of the fruit exporting industries, they said.

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GERALD REILLY

The two fruit industries earned nearly R4bn overseas in the past year.

The statement defended the boards' appointment of the Unifruco and Outspan International companies as export agents, saying they were subject to strict controls.

The Kassier report said these agents had operated as if they had de facto statutory powers, which they did not.

The two boards insisted they belonged exclusively to producers and not to outsiders who wanted to export fruit for their own personal gain, and said a "more thorough investigation" could have been justified.

The Transvaal Agricultural Union's Red Meat Producers' Organisation chairman Werner Weber said he was shocked by the drastic recommendations.

The impression had been created that the marketing boards and the single channel marketing system were responsible for high food prices.

It was wrong to claim that red

meat prices would be lower if the one-channel system was abolished.

Certain recommendations, if implemented, would damage the industry, he claimed.

However, the DP has welcomed the Kassier report. Agriculture spokesman Mike Tarr said one-channel fixed price schemes should be abolished. No boards, and this included boards involved in exports, should have statutory monopolies.

Wool Board chairman Hennie Prinsloo said wool prices were determined at local auctions.

There was strong support among producers and the trade to maintain the status quo and any changes would be at the request of producers, he said.

A Maize Board spokesman said the report would be closely studied.

LINDA ENSOR reports that the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce has welcomed the Kassier recommendations, saying that the scrapping of the agricultural control boards, and the associated single channel and price-support marketing schemes would reduce food prices.

Body to review farm goods policy

BIDM 14/1/73
3 Gen

GERALD REILLY

BLACK business, farmers and consumers will be represented in the policy committee named yesterday by government to evaluate the Kassier committee's recommendations on overhauling the country's agricultural marketing system.

The broadly based committee includes representatives from Nafcoc, the National African Farmers' Union and the Black Housewives' League, as well as major business, consumer and farming organisations.

Prof Eckardt Kassier said from Stellenbosch yesterday his committee was "fairly" satisfied with the composition of the policy committee and that Agriculture Minister Kraai van Niekerk was still open to further proposals.

Kassier said it was important that organisations represented on the committee acknowledge the legitimacy of other members.

The groups on the policy committee, to be chaired by National Marketing Board chairman Gerhard Basson, are: Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, Sacob, Nafcoc, Co-

ordinating Committee of Agricultural Marketing Boards, SAAU, the agricultural industry's service organisations, Co-operatives Board, National African Farmers' Union, Competition Board, Board on Tariffs and Trade, National Marketing Board, marketing boards of Bophuthatswana, Venda and Lebowa, Gazankulu Development Corporation, Consumer Council, Black Housewives' League, National Consumers' Union and Nampo.

Kassier said the proposed agricultural marketing council should be the body to evaluate and oversee implementation of recommendations.

The policy committee's brief was to report to the minister on recommendations of his committee and other agricultural development bodies. Afterwards, "as far as we understand", the committee would disband, whereas the agricultural marketing council suggested in the Kassier report would be a permanent body to replace the National Marketing Board, Kassier said.

● Comment Page 6

Next few months ⁽³⁾
'critical' to SA water
situation — official

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.— The next few months are critical to the water situation as the total stored in dams throughout the country hovers at 40 percent, well down from the 74 percent mark at the same time last year, says Water Affairs Department spokesman Mr Claus Triebel.

The level of dams in Natal and the Western Cape is satisfactory but most reservoirs elsewhere were critically low because there had been little run-off, in spite of good rains after the drought, he said.

Mr Triebel did not exclude the possibility of water restrictions being imposed before the end of the rainy season in areas supplied by the Orange River Project as the Hendrik Verwoerd Dam plunged to 22 percent and the P K le Roux to 43 percent.

In the Eastern Transvaal, the Fanie Botha Dam is down to nine percent, the Albasini to four percent, the Braam Raubenheimer to 12 percent and the Loskop to 27 percent.

In the Western Transvaal the Doringdraai is only five percent full.

"All communities in the drought-stricken areas have access to one or other source of water thanks to the drought relief programmes," Mr Triebel said.

Farmers face disaster as drought drags on

3

APR 15/1993

PORT ELIZABETH. — Eastern Cape farmers are coming to the end of the season with no end to the crippling drought in sight.

East Cape Agricultural Union manager Mr Rory O'Moore said: "There is no sign that planting can take place now because winter will be upon us. If it doesn't rain in the next two months we will be facing a really serious situation."

The recent heatwave, which sent temperatures soaring into the forties, had not helped either, Mr O'Moore said.

The situation was deteriorating and many farmers were applying for drought and water aid. He said the government aid schemes had been introduced two years ago, but many farmers had at first not applied for support in the hope the situation would improve.

In any event, state aid could only help financially — it did not bring rain.

"We need between 100 mm and 140 mm of continuing rain to break the drought," he said.

The areas worst hit were Queenstown, Indwe, Elliot,

Dordrecht, Cathcart, Tarkastad, Adelaide and Bedford.

Water restrictions were already in place in Queenstown and Tarkastad.

He said no drilling had taken place in terms of the state's water aid programme because farmers had been slow to apply for the support.

"Middelburg (Cape) has just been approved for water aid and Sterkstroom has applied to be declared a drought disaster area. Others will follow," he said.

There was now no hope that cattle farmers could plant fodder for their animals and many had to truck in water for the animals.

Mr O'Moore said there was a nationwide shortage of cattle fodder and one option might be to import animal feed at huge costs.

According to the assistant director of agriculture in the Karoo Midlands, Jan Theron, the situation in places like Cradock and Somerset East remained critical.

Both areas had already been declared drought disaster areas and farmers had to truck in water for their cattle. — Ecna.

R2m in farm workers' relief aid 'diverted', says Operation

NEARLY R2m earmarked for nutritional aid to Free State farm workers was not getting through to the people who needed it, Operation Hunger and relief officials have claimed.

Money and food parcels from government's national nutrition and social development programme were being claimed by farmers but Operation Hunger field workers could find no evidence that the aid had reached farm workers, the organisation's regional director Judith Mokhetle said.

A total of R1,9m — in the form of food

aid — had been given to farmers for their workers in the province, a Health and Population Development Department statement said yesterday.

The department said a private firm would be contracted to monitor the money's allocation and "establish the effectiveness and efficiency" of the programme.

Special arrangements had been made with Commercial Branch detectives for the department to report cases where aid money was abused or where it was suspected that money destined for the needy was not reaching them.

RAY HARTLEY

While the Free State region of the department was not aware of irregularities concerning aid to farmers, cases had been reported by individuals and organisations, but those reporting such cases "were not prepared to do so under oath", the department said.

Free State Agricultural Union spokesman Pieter Moller said the union was confident no farmers were involved in abusing the aid. Local agricultural union chairmen were responsible for checking that aid

money reached farm workers and they would readily assist relief workers with the monitoring of funds, he said.

But a relief worker said many local agricultural unions were, in fact, "obstructive" and refused to divulge the names of farmers receiving aid in their districts.

Farmers in the Dewetsdorp area had received R99 516,70 in nutritional aid last year. But workers on 19 farms in the area said they had received no extra rations or money, the relief worker said.

The money and aid had been allocated for nutritional aid to 209 farm workers and

Hunger

one farmer, but the distribution of all the money had been undertaken by farmers, according to the relief worker.

The local agricultural union had refused to give relief monitors the names of farmers receiving aid at a meeting late last year, he said.

Moller acknowledged local unions were sometimes reluctant to give out the names of farmers receiving aid, but gave an assurance that the chairmen of local unions would investigate accusations of abuse. He said farmers receiving aid did not want it

□ To Page 2

Relief aid

to be known that they had difficulties. Mokhetle said cases of farmers selling government-funded food parcels to their workers for R5 each and pocketing the money had been documented by Operation Hunger.

Farmers actively prevented black field workers from Operation Hunger and other relief agencies from interviewing farm workers in many areas of the province, Mokhetle said. However, the relief workers had devised means of secretly inter-

viewing the workers and had concluded that no relief money was getting through to them, she added.

Moller said local agricultural union chairmen were required to provide detailed accounts of how every cent of aid money had been spent. The money was allocated solely on merit after an investigation, he added.

A total of R14m had been allocated to 86 programmes to reach 155 978 people, Health and Population Development said.

From Page 1

THOUGH THIS WEEK'S REPORT ON CONTROL boards failed to call for their outright abolition, the future of these bodies hangs in the balance.

Following a hard-hitting report on the marketing system of South Africa's agricultural produce, there is growing speculation that this could be the beginning of the end for control boards.

Reporting to the Minister of Agriculture this week, an inquiry committee attacked certain control board officials as having shown a high level of "arrogance and selfishness" when the investigation team asked them to make submissions.

Reduction of powers

Headed by Professor Eckard Kassier of Stellenbosch University, the committee proposed a drastic reduction of the powers of control boards.

The Kassier committee advocated that the status of control boards be downgraded to that of voluntary organisations from which individual producers had a choice to opt out of.

Funding for these boards should be shouldered only by those who benefited from them.

Contrary to a popular notion in official circles, Kassier discouraged the reformation of the agricultural marketing systems from within.

"Such self-imposed change can hardly hope to achieve the credibility and transparency needed for all processes of change in the new South Africa," he argued.

The establishment of a "more representative" structure was a better way of legitimising the restructuring of the agricultural marketing systems, said Kassier.

As their statutory powers faded, so would control boards' ability to manipulate food prices.

Through a process called single-channel marketing, these bodies compelled producers to sell their products only through control boards or their appointed agents.

Normally boards did not start buying until the prices reached a certain level. Also, they prescribed minimum prices for certain products, such as milk.

The movement of products such as red meat was until recently tightly controlled by the relevant board.

The Meat Board determined the maximum amount of the product which could be brought into a specific area.

Under the abattoirs classification scheme, certain meat producers had exclusive rights to supply so-called "designated areas" - most of the urban areas.

Almost all the abattoirs in the "designated areas" were owned by a parastatal company, Abacor.

Producers and traders of deciduous and dried

Though the control boards have not been done away with completely, the Kassier Inquiry has sounded their death knell, argues Business Reporter **Mzimkulu Malunga:**

3 Ben Sowejan 15/1/93



Kassier ... proposes far reaching reforms in the agricultural marketing system.

These institutions, whether officially or otherwise, did not have any credit facilities for black farmers. In terms of the 1913 Land Act, only six percent of the agricultural land was available to blacks

fruit had to register with the relevant boards before being permitted to sell their produce. It used to be an offence for unregistered producers to sell their products.

Despite opposition from economists and the agricultural industry, the political power of the white farming community ensured the passage of the Marketing Act in 1937, leading to the birth of control boards.



Right from their inception, control boards favoured the producers. More than half of the 13 member executive comprised producers.

Consumer and trade groups which served on the structures were effectively marginalised. Some boards even had all 13 seats filled by producers.

However, the euphoria which followed the report could be short lived if the committee appointed by the Minister of Agriculture fails to implement the recommendations.

Already the South African Agricultural Union (SAAU) - which benefited from the system - has rejected the report as "ill-considered". The organisation is represented on the evaluation committee looking into means of effecting the proposals.

White interests

State intervention in agriculture is a widely practised method the world over but in South Africa this was accompanied by draconian measures geared mainly to catering for the interests of white commercial farmers.

As early as 1912 various support systems were put in place to back up white commercial farmers. The establishment of the Land and Agricultural Bank, later supplemented with the Agricultural Credit Board (ACB), was aimed primarily at this goal.

The Agric Bank provided farmers with loans while the ACB financed farmers who did not meet the bank's creditworthiness criteria.

These institutions, whether officially or otherwise, did not have any credit facilities for black farmers. In terms of the 1913 Land Act, only six percent of the agricultural land was available to blacks, though minor amendments were made in later years.

The Government created public corporations in the homelands to care for the needs of black farmers in recent years. The Development Bank of South Africa also served as a source of funding.

It remains to be seen whether the concerted effort of consumer groups and major players in the food industry can defeat the powerful might of the likes of the South African Agricultural Union.

Vested interests must not halt Kassier's proposals, says ANC

(3) Gen
LLOYD COUTTS

THE ANC yesterday welcomed the Kassier committee's recommendation that agricultural produce control boards be scrapped but said much would depend on how or whether the proposals were implemented.

The organisation said strong vested interests dominating agricultural marketing should not be allowed to hinder proposed changes.

The recommendations towards more free and efficient agricultural markets should benefit the economy as a whole, especially food consumers and new producers if they were implemented properly, the ANC said.

The Marketing Act had in most cases worked against the interests of most South Africans. Existing marketing schemes did not favour consumers or most producers, and excluded new entrants into marketing and processing.

"They have been inequitable, and have encouraged monopolies and inefficiency. . . . Marketing boards have acted in a manner that reinforces discriminatory land legislation."

In reforming marketing systems, it would be important to ensure national and household food security and to improve access by a wider range of producers to the services they needed to participate fully in the agricultural sector, it said.

The ANC expected full consultation on the composition of the agricultural marketing council. It pointed out that the policy evaluation committee announced by Agriculture Minister Kraai van Niekerk had less than 20% black representation.

Sapa reports that Sacob has urged consultation on implementation of the report's proposals, as "a more market-related approach to the production and distribution of agricultural commodities will best serve the interests of consumers and, in the longer term, also producers". To minimise disruption practical policy formulation and the time-frame in which restructuring was undertaken should be considered carefully.

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Free market ideals boosted by Kassier report

B/DAM 15/1/93



□ KASSIER

LINDA ENSOR in Cape Town

to go it alone and pursue their own initiatives.

Kassier was appointed by Agriculture Minister Kraai van Niekerk last year to make recommendations on agricultural control boards following a Board on Tariffs and Trade report which recommended that the boards be stripped of their statutory powers.

For nearly two decades he has ardently opposed the strangulatory effect the control boards had on enterprising, dynamic farmers.

So it was not surprising that those with vested interests in the system regarded the appointment of such a well-known free marketeer with dismay and distrust.

As one complainant said in a local newspaper, his appointment was similar to appointing Eugene Terre-Blanche to write the new SA constitution.

But the appointment of the Kas-

sier committee which included Prof Geet de Wet and Prof Johan van Zyl of the University of Pretoria, Prof Caldyn du Toit from the University of Port Elizabeth and Dr Nick Vink of the Development Bank of Southern Africa, was the first independent committee established to investigate the system of agricultural control boards.

While there had been several previous reports, all had been produced by those with a direct stake in their outcome.

Organised agriculture was also not optimistic about the recommendations of the report and decided to establish an internal committee with representatives of the SA Agricultural Union, co-operatives and control boards to investigate the control board system. Kassier is eager for this committee's report to be subjected to public scrutiny.

During his investigation Kassier, who was brought up on a wattle farm in Greytown in the Natal Midlands, met tough opposition among those with vested interests in the status quo, and said they had displayed "arrogance and tyranny".

He is in no doubt that the battle against liberalisation will continue, and is unsure whether government has the will to adopt the recommendations in his committee's report. Opposing those with vested interests are consumer bodies and those involved in trade.

Kassier, currently professor of agricultural economics, achieved his MSc degree in agricultural economics from the University of Natal in 1959 and subsequently his doctorate magna cum laude from the University of Hohenheim.

He lectured at the Cedara College of Agriculture and the University of Natal before moving to Stellenbosch. He has been involved in about 70 different research projects including research at the Max Planck Institute at the University of Hohenheim and the universities of Leeds, Cambridge and Purdue.

Kassier, who headed a commission of inquiry into the SA sugar industry in 1981-82, has published extensively and is a director of several agricultural enterprises. He is fluent in English, Afrikaans and German and can speak Zulu.

THE African National Congress is in broad agreement with much of the Kassier committee report on the Marketing Act, but is demanding negotiations on future changes to agricultural policy.

These views were expressed by the ANC's agricultural spokesman, Derek Hanekom. Hanekom said he had not read the full report, but on the basis of press accounts "welcomed the recommendations and in general would agree with many of the points in the report, in particular the primary point that agriculture should move towards a non-compulsory, more voluntary marketing system".



Hanekom said the South African Agricultural Union (SAAU) — which has objected to many of the committee's findings — had never been representative of all producers and that there was no justification for the SAAU's compulsory levies on farmers.

He echoed the remarks of committee chairman Professor WE Kassier that small farmers — particularly black farmers — had been excluded from all aspects of agriculture.

Hanekom said the ANC was concerned with the implementation of the recommendations. To date, there had been no representation on the issue by the ANC.

Both Kassier and the government have proposed boards out of which it is likely policy proposals would arise, and Hanekom warned that this should not become another case of unilateral restructuring. "Even if consumer interests are bet-

ANC wants farm policy negotiated

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The ANC has welcomed many of the recommendations of the Kassier committee but believes that agricultural policy decisions should be part of political negotiations. By PAT SIDLEY

ter represented, agricultural policy decisions should be part of political negotiations as well," he said.

Responding to fears that if the statutory control boards disappeared, the large monopolies would have a free hand in controlling agriculture, both Hanekom and Kassier agreed that this was the province of laws designed to deal with such issues. This would mean either the introduction of effective anti-trust laws or the beefing up of the present Competition Board. The Marketing Act, both said, should not be the instrument to ensure competition.

Neither the ANC nor Kassier himself argue for an immediate dropping of all controls.

Hanekom said that while the ANC considered voluntary marketing boards the ideal, it also believed that some statutory control, or even a form of single-channel marketing, might be needed in respect of strategic agricultural produce such as basic foods (meat and maize) and certain export products.

Kassier cautioned against the notion that the free market was a panacea for all the ills of past decades and drew attention to the difficulties former communist countries were now experiencing in trying to convert to free market economies.

The government had a role to play. "It should act to ensure that there is a level playing field with due consideration of the legacies of past policies," he commented in his report.

Questioned on this yesterday, Kassier noted that agricultural co-operatives, which existed under the force of law, and which had always excluded black farmers, remained a problem.

The Co-operative Act would come under the spotlight this year he said. Although he believed co-operatives were essentially voluntary organisations and could restrict their membership, he believed it would not be possible for them to "do anything other than throw open their doors to all members".

Many co-operatives acted in terms of the Marketing Act as agents of the control boards and therefore acted with statutory power. "In those cases they would certainly have to throw their doors open to everybody," Kassier said. Co-operatives were so entrenched in the area of agricultural inputs as well as in agriculturing marketing, they would have to open their doors.

The Kassier report is a glaring indictment of how the marketing arm of the agricultural system in its present form has acted to exclude farmers — black farmers because they were black, and others who were outmanoeuvred.

At the end of the report, Kassier quotes Professor Wiseman Nkuhlu as saying that "it is absurd to imagine that — after many years of restricted choices in education, careers, job opportunities and places of residence — the people of South Africa will settle for an economic system that offers fewer choices than the present system".

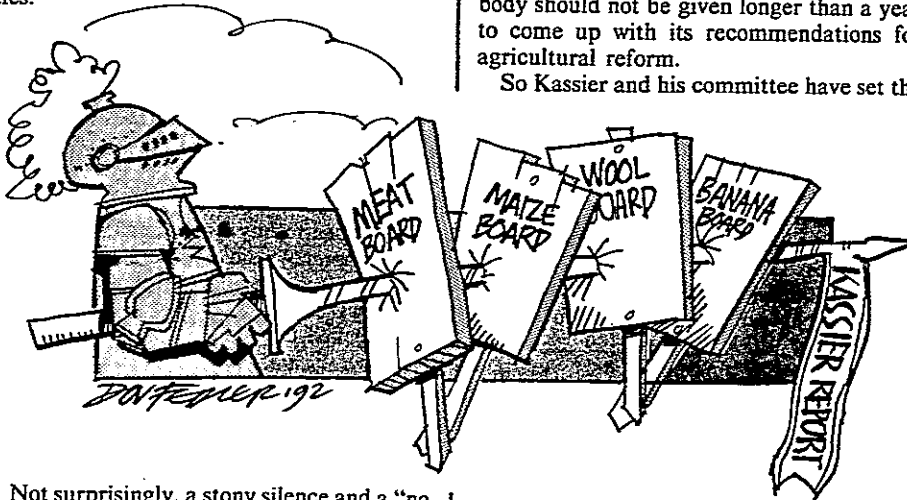
Control boards on the chopping block

Professor Eckard Kassier put the knife into SA's agricultural control board structure at the tabling of his report in Pretoria this week.

Kassier, and his committee, attacked one-channel control board structures in agriculture which, over decades, have evolved into powerful statutory cartels and monopolies.

"The committee was presented with some evidence that the submissions of certain control boards may not always have represented the general producer views but often were the views held by a select group of board members and their staff. The committee also perceived a disconcerting level of arrogance, self-righteousness and self-imposed omniscience among some of those in favour of maintaining the status quo," says Kassier.

"Many (of those who were prepared to face change but felt powerless to change the system) had to resort to subterfuge to get their views expressed to the committee. This arrogance and tyranny of the status quo was expressed in the view that SA farmers have to be forced to co-operate, that a few 'knowledgeable experts' knew what was best for the farmer, and that there was no alternative to specialised boards for separate commodities."



Not surprisingly, a stony silence and a "no comment until we have studied the report in detail" was the sum total of response the *FM* could elicit from top spokesmen of the meat and maize boards, SA's two most powerful control boards, after the release of the report.

But Kassier stressed "this criticism does not hold true for all the control boards."

Agriculture Minister Kraai van Niekerk's prompt response to the Kassier Committee recommendations — appointing a 28-man "policy evaluation committee," heavily loaded with statutory and organised agriculture representatives, chaired by National Marketing Board CEO Gerhard Basson, to eval-

uate not only the Kassier recommendations but also broader reform issues in agriculture — could come in for some criticism.

Kassier's views on the issue are plain.

"Our committee is concerned with the notion that the system of agricultural marketing in SA can be reformed from within. Such self-imposed change can hardly hope to achieve the credibility and transparency required of all processes of change in the new SA."

Kassier tells the *FM* that his committee recommends that an Agricultural Marketing Council, made up of equal representation of farmers, consumers, commerce and industry and the State, as well as "three independent experts," be constituted as soon as possible to ensure implementation of the committee's other recommendations. It comes down to, he says, a broad-based "economic forum" to look after agricultural reform.

This goes well beyond Van Niekerk's response. However, Van Niekerk denies his policy evaluation committee is a delaying tactic, maintaining it would be a "transparent" policy-making body without which reform would not be possible. One area of consensus he shares with Kassier is that this body should not be given longer than a year to come up with its recommendations for agricultural reform.

So Kassier and his committee have set the

ball rolling — but powerful vested interests can now be expected to do their utmost to delay, dilute or even destroy some of his committee's more drastic recommendations. Examples of the recommendations are:

- No more board levies, except on behalf of those who will benefit;
- A general moratorium on the creation of private monopolies by privatising public monopolies;
- A moratorium on the appointment of sole export agencies;
- Voluntary deregulation should continue, provided these measures allow "open access to all existing and potential players and in-

crease transparency";

- Grading standards to better reflect nutritional and economic values;
- A moratorium on statutory powers being exercised by private bodies;
- Abolishing unnecessarily restrictive control measures such as permits;
- Simplifying the red meat grading system to reflect consumer rather than producer preferences. Meat inspection should be handled by the Department of Agriculture, not the Meat Board;
- Relaxing present meat hygiene regulations. Lack of protein is more serious than bad hygiene, says Kassier. He also wants free movement of meat allowed, irrespective of the abattoir from which it comes.



Kriel

Among many other recommendations, which should form part of the national debate for months to come, Kassier included the vital one that compulsory levies to uphold the SA Agricultural Union be done away with. "No voluntary body should be able to statutorily enforce subscription levies from unwilling 'members,'" he says.

Surprisingly, organised agriculture's only criticism of the Kassier report at the Pretoria meeting came from Unifruco CEO Louis Kriel, whose company has built up an enviable success record exporting SA's deciduous fruit crop.

On the attack

Kriel was fired up by the suggestion that statutory, one-channel powers should not be exercised by a private body, as in the case of Unifruco, but should rest in the hands of the Minister of Agriculture.

Alternatively, Kassier recommends that such statutory, one-channel marketing powers be excised from the Marketing Act and that one-channel marketing bodies should revert into voluntary marketing associations — allowing space for competitive bodies to operate.

"But," says Kriel, "due to our statutory, single-channel powers and quality and health regulations, Unifruco has been able to earn its farming members, on average, 30% more on the export market than competitive exporters from other countries, which compete so effectively among themselves that they depress their export receipts."

Though convoluted, Kriel's views contain more than a measure of truth and explain why many farmers (and most control boards) remain sold on the benefits of one-

BUSINESS & TECHNOLOGY

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channel marketing.

Kassier says his committee admits the success of Unifruco's export achievements but the principle under which this takes place must be faulted.

Most South Africans would not begrudge their farming cousins excellent export earnings, as these spill over into the rest of the economy.

Middlemen

But, where the excessive powers exercised by some control boards help to keep food prices high in an inflation-ridden local market and "protect" the vested interests of middlemen against the interests of consumers, competitors and free market-orientated farmers, the issue takes on broader national and even political overtones. ■

Ceres going private

The takeover of Langeberg by Tiger, a few years ago, proved that farming co-operatives, notwithstanding their long history as creatures of statute, can successfully become part of the private sector.

Now Ceres Fruit Growers (CFG), a successful R200m-a-year primary co-operative that produces, packages, markets and exports high-quality apples and pears and produces branded fruit juices under the Liquifruit, Ceres and Fruitree fruit labels, is going the same route. FM 15/11/93

"In effect, we are looking at the privatisation of a co-operative," says Ceres Fruit Growers & Marketers MD Christof Louw.

A new company, Ceres Holdings Ltd, has been formed to take over CFG's interests. It will control four affiliated companies responsible for the handling, packing, marketing and processing of members' fruit. A separate company will handle Ceres Holdings' non-fruit interests, including its R16m APL Cartons plant at Worcester.

CFG used to buy its packaging materials from companies such as Nampak and Kohler but, after investing jointly with three other co-ops in their own carton plant in 1987, they never looked back.

Louw says a JSE listing is not being considered at this stage. However, the new group structure will allow this to take place with minimal problems. He adds that Ceres Holdings' price:earnings ratio "equals that of the top food companies on the JSE."

Ceres Holdings is a huge undertaking. It handles about 150 000 t of apples and pears annually (70% for export), controls "the largest cooling sheds in the southern hemisphere and has the largest packaging stores in the world under one roof (about 14 ha) at Ceres," Louw says.

Over the past few years both the local market and export sales have shown phenomenal growth and brought big profits for the co-op.

Louw says the co-operative structure will remain the umbrella body, as members are used to its operations and the pooling of their proceeds. But, through the new corporate

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structure, they will not only be able to reap rich dividends from the group's operations, but will also benefit from the capital appreciation and tradeability of their shares in the new companies.

Under co-operative legislation, members' shares do not appreciate in value; they merely share in the co-operative's surpluses. Now they will also get the sweet taste of share capital appreciation. And share values should show strong growth, based on the group's excellent profitability and management history since 1923.

Last year KWV bought a strategic 25% stake in Ceres Fruit Juices Ltd (producer of Liquifruit, Ceres and Fruitree) for R41m. This left Ceres Investment Co, an affiliate of Ceres Holdings, with 37,5% and SA Breweries, which controls Appletiser, with the remaining 37,5%. KWV provides Ceres Fruit Juices with its grape juice concentrate, the basis for its popular cartoned products.

Coupled with the coming demise of the Banana Board and its substitution by Subtropico, a public company soon to be owned by its producer members (*Business & Technology* January 8), it now seems that fruit farmers are leading the way in reforming agriculture.

But while some co-ops are progressive, others seem to be mired in the legacy of the past. This week, a summons for R110m restitution of damages sustained as a result of the alleged breaching of an agency agreement was served by the John G Mahler Co, a trader in hides and skins of Dallas, Texas, on the Klein Karoo Landbou Ko-op, which has the sole right — monopoly rather — to market, sell and export ostrich skins and leather produced in SA.

Crops still critical despite rains

By Charlotte James
and Paula Fray

Pockets of farmlands around South Africa are still critically dry and several crops are severely affected despite recent soaking rains which appeared to break the widespread drought.

"The drought is breaking its grip very slowly," Weather Bureau deputy director of Climate Information Mike Lang said yesterday.

STAR 16/12/92
South African National Consumer Union chairman Lillibeth Moolman said there were still pockets of land on which farmers were "really desperate".

"It does appear as if there has not been sufficient rain as there are still agricultural pockets which are in dire straits. These farmers and their labourers still need support, as crops — including those for consumption by people on the land — cannot

be planted or harvested."

Operation Hunger deputy director Norma Cohen said self-help groups reported good rains in the Transvaal. In the vegetable-growing Eastern Cape the drought appeared to be broken except in the Graaff-Reinet and Cradock areas.

"In Natal, some of the areas have had good rainfall but they are still feeling the effects of the drought in areas such as Nongoma."

STAR 15/12/92
Cohen stressed the effects of the drought would still be felt next year. "There is no such thing as an instant crop. Even if they start planting now, Operation Hunger will still be feeding people until February."

Many Natal sugar farmers are still in the grip of a devastating drought as recent heavy rains around Durban missed important cane areas — particularly in parts of

● To Page 3 ●

Crop areas in Natal, Tvl still critical despite rains

STAR 16/12/92
● From Page 1

the Midlands and South Coast. Even if good rains occur now, many farmers expect their 1993 crops to be slashed by half.

An information day arranged by the SA Cane Growers' Association showed many farmers were concerned about the misconception that the drought was broken.

A leading Transvaal farmer said yesterday that until the start of the weekend the situation in the far south-eastern Transvaal — including Ermelo, Volksrust and Piet Retief — was still "very bad".

"The whole pine and wood industry is very dry. At the moment we have welcome rain. But this does not mean the drought has been broken. If it doesn't rain again soon, it will be dry again."

He said the rain had also fallen too late. "There will be a definite decline in crop production, especially maize. Half the year is gone and grain planting can only start now. There will not be enough roughage for cattle and sheep feed ... even if we

3ben
have good rains now."

According to Lang, the north-eastern Transvaal and most of Natal was still very dry until the end of November. Only the south-western Transvaal and the Free State were close to their normal rainfall.

However, the north-eastern Transvaal received some relief with the recent rain which was filling farmers' dams and providing grass cover for cattle and game.

"But this rain is only supplying surface water, and much more is needed to fill the big dams such as the Vondo Dam in Venda which is only four or five percent full," he said.

The rain was not replenishing underground water resources or penetrating beyond the surface level, Lang said. Natal was still very dry, with the area receiving 50 percent less than its expected summer rainfall.

However, in the Cape, a wet and rainy winter and rather late snowfalls on the mountains means the seasonal outlook for the Cape's summer fruit on the domestic market is promising.

Freedom has stony row to hoe

③
ARCT 16/1/93

THE Kassier report on agricultural marketing has sparked a confrontation between many of the country's most productive farmers and the entrenched bureaucracy represented by the control boards.

The gist of the report is that there should be no compulsion on farmers to market their produce through prescribed channels.

"The 20 percent of farmers who produce 80 percent of agricultural output want to do their own marketing, for which they are well equipped," Professor Eckhart Kassier told Weekend Argus in an interview in Stellenbosch this week.

"Big farms are run on the same lines as big business these days. We had very substantial evidence to that effect from some of the country's biggest farmers."

However Minister of Agriculture Kraai van Nierkerk has moved quickly to protect the bureaucracy.

By the time the report was published this week he had already set up a committee, heavily loaded with officialdom, to evaluate it.

When the professor was appointed chairman of the committee, somebody complained in a letter to a Cape Town newspaper that since he was a well-known advocate of the free market system, asking him to report on agricultural marketing was "like asking Eugene Terre'blanche to write a constitution for the new South Africa".

The new South Africa was kept in mind constantly by the committee, said Professor Kassier.

"We feel very strongly that representation on the new marketing council should be negotiated," he said.

"All the role players who sit around the table should be accepted by all the players. That is the only way it will work."

He was surprised that there was no representation of the extra-parliamentary groups on the minister's evaluating committee.

"There has been great resentment among black producers about discriminatory practices in the present marketing system. For instance, there are co-operatives which will not allow blacks to become members but which have been appointed sole marketing agents for some control boards.

"Quite apart from the issue of discrimination, people should not be forced to market through prescribed channels.

"The control boards may continue to exist, as voluntary organisations, but there should be no compulsion.

"A free market implies freedom of choice: the State President and other ministers have said many, many times that the free market system is the only way for the South Africa of the future, yet there is resistance to it from the agricultural establishment.

■ An agricultural marketing system for the new South Africa has been proposed in an authoritative report by a group of highly qualified experts.

JEAN LE MAY, Weekend Argus Reporter

"Our country is in a state of flux and if you want to make something stick, to make it worth while, either you go about it the right way or the wrong way. We think we have recommended the right way."

Mr Hans van der Merwe, chairman of the SA Agricultural Union, disagreed. The report was "deductive", he told Weekend Argus.

He defended the statutory funding of the SAAU and its affiliates, which the report had criticised, equating it with the collection of trade union subscriptions by employers.

Mr Giel Malherbe, Nationalist MP for Wellington and chairman of the joint committee on agriculture, was openly sceptical about the report, which he told Weekend Argus was "an academic exercise".

"Whatever we do must be favourable to both the producer and the consumer," he said. "We can't depend entirely on market forces in this country because of the periodic droughts and for other historic reasons."

Nampo, an association of maize producers, described the report as "a generalisation, with the result that practical consequences for the producer and consumer were not spelt out". This cast doubt on the quality of the research, it said.

Professor Kassier, 61, who has been head of the department of agricultural economics at Stellenbosch University since 1965, has done research at the universities of Cambridge, Leeds and Purdue in the United States, and at the prestige Max-Planck Institute in Germany.

He has had extensive practical experience of farming, having been a director of some of the country's biggest agribusiness concerns (among them the well-known Coromandel, La Priere, Vergelegen and various tea and sugar estates). At present he is a consultant in agricultural economics for concerns in Swaziland and Namibia, and is chairman of the Effective Farming publications.

He and other members of the committee, most of whom were also academics, had some harsh words for the control boards, saying they found in some of them "a disconcerting level of arrogance, self-righteousness and self-imposed omniscience".

"We have not recommended that the Marketing Act, which established the control boards in 1937, should be repealed. We want it amended," said Professor Kassier.

Farmers and boards

THE Kassier report has sparked controversy between productive farmers and entrenched bureaucracy, write JEAN LE MAY and BRENDAN TEMPLETON.

STAR 16/1/93

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But Minister of Agriculture Dr Kraai van Niekerk moved quickly to protect the bureaucracy. By the time the report was published this week, he had already set up a committee, heavily loaded with officialdom, to evaluate it.

Kassier, a well-known architect of the free-market system, expressed surprise that extra-parliamentary groups were not represented on the Minister's evaluating committee.

"There has been great resentment among black producers about discriminatory practices in the present marketing system. For instance, there are co-operatives which will not allow blacks to become mem-

(3) Gen
bers but which have been appointed sole marketing agents for some control boards. Quite apart from the issue of discrimination, people should not be forced to market through prescribed channels. The control boards may continue to exist as voluntary organisations but there should be no compulsion."

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Kassier (61), who has been head of the department of agricultural economics at Stellenbosch University, has had extensive practical experience of farming, having also been director of some of the country's biggest agri-business concerns.

He and other members of the committee said some of the control boards displayed "a disconcerting level of arrogance".

square up

Kassier's report in favour on the farm

STimes (Byss) 17/1/93. (3) Gen

FARMERS who contribute to most of SA's agricultural production support the reform measures called for in the Kassier report released this week.

Prof Eckart Kassier, who headed the inquiry into agricultural marketing, says one fifth of South Africa's farmers contribute 80% of the country's agricultural production. Many of these farmers want to go it alone without the constraints of control boards.

The remaining farmers who produce 20% of SA's produce cannot or do not want to market their produce themselves for various reasons and would like to see the status quo maintained.

The Kassier report, the outcome of an inquiry commissioned by Agriculture Minister Kraai van Niekerk in June, was widely welcomed this week by commercial farmers and business, as well as consumer bodies.

It has, however, raised the ire of some in organised agriculture. Prof Kassier says this is to be expected because of vested interests. Those who have benefited from privileges in the past are not going to give them up easily.

Resistance to change hampered the inquiry. There were serious concerns that submissions received from some control boards did not accurately reflect general producer views.

The seven-man committee also perceived "a disconcerting level of arrogance, self-

By ZILLA EFRAT

righteousness and self-imposed omniscience" among those who favoured the status quo.

The committee found that those who were prepared to change had lost faith in the ability of their representatives to resolve their problems and felt powerless to change the system.

Many had to resort to subterfuge to get their views expressed and insisted that their identity be kept secret for fear of reprisal.

Voluntary

This resistance to change from some quarters in agriculture is not unique to SA. Farming lobbies around the world have traditionally been influential and have received protection because they supplied strategic products. However, urbanisation has given the consumer greater clout, leading to a trend towards freeing up agricultural markets.

This movement is reflected in the Kassier committee's orientation. It is consumer-focused — a change from the approach which benefited the producer.

The committee's report recommends a move away from compulsory marketing arrangements and the conversion of statutory control boards into voluntary marketing organisations.

The committee says statutory protection has brought

about several benefits over past decades, but it found the Marketing Act does not achieve its stated goals.

The Act's benefits are concentrated on a limited number of individuals, while its costs are mostly dispersed and unequally distributed among producers, consumers and taxpayers.

The committee concluded that agricultural marketing should be liberalised within a freer economy. This must be done in a credible and transparent way which leads to a more flexible, accountable and equitable system.

To achieve this, the committee called for a widely representative agricultural marketing council with advisory powers only.

The minister of agriculture appointed a broadly based committee this week to evaluate the Kassier recommendations.

A note of disappointment, however, could be detected from Prof Kassier. He had hoped the evaluation committee would form the basis for a permanent marketing council as recommended in his report.

While the evaluation committee includes black business, farmers and consumer bodies, it differs from the Kassier recommendations.

The report called for a widely representative council to be formed through negotiations, giving it legitimacy, credibility and transparency.

● See Page 22

Recognition for the indigenous peoples

Sowetan 18/1/93

3 Gen ~~23/8~~

By Ruth Bhengu

GLOBAL EVENT More than 300 -m

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY has finally woken up to the fact that indigenous peoples have something worthwhile to offer the world.

The result is 1993 has been declared the international Year for the World's Indigenous People.

The United Nations General Assembly - which launched this event in New York on Human Rights Day, 10 December last year - is hoping to focus the attention of the international community on "one of the planet's most neglected and vulnerable groups of people" as the UN co-ordinator for the year, Mr Antoine Blanca, puts it.

The UN defines indigenous peoples as "descendants of the original inhabitants of many lands, strikingly diverse in their cultures, religions and patterns of social and economic organisation".

Indigenous people include Australia's Aborigines, Africans, the native Americans (known by the derogatory term of Red Indians), the Bontoc in the Philippines, the Karen in Thailand, the Saami in Finland, the Aymara in Bo-

people, from 70 countries, to be honoured:

livia, and the Khoi Khoi and San people in Southern Africa.

Many events and activities are being held internationally to celebrate the Year of the World's Indigenous Peoples.

These include the International Day of Solidarity With The Struggling People of South Africa on June 16, The International Day of Solidarity with The Struggling Women of South Africa on August 9 and the Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners on October 11.

Ironically, South Africans are not

even aware of these forthcoming events.

A snap survey among community workers to find what activities were planned drew a blank. None of the leaders interviewed were even aware of the Year of the World's Indigenous People.

An estimated 300 million indigenous people live in more than 70 countries, from the Arctic regions to the Amazon and Australia.

Today indigenous peoples are among the most disadvantaged groups on earth.

Aborigines

The Sowetan will be running a series of articles on the Aboriginal people of Australia in keeping with the International Year for the World's Indigenous People.

Senior reporter Ruth Bhengu, who has just returned from a two-month stay in Australia where she travelled through five states

including Western Australia, The Northern Territory Outback, South Australia, Queensland and North South Wales, spoke to Aborigines from different walks of life about various aspects of their lives.

The story of the Aborigines is the first in a series of articles about the indigenous peoples of the world.

Another season of drought ahead due to erratic El Nino

MANY parts of SA were in for another season of drought because of the uncertainty created by the El Nino phenomenon, the Weather Bureau said yesterday.

Director of weather forecasts Gerhard Schulze said despite the recent isolated rains, the drought still had not broken in many areas, and indications were that it could persist for three more months.

SA is threatened by another agricultural disaster as the hot, rainless conditions persist virtually along the length and breadth of the summer grain belt.

Nampo economist Kit le Clus said if

rains held off until the end of January, 60% of the potential maize crop would be lost.

If there was no rain in the first two weeks of February, "then we know we have another crop disaster on our hands".

The reason is El Nino — the cyclical pattern that affects weather worldwide and which is currently heating the surface of the Pacific Ocean.

Schulze said El Nino had recently been displaying erratic patterns, which accounted for the intermittent dry and wet periods and the isolated pattern of rainfall. It was difficult to assess exactly what the

5/1/93 18/1/93
KATHRYN STRACHAN
and GERALD REILLY

implications of the changed patterns would be in the southern hemisphere, but they were clearly linked to the variability in rainfall pattern.

The unexpected increase in El Nino's strength and the change in its behaviour did not agree with experimental forecast techniques and also had not been recorded previously.

"Because of the uncertainty, it is essential that we continue to be conservative in

our planning of water usage," Schulze said.

Le Clus said international agricultural consultants had warned that SA could be moving into another destructive drought.

In a best case scenario the 3,5-million hectares of maize planted would deliver a crop of 10-million tons leaving 2,5-million tons for export.

In a normal season the area planted would yield just over 8-million tons.

But in a worst case scenario — "and this is what we are beginning to look at" — the yield could be as low as 2,5-million tons, even less than last year's drought-devas-

patterns

tated crop.

The consequences for hundreds of farmers who were able to plant this year only because of government financial aid would be "terminal".

Because of last season's crop failure nearly 5-million tons of maize had to be imported at a cost of more than R2bn in foreign exchange.

The disastrous 1992/93 agricultural year was a major season for the severely depressed GDP. Hopes of a positive GDP growth in 1993/94 would have to be revised drastically if drought conditions continued.

El Nino blamed as drought persists

(3) Gen

Bloomington 19/1/93

GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — The number of listed drought disaster areas is increasing as dry conditions persist, and is likely to exceed half the country's total 262 farming districts by early February if there is no substantial relief.

Wits University's climatological research group deputy director Jannette Lindesay said current conditions had El Nino's signature. Normally El Nino manifested itself in September and built up to a peak in January, after which it began to decay, she said.

Early signs of the threat, however, were first noticed in December and although El Nino had not been internationally acknowledged yet, world authorities were watching developments with interest, Lindesay said.

An Agriculture Department spokesman said in early December there were 28 listed drought disaster areas in the Cape, one in Natal, 52 in Transvaal, and 38 in the Free State. This compared with 27 in the Cape in 1991, none in Natal and Free State, and four in Transvaal.

The spokesman said 14 districts or parts of districts in the Transvaal and 22 in the Free State, which were delisted earlier, were being reconsidered for listing.

Sapa reports that weather fore-

casts director Gerhard Schulze said yesterday it was still uncertain whether El Nino was responsible for prevailing drought conditions.

"There are no real patterns to the current El Nino occurrence and it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to establish its effects on climatological conditions in SA," Schulze said.

El Nino's effect might be known in about three months, when Pacific water temperatures dropped again.

Reuter reports that maize industry officials said the 1992-'93 crop was at a critical stage and widespread rains were needed in the next few days to prevent a crop failure.

Maize Board CEO Peter Cownie said some farmers had already lost crops to intense heat.

Severe drought reduced last year's crop to about 2,4-million tons and SA had to import 4,2-million tons for the 1992-93 marketing season ending in March. Maize Board figures showed the country needed about 6,7-million tons for domestic consumption.

The National Maize Producers' Association (Nampo) said if no rains fell in the northern Free State in the first two weeks of February, there would be another maize crop disaster.

Farmers⁽³⁾ prepare for bleak winter

Own Correspondent
20/11/93

QUEENSTOWN. — A bleak winter is forecast for farmers in many regions of the Eastern Cape unless there are soaking rains within the next month.

Cathcart and Dordrecht have applied to be declared drought disaster areas and Queenstown is considering a similar application.

Worst hit in the Eastern Cape is the Cradock region where livestock are dying.

Some farmers have even abandoned their farms, walked into the Land Bank and handed over their keys with the words: "We can't take it any longer."

Meanwhile, in the far Northern Transvaal widespread rain, accompanied in places by hail and heavy winds, has fallen but has brought little relief from the drought, news reports said.

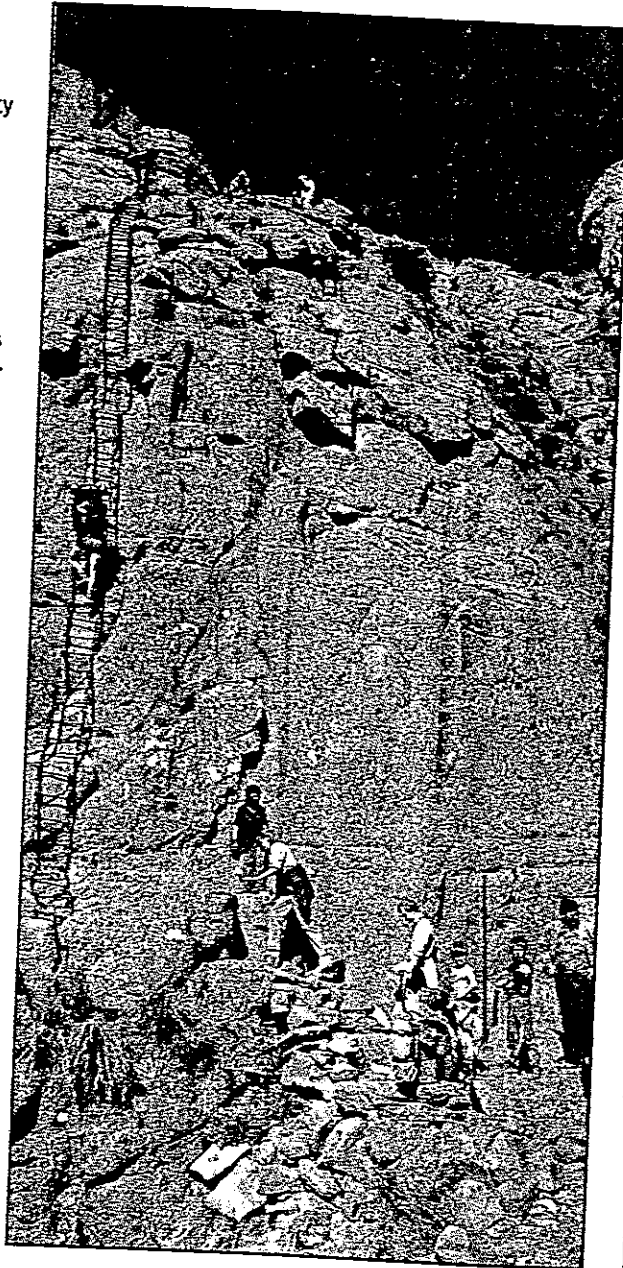
Minister of Agriculture Dr Kraai van Niekerk announced that the special drought assistance scheme for stock farmers in summer crop areas will be terminated at the end of January. —
Own Correspondent,
Sapa

Alarm bells ring for hiking

STAR 20/1/93. (3) Gen

UPHILL BATTLE

South Africa offers an enviable variety of hiking options, and trail-building is booming. But there is mounting concern about the future of the hiking goose that lays the golden egg. CHRIS VAN DER MERWE reports.



HIKING has come a long way since the creation, in 1973, of the Panie Botha Hiking Trail in the Eastern Transvaal. It was inspired by the North America's Appalachian Trail, and mapped by foresters because it ran through forestry land and because they knew the area best.

Today, says recreational land use consultant Leon Hugo, developing trails can — and should be — a sophisticated affair, involving cartographic analysis, terrain assessment, ecological and aesthetic principles, marketing projections and legal inputs.

And it matters what potential users think. For example, the dream of developing a series of mainly one-directional trails from the Soutpansberg in the northern Transvaal to the Cedarberg in the southern Cape has been eclipsed by recognition of a greater priority: the development of circular (week-end) trails.

But the sustainability of hiking is under threat.

Interest in hiking is increasing. Estimates of number of nights spent in hiking areas each year vary. But they could be as high as one million, and this figure could double if all existing trails were effectively marketed.

For a single State-run trail, Tsitsikamma, 20 000 hiker nights a year are recorded. Lesser-known options may boast only a few

hundred.

Reasons for the growing demand include increased environmental awareness; the recession, making cheaper recreational options more attractive; and political change which opens up traditional white playgrounds to everyone.

The continuing trail-building boom, with unprecedented municipal and private-sector enthusiasm, corporate sponsorships and the possible phasing-out of the 17-year-old National Hiking Way Board, have provoked an imaginative response: a uniquely constituted seminar, put together by consultants Hugo and Paul Bewsher with the co-operation of the board, to be held at the University of Pretoria on January 29 and 30.

THE current economic climate has led to delegation of government functions to private enterprises or local authorities. The board's functions for development of hiking trails are presently filled mainly by private entrepreneurs and local authorities.

No measures of effective control and responsible ecological planning exist; haphazard planning practices cause serious environmental degradation, and hikers' needs are not satisfied. And

there are far too many parties — including local authorities — involved in opening up land for hiking who don't know the first thing about hiking trail design.

According to Hugo, municipalities, conservancies, farmers and other landowners are all getting in on the act of supplying the need for trails.

Municipalities have an obligation to taxpayers; conservancies see trails as a means of providing controlled public access and generating revenues for conservation, including enforcement of rules; individual landowners view hiking as a steady, if modest, source of income.

Increasingly, farmers welcome hikers for another reason: added security, especially in remote areas. "They like friendly movement across their land," says Hugo.

The rapid increase in farm holidays both stimulates hiking, and helps to meet the need. Says Hugo: "Virtually everyone advertising a farm holiday offers hiking as one of the attractions."

The sponsorship of hiking by the Perm announced last year — R1 million to be spent over three years — is aimed, among other things, specifically at establishing a hiking club at every school. This can be expected to increase the use of all kinds of trails.

Going up . . . to the top of Mont-aux-Sources. The pressure on hiking areas is growing as more people turn to this activity.

Picture: Chris van der Merwe

TOMORROW
The clean way to a healthy nation.

Govt extends drought relief

RAY HARTLEY

DROUGHT assistance to stock farmers in the summer crop areas had been extended by a month until the end of January, Agriculture Department relief spokesman Mike Walters said yesterday.

He said the decision to shift the December cut-off date was a "special concession" aimed at tiding farmers over after a year of severe drought.

The concession affected disaster aid in the maize triangle, which included areas of the northern Free State and southern Transvaal, he said.

The present relief scheme has enabled farmers in the triangle to claim a 75% rebate on stock feed costs if their farms are located in districts declared drought disaster areas.

If no rain fell this month, crop and stock farmers would

be in serious trouble and the department would review its position, he added.

In another development, the Rand Water Board reported that rainfall recorded in the Witwatersrand this month was significantly below average for the area. (3) (2)

Only 23,3mm had been recorded to date, while 79,2mm was recorded during January last year and the long-term average for January was 141,2mm. (2) (2)

Dam levels were this week measured at 47,3% — significantly down on 67% at the same time last year. The Vaal dam stood at a low 15,8%, but Sterkfontein was at a healthy 90,5% of its capacity, the board said.

5/10/73

Agriculture industry 'needs urgent support'

81 DAY 21/1/93.
PRETORIA — Support for the agriculture industry was one of the major issues demanding urgent attention in SA, Deputy Agriculture Minister Tobie Meyer said in Bloemfontein last night.

Opening the Free State Red Meat Producers' Organisation congress he said mining had lost its potential as one of the economy's main driving forces and the manufacturing industry had not been fully exploited because of an inability to compete with overseas countries.

Meyer said agriculture's role had been grossly underestimated.

GERALD REILLY

Because of this it was essential that industry should support the agriculture sector.

The agricultural economy had reached a watershed with high input costs and relatively low product prices.

On tariff protection, Meyer said the Board on Tariffs and Trade hopefully would ensure that effective anti-dumping and counter procedures were set up to protect producers from disruptive competition and consumers from excessive tariffs.

30
If the related problems could be solved, most agricultural sectors could compete on the local market in an environment of low tariffs, or even one free of tariffs.

Meyer said the red meat farmers' debt was the highest in 20 years and in real terms producer prices were the lowest in 20 years.

It could be questioned whether producers were getting a just share of the consumer rand.

The greatest potential for raising red meat consumption lay in the buying ability of lower income groups, Meyer added.

Mining water needs 'could hit farmers'

DURBAN. — Farmers and environmentalists expressed concern yesterday that the massive water requirements of Richards Bay Minerals' sand-mining operation on the KwaZulu coast would have far-reaching human and ecological consequences.

Farmers near the mouth of the Umfolozi said they had taken legal advice because they feared that plans to draw millions of litres of water from the river would affect cane irrigation.

The Zululand Environmental Alliance also expressed concern that RBM's present and future water needs could have a severe ecological impact at Mapelane, Lake Nhlabane and Lake Mzingazi — and also lead to the displacement of several cattle farmers.

RBM conceded yesterday that some cattle farmers might lose grazing land at Nhlabane, but dismissed several other concerns as unfounded. The project still has to be approved by the Natal Water Court.

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the nation

3 Gen 251 251 Police guard farmers

Sowetan 21/1/93.

THIRTY white farmers and a businessman are under police protection in the Free State following the circulation of an alleged ANC "hit list".

"We are protecting 30 Hoopstad farmers and a businessman in the town while we carry out investigations," police spokesman Lieutenant-Colonel Johan Fouche said yesterday.

He said police were trying to establish whether the hit list, circulated in Hoopstad on Monday, was genuine or an attempt by "unknown persons" to smear the ANC. An ANC spokesman said the hit list was an attempt to discredit the organisation.

Govt turns down farm aid request

GERALD REILLY ^{(3) Gen}

BLOEMFONTEIN — Deputy Agriculture Minister Tobie Meyer yesterday turned down an appeal for a financial aid scheme for farmers. *BIDM 22/1/93*

Farmers belonging to the Free State Agricultural Union had called for the urgent implementation of the scheme submitted by the SA Agricultural Union, citing poor natural grazing and lack of summer fodder, Sapa reports.

Meyer, speaking at a meat commodity congress, said the SAAU's blanket scheme could not be instituted because many producers were both stock and crop farmers. The state was prepared to make a contribution, but the salvation of agriculture could not be modelled on state aid.

Pressure on state expenditure would detrimentally influence inflation and interest rates, Meyer said. But consideration could be given to some proposals by farmers on how government could address the problems, such as no tax levy on funds used to pay accumulated production debt at co-operatives and banks.

GERALD REILLY reports from Pretoria that the SAAU said earlier Finance Minister Derek Keys had assured farmers at a meeting in Cape Town this week that government, in spite of budgetary problems, would not turn its back on the agricultural community should the drought persist.

President Boet Fourie said the SAAU had also been told government was not considering a land tax as an additional source of income.

COMPANIES

3 Gen

FM 22/1/93

Activities: Breeds and markets yearlings and sells surplus stallion services.

Control: Nedcor 43.5%.

Chairman: B B Robinson.

Capital structure: 17m ords. Market capitalisation: R3.7m.

Share market: Price: 22c. Yields: 12-month high, 33c; low, 20c. Trading volume last quarter, 26 000 shares.

Year to Jul 31	'89	'90*	'91	'92
Return on cap (%) ..	25.1	9.75	n/a	n/a
Turnover (Rm)	5.9	7.0	12.1	1.4
Pre-int profit (Rm) ...	3.2	1.4	(4.0)	(0.7)
Pre-int margin (%) ..	54.7	19.3	n/a	n/a
Earnings (c)	26.9	4.1	(25.9)	(5.5)
Dividends (c)	5	2.1	—	—
Net worth (c)	59.8	67.8	41.9	36.4

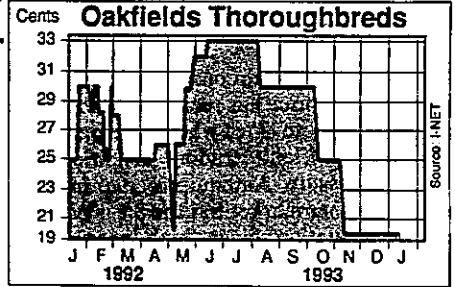
* 17-months to July 31 1990.

to sell it as a shell to overseas interests. But the company has suffered the classic fate of all ideas which suddenly become unfashionable. When it was introduced to the market, the euphoria surrounding it suggested it couldn't fail to be successful: bloodstock, horses, racing and gambling were enjoying a renaissance of unusual depth.

But the timing was wrong. Public interest was already waning when the company was listed. That coincided with the onset of SA's longest recession since World War 2. With disposable incomes shrinking, interest and activity in what is, after all, the sport of kings diminished accordingly. Chairman Brian Robinson says the best yardstick has been the decline in the sums bid and collected at yearling sales. "In one case, we were confident we would get about R150 000 for a yearling; we collected R50 000, a third of our expected revenue."

The company is owned mostly by companies in the Nedcor stable: Syfrets holds 31.5%, UAL Merchant Bank 12% and its nominee company another 11.1% — that totals more than 50%, a holding which Robinson says came about largely because of underwritings at the time of listing.

Syfrets and UAL have indicated they wish



to withdraw from the investment. Since there is hardly a stampede from investors willing to keep the company's original business alive, Robinson has opened negotiations with other parties.

At the AGM on Wednesday shareholders will no doubt ask the same questions the FM posed. The answers are likely to be that management is waiting for the Reserve Bank to approve applications of a technical nature from overseas interests. Once those have been approved, a deal can be constructed.

Meanwhile, Robinson says the company is going about collecting its debts, harnessing its available cash, and incurring as little expenditure as possible. Within a few months, Oakfields can be expected to have changed character and form — though Robinson indicates there's an outside chance the core bloodstock business may be retained.

It will be the end of a brave experiment which was rightly judged in every respect except the most important: timing. As every sound investor knows, timing is the least forgiving of criteria necessary for successful investment.

David Gleason

OAKFIELDS FM 22/1/93
Being put down 3 Gen

This company began life full of hope in 1988 but never fulfilled those early expectations. In the unkind way of the world, Oakfields is now on course for the same destination that ultimately awaits most of its stock in trade: the knacker's yard.

Effectively, of course, it will escape that awful fate, since its managers are arranging

AGRICULTURAL REFORM

The cost of control

FM 22/1/93

③ Gen.

The **Kassier** report (*Business & Technology* January 15) heavily criticises so-called single-channel schemes operated by some of the 21 agricultural control boards.

These (fixed-price, surplus removal or price pool schemes) exclusively empower the boards to market, sell and handle specific products and disallow imports of the commodity by third parties.

The distortions these schemes cause in the local market, especially as far as pricing and resource allocation are concerned, are not always clear to consumers who have grown accustomed to the immense powers they exercise.

The scheme operated by the Maize Board is a case in point. Animal Feed Manufacturers' Association chairman and Epol Feeds CEO Munro Griessel says the maize scheme affects the animal feed market in several ways:

□ By overpricing maize, farmers are encouraged to produce a crop that is less drought-resistant than, for example, sorghum, an alternative feed grain which is indigenous and far better suited to climatic extremes.

"The reduction in areas planted to grain sorghum from 1987 onwards — they fell from 314 000 ha in that year to a mere 118 000 ha in 1991 while the crop dropped from 480 000 t to 250 000 t — is due to aggressive marketing of maize based on discounted prices to consumers."

He adds: "This forced many sorghum growers to switch to other crops," says Griessel.

Ironically, the 1992 maize crop failure led to enforced imports of 4.2 Mt of US maize, at a huge cost to taxpayers;

□ Protein crops like soya are also effectively discouraged by the artificially high maize prices which add further to the import bill for protein-based oil cakes.

In 1992, the maize price was increased by 30% compared with a mere 9.4% for soya, inducing producers to switch from soya to maize.

The average US soya crop yield of 2.06 t/ha is higher than SA's 1.3 t/ha but the US on average produces 6 t/ha of maize against SA's meagre 2 t/ha.

Says Griessel: "It would seem logical therefore to reason that importation of a product like maize, where SA is less competitive, would be economically more feasible than to import soya beans, produced here more competitively.

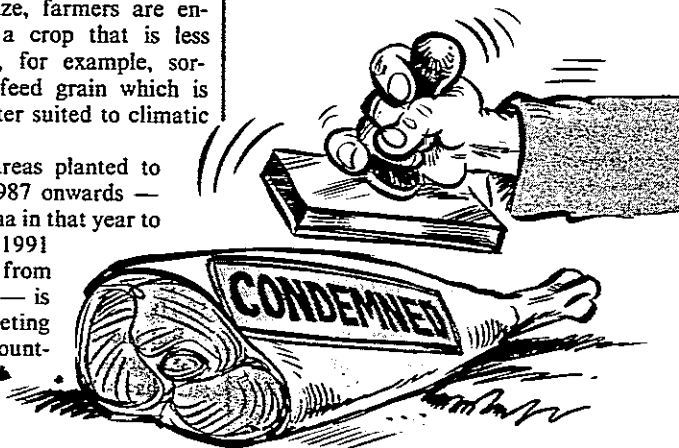
"Obviously, with such high maize yields,

the US can produce maize more cheaply than SA. Possibly, a policy to produce cost-effectively what we can, and buy in what we can't, will make us food-secure, which is probably preferable to the Maize Board's avowed policy of food self-sufficiency," he adds;

□ The board does not differentiate in pricing policies between yellow maize (mainly used for animal feed) and white maize (a food crop).

Similarly, by cross-subsidising producer prices between farmers far from or close to major urban markets, the former are not discouraged from overproducing and making costly investments in marginal lands.

Maize Board GM Peter Cownie argues, however, that producers must be given "sufficient incentive to produce at a strategic level." He adds: "Dramatic steps will have to be taken to ensure a reasonable degree of



self-sufficiency."

Other boards also distort natural market signals by interfering in the market. The Oilseeds Board has hitched its wagon to that of vegetable oil processors, who prefer processing sunflower oil to soya oil as the former gives a higher oil content. The result is that its pricing policies have effectively discouraged soya production and encouraged sunflower.

What is the solution?

Kassier recommends that the statutory powers of one-channel boards should be removed. This view finds unexpected support in the schedule of tariff bindings for agricultural products which was submitted this week to Gatt's head office in Geneva.

"While the latest Gatt proposals do not include any instruction to scrap single-channel control board schemes, the effect of implementing the proposals would be the same," says Adri van der Merwe, assistant director, marketing and multilateral relations, at the Department of Agriculture.

Proposals that a commodities futures market, under the auspices of the SA Futures Exchange, should be created within a year to take over the price-stabilising role of the boards, will also help to turn agriculture on its head. ■

SAA FM 22/1/93
Killing the messenger

Isn't it ironic? After years of being accused of being a monopolistic price-fixer which ruthlessly exploited the local air passenger market, SAA is now being told by the Competition Board (CB) that it must *increase* its fares — to give its competitors a better margin.

In his report, Competition Board chairman Pierre Brooks argues SAA is acting "anti-competitively" by retaining its current domestic airfare structure and failing to reduce its flying schedules since new competitors entered the local market.

The consequence of its "below-cost" pricing, he says, is that its competitors will be driven out of the market and taxpayers — SAA remains a State corporation — will ultimately have to foot the bill for the airline's huge losses.

Interestingly, SAA pre-empted the CB report by announcing a 5% increase in domestic fares effective from January 1 and by increasing the prices of the discount fares it offers on local flights by 17%. The move, however, was unrelated to the imminent publication of the report.

SAA deputy CE Mike Myburgh, who takes over from Gert van der Veer on April 1, contends that it's not necessary to increase fares in order to return the airline to profitability.

He's already embarked on a three-pronged exercise designed to attack the problem at its source and eliminate the airline's R100m loss last year, as well as its current operating deficit (*Business & Technology* January 15) by March 31 1994.

Part of his cost-cutting plan involves:

□ Retrenching 2 200 staff members by March, which will translate into a 20% saving on its R750m/year salaries and wages account effectively wiping out the R100m it lost last year;

□ The sale of four surplus Boeing 737 aircraft;

□ Increasing the productivity of staff to levels commensurate with that of the three most profitable airlines — Singapore Airlines, Cathay Pacific and British Airways; and

□ Rationalising SAA's international ser-

Exiles return to a

By DAWN BARKHUIZEN

THE return to the Tsitsikamma region for eight Mfengu families this week was bittersweet.

They came back not to the old stone houses and 8 000 hectares of pasture that 500 families once owned but to a line of seven incomplete tin houses on a small portion of land abutting the lush grasslands granted to them by Queen Victoria in 1837.

The group are the first of 51 families who, unable to survive on barren plots in drought-stricken Ciskei, obtained permission to live on neighbouring church land until they can revoke Prime Minister BJ Vorster's 1977 gunpoint banishment of the community.

Nothing

After a 450km journey with children and furniture crammed into minibuses and an unreliable truck, their cash has run out.

Dispossessed families, who each received an average of R429 as compensation for their homes 15 years ago, do not have the money to finish building new houses.

SI Times 24/1/93
But we are staying,
SI Times 24/1/93
vow once-prosperous
Mfengu tribesmen

They received nothing for their land, livestock or crops.

They sleep packed together in a tent or out under the stars.

All they could do as they unloaded their baggage on to Moravian church land in Clarkson this week was lean over the fence and remember the days when they farmed the fertile soil that is now in the hands of the state and 19 white farmers.

Their flight from Ciskei this week was not only a bid to survive scorching drought but also to ensure that more of their old folk do not die heartbroken, penniless and frustrated on tiny plots in the drought lands, according to Tsitsikamma Exile Association deputy-president Isaac Tembani, 75.

Behind them they left the graves of more than 135 elderly Mfengu who died in a strange land.

The move is also a message to farmers and the government that the Mfengu are tired of waiting, but will not give up a 15-year-old battle to win back an area so productive that it has been dubbed "Little New Zealand".

"We could not stay in Ciskei one minute more. Our people were dying, there was no money for doctors. We are broke, but just coming back here makes us feel strong. We want to farm and grow vegetables again because that is what we know," said Mr Simon Hopo, 45.

His mother, Esther, 69, agreed:

"I was born here and will not move again. Even if the police come with guns, I would rather die than move."

Mr Tembani said: "We became tired of waiting. I have been writing to the government for years. To Gerrit Viljoen, to Piet Koorndorff, who refused to see us because, he said, we were Ciskei citizens. We got so desperate we even wrote to the Broederbond. Now we are involved in negotiations with the government, but it is all taking so long."

While they have been welcomed back by most of the coloured community living at Clarkson, others view with trepidation the arrival of more people in an area where work is scarce.

Signal

For the white farmers who bought farms at subsidised rates with 100 percent government loans, the return of the Mfengu is a signal that the government must quickly settle the matter.

"We do not have the same religious and sentimental ties with the land as the Mfengu. Long ago we resigned ourselves to accepting whatever settlement was made," said a farmer.

"But now we are all sitting waiting. Our 10-year resale prohibition clauses have expired, but we are not allowed to sell up or simply get on with the business of farming."

Another farmer, Mr Daan Landman, said: "We farmers have landed slap-bang in the middle of a fight between the state and the Mfengu. Some might feel threatened, but in principle I have nothing against the Mfengu returning because I think there is enough land for all of us who genuinely want to farm. I just feel the matter should be settled once and for all."

TIN TOWN

Economy still languishing in fear of drought

HOPE of economic recovery this year could evaporate if good rains do not fall soon.

Most of the summer rainfall area, which encompasses 85% of SA's agricultural land, experienced poor rains in January.

Worst hit have been maize farmers in the Eastern Transvaal, an early planting region, and some sugar growers in Natal who are suffering enormous damages.

SA's maize producers — who planted some 3,4-million hectares by the end of December at a cost of close to R1,8-billion — are anxiously watching the skies.

If there is no rain over the next week, 60% of the maize crop could be lost. If they do not get rain by mid-February, they face a crop disaster.

Growers of sunflower seeds, grain sorghum, ground nuts and dry beans are in a similar position.

The next three months will also determine the fate of many sugar growers and livestock farmers. Fruit growers in the Western Cape appear to be the only growers who are doing well.

Economists say the effects of further drought this year will be even more painful on the economy than last year.

Many farmers are still reeling from last year's dry season. Reserves have been depleted, the animal pool has shrunk and plant roots have been damaged.

By ZILLA EFRAT

SA Agricultural Union (SAAU) chief economist Dr Koos du Toit says many farmers are heading towards the end of the road despite government aid last year. They may not survive another year of drought.

Some sheep farmers can no longer afford to feed their flocks and some sugar growers are in such a poor financial position they cannot get loans from the Land Bank.

Real agricultural production is estimated to have declined by 15% to 20% last year and to have caused a fall of two percentage points in total economic growth.

Economists say a similar drought will retard an economic upswing this year and could delay it until 1994.

Imports

It could push up food prices, limit any further fall in interest rates and create problems in balancing the budget. Government will receive less revenue from agriculture and may have to give farmers further assistance.

Finance Minister Derek Keys says government, despite its budgetary problems, will not turn its back on the agricultural community if the drought persists.

Imports could also rise, placing increased pressure on the balance of payments. National Maize Producers' Organisation (NAMPO) senior economist André Ferreira says another crop failure will lead to higher maize imports than the R2-billion brought in last year.

SA, which consumes about 6,5-million tons of maize annually, had reserves of about 2,9-million tons in 1992. These have been depleted and there are fears that this year's maize crop could be smaller than last year.

Economists say poor agricultural conditions will have ripple effects on those who serve the agricultural sector and on the whole economy.

The impact on employment could be grave. Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut economist Nick Barnardt estimates that 15 000 jobs were lost, directly and indirectly, as a result of 1992's drought. He believes a further 75 000 to 80 000 jobs could go if the conditions are repeated.

Dr du Toit says without government intervention, there could be an exodus out of farming on a scale never seen before. The impact on rural economies and urban areas could be severe.

Dr du Toit says about 65% of SA's maize crop is still young. "If there are good rains soon, the picture can change dramatically."

SITING (BUS) 24/1/93

3ben

Home, bittersweet home

C (P.M.) 24/11/93
"THEY came in buses and trucks with guns and clubs. We were moved in a cruel manner, the women and children were crying. Four years after moving to the Ciskei, my wife became sick and died. It was the sorrow that killed her."

This is how elderly Temba Xayimpi remembers the day in December 1977 when the government sent in troops to remove 500 Mfengu families from the land they had owned for 130 years.

This week, 50 families returned to Tsitsikamma in the eastern Cape. But it was a bitter-sweet return: they have been allowed to settle at the Moravian mission at Clarkson, a stone's throw from the land they still claim as theirs, but which has since been sold to white farmers.

Isiah Olifant, 62, and his wife Dinah came back without much

hope that the 4 ha of land he once farmed will be returned.

"I am glad to be back, but it is not our own land. I don't believe we will get our land back," he said.

The 1977 removal saw the entire community banished to Elukhanyweni ("The place of light") in the Ciskei.

Mashwabada Msizi, co-ordinator for the Tsitsikamma Exile Association, said the community decided to return "ahead of any settlement with the government".

On Tuesday, a minibus carrying the first four families snaked along the gravel road through Clarkson to the site where 51 wood and zinc houses will be constructed.

The 8 000 ha of prime farming land was granted to the Mfengu by Sir George Grey in 1841.

When in 1975 parliament approved the removal of the Mfengu

3 Gen 23
the community received R200 000 compensation for their houses, churches and schools, which were then demolished.

Between 1983 and 1987 the land was portioned off and sold, at below market value, to white farmers.

In 1991, when the government published its White Paper on the land question, it was clear the Mfengu would not get their land back.

On September 8, government lawyers instructed to settle the Mfengu land claim made an offer to the community to return "some 2 000 ha of the original land and provide developmental assistance."

But the TEA remains adamant they want the rest of their land back, Msizi said.

"As surely as the sun rises in the morning, the Mfengu will return to the Tsitsikamma," he said. — Pen

POVERTY-stricken families make up a smaller proportion of the rural population than about five years ago, according to a recent study on rural poverty in SA conducted for the World Bank. On the face of it, it seems SA has made some small progress in curbing rural poverty.

The report, based on secondary sources as time was limited, was handed to the World Bank last week. The authors are Simon Bekker and Catherine Cross of the University of Natal's Centre for Social and Development Studies, and Norman Bromberger of the university's economics department.

The study emphasises that numbers of poor have fallen as a percentage of the total rural population. The "very poor" made up 55% of the black rural population in 1990, down from 58% in 1985. The "very poor" are defined as people living in rural households with annual incomes of R2 000 or less (1985 prices). These statistics were derived using an Urban Foundation income distribution model.

It is important to note that absolute numbers did not fall; the growth in the number of poverty-stricken people was slower than the growth in the overall population.

Some academics regard the figures noted in the study as some small progress because of "trickle-down effects". The Urban Foundation income distribution study said "unless economic growth drops to very low levels indeed, further progress against poverty can be expected during the first half of the 1990s".

By contrast, the authors of the World Bank study emphasised that a statement on "across-the-board gains against poverty" was open to question. "It is questionable whether or not the apparent small percentage decrease in the proportion of rural households in poverty represents a significant gain in rural development terms."

Are the trends in rural poverty over 1985-1990 to be viewed as progress or not? Do these trends signal any important conclusions for policy formulation? One needs to examine the economic factors that have affected rural poverty.

Placing the rural poor of SA on the economic agenda

B/Dary 25/1/93.

GRETA STEYN

The study notes that economic growth in the homelands (including the TBVC states) has been more rapid than the rest of the country, both in aggregate and per capita terms. Gross Geographic Product per capita in the homelands rose at almost 6% per year in the late 1980s, compared with less than 4% in the 1970s and 5% in the early 1980s. (In absolute terms, there is still a very large gap between per capita GDP in SA and the homelands).

"To conclude from this, however, that the average black rural homeland household is better off (and that the poor and very poor rural households have also benefited through trickle-down) is too simplistic," the report says. It emphasises the structure of economic growth in the homelands did little to benefit them.

Economic growth in the homelands reflected two factors — firstly, civil servant remuneration and, secondly, large agricultural projects and farmer-settlement schemes. The agricultural projects made large contributions to homeland economic growth, but often made a loss and were too capital-intensive. The study notes that the redistributive effects of these projects on communities were small. It also questions the extent to which civil service remuneration contributes to the redistribution of wealth beyond the urban and rural bureaucratic elites of the homelands.

If economic growth in rural areas

should be discounted as making any contribution to alleviating poverty, to what extent did remittances from urban areas play a role? While the number of migrants rose over the last decade, formal employment did not grow at the same rate. There was real growth in black wages in the non-primary sectors, but there was evidence of moderate real wage declines in less skilled occupations.

The flow of real remittances did not rise, the authors argue, and probably fell in the last few years of declining SA GDP since 1989. (They

noted, however, that the Urban Foundation model on which the statistics were based assumed a real increase in remittances between 1985-1990).

The possibility that better conditions in the cities were "trickling down" to rural areas was further scotched by trends in urban poverty. The study notes that in the five years since 1985, poverty in urban areas had risen by 28%. The rapid rise in the numbers of urban poor represented poverty "exported" from rural districts.



A relative decline in rural poverty is partly due to its "export" to the cities

"Exporting" of poverty probably also accounts for the fall in the actual number of rural poor in the provinces (non-homeland rural areas). In commercial farming areas, a preference for skilled labour appears to have combined with the drought and debt crisis to displace significant numbers of unskilled farmworkers and their families.

However, the report states there is no doubt that increased social transfers by the state made a large contribution to cushioning the blow of negative economic factors. Average old age pensions received by blacks grew by roughly 50% in real terms between 1980 and 1987. The number receiving old age pensions rose by more than 40% over the same period. By 1985, 56% of households were receiving old age pensions.

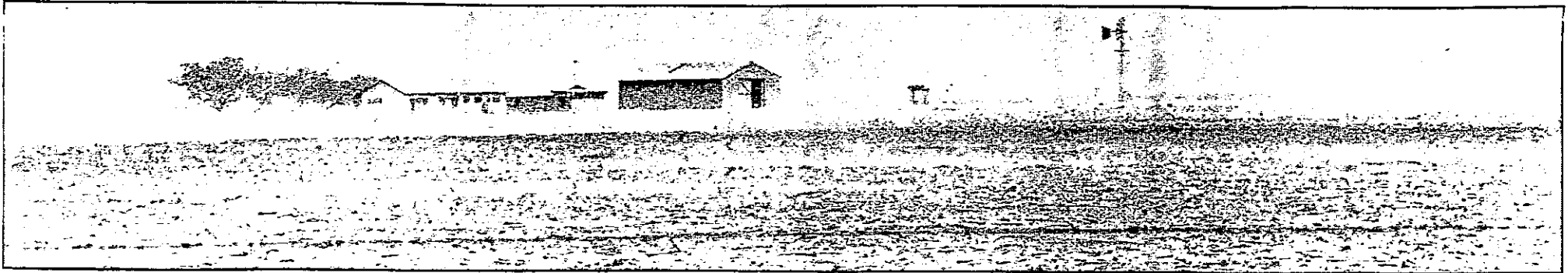
Rapid growth in the core economy would benefit poverty-stricken households, but the rural poor would probably be the last to gain from economic expansion in SA, the report argues. This implies the need for specific action to deal with poverty, of which direct transfers from the state seem to offer the best results.

But, the authors add: "In the absence of a viable rural economy, providing employment and opportunities for production, transfer payments may be creating a dependent welfare culture." Channelling further direct assistance into rural districts carries a high risk of promoting further dependence.

The authors recommend implementing public works programmes, linked to infrastructure and service delivery. They also call for assistance with agriculture, and education and skills training, and emphasise the need for effective rural government. Breaking the isolation of rural communities is important.

While the report is yet another in an endless series of studies on the SA economy, its analysis focuses on the truly destitute. It places the 12-million people defined as "poor" firmly on the economic agenda.

Economic policymakers should take note when they decide on matters such as the zero-rating of VAT, equalisation of pensions, job creation programmes, support for small business, support for capital-intensive export projects, and monetary and fiscal policy.



Long, dry summer . . . dust storms advance and retreat on Hoopstad's farms, and the little rain that has fallen will not be enough to save the crops.

Picture: Karen Sandison

Hapless Hoopstad falls on troubled times

By Julienne du Toit

Towns are like people. When there is trouble it usually comes in threes.

Take Hoopstad, near Parys in the northern Free State.

In the space of a month, this quiet farming town near Parys has been faced with a consumer boycott, threats of political violence and, on top of that, a worsening drought that threatens to turn the meadows into dry, yellow stalks once more.

It all started on December 19. Four AWB members seem to have taken offence at an SA Communist Party T-shirt and ANC headgear worn by Samuel Papala, as he stood outside the Hoopstad Four Square Supermar-

ket on a Saturday morning.

They allegedly took him to a farm, where they threatened to chain him up and "roast him alive". Papala escaped and lived to tell the tale. But, for close to a month, the police came up with no tangible suspects.

So on January 16 about 600 ANC supporters marched through the town protesting against the inaction. The consumer boycott they launched on January 19 was intended as a further spur to the police.

Then, as if to complicate the whole affair, a hitlist was pinned up on the same day on the doors of a known right-wing hang-out, the Doringboom Kafee, as well as Pep Stores.

It urged all "comrades" to "attack and kill these boers",

A total of 31 names were on the pieces of paper, all local farmers. The strange thing was that only three or four names on the list were those of known AWB members.

At the bottom it said: "Instructed by M Snyer, chief ANC operations. Drawn up by S Mahlangu, ANC organiser."

That was the other odd thing. Mahlangu has been dead for a long time.

Moshe Snyer, chairman of the ANC branch in nearby Tikwane township, denies that the ANC had anything to do with the hitlist.

All of the farmers The Star spoke to thought the hitlist was probably a hoax, but even so, were glad of the 24-hour protection they have received from the SAP.

On Thursday, January 21,

police held an identity parade. Three men were arrested in connection with the alleged assault: Jan Pieterse (37), whose wife runs Doringboom Kafee, Jaco Botha (24) and Albert van Zyl (33), whose name appears on the hitlist.

They went to court the same day, facing charges of kidnapping and assault, but have not yet pleaded.

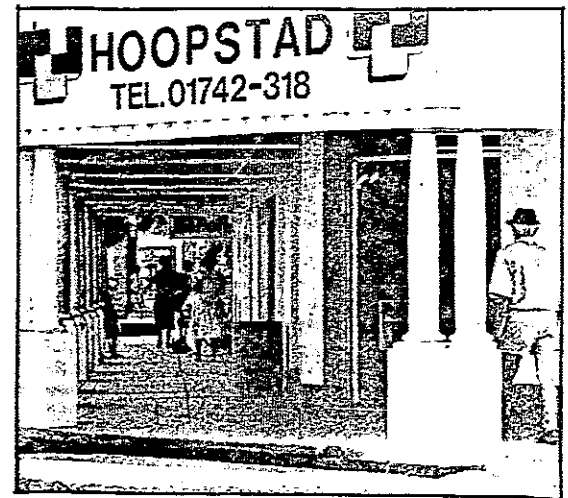
State prosecutor Braam Pretorius said at the Hoopstad Magistrate's Court that he saw the case as "political dynamite", adding that when it came up again on February 1 he would refer it directly to the Attorney-General.

But now the biggest threat to the district's well-being is dominating the minds of the farmers. It seems as if a

giant hand is keeping good rain away from Hoopstad, even though nearby Parys, Viljoenskroon and Bothaville are being lashed with rain.

There is no more grazing for the cattle, and if there is no good showers in the next two weeks, the thigh-high mealie stalks will wither for the third year running.

On our way back to Johannesburg last week we drove through rain in Bothaville as well as a flash flood near Viljoenskroon that flooded an intersection to car-door height. Hoopstad received nothing. The farmers and townsfolk, wind-chapped and with grit between their teeth, are still looking towards the heavens. Even the weekend's 40 mm will not be enough to save the crops.



They come, but they don't buy . . . Hoopstad is facing a black consumer boycott. Picture: Karen Sandison

Drought costs R2-bn in extra farm imports

By Sven Lünsche

The devastating drought cost SA almost R2 billion in additional agricultural imports last year.

This emerges from the trade figures for 1992, which were released by the Department of Customs and Excise yesterday.

Total exports for 1992 improved by 4,8 percent to R67,46 billion from R64,36 billion in 1991.

But imports increased by 7,2 percent from R48,21 billion to R51,92 billion.

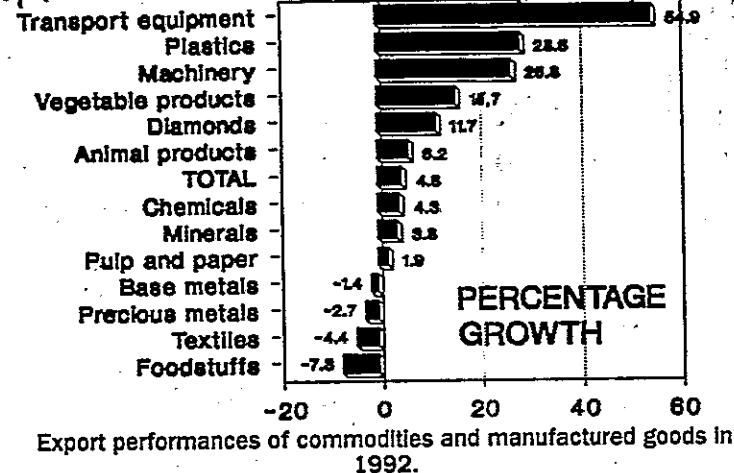
This left the 1992 trade surplus at R15,5 billion — 4,3 percent lower than 1991's R16,2 billion — but better than had been expected by most economists.

The improved trend was also evident in the monthly trade figures for the last few months of 1992.

From its low level of R783 million in October, the trade surplus recovered to a revised R1,04 billion in November and R1,76 billion in December.

This was mainly achieved on the back of improved weather conditions, which cut the import bill from just over R5 billion in September to R3,79 billion in December.

Exports in the four months



held steady at R5,5 billion.

However, the drought had a devastating effect on the trade bill for 1992 as a whole, when poor agricultural production forced large-scale imports of food and other products.

Imports of live animals and animal products last year shot up by 61 percent to R440 million (1991: R270 million).

Fats and oils were 58 percent higher at R464 million (R269 million) and vegetable products climbed 45 percent to R2,55 billion (R1,14 billion).

Combined, these products pushed up the import bill from R1,58 billion in 1991 to R3,46 billion last year.

The relatively large increase in the total import bill surprised economists, who had expected a slight decline, given the poor state of the economy.

Yet key industrial goods imports continued to rise at steady levels, headed by imports of machinery, which rose by seven percent from R13,98 billion to R14,97 billion.

Chemical imports firmed to R5,77 billion (R5,4 billion), but imports of transport equipment, vehicles and aircraft fell slightly from R6,77 billion to R6,51 billion.

It was once again left to manufacturers to give the trade pic-

ture a measure of respectability, as exports of primary products suffered from declining international commodity prices.

Exports of unclassified goods (mainly gold and platinum), the largest export category, fell 2,7 percent to R24,31 billion (R24,98 billion).

Base metals dropped 1,4 percent to R9,4 billion (R9,53 billion).

Exports of diamonds improved 12 percent to R7,57 billion (R6,78 billion), but the figure includes gems transferred by De Beers mines in Botswana and Namibia to its Central Selling Organisation in London.

The subdued state of the economies of SA's largest trading partners did not deter local manufacturers from expanding their export base.

Car manufacturers, aided by the Government export incentives under the Phase VI system, lifted exports 55 percent from R1,53 billion to R2,37 billion.

Other manufacturing sectors which, again with help from the General Export Incentive Scheme, showed good growth included plastics, up 28,6 percent to R748 million (R582 million), and machinery, up 26,8 percent to R2,13 billion (R1,68 billion).

Drought relief spending exceeds budget

GOVERNMENT had already spent more on drought relief than budgeted and was considering further spending this fiscal year, State Expenditure spokesman Pieter Coetzee said at the weekend.

Responding to questions on drought aid, he said government had spent R447,9m by end-December. The Budget had made provision for drought relief spending of R400m during the year to March 1993.

"The possibility of speeding up certain expenditures (originally intended for future financial years) is being considered at the moment, but details are not available," he said. Government had said a fur-

ther R3,4bn would be spent in future years.

Coetzee added that "practical considerations" would determine the extent to which extra spending on drought relief would put upward pressure on state expenditure in the remainder of the fiscal year. The move to speed up drought relief would not, however, increase liquidity in the economy. In addition, other spending items were under control.

"Apart from possible agriculture expenditure, the State Expenditure Department is not aware of any other expenditure item

that will cause overall spending to be heavy in the last quarter of the fiscal year," he said.

Finance Minister Derek Keys said earlier this year he was considering accounting for the full amount of drought spending of R3,4bn in the 1992/93 fiscal year, even if it was spent in future years. However, Coetzee said only funds that were actually spent during the fiscal year would be reflected in the year's figures.

An economist said government could transfer funds to the paymaster-general account before the end of the fiscal year

□ To Page 2

Expenditure

for drought aid in the following year.

A transfer to the paymaster-general account would be reflected as spending in 1992/93, even if the cash was still actually with the Reserve Bank.

Government might want to take this route to keep the deficit down in the next fiscal year, as it was widely accepted that 1992/93 was a "disaster" year for government's finances.

Such a move would be in line with Coetzee's statement that extra spending on the drought this fiscal year would not increase liquidity in the economy.

Economists said previous fiscal years had been characterised by a spending

spree in the last three months. Coetzee's statements signalled that, barring unforeseen circumstances, success in reversing the decades-old trend was in the offing.

Latest government spending figures were close to the overall budgeted increase, despite the drought figures.

However, interest payments because of high borrowings and extra spending because of the drought could worsen the picture. Nevertheless, even if the deficit for the last quarter widened to R8bn (from an average of R6bn over the first three quarters), government's deficit for the full year would still be less than the "worst case" scenario of R28bn.

□ From Page 1

Drought relief way over budget

OTZS/1/93 ③

From GRETA STEYN
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"Apart from possible agriculture expenditure, the State Expenditure Department is not aware of any other expenditure item that will cause overall spending to be heavy in the last quarter of the fiscal year."

Finance Minister Derek Keys said earlier this year he was considering accounting for the full amount of drought spending of R3.4bn in the 1992/93 fiscal year, even if it was spent in future years. However, Coetzee said only funds that were actually spent during the fiscal year would be reflected in the year's figures.

An economist said government could transfer funds to the paymaster-general account before the end of the fiscal year for drought aid in the following year.

A transfer to the paymaster-general account would be reflected as spending in 1992/93, even if the cash was still actually with

the Reserve Bank.

Government might want to take this route to keep the deficit down in the next fiscal year, as it was widely accepted that 1992/93 was a "disaster" year for government's finances.

Such a move would be in line with Coetzee's statement that extra spending on the drought this fiscal year would not increase liquidity in the economy.

Economists said previous fiscal years had been characterised by a spending spree in the last three months. Coetzee's statements signalled that, barring unforeseen circumstances, success in reversing the trend was in the offing.

However, interest payments because of high borrowings and extra spending because of the drought could worsen the picture. Nevertheless, even if the deficit for the last quarter widened to R8bn (from an average of R6bn over the first three quarters), government's deficit for the full year would still be less than the "worst case" scenario of R28bn.

● Maize crop in danger — page 7

R3bn drought fund 'almost up'

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The government had already used "close to" all of the R3,4bn drought-relief package to write off commercial farmers' debts, a source involved in assessing the programme said yesterday.

There has not yet been any official announcement on how the funds — originally to have run over a couple of years — are being spent.

However, finance special adviser Mr Japie Jacobs confirmed yesterday the government could use part of the funds to reduce farmers' debts to the Land Bank.

The source said the government had decided to complete the drought relief programme in one year.

The debts written off are understood to be carry-over debts arising when unforeseen circumstances (such as the drought) prevent farmers from being able to pay

back production credits.

The source said the interest on the carry-over debt would have grown to about R1bn over three years, which was one of the reasons the government had chosen to speed up the paying of debts.

ANC agriculture spokesman Mr Derek Hanekom said the organisation had not had any say in how the funds would be spent. "It was a unilateral decision to again bail out the commercial farmers."

3 OCT 26/1993

Drought aid used to bale out farmers

GRETA STEYN

GOVERNMENT had already used most of the R3,4bn drought relief package to write off commercial farmers' debts, a source who is involved in assessing the programme said yesterday.

The R3,4bn programme would originally have run over a couple of years, and there has not yet been any official announcement on how the funds are being spent. However, Finance special adviser Japie Jacobs confirmed yesterday government could use part of the funds to reduce farmers' debts to the Land Bank.

The source said government had decided to complete the drought relief programme in one year, instead of spreading it over four years. A "huge amount" of debt — estimated at "close to" the entire amount earmarked for drought relief — had been written off by the end of last year.

ANC agriculture spokesman Derek Hanekom said the organisation had not had any say in how the funds would be spent. "It was a unilateral decision to again bail out the commercial farmers.

"We would have preferred to target the most needy groups."

The debts written off are understood to be "carry-over" debts arising when unforeseen circumstances (such as the drought) prevent farmers from being able to pay back production credits. It is understood that farmers' debts were written off based on formulas related to, among other things, the hectares of farming land owned.

The source said the interest on the "carry-over" debt would have grown to about R1bn over three years, which was one of the reasons government had chosen to speed up drought relief by extinguishing debts. Farmers would be helped by the move because it would improve their creditworthiness.

A much smaller portion of the drought relief programme was made up from programmes such as providing food and water to farmers. An emergency water bore scheme had ended abruptly when it ran out of funds, the source said.

Government allocated R400m for spending on drought relief in the agriculture

To Page 2

Drought aid

budget this year. It expected to spend a further R1bn during the present fiscal year from the R3,4bn package announced in May, with the rest (R2,4bn) earmarked for spending over the next three fiscal years. However, almost the full R2,4bn might be reflected as spending in the present fiscal year after the debt write-offs. The move is understood to be linked to Finance Minister Derek Keys's desire to deal with the

drought in the 1992/93 year, rather than face the pressure over a prolonged period.

If the drought returns, government might have to allocate new funds to drought relief. The need for further assistance, plus the effectiveness of aid to date, will be assessed by a government team this week. Sources said it seemed government was set to turn off the financial tap.

Huge crop losses on the cards

STYL 28/1/93
By Shirley Woodgate
and Brendan
Templeton

Billions of rands worth of crops are facing drought devastation nationwide, according to the National Consultative Forum on Drought.

The forum blames well-below average summer rainfalls for its gloomy predictions.

But Transvaal Agricultural Union chief executive Johan Hartman said it may be a bit too early to make predictions about summer crops. A clearer picture would come about only at the end of next month.

He pointed to good rains over many areas in the Transvaal and Free State at the weekend as a good sign.

Hartman agreed, however, that a repeat of last year's drought would be catastrophic.

"Last year the Government paid out R3,6 billion in drought relief, but it's clear the State cannot continue with this."

Cattle

The report said drought-related timber and fruit tree losses in the eastern and northern Transvaal were estimated at R980 million, and many other crops were reduced to a third of their previous yields.

It is also claimed that 80 000 cattle have been lost in the northern parts of the country, mainly in Venda, Gazankulu and Lebowa.

The forum is a combination of 68 widely represented organisations

parts of the country, mainly in Venda, Gazankulu and Lebowa.

The forum is a combination of 68 widely represented organisations including the Government, churches, civics, welfare institutions and homeland governments which met in June last year to tackle the drought crisis.

The report predicts that staple crops such as maize and wheat will be particularly hard hit.

According to the forum's January report, the wheat crop will be only half of last year's and the maize crop will not be enough to meet domestic consumption.

The winter wheat crop was estimated at 1,2 million tons, well below the previous crop of 2,1 million tons.

The forum said only the winter rainfall areas had largely escaped the drought.

Hartman said conditions in eastern and parts of northern Transvaal were looking grim. Irrigation farmers, such as citrus farmers, were facing disaster because of falling water levels in dams and rivers.

Water sources

Although the recent rains had brought relief, they had not done enough to affect levels in water sources.

The forum said scattered, low rainfall had caused total dam levels to plunge from 68 percent in mid-January 1992 to the current 39 percent mark, representing a 29 percent drop overall. Exceptions were western Cape (63 percent full) and eastern Cape dams (36 percent).

The report said a vast range of other crops including plantings of cotton, tobacco, groundnuts, paprika and soya beans were 30 percent down in the central Transvaal.

The forum emphasised that a long-term solution to drought had to be found.

● Dirk Nel of The Star's Northern Transvaal Bureau reports that good rains have fallen this week in the north-western bushveld and along the north-eastern Transvaal escarpment, but the low levels of dams remain unchanged.

This year's deficit set to surge

Govt writes off R2,4bn in farmers' debt

BLOM 29/1/93

3 Gen

GRETA STEYN

GOVERNMENT has written off R2,4bn in farmers' debt as part of the drought relief package and is to repay the full amount in March this year, instead of over three years as originally intended.

The move, announced last night by State Expenditure Minister Amie Venter, means the deficit this fiscal year will be much worse than economists expected after the latest Exchequer figures.

The decision to make the payment in March follows Finance Minister Derek Keys's statement that he was considering "taking the full knock" of the drought in 1992/93, leaving a clean slate for future fiscal years.

Venter's statement said: "The decision means that expenditures are financed in the year in which they are incurred and accounted for. This means that the Budget in future years will be a truer reflection of current expenditures in the various financial years."

He added that the administration of the drought aid programme would also be simplified considerably with consequent savings in administrative costs.

Venter said government had already taken over the "carry-over debts" from the Land Bank in March last year, and would have repaid the debt at Land Bank interest rates over the following three years. (Carry-over debt arises when unforeseen circumstances such as drought prevent farmers from paying back production credits extended by the Land bank.) The Cabinet had, however, approved that Treasury meet these obligations once-off in March 1993. That meant Parliament would next month have to approve an additional

R2,4bn in spending in the additional Budget for 1992/93.

Venter said it had originally been decided to stretch the financing over a longer period to avoid pressure on the financial markets.

"No problems are currently foreseen to obtain the loans of R2,4bn, bearing in mind that the Land Bank's debt obligations for its carry-over debt to farmers is amortised at the same time and that the government's financing programme for the 1992/93 financial year has to a large extent been completed. The Land Bank has already restructured its funding programme in order to amortise these debt obligations in March 1993."

The state was already responsible for the payment to the Land Bank of interest on carry-over debt, Venter said. Instead of this, the state would now finance the interest on the loans through a once-off enlarging of the Budget deficit.

This would result in savings on interest because the interest rates at which the state borrowed were lower than those of the Land Bank. Estimates of the interest saving put it at R1bn.

Venter said the obligations had been transferred from an expenditure item of the Agriculture Development Department to the servicing of state debt by the Finance Department.

An economist said the move was "an accounting exercise" that would make the 1992/93 deficit reach massive proportions, making it easier to achieve a lower deficit in future fiscal years without too much

□ To Page 2

Farm debt BLOM 29/1/93

3 Gen

□ From Page 1

pressure to cut back spending or raise taxes.

The move will take the deficit up to about R28bn, or 8% of GDP. Keys is expected to announce a deficit of 6% for the next fiscal year.

After the release of the last Exchequer spending and revenue figures, economists had revised down their deficit projections

to R26bn. They had expected about R1,4bn of the R3,8bn drought relief package to be spent in the present fiscal year.

However, the State Expenditure Department said earlier this week that aside from drought aid, it was not aware of any spending item that was set for a large increase in the final quarter of the fiscal year.

Govt writes off farm debt

JOHANNESBURG. — The government has written off R2,4 billion in farmers' debt as part of the drought relief package and is to repay the full amount in March this year. (301291193)

The move, announced last night by State Expenditure Minister Mr Amie Venter, means the deficit this fiscal year will be much worse than economists expected after the latest Exchequer figures. — Sapa

● See Page 12

Cape farmers 'the wealthiest'

Staff Reporter ³

CAPE farmers have struck it rich.

Data provided by the Central Statistical Service based on the March 1991 population statistics indicated that more wealthy farmers live in Worcester than anywhere else in South Africa.

Malmesbury and Piketberg also came out high on the list.

Own Correspondent

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The decision to make the payment in March follows Finance Minister Derek Keys's statement that he was considering "taking the full knock" of the drought in 1992/93, leaving a clean slate for future fiscal years.

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Deficit shock as govt acts on farmers' debt

tures are financed in the year in which they are incurred and accounted for. This means that the Budget in future years will be a truer reflection of current expenditures in the various financial years."

He added that the administration of the drought aid programme would also be simplified considerably with consequent savings in administrative costs.

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paying back production credits extended by the Land bank.) The Cabinet had, however, approved that Treasury meet these obligations once-off in March 1993. That meant Parliament would next month have to approve an additional R2,4bn in spending in the additional Budget for 1992/93.

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Drought aid 'critical' ^③

er29/1/93

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — South Africa's drought-ravaged farmers need more than good rains to save them and farming will collapse unless the government provides millions of rands in financial aid, according to agricultural leaders.

East Cape Agricultural Union vice-president and member of the National Drought Committee Mr Pieter Erasmus said yesterday: "If substantial rain does not fall I don't even want to think of what will happen to the farmers and their animals in winter." In the Eastern Cape:

- Almost 50 farmers in the Cradock district alone have had their credit facilities suspended.
- The Land Bank has bought several farms from farmers who had to throw in the towel.
- Some farmers pay up to R10 000 a month for fodder to keep their animals alive.

Mr Erasmus said two-thirds of the country's farmers were in financial difficulty.

"Of these farmers more than 50% are in financial dire straits. Apart from the severe drought, product prices have dropped sharply and interest rates and input costs have escalated."

● Deficit shock — Page 12

Bill proposes to tighten loans law

CAPE TOWN — The Usury Amendment Bill, which proposes prohibiting imposition of finance charges for shorter or additional periods on money lending, credit or leasing transactions, was tabled in Parliament yesterday.

The Bill also proposes the payment of more or less equal instalments to prevent the final payment being considerably smaller than other payments.

Association of General Banks' Tony Norton said the Bill was an interim measure pending introduction of a new Usury Bill, hopefully during the current parliamentary session. He said the complexity of the existing Act had caused many problems. *BIDAM 3/2/93*

The Amendment Bill contains proposals for the abolition of exemptions regarding disclosure of finance charges in respect of money lending transactions

LINDA ENSOR

and debentures.

Another clause aims to clearly describe the finance charges recoverable by drawing a distinction between finance charges mentioned in an instrument of debt and interim interest recoverable.

Another amendment requires that statements of account regarding transactions secured by a bond, shall be supplied to the borrower while provision is made for the appointment of inspectors to inspect activities of money lenders, credit providers and lessors.

The Bill seeks to empower inspectors to search premises and books without notice and to seize documents where a contravention of the Act is suspected. Inspectors also have the right to demand information.

Farm workers lose jobs over drought, new laws

BIDAM 3/2/93 *(3) Gen*

CAPE TOWN — About 100 000 jobs had been lost in the agriculture industry in the past year because of the drought — as well as fears over possible labour legislation for farm workers, Agriculture Minister Kraai van Niekerk said yesterday.

But he believed government's drought aid scheme had saved 300 000 job opportunities in the industry. Job creation programmes in the homelands had provided at least 28 000 people with employment.

He intimated that government would continue to provide drought aid if needed. "We have no option other than to look at the merits of requests for assistance."

Government looked at the individual farmer's needs, as well as the effects of drought on the industry and on the economy as a whole. If government did nothing about the situation it would probably have to "pick up an account" in the end. This would include increased unemployment, accelerated urbanisation and the disintegration of the social fabric of rural areas.

Van Niekerk said the possibility of la-

Political Staff

bour legislation for the agriculture industry meant that some farmers were cutting down the number of workers.

"In the past large numbers of labourers were employed on farms due to the sympathy of farmers," he said. Because of the possibility of minimum wage regulations and prescribed working conditions, some farmers had changed their approach.

Van Niekerk said it was likely that the legislation would suit farmers' needs. He did not believe that the new law would have a major impact on the industry.

He said farming conditions differed from those in industry and this needed to be taken into account. Most farmers already had some form of employment code, but it was necessary to get into line those with unacceptable practices.

He said a normal grain crop was expected this year. About 3,5-million hectares had been planted. Although drought was a threat, late rains had raised hopes.

Farm debt may soar to R20bn

PRETORIA — Farmers' debts have been snowballing at an increasing rate since 1990, a Central Statistical Service (CSS) survey shows.

In 1991 they increased by 16,6% to R14,197bn — on top of an increase of 13% the previous year.

When the financial ravages of last year's drought and the losses expected this year because of late rains are taken into account, total debt is expected to soar above R20bn.

This total, however, will be reduced by government's decision last week to write off R2,4bn of farmers' carry-over debt as part of the massive drought relief package.

Part of the total package was another R1bn allocated in the current Budget for various drought relief schemes, including subsidised interest rates on production credit.

The CSS survey found too that the number of paid workers in the agricultural sector decreased for the third consecutive

B1007 4/2/93

GERALD REILLY

year — by 5,8% — in 1991 (3) Gen

Sources said this steady drop in the number of farm workers was closely related to the hundreds of farmers who had "gone belly up" in the last two years of drought.

And according to another CSS release, it is not only the farming sector that is wallowing in debt.

The prolonged recession has taken a heavy toll on the private sector.

The latest CSS figures show that in the three months to end-November the number of summonses issued for debt increased by 10,1% (to 295 522) and the number of civil judgments for debt by 6,4% (to 144 297) compared with the same period last year.

Compared with the previous three months — June to August — the number of summonses increased by 9,6% and judgments by 4%.

BUSINESS Market gardeners hard hit • Managers believe unemployment will remain high

They toil in vain

Sowetan 4/2/93

By Mzimkulu Malunga

■ UNBEARABLE ODDS Trying to make an honest living is a hard task:

IN AN effort to beat the unemployment trap enterprising self-styled farmers have taken to tilling the soil.

Their efforts have been rewarded with bountiful crops despite lack of sophisticated equipment and hard labour. But they've hit a snag. They don't know how or where to sell their vegetables.

The group on the East Rand — Vuk'uzenele Farming League, as the group calls itself — was formed in 1990.

They took over empty land and started hoeing to plant crops.

After hard manual labour in the blistering sun, the crops finally were ready for consumption. That's when they came up against a brick wall.

Since there are over 100 of them, the plot is divided into smaller pieces of land. Each farmer has the responsibility of marketing and selling whatever he or she produces.

Ironically, they end up competing among themselves in their door-to-door selling.

The market is shrinking while the number of people turning to farming in the area increases every year.

Some of the products end up rotting in the fields without ever being harvested as the farmers have nowhere to take them.

"Much as lack of equipment is a

(3) Gen
major problem, there is nothing more frustrating than toiling so hard to grow crops and not know where and how to sell, in order to earn a living," says the farmers' representative, Mr Bhekisizwe Simelane.

"In addition to equipment and finance, we need administrative skills to properly manage the whole venture. As it stands now, we just are wasting our labour because at the end of the day we are unable to get any meaningful

With the help of community-based structures in Etwatwa, the farmers have approached the Rural Advice Centre for assistance and await reply.

FM licence for Wits radio

BIDM 4/2/93
KATHRYN STRACHAN

LISTENERS from all over Johannesburg can now tune into the Voice of Wits radio station next week after it was granted a five-day FM signal licence for a 50km radius.

And the station is optimistic the licence will be extended permanently.

The move is seen as a relaxation of the stringent broadcasting laws enforced by the Home Affairs Department and the SABC.

Voice of Wits station manager Damian Hardy said he hoped the temporary licence could signal the beginning of "community radio" in SA.

The commercial station Showtime Music Radio and Pretoria University had also been given temporary FM signals, Hardy said.

The station can broadcast stereo on 95.9 FM within a 50km radius.

Homelands' water beyond govt control

BIDM 4/2/93
GOVERNMENT had a water supply target of at least 15 litres a person a day in drought-stricken homeland rural areas, Water Affairs and Forestry Department deputy director-general Tiny Krige said this week.

Krige told the SA Association of Consulting Engineers forum his department was unaware of the serious problems of water supply in those areas as affairs of homeland governments were outside its jurisdiction.

Barring a few exceptions, homeland structures did not have the expertise or capacity to maintain existing water supply schemes, he said.

A survey by the department had found that during the past two months no maintenance work had been done and water pumps had broken down again.

The drought had emphasised the fact that SA, with its severe climatic conditions and water scarcity, could not fragment development and control over the country's water resources.

(S) (P)
EDWARD WEST

Central government should be responsible for overall development and control, with any work done at regional or local level falling within the policy framework determined by central government, he said.

Krige said government was developing a management strategy to deal with future droughts, but in the meantime it would continue maintenance work, supplying water by tankers to some areas and with a borehole drilling programme.

Drought Consultative Forum convener Len Abrahams said in June 1992 the Development Bank of SA estimated that 2.5-million rural people could be faced with the need to relocate to survive the drought. To date, the forum had provided drought relief aid to about 750 villages.

The forum concluded the underlying issues in black rural communities were mainly poverty, neglect, and inadequate investment.

Early warning system would help relief workers

BIDM 4/2/93
SA IS in urgent need of a national early warning system on food security to enable relief workers to respond to emerging crises more efficiently, says a Consultative Forum on Drought committee report.

The system would also need to provide early warning of "hazards that affect the ability of households to

(3) (C) (S) (P)
RAY HARTLEY

obtain adequate food and water".

The report proposed a system involving the disciplines of meteorology, hydrology, agriculture, natural resource management and finance. While the major risk was drought, others were pests, hail and flooding.

While warning systems were relatively well developed for large-scale farm production, the effect of weather on small farms and in the homelands had not yet been analysed fully.

Recommendations had been formulated for nutrition surveillance of children younger than five.



A policeman stands guard as a taxi is towed away after drivers tried to barricade a city street in Johannesburg yesterday.

Picture: BRIAN HENDLER

ANC misused R2,3m Norway

OSLO — Norway had demanded the ANC explain the fate of a R2,3m grant intended to help set up a print shop and provide jobs, the foreign ministry said yesterday.

Foreign ministry spokesman Ingvard Havnen said the 5-million kroner were placed in an investment company instead of being used to buy printing equipment, Sapa reported. *BIDM 4/2/93*

"Clearly, it wasn't used for the purpose for which it was allotted," said Havnen. "It is definitely in the best interest of the ANC to clarify this."

The ANC had asked for an urgent transfer of the promised funds, he said. Norwegian state radio network NRK

said it had reason to believe key ANC members were on the board of directors of the investment company, TB Invest.

It said a foreign ministry official was checking ANC records in Johannesburg to track down what had happened to other contributions.

The Norwegian government gave about \$5,8m to the ANC last year.

DIRK HARTFORD reports an ANC spokesman was yesterday unable to comment on the Norwegians' allegations.

He said the matter had been referred to ANC NEC members and the organisation would comment as soon as information was available.

Star 5/2/93

PAC aims to nationalise all farmland

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The PAC proposes to nationalise and redistribute all agricultural land, so that no individual farmer would be entitled to lease more than 300 ha.

The first detailed PAC discussion document on land reform is understood to insist that the land question lies at the heart of reshaping society.

"The central objective of the national liberation struggle is the repossession of the land from the settler-colonialists and its redistribution to its rightful owners, the African people."

The document proposes all privately held land be expropriated and transferred to the State. Compensation will not be paid for the land itself, but will be paid for improvements.

Land should be leased back to farmers, with an upper limit of 300 ha per farmer. The leasehold may be willed to the farmers' heirs, but private land transactions will be abolished.

In relation to residential land, rural and urban, the PAC envisages each family be entitled to own one residential structure

Selling of state land rejected

JOHANNESBURG. — The African National Congress warned yesterday that "current hasty unilateral transactions" involving state-owned land would not be honoured by a future democratic government.

Land Affairs Deputy Minister Johan Scheepers said this week the government would not put a moratorium on either the selling of state-owned land or the transfer of land to the homelands.

"It is not for a minority regime to dispose of land from which the majority were dispossessed," the ANC said. — Sapa

U.S./R

3



The following subdivision of Welmoed Estate 468:
Portion 11.

The following subdivisions of Farm 502:
Portions 3 and 8.

The following subdivision of Farm 561:
Portion 7.

The following subdivision of Moddergat 618:
Portion 1.

The following subdivision of Welmoed 620:
Remainder of Portion 1.

The following subdivision of Uitkyk 662:
Remainder.

The following subdivision of Croydon 663:
Remainder.

The following subdivision of Zandvleit 664:
Remainder of Portion 7.

The following subdivision of Rustenburg Annex 686:
Portion 5.

The following subdivision of Farm 1088:
Portion 4.

The following portions of Jamestown Township Area:
Portions 59, 60, 61 and 62 of Blaauw Klip 510.

The following portion of Bakkershooft Township Area:
Remainder of Erf 1428.

Die volgende onderverdeling van Welmoed Estate 468:
Gedeelte 11.

Die volgende onderverdelings van Plaas 502:
Gedeeltes 3 en 8.

Die volgende onderverdeling van Plaas 561:
Gedeelte 7.

Die volgende onderverdeling van Moddergat 618:
Gedeelte 1.

Die volgende onderverdeling van Welmoed 620:
Restant van Gedeelte 1.

Die volgende onderverdeling van Uitkyk 662:
Restant.

Die volgende onderverdeling van Croydon 663:
Restant.

Die volgende onderverdeling van Zandvleit 664:
Restant van Gedeelte 7.

Die volgende onderverdeling van Rustenburg Annex 686:
Gedeelte 5.

Die volgende onderverdeling van Plaas 1088:
Gedeelte 4.

Die volgende gedeeltes van Jamestown-dorpsgebied:
Gedeeltes 59, 60, 61 en 62 van Blaauw Klip 510.

Die volgende gedeelte van Bakkershooft-dorpsgebied:
Restant van Erf 1428.

No. 149**5 February 1993**

HELDERBERG GOVERNMENT WATER CONTROL AREA: DETERMINATION IN TERMS OF SECTION 63 (2B) OF THE WATER ACT, 1956 (ACT No. 54 OF 1956), OF THE EXTENT OF LAND WHICH MAY BE IRRIGATED IN ADDITION TO THE DETERMINATION IN TERMS OF SECTION 63 (2) ~~63 (2)~~ ^{3 Gen}

I, Magnus André de Merindol Malan, in my capacity as Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry, by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 63 (2B) of the Water Act, 1956 (Act No. 54 of 1956), hereby determine that, in respect of the properties situated in the Helderberg Government Water Control Area, the water right which may be purchased in terms of this notice, which may be irrigated in addition to the determination in terms of section 63 (2) of the said Act, shall be as follows:

(1) The minimum water right which may be purchased in terms of this determination shall be that area indicated in agreements between the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry and owners within the Government Water Control Area.

(2) The maximum water right shall be 120 ha per owner as registered at the Deeds Office on the date of this determination, excluding the Municipality of Stellenbosch and the University of Stellenbosch, where the areas specified in the relevant agreements shall be the maximum.

No. 149**5 Februarie 1993**

HELDERBERG - STAATSWATERBEHEERGEBIED: BEPALING INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 63 (2B) VAN DIE WATERWET, 1956 (WET No. 54 VAN 1956), VAN DIE OMVANG VAN GROND WAT BYKOMEND BY DIE BEPALING INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 63 (2) BESPROEI KAN WORD

Ek, Magnus André de Merindol Malan, in my hoedanigheid van Minister van Waterwese en Bosbou, kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 63 (2B) van die Waterwet, 1956 (Wet No. 54 van 1956), bepaal hierby dat, ten opsigte van die eiendomme geleë binne die Helderberg-staatswaterbeheergebied, die waterreg wat ingevolge hierdie kennisgewing aangekoop kan word, wat bykomend by die bepaling kragtens artikel 63 (2) van genoemde Wet besproei kan word, soos volg is:

(1) Die minimum waterreg wat ingevolge hierdie bepaling aangekoop kan word, is die oppervlakte soos aangedui in ooreenkomste wat tussen die Departement van Waterwese en Bosbou en eienaars binne die Staatswaterbeheergebied gesluit is.

(2) Die maksimum waterreg is 120 ha per eenaar soos in die Aktekantoor geregistreer op datum van hierdie bepaling, met uitsondering van die Munisipaliteit van Stellenbosch en die Universiteit van Stellenbosch, waar die oppervlaktes in die betrokke ooreenkomste uiteengesit, die maksimum is.

(3) The following conditions shall apply in respect of the allocations in terms of paragraphs (1) and (2):

(a) A prospective buyer of land who signed a deed of sale not later than three (3) months from the date hereof shall, for the purposes of paragraph (2) above, also be deemed to be the owner of the property/properties mentioned therein. (17) (3) Gen

(b) No allocation made in terms of this determination to the property/properties of a prospective buyer referred to in paragraph (3) (a) above shall be included in the schedule referred to in section 64 (6) of the Water Act, 1956, in respect of the Helderberg Government Water Control Area before the property/properties is/are registered in his name.

(c) An allocation shall be made to a maximum of the irrigable land on a particular property.

(d) The right is reserved to require an applicant in a specific case to submit satisfactory proof that the land in question can be irrigated economically.

(e) The agreements referred to in paragraph (1) above shall serve as applications for an allocation in terms of this determination. In all other cases an application shall be accompanied by a non-refundable deposit of R1 000 or the full purchase price if it is less than the aforementioned deposit: Provided that an allocation can be used and scheduled only to the extent to which it has been paid for in cash or with a bank-guaranteed cheque: Provided further that any portion of an allocation which has been made and which has not been paid for in full within one (1) year as from the date of formal approval by the Offices of the Regional Director: Western Cape shall lapse.

(f) Applications shall be submitted to the office of the Regional Director: Western Cape, Private Bag X9075, Cape Town, 8000, within three (3) months as from the date hereof. Any application received after that date will not be considered. An applicant shall in a single application apply for the total water right which he desires to purchase in terms of this notice.

(g) As compensation for inclusion in the schedule concerned in terms of section 64 (6) of the Water Act, 1956, of any allocation in terms of this notice, the following amounts, which included Value Added Tax (VAT), shall be payable:

Municipality of Stellenbosch and the University of Stellenbosch: R1 400 per hectare.

All other owners:

(i) R1 370 per hectare for an area not exceeding 40 hectares.

(ii) R1 720 per hectare for an area exceeding 40 hectares, but not exceeding 80 hectares.

(iii) R2 070 per hectare for an area exceeding 80 hectares, but not exceeding 120 hectares:

Provided that in calculating the compensation payable in a specific case, the above-mentioned amounts shall be fixed up to thirty (30) days after the date of formal approval of the application after which interest shall be charged at the applicable Treasury interest rate up to the date of payment of the amount due.

(3) Ten opsigte van die toekennings kragten paragrawe (1) en (2) geld die volgende voorwaarde:

(a) 'n Voornemende koper van grond wat reeds 'n koopbrief onderteken het nie later nie as drie (3) maande vanaf die datum hiervan, word vir die eendes van paragraaf (2) hierbo ook geag die eienaar te wees van die eiendom(me) daarin vermeld.

(b) Geen toekenning wat ingevolge hierdie bepaling gemaak word aan die eiendom(me) van 'n voornemende koper in paragraaf (3) (a) hierbo bedoel word in die lys bedoel in artikel 64 (6) van die Waterwet, 1956, ten opsigte van die Helderberg-staatswaterbeheergebied opgeneem alvorens sodanige eiendom(me) op sy naam geregistreer is nie.

(c) 'n Toekenning geskied tot 'n maksimum van die besproeibare grond op 'n bepaalde eiendom.

(d) Die reg word voorbehou om in 'n bepaalde geval van 'n applikant te vereis om bevredigende bewys voor te lê dat die onderhawige grond ekonomies besproei kan word.

(e) Die ooreenkomste bedoel in paragraaf (1) hierbo, dien as aansoeke om 'n toekenning kragter hierdie bepaling. In alle ander gevalle moet 'n aansoek om 'n toekenning vergesel gaan van 'n niet terugbetaalbare deposito van R1 000 of die volle koopprijs, indien dit minder as gemelde deposito is: Met dien verstande dat 'n toekenning slegs benut en ingelys kan word in die mate waarin daarvoor betaal is by wyse van kontant of 'n bankgewaarborgde tjek: Met dien verstande voorts dat enige gedeelte van 'n toekenning wat gemaak is waarvoor daar binne een (1) jaar vanaf die datum van formele goedkeuring deur die kantoor van die Streekdirekteur: Wes-Kaap nog nie ten volle betaal is nie, value.

(f) Aansoeke moet binne drie (3) maande van die datum hiervan by die kantoor van die Streekdirekteur: Wes-Kaap, Privaatsak X9075, Kaapstad 8000, ingedien word. Enige aansoek wat daarna ontvang word, sal nie oorweeg word nie. 'n Applikant moet in 'n enkele aansoek om die totale waterregh wat hy ingevolge hierdie kennisgewing wil aankoop, aansoek doen.

(g) As vergoeding vir opname ingevolge artikel 64 (6) van die Waterwet, 1956, in die betrokke lys van enige toekenning kragtens hierdie kennisgewing, die volgende bedrae, wat Belasting op Toegevoegde Waarde (BTW) insluit, betaalbaar:

Munisipaliteit van Stellenbosch en die Universiteit van Stellenbosch: R1 400 per hektaar.

Alle ander eienaars:

(i) R1 370 per hektaar vir 'n oppervlakte tot 40 hektaar;

(ii) R1 720 per hektaar vir 'n oppervlakte van meer as 40 hektaar tot 80 hektaar;

(iii) R2 070 per hektaar vir 'n oppervlakte van meer as 80 hektaar tot 120 hektaar:

Met dien verstande dat by die berekening van die vergoeding wat in 'n bepaalde geval betaalbaar is, die bogenoemde bedrae vas is tot dertig (30) dae na die datum van formele goedkeuring van die aansoek waarna rente teen die toepaslike Tesourierentekoeft tot die datum van betaling van die verskuldigde bedrag gehef word.

(h) That portion of the allocation in respect of which payment has been made in terms of paragraph (3) (g) shall be included, with effect from date of payment, in the schedule referred to in section 64 (6) of the Water Act, 1956, for the above-mentioned Government Water Control Area and that scheduling shall be rateable as from that date, unless the owner concerned does not use the water right acquired and has applied in terms of section 63 (7A) of the said Act for the temporary descheduling of the area that is not irrigated and such an application has been approved.

(i) A maximum quantity of four thousand (4 000) cubic metres of water (which is equal to an application of 400 millimetres a year) may be supplied annually from the Theewaterskloof Dam, if available, in respect of each hectare of land scheduled within the above-mentioned Government Water Control Area.

M. A. DE M. MALAN,
Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry.

KENNISGEWING 90 VAN 1992

DEPARTEMENT VAN NASIONALE GESONDHEID EN BEVOLKINGSONTWIKKELING

WET OP BEHEER VAN MEDISYNE EN VERWANTE
STOWWE, 1965 (WET No. 101 VAN 1965)

REGISTRASIE VAN MEDISYNE

Hierby word ingevolge artikel 17 van die Wet op Beheer van Medisyne en Verwante Stowwe, 1965 (Wet No. 101 van 1965), bekendgemaak dat die Registrateur van Medisyne met die goedkeuring van die Medisynebeheerraad ingestel by artikel 2 van genoemde Wet, die volgende medisyne soos in die Bylae hiervan omskryf, geregistreer het.

BYLAE • SCHEDULE

Registrasienuommer:
Registration Number:

27/2.8/0242.

Naam van medisyne:
Name of medicine:

Goldgesic Syrup.

Bereidingsvorm:
Form of preparation:

Stroop.
Syrup.

Aktiewe bestanddele:
Active ingredients:

Parasetamol/
Paracetamol . . . 120 mg.
Kodeienfosfaat/
Codeine phosphate . . . 5 mg.
Prometasienhidrochloried/
Promethazine hydrochloride . . . 6,5 mg per 5-ml-stroop/syrup.

Voorwaardes vir registrasie:

1. 'n Aanvaarbare standaard van Goeie Vervaardigingspraktyk moet by die plek van vervaardiging gehandhaaf word.
2. Die applikant moet voldoen aan al die wetlike vereistes van die Wet op die Beheer van Medisyne en Verwante Stowwe, 1965 (Wet No. 101 van 1965).
3. Die registrasie van die produk is onderhewig aan hersiening elke drie jaar.
4. Die inligting in die voubiljet moet op 'n gereelde basis opgedateer word in ooreenstemming met 'n voubiljet onlangs deur die Raad goedgekeur.

(h) Die gedeelte van die toekenning waarvoor ingevolge paragraaf (3) (g) betaal is, word vanaf die datum van betaling in die lys bedoel in artikel 64 (6) van die Waterwet, 1956, vir bogemelde Staatswater-beheergebied opgeneem en daardie inlysting is vanaf daardie datum belasbaar, tensy die betrokke eienaar die verworwe waterreg nie benut nie en ingevolge artikel 63 (7A) van genoemde Wet aansoek gedoen het om die tydelike ontlysting van die oppervlakte wat nie besproei word nie, en so 'n aansoek goedgekeur is.

(i) 'n Maksimum hoeveelheid van vierduisend (4 000) kubieke meter water (gelyk aan 'n toediening van 400 millimeter per jaar), indien beskikbaar, mag jaarliks uit die Theewaterskloofdam ten opsigte van elke hektaar ingelyste grond binne bogemelde Staatswaterbeheergebied voorsien word.

M. A. DE M. MALAN,
Minister van Waterwese en Bosbou.

NOTICE 90 OF 1992

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

MEDICINES AND RELATED SUBSTANCES
CONTROL ACT, 1965 (ACT No. 101 OF 1965)

REGISTRATION OF MEDICINES

It is hereby notified, in terms of section 17 of the Medicines and Related Substances Control Act, 1965 (Act No. 101 of 1965), that the Registrar of Medicines, with the approval of the Medicines Control Council established by section 2 of the said Act, has registered the following medicines described in the Schedule hereto.

TRADE FM 5/2/93.

③ Gen

[Handwritten initials]

Making promises to the world

The Department of Trade & Industry will shortly submit agricultural tariff proposals to Gatt that would set maximum levels of protection from which gradual reductions would take place. If the proposals are accepted, and SA signs the completed Uruguay Round of the Gatt talks, the country will lock itself into a series of economic reforms that will have far-reaching ramifications:

- Import controls will be replaced with tariffs, which will remove the sole right of control boards to import their specific commodity, or issue permits to do this;
- Reduce this tariff protection by 36% over six years, allowing greater market access to Gatt trading partners;
- Reduce government support measures for

has to give way to a competitive trading policy with less State support.

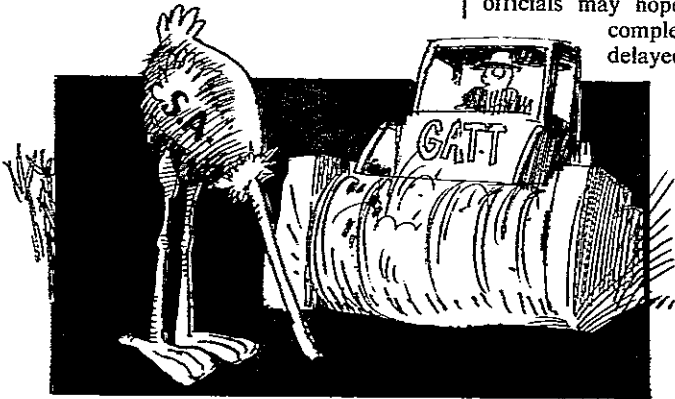
In any event, business is apparently not interested in preparing for this brave new world, at least not yet. "With job creation, social responsibility and our precarious political scenario being primary issues of public policy, SA cannot quickly drop tariff protection," says SA Chamber of Business deputy director-general Ron Haywood.

But reform has not been phased in over the past few years. Rather, protection has been tightened, the latest example being a tariff duty increase from 5%-15% on iron and stranded wire, ropes and cable — at the request of market leader Haggie. Indeed, many businessmen, farmers and government officials may hope that the long-delayed completion of the Gatt round be delayed indefinitely. (It looks as

though the latest deadline, March 1, will be missed, but participants are optimistic that the wrangling between the EC and the US will be resolved soon and talks will wrap up this year.) But, as independent economist and farming consultant Johan Willemse

its R28bn budget deficit. Oilseeds are a case in point. The animal feed industry has not had any positive response to requests that government drop the R200/t tariff on imported oil cakes — even as SA is forced to spend hundreds of millions of rands on imported protein feed cakes.

The reason seems clear — government could collect almost R100m in tariff income on imported vegetable oils and oil cake this year. Hopefully, once the Uruguay Round is signed, Gatt pressure will force it to heed global market signals — and remove distortions that cost the economy dearly. ■



agriculture — such as the two-tier pricing system for maize, backed by levies and fixed prices — by 20% over six years; and

- Reduce direct and indirect subsidies by 21% over six years.

"We will shortly submit our tariffication proposals to Geneva," says the department's deputy director-general, trade, Gerrie Breyt. "An added advantage (of entering the process) is that it will give us insight into the tariff proposals of other trading nations."

A few years ago the department made proposals to Gatt for manufacturers but no details were released. Agriculture Department officials believe their proposals will be published in the *Government Gazette* — once Trade & Industry gives the go-ahead.

It is doubtful that Trade & Industry's proposals will be enough to satisfy Gatt. For one thing, the department shows little commitment to freer trade. It has done little to implement the IDC's 1990 tariff reform proposals. Instead, it has opted for a combination of draconian anti-dumping legislation and multibillion-rand subsidies to exporters in terms of its General Export Incentive Scheme. What is also missing from the department is a clear signal to industrialists and agribusiness to prepare for a more competitive global market, where protectionism

says, that attitude is self-defeating.

"If SA wants to remain part of the world trade scene, we must allow competitive imports into our markets. Unless we allow EC meat into our market, doors may close on our fruit exports. But Gatt also has benefits — with State subsidies down, world prices should rise."

Gatt will scrutinise Trade & Industry's proposals to evaluate whether they are realistic. If not, they may be sent back. Some fear that this fate may await proposals on both industry and agriculture, and that SA could be left out of the Uruguay Round.

One example of a seemingly unrealistic proposal that Gatt may quickly reject concerns wheat imports. SA's proposed tariff may provide for transport costs from inland markets to the western Cape, adding about R130/t. But not only does the western Cape provide its own needs, it constitutes only part of the total SA market.

"There is a perception that Gatt will fade away and nothing serious will happen," says Bokkie Strauss, deputy director, Department of Agriculture. "But the sooner we prepare for the reforms the better."

As Gatt tariffication demands are being considered, government may be tempted to use tariffs as just another cash cow to fund

City fishing company's profits down

TOM HOOD, Business Editor

THE slow-down in consumer spending slashed the profits of Cape fishing company and frozen foods manufacturer Irvin & Johnson in the second half of 1992.

Operating profit dropped by R6,5 million to R43,5 million, halting a steady upward climb in profits over many years.

The company also had to foot a hefty interest bill, as borrowings jumped from R24 million to R88 million to fund spending on new equipment.

Turnover of R869 million was notched up — a rise of only 5 percent and well below the inflation rate.

Drought losses severe in Transvaal

BIDAY 5/2/93 - (3) Gen
PRETORIA — Large areas of the Transvaal were still in the grip of drought and multimillion-rand losses have been suffered, a Transvaal Agricultural Union survey has shown. A union spokesman said the financial position of farmers in the northern

GERALD REILLY
Transvaal was weakening by the day. Rain had fallen only in patches. Lack of grazing was causing concern and veld conditions varied from "very weak to critical". Parts of the Springbok

Flats were causing particular concern and rain in the next two weeks was vital to make planting possible in these areas.

In the western Transvaal, farmers' cash flows were drying up and the situation of some was desperate. However, if good rains fell, average or above average harvests were just possible in some parts.

In other parts, however, crop losses would be between 90% and 100%.

Water sources were exhausted. Dams including Olifantsfontein, Loskop and Lindley's Boort were empty while the Klipdrif Dam was at 40% of its capacity.

In the eastern Transvaal, the crop forecast was between 50% and 100%, but in parts planting had been destroyed totally.

POLITICS

ANC warning over land deals

By [unclear] 5/24/93

(3) Ben

BILLY PADDOCK

THE ANC yesterday threatened that a "future democratic government" would not honour land transactions in which government sold off state-owned land or transferred land to homelands.

In a statement reacting to announcements by Land Affairs Deputy Minister Johan Scheepers, the ANC said it had warned government before and was repeating the warning.

On Monday Scheepers said government would not place a moratorium on selling or transferring state-owned land and that it was involved in bilateral negotiations with the ANC on land affairs.

The public altercation between government and the ANC over the matter could bedevil sensitive constitutional talks. It is understood that at the December round of bilateral talks there was agreement that a moratorium would be placed on land transfers and sales.

The ANC said that while "the country is

praying for a peaceful political settlement, the department responsible for the misery of millions of black South Africans is saying it will continue to sell off land and transfer land to the bantustans. It is outrageous."

The ANC said it had had only one discussion with Scheepers on land matters at his request.

"At that meeting he was warned that land transfers to the bantustans would be ill-advised and confrontational."

Despite the De Meyer report of massive corruption and maladministration in Lebowa, Scheepers ignored the ANC's advice and transferred land to both Lebowa and QwaQwa, the organisation said.

Scheepers said it was regrettable that the ANC was hampering attempts to find mutually beneficial and workable solutions to "this highly emotional issue".

The organisation was trying to perpetuate the notion that government was engaged in the indiscriminate selling of state-owned land.

"Despite the facts, with which they are familiar, they persist in alleging that land has been transferred to the self-governing territories," he said.

He said the land in question would remain part of SA and did not form part of a self-governing territory.

The land was to be transferred to individuals, tribes, communities and development corporations, he said.

Joint administration of the land in question would ensure clean administration and political co-responsibility between government and self-governing territories' administrations.

Government did not believe in large-scale redistribution of land, but it recognised the need for greater access to land and that people must be enabled to buy and settle on land.

Food there, but not all share it

CAPE TOWN — A balance has to be found between government support for commercial farming and aid to the poor, says Agriculture Minister Kraai van Niekerk.

Speaking yesterday in the debate on the State President's opening address to Parliament, he said the country produced enough food. *(3) Ben*

But not everyone had enough on their plate, he added.

Government's agricultural aid programme also had to assist fledgling farmers, but not at the expense of commercial producers.

"Food has to be affordable, but farmers will not produce if there is not a profit motive in agriculture."

Land hunger had to be dealt with sensibly. Farming land had the potential to yield produce and profits, but there were also limits to this. "Not all South Africans will be able to own land."

B10A 5/21/93
Politicians should guard against land being used to gain support.

In Bloemfontein, Free State Agricultural Union president Pieter Gous said farmers listened to reason but "rejected with contempt senseless rubbish" such as the proposal by Deputy Land Affairs Minister Johan Scheepers that farmers should donate land to their employees or make them co-owners of their farms.

Gous described Scheepers's suggestion as "one of the most senseless remarks ever made by a government spokesman".

He asked how Scheepers could justify such a proposal if he represented a government which supported and propagated the free market system and market forces. Farmers, he said, would also like to have free shares and joint ownership in mines, banks, shipping companies and other institutions. — Sapa.

ANC 'jumping the gun'

BILLY PADDOCK *(Signature)*

THE ANC was "jumping up and down for nothing" by protesting that a delegation of Dutch policemen had been refused visas, Home Affairs deputy director-general Johan van Wyk said yesterday. *B10A 5/21/93*

The fact was that no decision had been taken yet.

Yesterday the ANC attacked government and the SAP for being inward-looking and "unwilling to open their minds to enlightened police methods and approaches".

In a statement the ANC said government had refused to grant visas to a delegation of Dutch police unions who wanted to look into complaints regarding violence.

"The SA government constantly harps on the impartiality of the police . . . they should be eager to interact with police officials who wish to make a contribution to ending the violence," the ANC said.

Van Wyk said the SA embassy in the Netherlands had taken no decision on the visas and had sent the applications to Pretoria. "We have not yet seen the applications but expect the details tomorrow of the people in the delegation. Once we have the details we can consider the applications and make a decision," he said.

Remaining Solidarity MPs

POLITICS

ANC warning over land deals

By Guy S/2/93

3 Ben

BILLY PADDOCK

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The cost of drought

Weekend Argus Reporter ^{ARGUS/2/1913}
ALMOST 50 farmers hit by drought in the Cra-
dock district have had their credit suspended.
And the Land Bank has bought several properties
which farmers have given up. Some farmers pay
thousands of rands a month for fodder.

Star 8/2/93

Outrage as toxic spray kills 'protected' raptors

By Julianne du Toit

Conservationists yesterday expressed outrage at a Department of Agriculture toxic-spraying experiment which caused the death of at least 82 raptors at Dwaalboom in the north-western Transvaal.

The Biotox Foundation, an organisation which monitors the misuse of pesticides and toxins, threatened to take the department to court.

And a specialist scientist at the Transvaal Provincial Administration's Department of

Nature Conservation, Peter Milstein, described the experiment as "absolutely shocking" in view of the "present catastrophic decline of our birds of prey".

The deaths resulted from experiments to test poisons designed to rid farmers of the red-billed finch or quelea, which causes damage to crops.

Biotox Foundation spokesman Abré Steyn said he planned to lay a charge against the department for "knowingly" poisoning birds of prey which, he said, were

protected by law.

But Johannes Vosloo, head of the department's section which handles spraying against red-billed finches, said it came as news to him that birds of prey were protected by law.

According to Steyn, the 82 raptors killed at Dwaalboom near Thabazimbi included 66 Steppe buzzards that migrate from Russia, six Wahlberg's eagles, eight yellow-billed kites, one banded goshawk and one lanner falcon.

The birds of prey died from eating the poisoned red-billed

finches or quelea. Last year quelea caused R43 million in damage to South African crops.

Steyn said quelea posed no threat to farming in that area. He added that using explosives on the trees where the quelea roosted caused far less damage to the environment and was far cheaper than spraying Queleatox.

Using explosives was highly effective and cost only R3 000 an operation, he said. Vosloo admitted that one Queleatox spraying could cost more than R12 000.

3 Gen 

Rains raise hopes that drought's end is near

Aug. 8/2/93

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Heavy rains at the weekend and today have raised hopes that South Africa's drought is over.

According to the weather bureau these are the best summer rains so far. Farmers say it is still too early to say what impact the falls will have on streams and dams but the outlook is "hopeful".

According to the bureau there is an 80 percent chance of Durban having between 20mm and 160mm of rain this month, Cedara having between 25mm and 141mm and Newcastle between 10mm and 180mm. The figures are based on rainfall figures for the past 30 years.

Meanwhile, South Africa faces two crucial weeks. If good rains continue, the country could be self sufficient in maize. If not, crops will be too small to feed the population.

Producers of eggs, poultry, pork and milk — who rely on maize for production — are also facing grim times if crops are not saved.

An already cash-strapped economy will be stretched to its limits if last year's maize import programme has to be repeated as a result of a second successive crop disaster.

Maize Board's general manager Mr Hans Swart said current maize imports cost the country R1,6 billion to buy and R280 million to land. To this must be added the cost of distributing it from the docks.

● Sapa reports that the Free State had good rain last night and today.

the nation in brief

Sowetan 8/2/93 Gen 3
Protest threat by farmers

ORGANISED agriculture said at the weekend it would hold a mass protest in Potchefstroom soon if the Government went ahead with labour legislation affecting farm labourers and domestic workers.

The president of the Transvaal Agricultural Union, Mr Dries Bruwer, also warned the Congress of SA Trade Unions and other labour unions that they were endangering the jobs of thousands of workers.

Good rains raise hopes of farmers

STAR 9/2/93, (3) Gen

Staff Reporter
and Own Correspondent

Soaking rains over the drought-stricken Free State and Natal over the last three days have raised hopes that farmers' produce may yet be saved.

The Weather Bureau said yesterday these have been the best summer rains so far and more are expected over the next few days.

The highest rainfall figures were recorded at Newcastle in Natal and in the Free State's Theunissen district, which both measured 100 mm yesterday.

Durnacol had 65 mm and several other Natal towns had more than 25 mm on both days.

In the Free State, Theunissen, Ficksburg, Winburg, Christiana and Marquard had more than 30 mm.

Even the bone-dry Karoo was blessed with showers — Bray reported 76 mm.

Farmers are holding thumbs that the devastating drought may be broken, but it is still too early to say what the impact will be on dams.

Maize farmers are especially vulnerable after facing heavy losses last year. Maize Board general manager Hans Swart said yesterday they could not bear a successive crop failure.

Most maize crops are at the vulnerable germination stage where they need consistent rains if they are to mature.

But there were indications that South Africa would be able to at least meet its own needs this year, he said.

Economists estimate that the 1992 drought cost the country about R4,55 billion.

Irrigation farmers have been hardest hit with dam levels nearly dropping to empty. Many farmers in the northern Transvaal have been relying on ground water.

Swart said maize prospects had been extremely bleak until the good rains which fell from January 22.

DP calls for openness

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The new Chief Justice should not be appointed secretly as in the past, but openly in a procedure agreed to by all political parties, the DP said yesterday. *B/D/M*

"Openness is what is called for," DP justice spokesman Tony Leon said.

The current Chief Justice, Judge Michael Corbett, is due to retire this year, but Leon said a possible solution would be to ask Corbett to continue in an acting position until a new constitution was in place.

"Nothing could be worse than for the current government to appoint a new Chief Justice and then say goodbye." *9/2/93*

This would place the post under political pressures, which should not happen under any circumstances, as the Chief Justice would have considerable powers.

Govt, ANC to meet tomorrow

B/D/M 9/2/93

BILLY PADDOCK

FUNDAMENTAL problems still divided government and the ANC but much common ground was being found on the process which the parties hoped would bring them closer together on the core issues of regionalism and power-sharing.

Negotiators from both camps yesterday firmly denied any agreements had been reached in bilateral talks which they said were "exploratory".

"The only agreement we have been able to come to has been that there should be a preparatory planning conference prior to a new multiparty forum being convened," one source said.

Government and the ANC were seeking common ground to satisfy minimum demands which would provide a basis for the two parties to argue in tandem during multilateral talks.

Sources said yesterday the government/ANC bilateral meeting tomorrow would be tense because the Umkhonto we Sizwe issue had moved to the top of the agenda following last week's disclosure of an arms smuggling operation in Natal.

Government believes a decision on how to deal with the security forces and armed formations such as MK is vital to allow multiparty talks to move to the next stage.

It believes that once this has been achieved there would be a firm basis for multiparty talks to move on, especially with Inkatha demanding MK's disbandment before it joins negotiations.

Meanwhile, at the government/Inkatha bilateral talks yesterday, priority attention was devoted to political violence and the control of weapons by armed forces other than security forces.

In a joint statement after the meeting, Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer and Inkatha national chairman Frank Mdlalose said they had discussed at length violence "by armed bands sowing death and destruction amongst their public and private opponents".

Linked to this was discussion on the acquisition and distribution of arms and armaments and the "destabilising effect these have on the constitutional negotiating process, as well as the question of private armies in an election process", the statement said.

They said the rest of the time was spent on the proposed planning conference and on the exploration of common ground on constitutional matters. The delegations said they hoped the conference would take place before the month-end and they decided to meet for three days

from February 17 to 19.

Meanwhile senior MK and ANC officials, including MK chief of staff Sipiwe Nyanda and southern Natal regional chairman Jeff Radebe, went to Middelburg yesterday to discuss the alleged operation with the three cadres detained after the discovery of the cache.

Senior ANC negotiators told government last week that senior officials were not involved and the matter would be fully investigated.

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said the investigating team would report back today.

Four major areas of disagreement between the ANC and government remain to be discussed at tomorrow's meeting.

These are: how comprehensive should an interim constitution be, at what stage should the powers, functions and duties of regions be determined; how to build in checks and balances that dispense with the need for entrenched power-sharing; and what level of authority the transitional executive council will have, especially over security forces.

The government negotiator said the parties were trying to find agreement on a phased approach to regionalism. Government and the ANC held similar views on the issue, but differed with regard to timing and implementation.

Quelea control halted

CAPE TOWN — Chemical spraying of red-billed quelea, an agricultural pest, has been suspended pending an Agriculture Department investigation following fears that the programme has been poisoning wildlife.

Sapa reports that Agriculture Minister Kraai van Nierkerk said yesterday he was deeply concerned about the alleged ecological effects of quelea spraying on a farm in the northwestern Transvaal. *3 Ben*

The moratorium was being imposed to revise the control policy. The department had a legal responsibility to control quelea but it understood the concern expressed about the effect of these measures on nature and wildlife.

MARIANNE MERTEN reports that the poison working group has described as farcical government claims that recent experimental toxic spraying in the Dwaalboom district had killed about 3-million quelea.

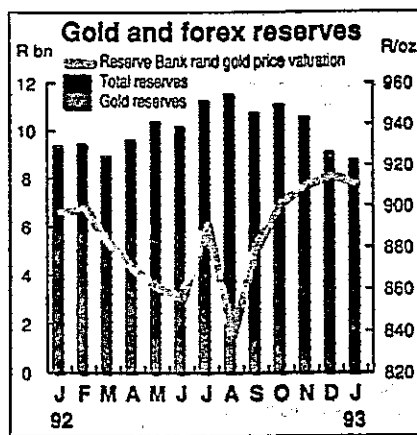
The group estimated that the area contained no more than 500 000 queleas, half of which were unaffected by the poison. A monitoring team visited the sprayed area on Sunday and found a number of poisoned queleas alive. These birds were now a risk to predators. More than 124 birds of prey had died of poisoning in the area.

The working group criticised the Agriculture Department for failing to do a follow-up investigation. No ecologist or other qualified person had been present during the spraying. *B/D/M 9/2/93*

The DP yesterday condemned the spraying and called for an end to toxic chemical experiments.

Heated debate likely

It may be silent,
but not half



Graphic: RUBY-GAY MARTIN Source: SA RESERVE BANK

'Reserves dented by farm imports'

TIM MARSLAND

HIGH agricultural imports lopped R300m off the Reserve Bank's holdings of gold and forex reserves in January, economists said yesterday. *810PM 9/2/93*

Figures released by the Bank showed a fall in foreign assets to R2,730bn in December from November's R3,021bn.

The value of gold holdings fell to R6,058bn from R6,082bn as the metal was valued at R911.24 an ounce compared with R915.13. *3ben*

Physical gold holdings rose to 6,648-million ounces compared with 6,646-million ounces.

Nedbank chief economist Edward Osborn said continued payments for maize had hurt the reserves.

These payments stopped towards the end of last year but had begun again.

Rand Merchant Bank economist Rudolf Gouws said the decline in reserves which started in December appeared to have continued in January.

Capital outflows in the current quarter were not likely to be as bad as in the last quarter of 1992, where one-off factors such as foreign debt repayments affected the figure.

This would not be repeated this quarter, he said.

Reserve Bank Governor Chris Stals said

To Page 2

Reserves

the reserves figure was "quite poor". *810PM 9/2/93*

He blamed high agricultural imports coupled with low agricultural exports. *3ben*

Not all the funds that had left the country in December as a result of window-dressing by foreign banks had returned, although the figure looked better than for December, he said.

An economist said notes in circulation,

at R11,944bn in January, showed a year-on-year increase of 12,8% compared with 6,6% in December and November's 11,7%. *810PM 9/2/93*

Taken against inflation of 9,6%, this figure showed a real increase.

It was an indication of early signs of a recovery in economic activity, but it was the only signal of an upswing in the economy, he said.

From Page 1

Board soft-pedals findings

CAPE TOWN — The Board on Tariffs and Trade has watered down its finding that the statutory powers of agricultural control boards should be terminated and that they are largely responsible for high food price inflation. *(3) Gen*

The board's final report on the price mechanism in the food chain, issued yesterday, refrains from recommending that the control board system be dissolved, although it identifies "inherent weaknesses" in single channel marketing systems.

The BTT interim report, published last June, aroused the ire of Agriculture Minister Kraai van Niekirk, who described it as "inadequate". *BIDAM 9/12/93*

He and Deputy Trade and Industry Minister David Graaff reacted favourably yesterday to the BTT recommendation that the statutory powers of each marketing board be considered individually "with a view to deregulation".

The draft report said the statutory powers of control boards and other bodies with statutory powers should be terminated and farmers should be free to market

TIM COHEN

their produce through control boards or any other organisations.

The final report said a price divergence of five percentage points a year in the period 1980-91 between the producer price index and consumer food prices had been recorded.

It attributed the difference to input cost inflation (3%), declining productivity (1%), price and supply stabilisation (0,5%), withdrawal of state subsidies (0,3%) and the lifting of price controls (0,2%).

This differs markedly from the interim report, which blamed the agricultural control boards for 1,5% of the differential.

Van Niekirk and Graaff's statement signalled government's intention to address the high level of input cost inflation, saying government had commissioned the board to list important agricultural inputs.

Government would give urgent attention to the customs tariff levels of those goods, the statement said.

To Page 2

Board *BIDAM 9/12/93*

The BTT report recommended deregulation of the range of controlling mechanisms affecting the competitive process in the food chain and particularly that the Competition Board act as an ombudsman.

Government said it was not necessary to extend the powers of the Competition Board, which it said already had the power to make recommendations regarding over-regulating legislation. *9/12/93*

On competition from abroad, the BTT said it was aware agricultural production was heavily protected and subsidised in major Western countries. A moderate level of customs duty protection was, therefore, reasonable although competition from abroad should not necessarily be eliminated.

Government agreed in principle, warning that "uncautious unilateral actions

(3) Gen could cause great disruption". SA's participation in the Uruguay Round of GATT would result in greater competition. The process of replacing import control on agricultural production with customs tariffs was already well under way.

Government said the complete report would be submitted to the policy evaluating committee, established simultaneously with the publication of the Kassier report which was sharply critical of the control boards.

Industry sources were particularly critical of this, calling it a "triumph for foot-draggers and bureaucrats".

They said in general the report and government's reaction to it were evidence that government still insisted on leading farmers, rather than allowing them freedom to make their own decisions.

From Page 1

High noon for farmers

③ 5/10/2/93

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — It was high noon for Eastern Cape stock farmers unless state aid was immediately forthcoming.

This was the message to the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr Tobie Meyer, at a meeting arranged by the East Cape Agricultural Union (ECAU) here yesterday.

The farmers' statement came as five areas in the region were declared drought-disaster areas. They are Willowmore, Jansenville, Graaff-Reinet, Fort Beaufort and Pearston.

At the meeting it was emphasised

that financial assistance was not enough. Whatever rain came now was too late to see farmers through the seven winter months ahead as only six weeks of the growing season remained.

Mr Meyer said there was no quick-fix solution. However, the government was examining possible changes to the drought-aid scheme and was willing to make concessions.

The vice-chairman of the ECAU, Mr Pieter Erasmus, said 70% of stock farmers in the region were experiencing financial problems and 50% of these would not survive if additional state aid was not forthcoming.

Gordon, SC. argued that under the Gam.

Govt spent R5bn on drought aid

CAPE TOWN — Government had spent far more than the directly allocated R3,8bn on drought relief, and the figure was probably closer to R5bn when account was taken of monies spent by other departments, Agriculture Minister Kraai van Niekerk said in an interview this week.

He could not say whether circumstances would require an additional allocation in the March Budget but said the R1bn saved in interest by accelerating the R2,4bn debt writeoffs would be used for food assistance.

Van Niekerk said he believed the drought relief measures adopted had prevented a disaster as millions of litres of water and tons of food had been made available to those in need.

The programme had also prevented the sequestration of about 12 000 farmers, thereby preserving rural towns and the small businesses they sustained. Van Niekerk said had the farmers been sequestrated it would have affected about 300 000 jobs and created a huge demand for state relief.

"We have been successful in preventing a major shift in the population from the rural

LINDA ENSOR

areas and the disruption of agriculture," Van Niekerk said.

He rejected the notion that the relief programme had served merely to keep inefficient farmers on the land as successful commercial farmers had no need for assistance.

"In allocating the funds we departed from the principle applied in the past of giving the most help to the farmers with the biggest debt. We helped all farmers to the same extent so that those who could get by with the assistance would survive and those who could not would have to leave.

"We anticipate that about 1 000 farmers will be phased out, despite the assistance given. This is in addition to the 3% who leave under normal circumstances," Van Niekerk said.

He added that pressure was building up from the 19 000 unregistered livestock farmers who did not qualify for state assistance to be included in the aid scheme. Only those farmers who were registered as complying with the restrictions on overgrazing qualified for assistance.

Already R100m had been spent on livestock

farmers, R80m on feed subsidies and incentives for them to cut back on their stock and R20m on rail subsidies for feed transport.

Van Niekerk said it appeared unlikely that maize imports for SA would be necessary this year, although this would depend on the weather. About 3,5-million hectares had been planted and while the early plantings would be damaged partially by late rains, the later plantings would survive.

A crop of 7-million tons of maize was expected, which would be adequate to meet the domestic demand for 6,5-million tons.

He emphasised that he would like to have a clear direction formulated by the year-end for the future of agricultural control boards.

□ Sapa reports from Port Elizabeth that five eastern Cape areas — Willowmore, Jansenville, Graaff-Reinet, Fort Beaufort and Pearston — have been declared drought disaster areas from February 1. Deputy Agriculture Minister Tobie Meyer yesterday visited the region to meet agriculture leaders. Eastern Cape Agricultural Union vice-president Pieter Erasmus said most stock farmers would not be able to survive without additional state aid.

10/2/93
S/DAW

3) low

Spotlight on agricultural industry protection

CAPE TOWN — Agricultural industry manufacturers which enjoy tariff protection are to come under the spotlight after the release this week of the Board on Tariffs & Trade (BTT) report on the factors contributing to high food prices. ^{8/10/93 10/2/93} (3) Gen

Government has commissioned the BTT, in conjunction with the Agriculture Department, to compile a list of goods particularly important for agricultural inputs and to "give urgent attention to the customs tariff levels of those goods".

The BTT report said input cost in-

LINDA ENSOR

flation had contributed three percentage points to the five percentage point price divergence in the food chain between 1980 and 1991.

In an interview this week Agriculture Minister Kraai van Niekerk mentioned the tractor, agro-chemicals and fertiliser industries as specific examples where local producers had a monopoly on the market as a result of import protection.

Regarding the softening of the BTT's stance on the role of the agri-

cultural control boards in food price inflation in its final report, compared with its interim discussion document, Van Niekerk said the interim report had been criticised as being biased.

The report had recommended that agricultural control boards be stripped of their powers to set prices and to force farmers to use them to market their produce.

Van Niekerk said he and the agriculture sector generally had disagreed with the report's findings and the BTT had been asked to re-evaluate its information.

Sowetan 10/2/93

~~36a~~ 36a

OFSAU president Dr Pieter Gous yesterday welcomed an invitation issued by Coetsee to discuss murders on farms and in the province's towns and cities at provincial level.

Security would also be a priority on the agenda of the union's executive committee in Kroonstad today.



Meeting on security

A MEETING is to be set up between Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee, senior Free State politicians and the Free State Agricultural Union as soon as possible to discuss security in the area.

Soweto
10/2/93 . (3) Gen

Govt gives R300,3m for drought

③ *CF 11/2/93*
By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

THE government has budgeted R300,3 million for drought relief during the current financial year, the Department of Agriculture revealed yesterday.

It had originally planned to spend R11,9 million on relief but last year's devastating drought, one of the worst in living

memory, resulted in cabinet approval of an additional R288,4 million.

The department said the additional drought relief programmes were in the form of financial assistance to co-operatives, drought relief to communities on state land and the subsidising of fixed costs of grain silos.

It also spent 25% more than budgeted for on agricultural ad-

vancement of land due to be incorporated into the homelands.

Originally, R44,3 million was planned for this agricultural advancement under the Department of Development Aid, but after the department's dissolution this was transferred to the Department of Agriculture.

However, this was now estimated to cost R56,3 million.

610 AM 4/2/93
Government to prescribe more norms for co-ops

CAPE TOWN — Government would prescribe more norms for state-funded co-operatives, including the appointment of directors with business skills, Agriculture Minister Kraai van Nierkerk said in Parliament yesterday.

3 Gen
Introducing the Co-operatives Amendment Bill, he said some co-operatives had run into financial difficulties through their own fault.

Government had contemplated introducing specific guidelines in the amending Bill, but had decided to first consult interested parties. Guidelines would be incorporated into future legislation.

The Bill was intended to level the playing field between agricultural co-operatives and other retail traders.

Giel Malherbe (NP Wellington) said organised agriculture appreciated government's understanding

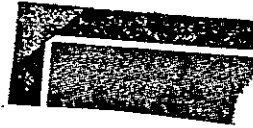
and compassion towards co-operatives.

Introducing the second reading debate on the Liquor Products Amendment Bill, Van Nierkerk said the Bill legalised alcoholic beverages such as mead.

It also allowed for the appointment of two people from the agricultural sector to the Wine and Spirits Board.

Dempers Meyer (NP Humansdorp) said the "honey beer culture" in the eastern Cape went back to the time of the hottentots and the strandlopers.

Errol Moorcroft (DP Albany) said his party would support the Bill. However, he predicted that mead would not be drunk in "higher social circles". — Sapa.



Redistribute land, says the PAC

③ Gen
Sowetan
1/2/93

■ PRIVATE OWNERSHIP Resources must be

shared among people say PAC policy document:

By Mzimkulu Malunga

THE STATE has to play a central role to ensure the equitable redistribution of land, says the Pan Africanist Congress' land and agricultural policy document.

While every citizen will be entitled to own land for residential purposes and means of carrying out productive and income generating activities, there is a need for state supported measures to provide land to the African people.

"Without the definite and decisive resolution of the land question in favour of the dispossessed and oppressed, there can no meaningful transformation of the country," says

the document. Through a "socialisation" programme the PAC advocates the expropriation of land currently held by white farmers and its distribution among Africans.

The organisation puts emphasis on socialisation instead of nationalisation. This programme entails the sharing of resources among people in their own areas for their own advancement as opposed to nationalisation where the state owns and controls everything. Due to bureaucracy, says the document, governments do not have a good reputation for sound management. However, the state has to play more than a facilitatory role in redressing the land issue.

The favoured socialisation pro-



Clarence Makwetu

gramme itself has to be preceded by state intervention.

"The redistribution of land is a non-negotiable prerequisite to the resolution of the overall socio-economic and political crisis in this country," argues the document.

Star 12/2/93

Economy still contracting

By Sven Lünsche

A further sharp drop in agricultural production slashed economic growth by an annualised 5,1 percent in the fourth quarter last year.

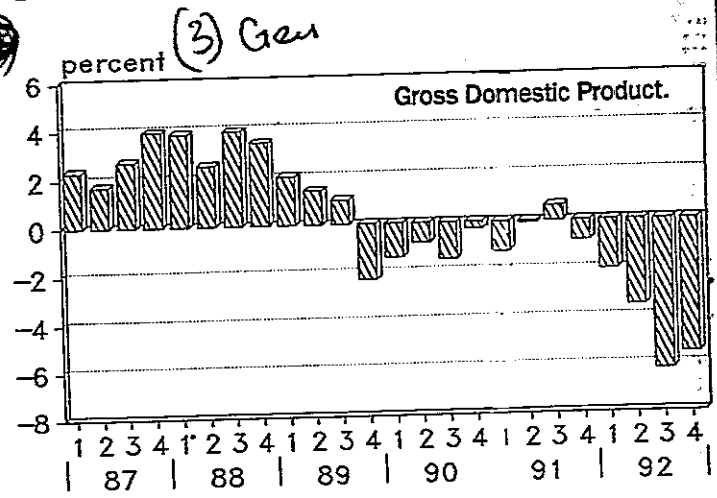
In the preceding three quarters the economy, as measured by changes in the gross domestic product (GDP), had contracted by 5,6, 3,1 and 2,1 percent respectively.

Growth in the agricultural sector declined by a staggering 70 percent in the fourth quarter, after a 64 percent plunge in the third quarter, as the December rains came too late to have any impact on production.

For the year as a whole agricultural output fell by 24 percent, while non-agricultural production was 0,9 percent lower.

The total economy consequently contracted by 2,1 percent last year after declining by about 0,5 percent each in 1990 and 1991.

According to the figures, which were released by the Central Sta-



tistical Service (CSS) yesterday, the poor economic conditions were not limited to the agricultural industry.

Output in the manufacturing sector last year fell by 3,2 percent, in the construction sector by six percent and commerce by 2,1 percent.

All other sectors showed positive growth, according to the CSS. The economy is expected to

show modest positive growth this year as agricultural conditions return to normal.

However, recent poor sales figures from the retail and automobile sectors have caused renewed concern about the resilience of the economy.

As a result the SA Chamber of Business recently scaled back its GDP growth forecast from one to 0,5 percent for 1993.

Govt to ask House for extra R5bn

Drought drags state spending over budget

B/DMy 12/2/93

(3) Gen

GOVERNMENT is expected to ask Parliament to approve more than R5bn in extra spending in the 1992/93 fiscal year when the Additional Appropriation Bill is tabled in Parliament today.

Most of the overrun is the result of drought relief, with economists expecting the rest of government's expenditure to end the fiscal year close to the targets.

They said the huge overspending was not cause for concern as it was due to abnormal circumstances. The expenditures would not put pressure on capital market rates as the funds for the extra spending had already been raised on the market.

Excluding drought relief, economists said there was clear evidence of fiscal discipline in the year ending March 1993. The overrun in spending excluding the drought is expected to be less than R1bn, or about 1% of the original Budget, well within internationally accepted norms.

The Additional Appropriation Bill is tabled annually in February to authorise spending not included in the previous year's Budget. The Bill will provide official figures for the 1992/93 deficit — which has been the subject of much speculation and a major factor putting upward pressure on capital market rates.

Today's figures are likely to show overall spending in 1992/93 about 22% up on last year. The final outturn is likely to be more than R105bn, from a budgeted R100,7bn.

Revenue is expected to end the fiscal year at about R75bn-R76bn (budgeted:

GRETA STEYN

R85bn), bringing the overall deficit to about R30bn or slightly more than 8% of GDP. Revenue is likely to be only about 4% up on the previous fiscal year, compared with a budgeted increase of about 16%.

Until recently, economists were forecasting a R26bn-R27bn deficit, as they had been unaware of the inclusion of massive spending on drought relief this fiscal year.

The R5bn spent on drought aid contrasts with initial expectations of maximum expenditure on relief of R1,4bn. Former Finance Minister Barend du Plessis in the last Budget created a R1bn drought disaster reserve which was intended as a "ceiling" on spending overruns as a result of the drought. Further spending on drought relief was intended for future fiscal years, taking the full amount to R3,8bn.

However, Du Plessis' successor Derek Keys reversed the approach with a decision to "take the knock" this fiscal year.

Economists said this would give him slightly more room for manoeuvre in future as he would not be locked into huge amounts of relief spending.

Included in the drought relief spending is R2,4bn which government used to write off farmers' debt to the Land Bank. Finance officials said the funds had already been raised to repay the bank. The nature of spending on debt write-offs would not provide a fiscal stimulus to the economy.

The State Expenditure Department, concerned that the overrun on spending and the huge deficit could spur anxiety in the markets, will clarify the figures today.

ANC 'outraged' over potato farm killings

ARG 12/2/98 (3)

ROGER FRIEDMAN
Staff Reporter

POLICE have expressed "extreme concern" and the African National Congress are "totally outraged" at the killing of two alleged potato thieves by a Philippi farmer.

Mr Godfrey Bock, 68, of Sandvlei farm shot two men dead and wounded two while guarding his potato fields on Tuesday night.

He said he had been "forced" to shoot many other alleged thieves over the years, several of whom died of their wounds.

Philippi police station commander Major J P Engelbrecht said he viewed the matter "very seriously".

Detectives were delving into records to determine whether Mr Bock had a "modus operandi to take the law into his own hands".

A murder docket had been opened and they were attempting to establish whether Mr Bock shot with the intent of killing the men, Major Engelbrecht said.

He sympathised with the farmers of the area whose position he described as "vulnerable".

A farm patrol unit comprising 22 members had been operating in the area since August and had reduced the incidence of reported theft substantially, but the police could not be at every farm all the time, he said.

ANC regional secretary (Western Cape), Mr Tony Yengeni, demanded the "immediate prosecution of Mr Bock" and "a proper and serious investigation into his activities, past and present".

The killings were outrageous in their implications, Mr Yengeni said.

"We believe it essential that a public example be made of this."

The ANC extended condolences to the families of the dead and wounded men.

Star 13/2/93

Dust and despair in platteland

③ Gen

KOOS Gouws stood on his stoep at about one in the morning recently and looked up hopefully as the dark clouds billowing over the parched grey western Transvaal earth were strobe-lit by lightning.

With the eternal "next year will be better" optimism of men of the land he thought: "Ja, something is going to happen"

Devastated

It didn't. And when he got up as the sky was growing light, he could see only a few wispy mares-tail clouds etching the blue.

The temperature was already in the mid 30s — enough to wilt the most composed air-conditioned city boy — when Koos strolled through his devastated mealie lands. His velskoene scuffed up fine, grey dust as he walked to knee-high plants where the leaves were already turning a sere yellow, like rice

THE growing season which started out so well all across South Africa has turned bad. And nowhere is it being felt more than in the western Transvaal.
BRENDAN SEERY reports.

Farmers brought to knees

paper on the verge of crumbling.

"They should be as tall as my head. Even if I get rain now, in the next few days, some will be too far gone. These are weeds, not a food crop."

He estimated that he has already lost as much as 80 percent of his crop. By the time these words are printed, if he hasn't had rain, the rest will

have gone the same way.

"I can't even make silage of most of this stuff if I cut it down. There's no food value in it for my cattle." Koos's predicament is common around the whole of the western Transvaal, the grain basket for South Africa and where the vast majority of the country's white maize is grown.

Wilco Beukes, a Koster farmer who is the western Transvaal representative on the executive committee of the Transvaal Agricultural Union, said that although rains had been patchy in the area, the average yield for this season's crop would not exceed 50 percent.

Entire crop

"And, that is only if we get some more rain. If we don't, the average could go down."

Beukes said there were many farmers who had already lost their entire crop. In the Coligny area alone, 17 farmers had had a "100 percent failure", he added.

beg from the brother-in-law, they scrounged what they could get out of the commercial banks and the Land Bank just to plant. And now, they won't get any return."

Survive

Koos Gouws has put upwards of R40 000 into his fields. Now it looks as though he will have to sell his livestock just to get money to survive.

"Ja," he agreed, "it does sometimes seem as if we must be mad to carry on doing this. But I could never live in the city." He laughed. "And anyway, next year may be better, you know ..."

over the same period last season.

ported from overseas, at a cost of millions of rands to the already overburdened South African Treasury. And consumers won't be happy either.

"If we have to import it will be yellow maize, not the good-quality white maize we grow here in the western Transvaal" said Beukes.

In the Buhrmansdrif area, close to the Botshatswana border, farmer Colin Campion's meticulous meteorological records show that, as far as statistics go, this season hasn't been too bad. He has recorded 440 mm since the beginning of September, compared with only 314 mm

Some areas of the western Transvaal should be declared disaster areas, he said. "What is disturbing is that, unlike last year, when, despite the drought being as bad, we still had re-

serve land for grazing. This year there is nothing left over. And the veld hasn't recovered."

If the harvest is as bad as Beukes fears, thousands of tons of grain will again have to be im-

"Nothing can survive that sort of thing," he added. Beukes said many farmers would go to the wall this time. "They sold their cars, they went in to town to

Star 13/2/93

Bop buying up farms in western Tvl

BRENDAN SEERY

A BOPHUTHATSWANA government front company has been buying up huge tracts of prime farming land in the western Transvaal — and the homeland's coffers may have been ripped off in the process.

The issue is set to become a political football, as conservative farmers accuse the Mmabatho government of trying to covertly increase its territory without following the normal incorporation procedures.

Tens of thousands of hectares are said to have been bought at allegedly highly inflated prices — total costs run into millions of rands — by the company, Bala Farms, which was registered quietly four years ago in Johannesburg.

One of the directors of the company is disgraced former NP deputy minister Hennie van der Walt, who was released from jail in late 1989 after serving 20 months of a 10-year jail sentence for fraud, and who has been working for the Bophuthatswana government since then in the agricultural field.

Van der Walt was involved in drawing up the boundaries for Bophuthatswana in the late 1970s, when similar large-scale purchases of white-owned farming land took place.

'Ridiculous rentals'

Prices which have been paid for the farms in the latest buying spree are said by farmers in the western Transvaal to be "way over the going rate" for land and, additionally, purchased farms have often been leased back to their original owners at "ridiculously low rentals".

One of Van der Walt's relatives, Peta Naude, has been acting as an agent for Bala, offering the juicy deals to owners, according to farmers.

President Lucas Mangope's right-hand man, Minister Rowan Cronje, a former Rhodesian Cabinet Minister, was appointed to the board of Bala Farms late last year, and is understood to be conducting a top-level inquiry into the affairs of the company. It is also understood that two members of the Bala board have been suspended.

Cronje would say only that his government viewed in "a very serious light" the "rumours" from the western Transvaal farmers that excessive prices had been paid for the land, and that there had been "sweetheart deals" on the subsequent lease agreements. He promised that the matter would be investigated thoroughly.

The Minister said Bala was set up in 1988 to buy land for water rights and agricultural training. Because no blacks could at that stage buy land in South Africa, it was decided to set up the front company.

Cronje said the farms were being bought so that agricultural trainees from the Taung Agricultural College could get "hands-on experience".

"There is nothing sinister about this. We are not grabbing land on the quiet so that we can effectively extend our borders."

However, Transvaal Agricultural Union western Transvaal representative Wilco Beukes did not believe it. "We have already offered to train black apprentice farmers on white farms in the area, so why do they need such huge blocks of land?"

Cronje described as ludicrous the allegation that the farms were being bought as "insurance" or as "boltholes" for a privileged government elite in Mmabatho should the territory be reincorporated.

ANC storms at scramble for state land

THE government has launched a scramble for 300 sq km of state land — but the ANC has vowed not to honour any allocations made.

Interested parties have been invited by the Advisory Commission on Land Allocation (Acla) to lay claim to the undeveloped trust lands "within a reasonable amount of time".

State President FW de Klerk will have the final say on who gets the land.

The announcement has angered the ANC, which this week reiterated calls for a moratorium on the allocation of state land until an interim government is in power.

The organisation's spokesman on land and agriculture, Derek Hanekom, said this week the ANC would not honour these land deals.

Most of the land — advertised in newspapers

in recent weeks by Acla — was part of a controversial parcel earmarked for "utilisation" by Lebowa and Qwa Qwa in October last year by Deputy Minister of Land Affairs Johan Scheepers.

The rest of the land, about 50 000ha, is dotted throughout the country, from Cape Town to Messina.

Acla spokesman Nic van Rensburg said yesterday: "If there are no claims, Acla will make recommendations in terms of its objectives, inter alia, planning, developing and allocation of the land.

"Acla has consulted experts in the field of small farm development and will probably make recommendations along these lines."

The move has earned the commission the tag "tool of the state" from land-based organisations and the ANC.

Mr Hanekom said no public land should be disposed of. If an exception was made, it should be fully negotiated.

Transvaal Rural Action Committee spokesman Harold Winkler said: "Acla should be a mechanism to give land back to communities that were forcibly removed.

"However, it appears to have become a participant in the hurried disposal of state land and a tool for transferring land to a government seeking to extend its support base in the face of coming elections."

But Mr van Rensburg said there had been a misunderstanding on the role of the commission in the affair.

In terms of an agreement with the Lebowa and Qwa Qwa cabinets, a parcel of 380 000ha and another of 52 000ha of former South African Develop-

ment Trust land could be "utilised".

However, 207 000ha of the Lebowa package and 42 000ha of the Qwa Qwa package was undeveloped and as such had been identified as falling within Acla's brief for consideration and allocation to whatever party the commission considered appropriate.

Asked whether the land would then be incorporated into the homelands, Mr van Rensburg referred to the White Paper on Land Reform: This states that no more land will be incorporated into homelands for state-forming.

By DAWN BARKHUIZEN

S/Times 14/2/93. 3ben

Government spending put at R104,87-bn for the year

THE budget deficit for 1992/3 will be R29,8-billion, or 9% of gross domestic product, director-general of state expenditure Hannes Smit confirmed on Friday.

This is twice the level budgeted at the beginning of the year.

The Additional Appropriation Bill, tabled in Parliament on Friday, pushes government spending up by R6,04-billion to R104,87-billion for the year.

Of this, R1,04-billion has al-

ST Times (BUS) 14/2/93

By CIARAN RYAN

ready been financed through the sale of state assets. The additional spending figure includes R479,7-million which was already announced in the main budget, reducing the actual excess to R4,5-billion.

The biggest item on the list is R2,4-billion, which will be used to repay farmers' debts to the Land Bank. Mr Smit said this amount would have been repaid over three years, but by paying it now, the government saves R107-million in interest.

This amount was not put in the main budget when the severity of the drought was al-

ready well-known to avoid disruption of the capital markets.

The total drought relief package is billed at R3,4-billion, as against initial forecasts of R1,4-billion.

The interest on state debt has risen by R740-million to R17,04-billion as state revenues undershot expenditure, forcing the government to increase borrowings.

An amount of R620-million is earmarked for the SA Rail Commuter Service Corporation and a further amount of R23-million for bus commuter subsidies.

Contained

Foreign Affairs asked for an additional R192-million, Finance for R119,2-million, the House of Representatives for R184,7-million, Agriculture R308-million, Regional and Land Affairs for R1,27-billion, Local Government and National Housing for R153,2-million and Public Works for R105-million.

Self-governing territories will receive an additional R629,9-million, of which R421-million is for social upliftment.

Mr Smit says that other than scrutinising homeland budgets, the government had little further control over how money was spent.

He says every effort was made to keep spending increases down.

If the unavoidable increases — drought relief, SARCC subsidies and higher interest on state debt — are stripped out of the figures, spending increases were contained to within 1% over the original budget.

Agriculture sets free market plan

By TERRY BETTY

(3) Cen

DRAFT labour legislation in agriculture was handed to the Manpower Minister on Friday advocating a free market system and the decriminalising and deregulation of labour law. The draft, drawn up by the legal profession and evaluated by the agricultural unions and Nampo, proposes the right of free association, collective bargaining, with the right to negotiate individually, and conditions of service can be adapted to climatic conditions.

It also includes proposals that parties try to resolve their own problems or reconcile them at a low level, and that a special labour court will be available in each magisterial district. ST Times (BUS) 14/2/93

The right of workers to strike and the right of employees to lock out their workers is recognised.

A breach of employment condition would not be a punishable offence but may be referred to the special labour court for an order to correct the breach.

However, if the court order is ignored then a crime has been committed.

Iveco trucks into SA

By DON ROBERTSON

THE Italian-based Iveco truck giant plans to make a "considerable" investment in SA in the next few months.

The intention is to expand its operations in SA to meet the local and sub-Saharan markets and slots in with its planned globalisation strategy which has seen it recently move into Turkey, India and China.

Iveco's major shareholders are Fiat and Magirus Deutz and a decision to invest in SA could spark off a flood of interest by other large Italian conglomerates, says Jean Sauvaire, international operations director.

Mr Sauvaire is on a short visit to Johannesburg for discussions with Truckmakers, a subsidiary of Automakers, which owns Nissan SA.

Iveco has been represented in SA for more than 15 years, providing technology for the manufacture of the Samil military trucks manufactured by Truckmakers. This association was strengthened in 1989, when Truckmakers began production of Iveco's TurboStar for the commercial market. ST Times (BUS) 14/2/93

Partner

Iveco has now decided to expand its range of trucks for the local and adjoining markets and is looking for a partner. Discussions are continuing with Truckmakers, but no decision has yet been taken. An investment of at least R50-million has been suggested.

Mossie Mostert, managing director of Truckmakers, says he has been "very comfortable" with the association over the years.

The plan to expand its range of trucks "does present certain problems for our group, considering that we already handle the full range of Nissan Diesel products. For this reason, it may be more advantageous for Iveco to consider an investment through a third party."

Drought soaked up R5bn

STimes (BUS) 14/2/93.

THE full extent of last year's devastating drought — South Africa's worst in more than 70 years — is only starting to filter through.

Figures released this week by Central Statistical Services show that the GDP of the agricultural sector plummeted 24% in 1992 and they do not reflect the plight of subsistence farmers.

If agriculture's contribution is not included, total GDP would have fallen 0,9% for the year instead of the 2,4% at factor incomes (GDP plus indirect taxes, less subsidies).

Agriculture's output was roughly R16,5-billion in 1992, down from R21,7-billion in 1991.

Government departments probably spent close to R5-billion in drought relief in the current financial year, Minister

By ZILLA EFRAT

ter Kraai van Niekerk said this week.

According to the Drought Action Co-ordinating Centre, some of government's measures aimed to rectify structural problems in commercial agriculture, which resulted from a decade of unfavourable climatic conditions.

3 Gen Burden

Other measures aimed to relieve the immediate effects of the drought on rural communities included a R2,4-billion scheme which went mainly towards relieving the growing debt burden of farmers and buying government out of its loan guarantee system.

However, this scheme was in addition to a R1-billion aid project announced earlier to meet the urgent needs of those suffering from the drought.

Some R870-million of this project was allocated to commercial farmers and was largely used to alleviate debt and subsidise interest on production credit so that farmers could resume production.

The balance of R130-million went towards sustaining some black farmers and self-governing states. Its uses included help for employment and water supply schemes, as well as compensating crop losses and subsidising production credit.

The total help available to self-governing and TBVC states was more than R543-million. The amount includes

this R130-million, overdraft facilities and concessionary finance.

Numerous state departments seconded personnel, infrastructure and equipment to implement the R1-billion aid scheme at an additional cost of R20,5-million for the state and R28,8-million for departments of the self-governing territories.

Scheme

The Drought Action Co-ordinating Centre says government allocated R71-million from the Central Economic Advisory Services fund and R174-million in nutritional aid.

It also doubled its budget for general nutritional aid given to the Department of Health and Welfare to R440-million, most of which went to drought relief.

TPA spends R252m on squatter camps

THE TPA spent a total of R252m on squatter settlements in the Transvaal last year. And rapid urbanisation is likely to make greater demands on provincial resources this year.

The TPA's annual report, released on Friday, said providing opportunities for settlement of lower income groups had become a priority.

Land had been provided at several sites.

Urbanisation director Johan du Plessis said he hoped his department would receive a higher allocation in the next financial year.

However, with many pressing demands — such as health and education — on the GNP, he did not believe the allocation for housing could be increased substantially.

As part of the TPA urbanisation programme, about 5 000ha had been purchased for R200m. At a further cost of R52m, 21 000 serviced erven had been made available to low income groups.

"To address the problem of illegal squatting, the TPA has developed into one of the largest town developers in SA," the annual report stated.

BIDM 15/2/93
KATHRYN STRACHAN

Because of the strain the urbanisation process placed on financial and manpower resources of the TPA, appeals had been made to the private sector.

Private consultants for town and regional planning had become involved in managing many facets of the problem.

The report said another drain on TPA resources had been the funding of "non-viable" black townships.

"Due to the shortage of funds, black local governments could not meet their commitments for services such as water, sewage and refuse removal," the report said.

Inter-governmental grants of about R588.7m had been made available to black local governments to compensate for the non-viability of these towns — and not as support for boycotts, the report stated.

The TPA said it had spent more than R225m on its road network, but the shortage of funds had limited its focus to maintaining existing roads, rather than building new ones.

Govt slated on land disposals

MARIANNE MERTEN

GOVERNMENT was disposing of unallocated state land too rapidly, the Association of Rural Advancement said at the weekend.

This was in reaction to the announcement of plans by the Advisory Commission on Land Allocation for the disposal of 250 000ha of state land adjoining Lebowa and Qwa Qwa.

The land in question was handed to the commission after a controversial agreement on land transfer and joint administration between government and the homelands.

The commission had become a participant in government's manipulation of land allocation, a statement by the association said.

It said the commission planned to proceed with the reallocation of about 500 000ha of state land in Natal despite the fact that the Goldstone commission had recommended a halt to land disposals in the province because of the likelihood it would fuel violence.

The ANC said at the weekend it would not honour any allocations made.

It also reiterated its call for a moratorium on the allocation of state land until an interim government came to power.

Telkom says it will do better

MARCIA KLEIN

TELKOM is to spend R7.5m over the next 18 months on an advertisement campaign which admits it has made mistakes and pledges to do better in the future.

The campaign will include TV and newspaper ads, with the first commercial flighted today.

The advertisement, by advertising agency Mather RS-T & M, says Telkom MD Danie du Plessis is addressing 64 000 employees about the company's past shortcomings.

"Many people were unhappy that Telkom did not stop service sooner, that it 'didn't put lines in more places quickly because it 'didn't appear to them the phone service was paid for'.

Telkom was "working to do things better".

Telkom senior GM, finance, Erasmus said on Friday as he looked back on 16 months as public company, "we have to say that 1992 was a most disappointing year".

The culture change process was longer than expected, the service turned out to be "a little debacle" and there had been increased client demands.

Motivating new voters must be central goal, says report

BIDM 15/2/93
SIMON BARBER

WASHINGTON — To ensure a high turnout, newly enfranchised South Africans must be convinced that simply by going to the polls on election day and completing a ballot they will guarantee themselves better schools, houses and job prospects.

This is the conclusion of Washington polling firm Peter Hart Research Associates, hired by the National Democratic Institute to develop a strategy for its US taxpayer-financed South African voter education programme.

"Motivating" new voters, many of whom are not only ignorant of voting procedures but also fear intimidation and do not believe elections will make much difference in their lives, must be a central goal, according to the firm's Dr Fred Hartwig.

Another key issue that must be addressed in negotiations is voter IDs. Hartwig says in his report to the National Democratic Institute.

"Requiring non-whites to obtain any form of documentation from the present government" would be "the government's most effective way to suppress voting by non-whites".

He argues against the use of traditional leaders as voter trainers on the grounds that they have "a vested interest... in the status quo".

Hartwig conducted focus groups with paid black volunteers around the country

last September. Sites included Pietersburg, Richards Bay, Umtata and Grahamstown, and Johannesburg, Cape Town, Durban and Bloemfontein townships.

His findings were used to develop multilingual election "kits" to be distributed as part of Project Vote, a joint venture of the National Democratic Institute and the University of the Western Cape's Centre for Development Studies. Project finance includes a \$1m grant for the US Agency for International Development.

The institute is a subgroup of the National Endowment for Democracy, a government chartered entity established during the Reagan administration to promote democracy.

The "kit" contains an instruction manual for community voter trainers urging them to adopt slogans identifying voting with education, jobs, housing and peace.

Forty-four of the 205 focus group participants found this message "convincing".

Thirty-three preferred "Vote for Democracy", 29 "Vote for a Better Future for Our Children". Only 15 liked "Vote to End Apartheid Forever". Eight backed "Vote to Support your candidate and your party". These findings are reflected in Voting Times, a pamphlet Project Vote has prepared for mass dissemination.

Good rains welcomed by farmers

Staff Reporter

The recent good rains over large parts of the country have dramatically improved prospects for farmers.

But farmers in the eastern Cape have reported flooding and stock losses as a result of the heavy falls.

While little rain was measured in Johannesburg and Pretoria, parts of both centres had heavy downpours at the weekend.

Free State Agricultural Union secretary Pieter Moller said yesterday that much of the northern OFS had 100 mm of rain in the last four days.

However, the south of the province had received only 20 mm and more rain was needed for cattle ranches south of Bloemfontein, he said.

Weather forecaster Christo Wolfaardt said 10 mm of rain was recorded in Johannesburg and Pretoria, but some of Johannesburg's suburbs had received more than 30 mm and some Pretoria suburbs 70 mm.

He said there could be more rain towards the end of the week.

● Sapa reports rain brought relief to parts of the drought-stricken eastern Cape interior, with 83 mm being measured in the Willowmore district.

However, it was accompanied by strong wind and hail which caused a lot of damage.

While good rains have also fallen in the northern Transvaal, rainfall in Natal caused one of 13 major dams to overflow.

Wagendrift Dam on the Bushmans River near Estcourt began spilling over last week.

Nine other dams also rose during the week, raising the provincial average to almost 45 percent.

The western and southern Cape also had good rain.

PAC won't have title deeds

JOHANNESBURG. — The PAC will give certificates of ownership instead of title deeds to home buyers in a liberated South Africa, the organisation says in its draft document on land policy.

3 OCT 1993
The document, handed to reporters at a news conference here yesterday, is currently circulating among the organisation's structures for discussion.

State-owned houses will be provided to those in need in three forms:

- the State will put houses on sale under a subsidised bond system;
- it would provide long-term leases which in time could be converted into certificates of full ownership; and
- it would also provide houses under a subsidised rental system.

A PAC spokesman said the organisation did not intend embarking on complete seizure of land from "settlers", but stressed land would have to be substantially expropriated. — Sapa

brown bread. It was part of its commitment - phasis is not on playing policeman."

No VAT on food - TAU

GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — The Transvaal Agricultural Union (TAU) has made an urgent appeal to Finance Minister Derek Keys to free certain basic foods from VAT.

In a statement yesterday, TAU president Dries Bruwer said the TAU's general council believed this would be in the interests of the vast majority of the population.

It was vital that basic foods be maintained at affordable prices.

Essential foods such as meat and dairy products, as well as staple grain products, should be relieved of the price-boosting influence of VAT.

Aside from the fact that VAT on these foods would place a heavy additional burden on consumers, it would also place producers under further pressure because buying power would be reduced and demand would shrink.

Housewives' League immediate past president Lyn Morris said if basic foods were not zero-rated it would be a blow to lower income groups as well as producers.

"However, to be realistic government needs to boost its income and — provided it is not squandered — it is difficult under current conditions to argue for VAT concessions."

Inbreeding cited for high number of heart attacks

KATHRYN STRACHAN

SA HAS the world's highest incidence of a genetic cholesterol disease — and medical experts claim it is caused by inbreeding in some communities.

SA also had the second highest number of fatal heart attacks worldwide with high cholesterol levels being one of the major causes, Logos Pharmaceuticals spokesman Alyson Prowse said yesterday.

She said heart attacks were the primary cause of early death in SA, killing 31 people a day. Most of these deaths could be prevented.

Statistics showed that one in three men and one in four women would develop heart disease before they reached the age of 60.

"According to medical experts, the three groups most affected are the Jewish, Afrikaner and Asian communities most given to intermarriage," said Prowse.

"These groups suffer from a condition known as familial hypercholesterolaemia, and there are frequent early deaths from heart attacks — often striking people in their early teens and 20s."

Prowse said in order to reduce the incidence of coronary heart disease, a concerted effort to reduce cholesterol levels was needed. Other controllable risk factors were blood pressure and smoking.

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Probe into alleged farm scam

GAVIN DU VENAGE

THE Bophuthatswana government is to investigate claims that one of its companies is buying up farms in the western Transvaal at greatly inflated prices and leasing them back to the sellers for nominal sums.

Bophuthatswana media liaison officer Alwyn Viljoen said yesterday the investigation followed reports that a government-owned company, Bala Farms, was buying land in an area outside the homeland known as the "Brits corridor".

One of the directors of the company is former Development and Land Affairs Deputy Minister Hennie van der Walt, who was imprisoned for fraud and released in 1989 after serving 20 months of a 10-year sentence.

Transvaal Agricultural Union (TAU) Brits branch chairman Sarel van der Walt said yesterday the purpose of the land purchases had been to settle border disputes between the Bophuthatswana government and local authorities in the area, as well as to provide land for practical training of students from the Taung Agri-

cultural College.

He said land was being sold to Bala for more than twice its market value.

"At those kind of prices, farmers would jump to sell," he said.

Although this benefited a few farmers, it would destabilise prices in the area over the long term. Since the purchases had begun, security in the area had deteriorated, said Van der Walt.

Farms bordering the newly purchased land had suffered a number of burglaries and in some instances had to be abandoned after being "plundered", he said.

However, the Bophuthatswana government had informed the TAU that it was investigating the situation and meetings were taking place between the various parties involved.

Van der Walt said farmers wanted the Bophuthatswana government to cease its buying activities in the area, and sell the land — at its market value and not at the purchase price.

Crop insurers' hopes high

ANDREW KRUMM

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AGRICULTURAL insurers might report a return to underwriting profit in 1993 if seasonal hail damage is not widespread and late summer rains continue to fall where needed to sustain winter crops, commentators say.

Sentraoes GM Ivan van Rooyen said yesterday: "Indications are that we will achieve an underwriting profit this year, as experience in hail-related claims has been positive so far." *SIDAM 17/2/93.*

But, should seasonal hailstorms in late February and March prove severe, the scenario would change as Sentraoes's biggest market was hail damage.

Commercial Union agricultural services MD Willie Vosloo said they had seen an increase in premium income from crop insurance after fairly good rains in the northern Free State and parts of Transvaal and Natal.

However, about 300mm of late summer rains were needed in the Free State and southwestern Transvaal.

Vosloo said rains had come in time to save maize crops in the northern Free State and parts of the Transvaal highveld and Natal, but were too late to rescue crops in a large area of the western Transvaal maize belt.

PEOPLE'S LIVES *Vegetable gardening in the backyards, on rooftops and on flat balconies*



Jeremy Burnham waters the garden patch on his balcony.

Permaculture

Sowetan 18/2/93

By Pearl Majola

■ **NEW SYSTEM** Unemployed people

AS THE RECESSION BITES deeper into the pockets of many South Africans and unemployment soars, permaculture, a system of vegetable gardening, may prove to be a

are taught and helped to feed themselves:

useful and sensible way of saving.

The system, developed by Australian Mr Bill Mollison some years ago, aims to help individuals feed themselves in a

way that is both inspiring and environmentally responsible.

It can be applied by anyone, anywhere. It is simple and does not need

one to be an agricultural expert, nor does it require vast tracts of land to be cultivated. From the small backyard gardens with ordinary soil of private homes to garden patches on roof tops and on flat balconies - it works everywhere.

Permaculture was introduced to South Africa in 1991 by Mollison and in January 1992 a group of 50 people, including farmers and community workers, were trained in permaculture. Six months later the Permaculture Association of South Africa (Pasa) was formed.

"Agriculture and industry have crippled ordinary people by keeping them from providing in their own basic needs, especially food," says Pasa co-ordinator Mr Jeremy Burnham.

"People now depend on money to feed themselves. But industry can't create more jobs, which means that the people who have been dependent on money to get food are going to starve.

"The only sustainable, long-term answer, therefore, is to allow people to produce a significant proportion of their food," he explains.

"Permaculture is more enduring because it uses nature's way of cultivating, mixing a variety of things in one place - vegetables, fruit, trees and animals. For instance, in my garden patch, which is on my balcony, I grow tomatoes, beans, some herbs and even a sunflower.

"Permaculture does not use fertilisers, pesticides and other chemicals that are ultimately destructive to the soil," says Burnham.

Pasa is putting together projects in various areas. The Tholego Centre near Rustenburg functions as a permaculture farm as well as a school. Another farm is based in Warmbaths.

In Pretoria a project was started in 1991 under the Hlubukani Development Project. All the projects are intercropping farms with a variety of vegetables and fruit. Several courses, including soil management, water harvesting, producing and developing seedlings, designing gardens and environmental awareness, are taught.

A national cultural organisation, the Ndlamu Cultural Association, has also shown interest in permaculture. At the moment the organisation is involved in helping its members buy seed and plants collectively and has asked for help from people already involved in permaculture.

Come to the zoo and see the National Symphony Orchestra play for peanuts.

Watch humans performing in front of animals at the Johannesburg Zoo. Flutes, cellos and violins will fill the air while birds chirp, elephants trumpet and hyenas laugh.

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The music is absolutely free. But because the animals

have to be fed, the normal entry fee at the zoo gates will be charged.

It's a fun-filled family day not to be missed. Pack a picnic basket and make sure you get there early.

If you have any old children's clothes or books, please bring them along. We'll be collecting them for the needy children in 702land. So they can smile too.

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N1418

PAC land ideas
cause concern

Political Staff ③

THE government had noted the PAC's draft document on land policy with deep concern, the Deputy Minister for Land Affairs, Mr Johan Scheepers, said yesterday.

"The PAC's proposed land policy disregards the right of private ownership ... and ignores free market principles, which can only result in the destruction of the national economy," he said.

Tvl rain good — but too late ⁽³⁾

Staff Reporter

STEADY rains falling over large parts of the northern and eastern Transvaal since Tuesday afternoon were insufficient to break the drought and brought only light relief to the drought-stricken area.

Over a 24-hour period, Potgietersrus recorded 71mm rain while Pietersburg and Naboomspruit had 20mm and 34mm respectively.

A spokesman for the Drought Action Coordinating Centre in Pretoria, Mr Arno

CT 18/2/93
Otterman, said the rains brought relief as far as Lebowa and the Limpopo River.

Rainfall on the Springbok Flats measured between 10mm to 40mm but it had come too late for the cotton growing area, but other crops could still be planted.

Land Bank credit

STN 18/2/93
The Government had credited the Land Bank with a once-off payment of some R2,262 billion to defray carry-over debts of 36 agricultural co-operatives, Budget Minister Org Marais said yesterday.

(3) Gen (2)

By Lulama Luti

Mokete's fatal last ride

Sowetan 19/2/93

■ **R500 DEBT** Son went as 'hostage' to help find

father in row over unpaid debt to local farmer :

ON THE NIGHT OF JANUARY 29 Mrs Agnes Mosia attended a night vigil at a neighbour's house in the small village of Mautse, near Rosendal in the Orange Free State.

Little did she know that two weeks later there would be one at her own home — for her son Mokete Shadrack.

Mokete died on the morning of January 30 after he allegedly jumped off a moving kombi while in the company of a local white shopkeeper, Mr Johan Moolman, and his 16-year-old son.

According to Mokete's father, Mr Pakane Mosia (45), he owed Moolman about R500 for goods he had taken from his shop on credit.

Settle debt

He had planned to settle the debt on the Saturday and had spent the weekend away from home. He said when he eventually went to Moolman he was instead told of his son's death.

"I was shocked and did not know what to do because my son had nothing to do with this," said a distraught Mosia.

Free State police spokesman Captain Johlens van der Merwe told *Sowetan* that Moolman said in a statement Mokete had offered to take him to where his father was in Senekal.

"About 20 kilometres from Senekal Mr Mosia jumped from the moving vehicle. His head struck a tree at the side of the road and he sustained fatal injuries," said Moolman in the statement.

Van der Merwe said the case was being investigated and would be referred to the Attorney-General once investigations were completed.

Fateful night

Sowetan spoke to Mrs Mosia (36), who gave her account of the events of the fateful night.

Seated on the bare floor of their mud hut, sparsely furnished with rickety furniture, Mosia told of her agony.

After receiving an urgent call to go back home immediately, she rushed home to find Moolman there.

"He was rude and he was shouting all over the place. He said he was looking for my husband and when we told him that he was not in he demanded that someone accompany him and his son to where he was," said the grieving woman.

Mosia said she repeatedly objected to

Moolman's demand but "there was nothing we could do, they had firearms".

Moolman and his son drove away in a kombi and they took Mokete with them.

She had an uneasy feeling that something would go wrong and she rushed to the nearby Rosendal police station to report the matter.

"The police said they couldn't help and I would have to wait till the following day," she said.

Swollen head

But when the following day came, it was too late. Mokete lay at the Rosendal Hospital. His head was swollen and so were his hands and knees. He had bruises on his

body. He was dead.

Mosia said she was so shocked that she could not bear to look at his son's corpse.

Mokete's elder sister Tricia has been sick ever since her brother died. Her parents do not have money to send her to hospital. They also have to pay debts incurred during the funeral.

Her mother earns R50 a month cleaning the floors of the nearby (white) NG Kerk and her father is a labourer for the Provincial Administration of the Orange Free State.

Until December last year Mokete had been working in Johannesburg, also as a labourer, and had come back home after he was retrenched.

Not only has the incident sent shockwaves through the entire small community of Mautse and nearby Matwabeng, it has also angered residents and they have begun boycotting Moolman's shop.

"*Daar's geen kommentaar daavoornie,*" said Mrs Moolman as we stepped into the shop and explained the purpose of our visit.

Shop deserted

It was around 12.30pm, lunch time for the horde of workers in the small town. But the shop was deserted. None of the workers were coming near the shop.

The shelves were still stacked with loaves of bread and assistants had stopped making food.

"Almost 99 percent of our customers are black people. And if they don't come and buy we might as well just close the shop," said Johan Moolman.

He declined to talk about the events of the fateful night and said this was on the advice of his lawyer.

However, Mrs Moolman said they were not afraid to face the truth as she believed her husband had not killed Mokete.

"There'll definitely be a court case and Johan is not afraid to tell the truth," she said.

● At the request of the Free State branch of the ANC, of which Mokete was a member, pathologist Dr Jonathan Gluckman went to Senekal to conduct a post-mortem.

The results were not available at the time of going to press.



Mokete Mosia

PAC land plan slammed

WIM out 19/2 - 25/2/93
THE Pan Africanist Congress' recent proposals on land policy, advocating the wholesale repossession of South Africa's land by its indigenous people with little compensation, have provoked an outraged response from the government.

"The proposed nationalisation and seizure of land owned by white farmers, will be met with opposition from the government and all land owners irrespective of race or colour," said Deputy Minister of Land Affairs Johan Scheepers, adding that the proposals "ignore free market principles, which can only result in the destruction of the national economy".

But the Transvaal Rural Action Committee's (Trac) Harold Winkler welcomed the PAC's move. "We are in support of the basic sentiment of the document — the need for land redistribution. Although there may be differences over the exact ways of doing it, we are hoping the document will stimulate debate," he said.

The PAC's document gives little detail on how it proposes to achieve the massive reallocation of land. It does point out that in principle there would be no compensation because "the land was obtained through colo-

Land redistribution of some sort is vital, most agree. But the PAC's new plan for seizing farmland without recompense has angered the government.

By ALEX DODD

onial conquest and therefore its 'ownership' has no legitimacy". No compensation would be paid for the land itself, but on moral grounds the PAC would pay limited compensation for developments on the land.

"There is absolutely no question of 'buying' colonially occupied land from the settlers, even under the type of 'willing buyer — willing seller' system which has been attempted in Zimbabwe," the document reads.

Said Scheepers: "Taking away all the existing farmers would be virtually destroying the food-producing capacity of South Africa."

National Land Committee director Joanne Yawitch said the NLC backed the PAC's view that redistribution was a prerequisite and that the

(3) Gen ~~PHH~~
need for land should be satisfied.

She suggested that private title should not be viewed as the best form of land tenure, as it was by the present government, and that people under communal tenure should not face discrimination.

The PAC insists that land reform cannot succeed through market forces. It rejects the idea that freehold title to land should be protected and that land should be made available only when the current owners are willing to sell. No one would own productive land as private property, although there would be a provision for full ownership of homes — the leases of which would be transferable to descendants, but not saleable on the open market.

Instead it proposes active state intervention, conceding that for a considerable time the state would have to accept that its land reform programme would run at a financial loss.

The prime beneficiaries of the transfer of land should be the current residents of homelands, the PAC says — the entire scheme is predicated on the reintegration of the homelands. Squatters would also benefit.

Mmabatho govt probes W Tvl land purchase claims

AFTER reports in the Saturday Star about a Bophuthatswana government front company buying land in the western Transvaal at inflated prices, the Mmabatho authorities this week appointed a judicial commission of inquiry to probe the affairs of the company.

Tens of thousands of hectares of farming land have been bought by the company

— Bala Farms (Pty) Ltd — which was registered in Johannesburg in 1987.

One of the directors of the company is disgraced former National Party deputy minister Hennie van der Walt, who was released from jail in late 1989 after serving 20 months of a 10-year sentence for fraud.

Van der Walt, who has worked for the Bophutha-

3 van
STAFF REPORTER

tswana government since his parole from jail in 1989, was involved in drawing up the original boundaries for the homeland in the early 1970s, when similar large-scale purchases of white-owned farming land took place.

It is understood that two of the directors of Bala have

been suspended, and that a number of top civil servants, including the Surveyor-General, have been brought in to determine whether purchase prices were padded.

The Saturday Star's report said farmers in the western Transvaal regarded the prices paid for land in the latest buying spree as being "way over the going rate". There were also allegations

STAR 20/2/93
that some of the properties bought by Bala were later leased back to the original owners for "ridiculously low rentals".

Bophuthatswana Minister of State Rowan Cronje, who is President Lucas Mangope's right-hand man, was appointed to the board of directors of Bala late last year, with a brief to investigate.

Conservative farmers in

the western Transvaal have questioned the motives behind the land purchases, alleging the buying spree was a way for Bophuthatswana to expand its territorial area.

Cronje told the Saturday Star the farms were bought to be used by trainees from the Taung Agricultural College to enable them to get "hands-on experience" running farms.

... second election of your ... ference has been post- ...



Control body to go

Political Staff

ANOTHER agricultural control body, the Commission for Fresh Produce Markets, is to be scrapped, the Minister of Agriculture, Dr Kraai van Niekerk, announced yesterday.

The commission would cease to exist on April 1, he said in a statement.

The repeal of the Commission for Fresh Produce Act, which established the commission in 1970, would be a

③ Oct 20/2/93
further step in deregulating agricultural marketing.

Dr Van Niekerk said the decision had been taken after a submission by the commission that the fresh produce industry had its house in order and could function on its own.

There were strong indications that the fresh produce industry was in favour of an association to guard over its interests, Dr Van Niekerk said.

'Victims not thieves'

By Edwina Booysen

South 20/2-24/2/93.

~~2/24~~
3 pen
TWO MEN shot dead by Philippi farmer Mr Godfrey Bock last week were not caught stealing, as police allege, but merely crossing his farm to visit friends, their families said this week.

Mr Peter Titus, 27, and Mr Jeremiah Jacobs, 29, of Sweet Home settlement in Philippi, were buried this week.

Bock said he killed them because they were stealing his potatoes and said he would kill again.

Two men injured in the shooting, Mr Victor Williams and Mr Thembinkosi Sihluku, have been charged with theft and are being treated at Victoria Hospital under police guard.

Mr Johnson Sihluku denied that his son and friends had been on the farm to steal.

"They were walking across the farm to get to a friend's house when Bock and his son jumped up in front of them," Sihluku said.

"Thembinkosi said Bock recognised Peter as he had worked for him in the past and shouted at him 'Ja, what do you want here? You are bringing these people here to steal', then he started to shoot."

Thembinkosi was hit by gunshot

pellets in his arms and groin. Williams was hit in the stomach and groin and his condition is serious.

Protest is mounting from community organisations which say Bock should be charged.

A community worker from the Ecumenical Action Movement (Team), Mrs Betty Petersen, said they were disgusted by Bock's admission that he had killed before and would kill again.

"As a project organiser working in the area, I feel human rights are not being protected in South Africa.

"Other organisations need to support the Philippi community as it is not the first time things like this happen to people who work on or walk through farms."

The Mitchells Plain Advice Centre called for a boycott of produce grown by "racist farmers".

"One of the people injured by Bock, Victor Williams, is a client of ours and we call on all communities in Philippi and Mitchells Plain not to support these racist farmers and not buy their goods," their statement read.

The organisation said Bock should be charged with murder and for violating basic human rights.

Police said the allegations are being investigated.

Rural electricity a lifestyle switch

STAR 22/2/93.

By Dirk Nel
Northern Transvaal Bureau

PIETERSBURG — Eskom's "power for all" scheme, a long-term plan to provide affordable electricity to rural communities, has changed the lifestyles of thousands of people in the far northern Transvaal, including Lebowa and Gazankulu.

During a tour of villages recently supplied with electricity, residents told The Star that the connection fee of R35, and the consumption cost of between R20 and R40 a month, were within their reach.

"The scheme has changed our

lives. We now have a better quality of life, there is greater peace and stability in our community, and even the crime rate has dropped," said a community leader at Bolebedu, near Duiwelskloof.

Many residents have acquired two-plate electric stoves, kettles and television sets, while the availability of lighting has proved to be a bonus for diligent scholars and teachers previously restricted to daylight academic activity.

"The provision of electricity invariably serves to kick-start a local economy. We are expecting retailers to open shops in these communities to meet the growing demand for electrical appliances," Eskom spokesman Dirk Swanevelder said.

The process of supplying electricity begins with a canvassing campaign by Eskom "marketers", who sign up potential new users in rural communities. Then the planners move in to devise efficient ways to erect lines, before contractors do the actual work.

A pay office is established at a strategic spot for the convenience of users, who are given plastic discs which operate like credit cards. Advance payments give users a month's supply of electricity.

But the scheme is not without hitches. Eskom maintenance staff said it was often difficult to repair breakdowns and address customer complaints because of poor roads and the lack of street addresses.

Investigation urged into pesticide use

JOHN YELD, Environment Reporter

THE Department of Agriculture has "excessive" powers to use poisons and pest control should be investigated, says Democratic Party environment spokesman Mr Rupert Lorimer.

His call coincides with an outcry over the poisoning of birds of prey in the Dwaalboom area, near Thabazimbi in the Transvaal, after the department sprayed red-billed quelea finches.

Writing in the environmental newsletter Eagle Bulletin, Mr Lorimer said there was fresh evidence of deaths of cattle in sprayed areas.

Tests on dead cattle in Potchefstroom had revealed phenthion and dieldrin in carcasses.

"The use of dieldrin was banned in South Africa in 1983 and the source of this dieldrin ... is unknown," said Mr Lorimer.

"Phenthion is used extensively by the department.

"The fact that all deaths were in areas where spraying had taken place seems to indicate the necessity for detailed investigation. "I believe the powers vested in the department are excessive and the Act should be amended.

"There are alternative methods of dealing with agricultural pests which are not as dangerous as spraying poisons."

● Agriculture Minister Dr Kraai van Niekerk has ordered a moratorium on further quelea spraying, pending a report by an ornithologist.

ing on a narrow path and tumbled into the gully.

"I thought he was dead. He

members and Metro rescue personnel, including two doctors, climbed to the spot where Salaza had fallen, but could not find him.

bruises and hip and rib injuries, was carried down the mountain on a stretcher and taken to Victoria Hospital.

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③ (S) ARU 22/2/93

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Proposal for land claims court

JOHANNESBURG. —
The African National
Congress has proposed a
tribunal for land claims
vested with powers to
order the restoration of
land to people dispos-
sessed by forced remov-
als.

This proposal is con-
tained in the organisa-
tion's revised draft Bill
of Rights made public on
Saturday at the Interna-
tional Solidarity Confer-
ence here.

The tribunal should be
able to order compensa-
tion for dispossession by
forced removal as well
as compensation for any
redistribution of land
"required to redress
past imbalances".

The Bill of Rights
would guarantee that
men and women enjoy
equal rights in all areas
of public and private
life.

Also, disabled people
would not be discrimi-
nated against.

The bill says children
should be protected
from economic exploita-
tion and should not be
permitted to perform
work that threatens
their education, health
or moral well-being. —
Sapa

(3) Gen
**Management
of State land
under fire**

CAPE TOWN — Only about 10 percent of a R1 million farm expropriated for educational purposes for the Department of Education and Training was being used for that purpose, according to the Auditor-General's report for 1991-92 tabled in Parliament yesterday. *STAR*

The report said land purchases and departmental priorities were not always properly evaluated. 23/2/93.

Inadequate management information systems meant State land inventories were not always available during the audit, debtor systems shortcomings complicated financial control, and State land was not used consistently.

Many corrective steps had been taken and their effectiveness audited. — Sapa

23/2/84

Farmers facing catastrophe

GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — Large areas of the summer grain belt were still in the grip of drought and hundreds of farmers were again faced with disaster, Nampo chairman Cerneels Claassen warned at the weekend. This was in spite of good rains in many parts.

Claassen said a significant percentage of government's R3,8bn drought relief package, which went into production, had been lost.

In the worst affected areas, the crop had failed totally.

He said the fact that state aid covered "only" 61% of direct production costs and 41% of total capital costs meant that farmers lost up to R1 500 a hectare in the two years in spite of disaster aid.

This was substantially greater than the market value of the affected land.

Claassen said losses of this magnitude meant distressed farmers would find it almost impossible to get adequate production credit to keep them going. An Agriculture Department

source said Minister Kraai van Niekerk had promised that government would not let down farmers who merited assistance.

Another appeal for financial aid has been made by the Free State Agricultural Union, again claiming a lack of natural grazing and summer fodder in the province, reports Sapa.

In January, a union appeal for the implementation of a financial aid scheme, on the same grounds, was turned down by Deputy Agriculture Minister Tobie Meyer.

Reuter reports that the sugar industry, still reeling from a drought-hit 1992/3 sugar crop, is bracing itself for a below average crop in the 1993/4 season, with sources predicting a major drop in production.

The past season's crop of 1,51-million tons was the worst since 1983/84, and the sugar industry was anxiously awaiting the first crop estimates for the next season to end-March 1984 in the next few weeks.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Deal on agriculture

8/10/77 23/2/93
AGRICULTURAL collaboration between Holland and SA was promoted by a letter of intent signed in Cape Town yesterday by Agriculture Minister Kraai van Niekerk and his Dutch counterpart, Piet Bukman. (3) Gen

The letter allows for the countries to exchange materials, information and experts. Two or three SA agricultural experts have been invited to the Netherlands for a two-week orientation tour.

— ± 34% of the cases had never previously been found guilty of an offence.

These particulars have only been obtained from available data and are not the result of empirical research.

The Department has already established contact with the Criminology Institute of the University of South Africa with a view to co-operation in respect of empirical research into the phenomenon of recidivism.

As the Department's computerization programme progresses and data which is presently still only available at certain prisons countrywide is centralized, more exact facts will be more readily available.

Train violence: deaths

*24. Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many deaths resulted from violence on trains and stations on the Witwatersrand in 1992? B181E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

216 deaths.

Home Affairs: criminal actions against officials

*25. Miss M SMUTS asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

Whether, with reference to a statement made by the Director-General of his Department on or about 22 September 1992, investigations have been completed in respect of and/or steps have been taken against (a) two officials against whom departmental disciplinary action and possible criminal proceedings were being considered, and (b) three officials against whom allegations of misconduct in terms of the Public Service Act, 1984 (Act No 111 of 1984), were being investigated, and possible criminal action in terms of the Aliens Control Act, 1991 (Act No 96 of 1991), was being considered, as at the above-mentioned date; if so, (i) when were these investigations completed and (ii) what steps have been taken to date? B185E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(a) and (b)

(i) The last of the investigations was completed in January 1993.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

(ii) Two officials have been charged with corruption. The case was partially heard in the Regional Court, Jeppe on 16 February 1993 and postponed to 17 March 1993 for further hearing. In the meantime both officials have been suspended from duty.

Misconduct proceedings were brought against one official during October 1992. During the Departmental investigation which led to the misconduct proceedings other aspects came to the fore which compelled my Department to consult the Attorney-General of Transvaal in the matter. The matter is presently being investigated incisively, but because of the sensitive nature of the investigation, further particulars cannot be made public at this stage.

The second official was formally charged with misconduct on 10 February 1993. The official's plea in response to the charge is being awaited.

The third official was not formally charged due to a lack of sufficient evidence. The official has, however, been severely reprimanded and now works under strict supervision.

Discrimination against women: conventions

*26. Miss M SMUTS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) Whether, with regard to (a) the United Nations (UN) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and (b) any other UN conventions concerning women, the Government has (i) (aa) signed and (bb) ratified, and (ii) registered any reservations to any articles of, any of these conventions; if not, why not; if so:

(2) (a) which conventions were signed and/or ratified and (b) what reservations were registered? B186E

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) (i) (aa) Yes.

(bb) No.

(ii) No.

(b) (i) (aa) Yes. ~~Yes~~
(bb) No. ~~No~~

(ii) No.

The conventions were signed on 29 January 1993. Their ratification will be considered at a later date. Reservations can only be registered at the time of ratification.

(2) (a) — the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 1979;

— the UN Convention on the Nationality of Married Women of 1957;

— the UN Convention on the Political Rights of Women of 1952;

In addition, South Africa acceded to

— the UN Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages of 1962;

(b) None.

Parsons Commission: further reports

*27. Mr D S PIENAAR asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs:†

Whether the Commission of Inquiry into the 1986 Unrest and Alleged Maladministration in KwaNdebele (Parsons Commission) has submitted any further reports to the State President in addition to those already published; if not, why not; if so, when (a) were these reports so submitted and (b) will they be released for publication? B188E

The MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LAND AFFAIRS:

The Commission of Inquiry into the 1986 Unrest and Alleged Mismanagement in KwaNdebele (Parsons Commission) submitted a third report to the State President on (a) 18 September 1992 and (b) the said report will be made public as soon as the Government and the Government of KwaNdebele have jointly decided on a date for the release of the report as in the case of the previous reports.

Southern Cape RSC: Site KD No 185

*28. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Local Government:†

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 321 on 19 June 1992, the Southern Cape Regional Services Council has instructed its attorneys to restore the title deed conditions of Portion 2 of Site KD No 185; if not, why not; if so, on what date were they so instructed;

(2) whether the matter has been disposed of; if not, when is it anticipated that it will be disposed of;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B191E

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

(1) During December 1992 the Southern Cape Regional Services Council instructed its attorneys to arrange for the registration of the reinstatement of the deleted conditions of title in accordance with the relevant order of the Cape of Good Hope Provincial Division of the Supreme Court in Case No 13359/85.

(2) The rectifying registration was done by endorsement by the Registrar of Deeds on 29 January 1993 thus disposing of the matter (Registrar of Deeds microfilm reference No 93-0107-5061).

(3) No.

INTERPELLATION

The sign * indicates a translation. The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language.

Own Affairs:

Disaster drought aid scheme

*1. Mr D S PIENAAR asked the Minister of Agricultural Development: (3 Gen)

Whether any special disaster drought aid scheme is applicable to self-supporting economic farming enterprises adjacent to agricultural schools; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

B79E.INT
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

*The DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT: Mr Speaker, I think that the hon member for Potgietersrus is referring here in particular to assistance to agricultural schools and wants to know why agricultural schools do not qualify like individual farmers for assistance under the carry-over debt scheme of last year.

3 Gen If we take this as our point of departure, I want to tell him that it was decided in consultation with the hon the Minister of Agriculture that the carry-over debt subsidy scheme, as announced on 7 May last year, would be made applicable to agricultural schools in the identified service areas of the 36 co-operatives that participated in the carry-over debt scheme.

We received applications from about five schools in the affected areas. Some of them were recommended by the co-operatives while others were not recommended. The reason for this is that the co-operatives, just like the department, gave a specific interpretation to the fact that organisations which receive State subsidies and State assistance do not qualify for this assistance scheme as it was originally spelt out in the rules.

We used the co-operatives to do this evaluation and some of this information therefore did not reach the department so that a decision could have been taken on it. We say therefore that these schools which farm independently and for their own account are now getting the opportunity to make submissions again. If they comply with the normal requirements for participation in the scheme, applications will be reconsidered on the basis of the recommendations of the participating co-operatives.

Expectations are that the burden of applications on the table will amount to about R146 000 for the State. At this stage funds are available and we can help those schools providing they comply with requirements.

Why did we reach this decision? We say that agriculture plays a very important part in the transfer of expertise to prospective young farmers. Such schools have been farming for their own account—this is the crux of the matter—since 1 January 1992. Such a school is a juristic person in its own right without any other funds being ploughed back into the Treasury or the Treasury making any contribution to the farming activities of this agricultural school. That is why we came to this decision.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Finally, we say that these schools just like other farming undertakings in the areas concerned were victims of the consequences of the worst drought which the summer planting regions had ever experienced, and, if we do not help, the burden will be passed to the parents, who were just as severely affected. Because they were subject to the same disaster, we take pleasure in giving this assistance to those who qualify.

*Mr D S PIENAAR: Mr Speaker, I am pleasantly surprised by the answer from the hon the Deputy Minister. I shall not succumb to temptation to score points. The reasons the hon the Deputy Minister gave as to why it was a mistake to exclude schools initially and why he now grants us this, are the very reasons that we put forward in the representations which we have been addressing to him since November.

Obviously I would not have formulated this question as an interpellation if I had known that the hon the Minister had changed his mind in the meantime. He concedes that our arguments were solid, valid and based on merit and that the State and the Cabinet initially took a wrong decision.

We appreciate the fact that this matter has been reconsidered. The hon Minister could well have given recognition in his reply to the representations which were made. I do not say that the representations came only from the CP. I am not saying that, but I think the hon the Minister could at least have given recognition to the CP and other organisations.

It was certainly a mistake on the part of the Cabinet, and the department initially, to regard these schools as State institutions. At that time they did not, as stated in the hon the Deputy Minister's letter of 18 January to me, receive full assistance from the State. They farmed for their own account. My information regarding the Hoër Landbousskool Kuschke, on behalf of which I made specific representations, was that as long as the present principal had been there there had been no State assistance other than that which was now being paid in terms of the Model C school system in the form of subsidies to staff salaries, and then provision was made for the farming component of the school in that a bakkie and a three-ton lorry were supplied to the veterinary department, a bakkie to the cropping department and a farm foreman for each. That was the sum total of State assistance. The Government's initial argument was therefore

incorrect. It was not correct to include agricultural schools in the institutions that were excluded. It was wrong to judge that agricultural schools should be seen as State institutions and then to say that, because the State does not finance itself, it would be wrong to make these measures applicable to those schools.

I want to take this opportunity to put in a good word for these agricultural schools in the sense that certain State assistance is not available to these schools—this is apart from the assistance which is the subject of the interpellation—which on merit gives them a greater claim to be included under these measures. It is a fact that they do not receive State assistance for incurring production costs . . . [Time expired.]

3 Gen *Mr W U NEL: Mr Speaker, we are also very grateful for the concession that the hon the Deputy Minister has announced. Nevertheless I want to tell our enemies here next to us that we are also grateful for the work that the CP did in this regard.

Agricultural schools are certainly valuable institutions, and we must guard them like a treasure. They provide a specialised need which is far more important than their number of students, seen in the national context, will ever reveal. I am privileged to have an agricultural school in my constituency, namely the Weston Agricultural College. We must look after those schools and specifically cater for their distinctive needs.

†Because of the complexity of their problem agricultural schools have been battling financially for much longer than the other provincial education department schools have. They have to offer diverse education in all forms of agriculture because of the need, obviously, to educate the pupils. They also have peculiar capital requirements.

We appreciate the Treasury's problems, but at this time, when we find ourselves right in the middle of this emotive debate about access to land for the purposes of farming, especially by people who have been excluded in the past because of the idiotic racial policies applied by the NP, we should not fall behind in providing training facilities. We are already years behind in this respect. We have got to do more than just supply drought aid.

*We shall have to do more to support these schools and to meet the urgent need to train

people who want to make agriculture their career. As I said, we are lagging far behind.

I take pleasure in supporting any ideas which arise from either the Department of Agriculture or the Department of Education to help these schools with their distinctive problems. These schools certainly play an exceptionally important part. [Time expired.]

*The DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT: Mr Speaker, it is pleasant to joke about this specific subject a little across the floor of the House, but let us just take a look at the facts from the beginning.

We would not have been able to make this announcement here today if it had not been for the fact that the Department of Education and Culture and the hon the Minister of Finance made the concession last year that we could allow agricultural schools to farm for their own account and that they would by so doing be placed in a position to plough those profits that the school made back for the benefit of the school. That is the crux of the matter.

I want to express my thanks for the support which there is on both sides of the House in respect of agricultural schools and the important work that is done there. Nevertheless I also want to point out to the hon member for Potgietersrus that the school Kuschke in particular was not recommended by the co-operative on the basis of the norms that were laid down. The department therefore was not necessarily at fault by not paying the amount. Afterwards by means of representations we got this information on the table and in the light of it we could take those decisions.

It will not help to argue with one another about it. Here is a school that has a definite need and that we have to assist, just like the farming community in that region, and that is why they qualify. I want to make the statement here today that, if a school like this is farming as a juristic person, it would also qualify for whatever form of State assistance is given to the farming community. That is the point of departure on which we base this decision of ours.

*Mr J M BEYERS: Mr Speaker, we on this side of the House are obviously very pleased about the announcement which the hon the Minister made here this afternoon.

Cont →
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

I was personally in contact with the chairman of the management board of a very prominent agricultural school in the Western Transvaal, and this morning they were not aware of this at all. In fact, they were very concerned about the situation.

I also have a fax here that the director of financial assistance sent to that school on 17 February in which it was said that they did not qualify in terms of the carry-over scheme, and in which they basically told the school that the amount which the co-operative had incorrectly paid to the school had to be paid back immediately in terms of these measures.

Consequently we are very grateful for the very recent decision that has been taken. I wonder whether the hon the Minister and the hon the Deputy Minister did not take the decision today in the bench where they were sitting talking. Nevertheless we are very grateful for it and we want to thank the hon the Deputy Minister sincerely.

I want to link up with my colleague the hon member for Potgietersrus and with the hon the Deputy Minister's standpoint on the importance of agricultural schools. The role that they play in developing agriculture in South Africa can never be underestimated. We on this side of the House are very grateful that these schools may make submissions again.

We want to request the hon the Minister to inform those schools as soon as possible through the Directorate: Financial Assistance so that these reapplications may be made.

*Mr D S PIENAAR: Mr Speaker, the hon the Minister must not use the Government's decision which enabled agricultural schools to farm for their own account as an excuse for the rectification today, by means of this announcement, of a mistake which the Government made. The hon the Minister's letter of 18 January contradicted all the arguments that he mentioned here today, which are good arguments and which we and others submitted to him on the strength of their merits. In other words, if the hon the Deputy Minister is trying to get out of this in this way, I must tell him with respect that I am becoming concerned.

If a month ago the hon the Minister could submit the weakest arguments with so much conviction and today concede 100% that we

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

were right initially and then try to hide behind an earlier decision of another department, he is denigrating a valuable and positive announcement which he made here in the interests of agricultural schools and in the interests of education and the interests of agriculture.

I should have liked to take the opportunity to put in a good word for agricultural schools which do not receive State assistance for the incurring of costs in connection with production means. My information is that they cannot make credit purchases or enter into production loans like normal entities in farming. They are therefore totally dependent upon cash trade. Seen from that angle, they are in a weaker position than companies, close corporations and individual farmers. In addition they cannot purchase diesel at the price at which individual farmers can do so. The assistance regarding food which was available at one stage was not available to workers at agricultural schools either. [Time expired.]

*The DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT: Mr Speaker, I should like to tell the hon member for Virginia that the Department of Agricultural Development and the ministry do not take overhasty decisions. They are well-considered decisions. If we had to sit here in the bench and take decisions, it would create chaos in South Africa. [Interjections.]

I want to return to the representations on the table. I told the hon member for Potgietersrus that, even at the stage when we replied to his letter, we did not have the information at our disposal that the co-operative in that area had made the submission and we could give the necessary support in respect of the payment.

The application of the school to which the hon member for Virginia referred landed on our table this week. It opened the door to wider perspectives, seeing that in this case it was a recommendation by the co-operative. The co-operative was of the opinion that it was a case with merit and that is why we reconsidered the entire matter.

Against that background I do not want to say that there were no inputs from that side. I appreciate the fact that inputs came from that side and that this matter was reconsidered. We should therefore like to comply with the request

that these schools be notified as soon as possible. This will enable us to dispose of the matter as rapidly as possible.

Debate concluded.

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

Own Affairs:

Church: private school in Johannesburg

*1. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Housing and Works:†

- (1) Whether a church, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, applied to his Department to obtain the buildings of a school in Johannesburg which has closed, with a view to establishing a private school; if so, what is the name of the church concerned;
- (2) whether any other bodies or persons also applied to use the school buildings concerned; if so, what bodies or persons;
- (3) whether these buildings have been handed over to this church or one of the other bodies or persons; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B128E

†The MINISTER OF HOUSING AND WORKS:

- (1) Yes. Die Afrikaanse Protestantse Kerk.
- (2) Yes.
 - (a) The Open School
 - (b) Mrs E S Fourie on behalf of a crèche
 - (c) The Independent School
 - (d) City Council of Johannesburg.
- (3) Yes. Four classrooms with suitable playing area to a Mrs Fourie for the use as a crèche. The crèche is run by a non-profit Trust and is open to all population groups.

Two hospital clinics with crèches, the SABC and other organisations in the vicinity have indicated that an urgent need exists for the establishment of a crèche as their employees have no other place to leave their children. The existing crèches in the vicinity cannot accommodate more children. The crèche will be staffed by qualified personnel.

Remaining portion of the school to the Independent School. This school is registered as an educational institution for all population groups and operates on a non-profit basis.

Provision is made for children of all population groups who have to study under unpleasant conditions. The aim of the school is *inter alia* to serve as a feeder for higher educational institutions in the vicinity.

(4) No.

Housing assistance to Whites

*2. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Housing and Works:

What amount was spent by the State in respect of housing assistance to the White population group in the latest specified financial year for which figures are available?

B187E

The MINISTER OF HOUSING AND WORKS:

R115 543 743.33 during the 1991-92 financial year.

Unsubsidized posts in schools

*3. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Culture:†

Whether there are any unsubsidized posts in schools under the control of his Department; if so, (a) how many such posts are there in (i) ordinary public schools and (ii) State-aided ordinary schools and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished? B193E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

Yes.

(a) preliminary figures for CS-educators are

(i) 0.

Cont +)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

mentioned their names, since he has now seen fit to use these names in the context in which he has used them. I think it is still my privilege to decide whether I am going to divulge the charges, since such charges have either not been proven in a court of law, or the persons in question have not been convicted. I am not going to continue with a situation in which such people are discussed in public as though they have been convicted.

The hon member said that I suggested that a certain period should expire before such a question is put. No, I am not saying that at all. I am saying that there is a perfectly valid reason why such a consideration has not been finalised yet. Such a consideration could be that these people are not in the country. I think the hon member's question implies that I am saying that they are not in the country, while he is saying that they are. If that is his position, then he is welcome to let us have the time, the place, etc.

Furthermore, I think that it should also be noted that I said that what is under consideration is perhaps an amendment to the Extradition Act. What would come into play then would be whether the papers were in order or not. There are various factors which could delay such a consideration.

Mr L T LANDERS: Mr Chairman, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, he says it could be that these gentlemen are not in the country. I must assume that hon the Minister is referring to the Republic of South Africa *per se* and not including the TBVC states. I say this because it is common knowledge that one of the gentlemen I referred to has been in the Republic of Bophuthatswana, for example. Yet no effort was made by the authorities of the RSA Government to apprehend the gentleman and to extradite him to the Republic of Transkei.

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I have been waiting for the hon member to put his foot into this trap. He is now saying that we have jurisdiction over the Republic of Bophuthatswana. That is obviously his position. He cannot counter this. That is the inevitable conclusion I must draw. He maintained that the Republic of Bophuthatswana was not an independent country. Yet he has come here to question me on the matter of extradition as though Transkei were such an independent country. In other words, he is contradicting himself completely. I have

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

been waiting for him to put his foot into that trap. I think that that now really finalises this debate.

Mr L T LANDERS: Mr Chairman, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply . . .

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! That is now the fifth and last question I shall be allowing. The hon member for Durban Suburbs may proceed.

Mr L T LANDERS: Mr Chairman, I want to ask the hon the Minister if he is aware of the fact that it was reported in *The Citizen* of this morning that one Lucky Malaza was arrested in Soweto and taken from there to Bophuthatswana to face charges of bank robbery, etc. Perhaps the hon the Minister can explain to this House why it is possible to arrest Lucky Malaza in the Republic of South Africa . . .

An HON MEMBER: Without delay.

Mr L T LANDERS: . . . without delay.

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I hasten to reply. I will not explain it. I will give the hon member a lecture. He has obviously not been associated with the Joint Committee on Justice for some time. Hence he does not understand the position. It is quite clear that we have an extradition agreement between Bophuthatswana and the RSA. There is an extradition agreement between the Republic and Bophuthatswana. Obviously those papers, or the request, were in order. Furthermore, Lucky Malaza was in the Republic. In other words, it was possible to give effect to such a request or arrangement. We have no authority over people living in Bophuthatswana. Equally we have no authority over people living in Namibia, even though we had such authority there before. The hon member can surely not argue that we should go to Namibia, arrest someone there and then extradite him to Britain, for example. If that is his position, it is ludicrous.

Certain person: deportation

*2. Mr L T LANDERS asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

- (1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, was deported from the Republic on or about 23 July 1992; if so, (a) what is this

person's name and (b) why was he (i) deported from and (ii) allowed to enter the Republic;

- (2) whether criminal charges in respect of alleged criminal activities were brought against this person during his stay in the Republic; if so, what charges;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? CSE

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

- (1) The person concerned was not removed from the Republic. He however left the Republic on 17 July 1992 after he had been formally declared a prohibited person on 10 July 1992 and instructed in writing to leave the Republic by 24:00 on 17 July 1992.

(a) Bruce Anderson, alias John Whyte.

(b) (i) As already indicated he was instructed to leave the Republic owing to the fact that he had been declared a prohibited person. The aforesaid formal steps were taken because his application for the extension of the validity of his work permit that expired on 28 February 1992, had been refused.

(ii) Mr Anderson entered the Republic on a temporary residence permit for business purposes on 27 July 1983.

- (2) The Department of Home Affairs has no information which suggests that criminal charges in the Republic were brought against Mr Anderson during his stay here. For the honourable member's information however it may be mentioned that particulars of alleged criminal activities abroad were received during February 1988. Mr Anderson had however left the country on 8 August 1988 before he could be confronted with that information. It was later established that he entered the RSA again afterwards under the name "John Whyte" and that he manipulated his continued stay here by way of using false names, fictitious address, fictitious work particulars and unauthorised exceeding of residence permits.

(3) No.

Mr L T LANDERS: Mr Chairman, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, I want to ask him whether the Department of Home Affairs declared Bruce Anderson a forbidden person because of the false information he supplied to the Department?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I thought that I had been explicit. I said that the decision had been taken because he had failed to renew his temporary residence permit. That was not granted, and therefore he became a person who was not wanted in the Republic of South Africa.

Mr L T LANDERS: Mr Chairman, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, is it true, as has been alleged—and I am not saying that it is so—that Bruce Anderson signed an affidavit in which he said that he had supplied arms to the Inkatha Freedom Party?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I have no knowledge of such an affidavit, and I do think that it is irrelevant to the question which has been asked.

Food parcel distribution

*3. Mr J C OOSTHUIZEN asked the Minister of National Health:†

Whether her Department recently made food parcels available to members of Parliament for distribution among the needy; if so, (a) to which members, (b) on how many occasions, (c) in which cases were there no welfare organizations that could have undertaken this distribution and (d) what was the total cost thereof to her Department? C13E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE (for the Minister of National Health):

No.

Own Affairs:

Farm school teachers: transport subsidies

*1. Mr C I NASSON asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) Whether transport subsidies payable to teachers teaching at farm schools but residing elsewhere were abolished on or about 31 December 1992; if so, (a)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

- (2) whether his Department considered the implications of such abolition in respect of those teachers who had incurred financial obligations on the assumption that they would be entitled to these subsidies: if not, why not; if so, to what extent;

- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? C12E

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) Yes. (3) *ben*
- (2) Yes. The payment of transport allowances in the Public Service was stopped in its totality from 1 July 1992. Because the Department considered the implications of such a measure, special arrangements were made to extend the payment of transport allowances for this Department until 31 December 1992. (3) *ben*
- (3) No. A statement is not deemed necessary.

†Mr C I NASSON: Mr Chairman, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, I should like to ask him whether, in stopping the transport subsidies to teachers, he took into account the fact that there are teachers that have to travel up to 180 kilometres a day to and from their schools.

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, it was not my Department that stopped the transport subsidies. It was a decision of the Commission for Administration on the conditions of service of public servants. My Department was very well aware of the problems mentioned. We discussed the matter at various levels of education. We discussed it at the Committee of Ministers of Education. It was also discussed at the Committee of Heads of Education. Because we are sympathetic to the situation, we asked that the matter be extended. We submitted it again. The financial implications of the Budget permitting, I should like to make a further proposal to the hon the Minister of State Expenditure that in exceptional cases consideration be given to whether transport subsidies could assist those teachers.

However, it is also clear that in cases where accommodation was available, teachers continued applying for transport subsidies. It is also important that a teacher who teaches at a school becomes part of that particular community, so

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

that the school and teaching activities and the learning process can be extended by the community after school. However, my Department will pursue this debate.

†Mr C I NASSON: Mr Chairman, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, with regard to the last part of his reply, I should like to ask whether he is aware of the fact that building societies do not grant loans to teachers who are teaching in the distant rural areas or near farms. Teachers at Laingsburg, for example, cannot obtain loans because the building societies regard Laingsburg as a risk. I want to ask whether the hon the Minister took this into account, and also the fact that teachers teaching at farm schools, where accommodation is not available, obtain accommodation in the towns and receive a housing subsidy for the houses. In the case of a teacher who has to travel up to 170 kilometres a day, he loses approximately R1 600 per month in transport subsidies. The hon the Minister of Health Services and Welfare . . .

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! The hon member must please put the question only.

†Mr C I NASSON: Mr Chairman, lastly I wish to ask the hon the Minister whether he would please negotiate further with the hon the Minister of State Expenditure to grant a State transport subsidy to the teachers.

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, when we discuss education matters, we do so with great circumspection and no decision is taken as if the total situation has not been taken into account. Unfortunately I cannot determine the policy of the building societies. However, this Department has in the past already given the assurance through the hon the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture, that in cases where teachers need a guarantee for a State subsidy, our Department will guarantee it. Furthermore I wish to state clearly that when education bodies are invited to enter into discussions with the education authorities, I would appreciate it if they would place the matter on the agenda and if the Department and the education bodies representing the teachers, were to place this matter as a point to be negotiated.

†Mr C I NASSON: Mr Chairman, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, I wish to

ask whether he is fully aware of the further implications for our school children of this cancellation of transport subsidies. Is he aware of the fact that in some cases teachers now have to hitch-hike in order to get to school? Is he aware of the fact that on Friday, 12 February this year, the Primary School Matjies River either started late, or that there was no school on that day because the teachers could not get to the school? (3) *ben* (4) *ben*

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I am not aware of that at all. I am still waiting for a regional office to inform me thereof. If there are specific cases of which the hon member is aware and he wishes to make representations on behalf of those education bodies, we shall attend to it.

Certain primary school: complaints (3) *ben*

*2. Mr S S OOSTHUIZEN asked the Minister of Education and Culture:†

- (1) Whether his Department has at any time received complaints about the principal of a certain primary school, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if so, what is the name of this school;
- (2) whether these complaints related to the employment at the said school of a teacher, whose name has also been furnished to the Minister's Department, and/or other alleged irregularities; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (3) whether this teacher occupies a permanent post at present; if not, what kind of post does she occupy;
- (4) whether the post concerned was advertised; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (5) whether any steps have been taken against the principal in respect of the complaints referred to in paragraph (2) of this question; if not, why not; if so, what steps? C16E

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) Yes. Meiring Primary School.
- (2) Yes. The complaint concerns the appointment of a teacher at the mentioned

school with effect from 1 January 1993. The particular teacher, for reasons which coincide with departmental policy in this regard, successfully applied for a transfer to the mentioned school. The transfer, however, was facilitated within a relatively short period of time.

- (3) Yes. The teacher occupies a post on a permanent basis.
- (4) No. Only vacant posts are advertised.
- (5) No. The particular principal has not contravened any provision of the Education Act or regulations promulgated thereunder.

†Mr S S OOSTHUIZEN: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I should like to say that he referred in his reply to the fact that the transfer was accomplished in a relatively short time. As the transfer of teachers generally takes a very long time, I should like to know from the hon the Minister what the relatively short time is that is being referred to. He also said that only vacant posts are advertised. I want to ask him when this particular post became vacant.

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, a relatively short period can also be very long. However, I should like to say that the school committee, the principal, the inspector and the Department decided on this transfer. Our Department clearly effected a policy change in respect of education institutions. The Education Department does not interfere with the appointment of teachers at school level. That is the responsibility of the school committee, the parent community and the regional council, and when there is a discussion on transfers it occurs between the bodies concerned, I as the Minister am not consulted in that matter. I have delegated the task and I think it is an improvement on previous traditions whereby appointments were done at schools.

†Mr S S OOSTHUIZEN: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I want to say he has just referred to the school committee and the parent community. For the hon the Minister's information I want to say to him that I have here a copy of the minutes of the meeting of the school committee concerned, which I have also included in a letter to the Director of Education. In these minutes the school committee felt during the meeting that

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

'Public being ripped off on bread prices'

PRETORIA. — Bread is being sold at "much more" than the recommended price, says the Consumer Council.

Council executive director Mr Jan Cronje claimed in a statement yesterday that chain stores were charging 11c more for white and 9c more for brown bread than three months ago when they undertook to keep prices as low as possible.

"Most cafés clearly ignore the recommended maximum price of R1,75 for a standard 800g loaf of white and R1,50 for brown bread. They are still selling white bread for up to R1,96 and brown bread for up to R1,80," Mr Cronje said.

"Consumers are warned not to be misled. The price for all other kinds of bread are clearly visible except bread subject to the recommended maximum price." — Sapa

BT 17/2/93

Farming woes on the agenda

B10M 25/2/93.

(3) Gen

GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — The withdrawal of state subsidies and shrinking consumer buying power in a depressed economy were among reasons for some of the problems being faced by the wheat and maize industries, according to presentations to be made at the Agriculture Outlook Conference (Agricon) at the CSIR today.

The Maize Board warned that a fickle climate meant SA would become more dependent on imports to satisfy a growing local demand.

In the decade from 1981 the area planted to maize had shrunk from 4,3-million hectares to a low point of just more than 3-million hectares.

Reasons included the withdrawal of government subsidies, high inflation and interest rates and constantly rising input costs. Since 1986 a market-related policy had been followed which had raised total commercial consumption of maize.

The Wheat Board said reasons for the continuing downward trend in the quantity of wheat for local milling included the 6% decrease in the weight of the standard loaf, the lifting of price controls on bread and flour, the abolition of government subsidies and the imposition of VAT on bread.

The Meat Board said total consumption of red meat would remain under pressure during the year ahead, particularly if input cost inflation and a possible increased VAT rate were taken into account.

The economic outlook in the indus-

try was grim and it was no longer expected that decreased supplies would prevent a sharp price decline.

The Cotton Board said the industry had been plagued by uncertainty over the past few years and its future was in the balance.

It was hoped the results of investigations into the industry by the Trade and Industry Department and the Agriculture Department would give it a new momentum.

"Unless the needed protection is given to the textile industry, cotton production will continue to decline," it said.

Production had decreased sharply in the 1992/93 season to a low of 102 500 bales because of drought.

The Sugar Association of SA said any meaningful sustained sales growth in the sugar industry would depend on an economic recovery and an end to violence and unrest.

In an industry outlook report to be tabled at the conference, the association said the indebtedness of cane farmers had increased steadily in the past decade to levels which had precluded a significant number of growers from getting drought relief loans from the Land Bank.

Prospects for 1993/94 were dependent on the weather.

Growth in national marketing sales was expected to be nominal in 1993/94 with an increase of only 0,5% to 1,33-million tons.

R619 000 in Japanese aid

^{31/10/77}
^{25/12/92}
PRETORIA — The Japanese government had granted R619 000 for drought relief and educational projects for disadvantaged communities in SA, the Japanese embassy said yesterday. (3) ~~news~~

"There is still a great need for (drought) assistance in many parts of the country, and contributing to upgrading the level of education remains one of the crucial areas of assistance," the embassy said.

Four drought relief and three educational projects would benefit. ~~(3) news~~

Venda Agricultural Union would get R60 000 to buy irrigation equipment, the Shotong Educare Trust R102 000 for sinking boreholes, the National African Farmers' Union R136 000 for irrigation equipment and the National Drought Consultative Forum/Kagiso Trust task force R57 000 for a drought relief programme computer.

Twilight Children would get R108 000, Protec R89 000 and the Project for the Establishment of Pre-Primary and Primary Schools R67 000. — Sapa.

Land applications under review

PRETORIA — More than 50 individuals or communities had applied to have land they had previously owned or lived on returned to them, the Advisory Commission on Land Allocation reported yesterday. (2)

Set up following the passage of the Abolition of Racially-based Land Measures Act in 1991, the commission has identified more than 900 000ha of government-owned land which may be parcelled out for farming, settlement or development purposes.

One of the commission's objectives was to allocate land to those disadvantaged by the racially based laws repealed by the Act, said the commission's annual report, which was tabled in Parliament yesterday.

Commission chairman Judge S W McCreath said seven claims for the reinstatement of ownership rights had been investigated. (3) (over) (4)

B10/11/26/2/93

ADRIAN HADLAND

McCreath said the commission was involved in four investigations into the reinstatement of ownership rights with 40 further applications waiting to be considered. New applications were arriving daily.

The commission had submitted advice to President F W de Klerk on a number of claims including claims on state land, former SA Development Trust land and the reinstatement of ownership rights, he said.

The commission's annual report stated that the SA Agricultural Union and the Development Bank of SA had been approached for advice on a number of issues.

"The commission took note of the viewpoint of the SAAU that the utilisation of agricultural land is of prime importance," McCreath said. (5)

Reports on land sent ^{3 Gen} ~~to~~ STAT 26/2/93. to De Klerk

CAPE TOWN — Three reports concerning more than 900 000 ha of State land not yet been earmarked for specific purposes have already been submitted to President de Klerk.

The Advisory Committee on Land Allocation, chaired by Mr Justice S W McCreath, tabled its annual report in Parliament yesterday.

The committee reported it had recently completed seven investigations in connection with claims for the reinstatement of ownership rights, and formal submissions regarding these claims were now being awaited.

Four claims were currently under investigation.

The committee had taken note of the South African Agricultural Union's view that the utilisation of agricultural land was of prime importance.

There had also been contact with the Legal Resources Centre, which represented various communities. — Sapa.

Bill aiming to assist bankrupt farmers

CAPE TOWN — Bankrupt farmers may be able to continue farming as a consequence of legislation before Parliament.

The Agricultural Credit Amendment Bill, tabled in Parliament yesterday, is aimed at giving bankrupt farmers a second chance by facilitating for their assets to be passed to a trustee, while permitting the farmers to remain on their farms. *BIDM 26/2/93.*

The Bill's explanatory note says the present Act does not provide adequately for a compromise.

In cases where farmers applied to the Agriculture Ministry for special dispensation after being declared bankrupt and were judged to be not to blame for their

TIM COHEN

situation, there was provision for certain assets to pass to a trustee for the eventual — but not immediate — benefit of the applicants' creditors. An example would be farmers whose crops were ruined by drought. *30en*

The applicant will, in these cases, be released from all liabilities incurred by him before that date, the explanatory note says.

The intention of the legislation is to allow liquidators to come to a compromise with creditors and debtor farmers, to minimise the number of farmers forced off the land.

Agriculture industry 'will have to open up'

PRETORIA — The agriculture industry would have to accommodate those interested in agriculture who were not yet part of the industry, Agriculture Minister Kraai van Niekerk said yesterday.

Opening the Agriculture Outlook Conference at the CSIR in Pretoria, he said the land debate would become increasingly important in constitutional negotiations. Rather than getting bogged down in political rhetoric, the aim should be sustaining agriculture and future food security.

Van Niekerk said agriculture had to be disrupted as little as possible. If agriculture landed in the political arena, "the good in the industry on which all agree could be destroyed", he added.

He said the rationalisation of agriculture departments was at an advanced stage. From April 1, the agriculture departments of the Houses of Representatives and Delegates would be combined.

Negotiations with the departments of the self-governing and independent states were also at an advanced stage.

Van Niekerk warned that requests to artificially stimulate farm production through subsidies for producers and consumers had to be sternly opposed, as it distorted the agriculture economy and established harmful trends.

Excessive tariff protection was also a form of subsidy to the local industry. However, he said until the agreement was in place it was necessary for producers to be

protected against the dumping of subsidised foreign products.

A negative effect of the absence of workable anti-dumping mechanisms was that tariffs on imported products had to be fixed at unnecessarily high levels, which hurt consumers and producers.

Van Niekerk said the development of high potential land was vital to ensure profitability. Development had lagged in these areas, which had 25% of the country's agricultural potential while producing only 5% of total marketable farm output.

Speaking at the same conference, US agriculture department spokesman Scott Bleggi said past agricultural policies of promoting self-sufficiency and controlling trade and prices through marketing boards needed to change.

"They need to be re-examined and given the test of whether they continue to allocate resources in the most efficient way."

Bleggi said the rest of the world was keenly aware of developments in SA and would be looking to it as a supplier of and a market for agricultural products.

Bleggi said SA would need to continue to make significant changes in agriculture. An example was the examination of the role of the marketing boards.

He said SA had to begin developing policies that enabled basic forces of economics to work, such as letting prices signal demand for commodities.

310m
26/2/93
GERALD REILLY

Row over 'ancestral land'

By Eric Naki: East London

26/2-4/3/93
A FARMER'S plan to auction off his land has run into stormy opposition from a community which claims it is their ancestral land.

The community of Goshen, near Cathcart, claims the land was given to them by the Moravian Church in the 1850s and that farmers took it from them. Now they want time to raise the money to buy it back.

The 1 000ha farm, Schaffhausen, is to be auctioned on February 28.

The community also claims a 1400ha farm belonging to Anthony Bartlett, allegedly given to them by the German missionaries.

A Cathcart advice office member, Victor Mahlali, said the community had requested him to ask estate agent

Tony Chubb to stop the auction so that they could raise enough money.

He said the community had held discussions with the Cape Provincial Administration regarding the return of the land to them.

Bartlett said if the community offered to buy the farm, he would consider it — "I paid a lot of money for it".

He said when bought the land about four years ago from another farmer, the community began to harass him.

He said the Goshen community's claim of ownership to the land was false, and that the Moravian Church had only allowed them to graze their stock on it in the 1800s.

Chubb said Schaffhausen was originally sold to the Kuhn family by the Moravian Church. — Elnews

'Fight for land will continue'

By Justin Pearce

SOUTH
27/2-3/3/93
3 Gen

NAMAQUALANDERS are still fighting to reclaim land that was taken from them in the sixties — even though a 1988 Supreme Court ruling on the land went in their favour.

The members of the Namaqualand Citizens' Association (NCA) have vowed that they will do anything to regain communal control of their land. They have even written to Queen Elizabeth to ask her to intervene in the matter.

Their claim to communal land ownership is based on the fact that they are descendents of families who have lived in the region since before the beginning of recorded history.

Since the beginning of the colonial period the Namaqualanders have faced dispossession as sections of their land were claimed by white farmers or diamond magnates.

Only a small area, the Kagamma Reserve, remained in communal ownership. But in the

sixties the state fenced off the land into "economic units", which were sold to selected buyers. The majority of people were forced to relinquish control over their ancestors' land, and seek employment with the new owners.

In 1988 the Supreme Court ruled that the state had acted illegally in dividing up the land.

• The NCA claims Namaqualand residents were not consulted about Eskom's decision to buy land on the West Coast to build nuclear power plants.

See page 13.

list

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and politics.

Mr Lowry
1 5407

Whites in fight to get their farm land back

Times 28/2/95. 30en

A WHITE couple uprooted from their Cape farm under the Group Areas Act has appealed to a predominantly Indian organisation to help them get their property back.

Narcizo and Maureen Fernandes' 120 ha farm at Atlantis near Cape Town was expropriated in 1973 when it was declared a coloured area.

The couple are among the hundreds of victims of the Act who have approached the Durban-based Committee of the Victims of the Group Areas Act for help.

The committee — set up in June 1991 by State President FW de Klerk in terms of the Abolition of Racially Based Land Measures Act — is assisting people to file claims with the Advisory Commission on Land Allo-

By GEORGE MAHABEER

cation. Together with neighbouring farmers the couple fought a two-year battle with the then Department of Community Development to get a better price for their property.

They eventually had to accept the department's offer of R81 000 and move off the land with their cattle and pigs.

The couple, who have settled in Durban with their six daughters, are now anxious to return to their farm.

Mr Fernandes said: "It has always been my dream to run a dairy farm. I bought the farm in 1969 with money I saved while running a fish and chips shop in Cape Town.

"I had bought heifers and

pigs. I had sunk in boreholes and built paddocks. I was about to build a house when I received the letter from the department.

"At first I was very bitter. Then I saw them forcing people out of District Six and throwing belongings on the street. I realised that people of colour were much worse off than me," said Mr Fernandes.

Mrs Fernandes said her family visited the farm on their regular trips to Cape Town.

"The farm is now just bush. It has never been developed and we want it back," she said.

Mr Celvan Naiken, chairman of the Committee of the Victims of the Group Areas Act, said he was certain the couple would be successful in their claim.

PROFILE: *The judge who presides over land disputes*

Sticking to the letter of the law

W/mail 29/11-4/2/93. (3) ven (top)
TO Mr Justice William McCreath has fallen the unwelcome task of undoing forced removals and giving effect to the catch-all phrase of "land redistribution".

But expect no sweeping changes or crusades for a meatier Advisory Commission on Land Allocation from him: McCreath is firstly a lawyer with a deep respect for laws, no matter how tainted they may be.

His legalistic approach to the task before him may be an impediment. But it may be a bonus, promising the 70-year-old judge, recently appointed chairman of the commission, will lend the same objective ear to land cases as he has to the problems which have come before him in his 12 years on the Bench.

He is a very polite man who pours your tea and shows a genuine interest in everyone he meets, but getting to know him and what makes him tick is a little more difficult.

There is no black and white answer as he neatly side-steps controversy with carefully chosen responses:

Will he visit the communities who are reclaiming their land and whose claims he will rule on? "The secretariat does this sort of work."

Does he agree that land reform needs more than just a legal interpretation and that historical, political and social tensions all need to be taken into consideration? "Each case presents its own problems, depending on the matter under consideration."

What does the commission think about the transfers of land to the homelands? "It is not in the commission's ambit to deal with that."

But the one thing that has his unequivocal support and raises passion in his soul is the law:

"The ambit of the commission's work is defined by the Advisory Commission on Land Allocation Act and its jurisdiction is defined by the Act.

"The commission's handling of matters must obviously be done within the ambit of that which is laid down in the Act and beyond that the commission should not and cannot go; it has its defined powers."

This just about puts paid to calls by the National Land Committee (NLC) for drastic changes to the Advisory Commission on Land Affairs.

The new chairman of the Land Commission is more lawyer than politician and his legalistic approach may disappoint those hoping for quick land reform.

By **FERIAL HAFFAJEE**

In his first three weeks in office, Justice McCreath has already had to negotiate a number of storms: an outcry greeted the commission's recent findings in the Group 4 community's claim for RA60, an area bordering Ciskei in the eastern Cape.

The finding provided that the land would go to the Zuluskama people instead of the Group 4 residents. Both groups live on the same land — called RA60.

The RA60 judgment amounted to the transfer of land to Ciskei, believes the Grahamstown Rural Committee (GRC) which assists the Group 4 residents. "The land will go to people who are at least nominal residents and citizens of Ciskei," said the GRC.

"There is no way that land can be transferred to Ciskei. The White Paper on land is very clear that in no ways will land in future be incorporated into the self-governing territories or the independent states with a view to state-forming," says the director of the Commission Secretariat, Nico van Rensburg.

But the government's plans to transfer nearly a million hectares of land to the homelands have attracted the criticism of even Mr Justice Richard Goldstone, who said this could exacerbate violence.

Another problem of the RA60 decision was it was not made public, while the more acceptable decisions on the future of communities in Roosboom, Charlestown and the Asiatic Bazaar in Pretoria were.

Land transfers and the controversy around secret findings are burning issues which could rear their heads again in the 48 cases before the commission.

A narrow interpretation of the commission's terms of reference which ignores these issues is not going to win it any friends.

Perhaps Judge McCreath hesitates to take up issues like these because he is more lawyer than land man.

"I have over the years been connected with land in all its various forms," he says. But the only time he worked consistently with land affairs was before he went to the Bar in 1956 when he served on the Pretoria City Council's Lands and Estates department.

Since then, land cases have occasionally come before him, he says.



Mr Justice William McCreath

Photo: GUY ADAMS

The NLC believes there should be no provision for secret judgments.

It believes the commission should be able to make findings over all land, not just state-owned land.

The organisation also believes the commission should have legislative force, not just recommendatory powers which would effectively make it a Land Claims Court.

"The commission is a creature of statute and it is for parliament to consider what the commission's powers should be," says the chairman.

But confines of the law can be too confining for the vexed question of land retribution.



Just six years old, this youngster walked a long way to the school the richest city can't afford. Photo: KEVIN CARTER

Paradise is falling down

W/Mail 29/11-4/2/93 3 Ken

By ARTHUR GOLDSTUCK

IT'S called Paradise Bend. But, for several hundred children at this farm school, heaven on earth has been postponed by the Johannesburg City Council.

Amid the fertile, undulating valleys of the green belt north of Johannesburg, six-year-olds are taught in a prefabricated tin shack with barely a window intact and the walls pockmarked with holes. The school is administered from a cramped office that doubles and redoubles as staffroom, library, archive and kitchen. The toilets are broken and leaking. Children from different standards are taught together in single classrooms.

In short, it is little different from most farm schools in South Africa. If anything, it is somewhat better: some of the school buildings are at least neat and intact, a rough soccer field lies alongside the buildings, and the school has the "luxury" of six teachers for 236 pupils ranging from Sub A to Standard Six.

Continued on PAGE 3

While the present Democrat-controlled city council has no technical responsibility for most of these children, it has spent the three years since taking over the council attempting to convince the broad community of its progressive credentials.

At Paradise Bend, the community has given up on the city council.

But the innovation ends at the gates to the school, which was originally erected to educate the children of city council employees on the farms. Today, the major proportion of the children enrolled come from the surrounding areas, many walking from places like Zevenfontein, Manseria and Honeydew.

Ironically, every city council official *The Weekly Mail* was able to contact expressed their commitment to upgrading the school. Farm manager Howard Shone said he was not allowed to talk to reporters but commented that, if they had to, the farm would go it alone with funds generated by the school itself.

Roger Wood, the council water and waste directorate's deputy direc-

tor in charge of farming operations, expressed similar sentiments: "For the past two years, in our estimates, we've put in for funds to build new toilets, classrooms, a hall, a library, an office and a storeroom. It's all supposed to be part of one vote on the farm, but it all gets taken out of the estimate."

Wood explained that the city council was strapped for cash, and in these tough economic times had to remove non-essentials from its budget. "But I'm absolutely committed to the school. I'll build those classrooms myself if I have to," he added. The Department of Education and Training, which is ultimately responsible for teaching at the school, does provide a small improvements subsidy: R5 000 this year. But the school decided it would have to accumulate such funds until it has enough money to erect new facilities.

Meanwhile, it is dependent on charity. The prefabricated tin shack was acquired in 1987, when Lerumo spotted it at the elite Woodmead private school, which has a close relationship with Paradise Bend. Until then, the Sub A and B pupils had also shared a classroom. The Woodmead connection extends to bursaries offered to promising pupils. This year, two Paradise Bend "graduates" have been admitted to Woodmead.

King David Sandton donated the school's stove, along with pots and pans, after a fundraising drive. It was only then that the city council installed electricity in the school.

"And this is Paradise," quips Lerumo, sweeping his arm across the vista of promises deferred.

Promises, promises... Despite council assurances, the toilets still leak

Photo: KEVIN CARTER

And they call this Paradise?

W/Mail 29/11-4/2/93 3 Ken

From PAGE 1

The voices of singing children float out the windows, breaking through the early morning chill that envelops the grounds. It is almost idyllic... until a closer inspection reveals the cracks, and the fact that this is no ordinary farm school erected with limited resources by a lone farmer or poverty-stricken community.

It is owned and run by the richest municipal body in Africa: the Johannesburg City Council.

The school stands on the council's Northern Farm complex, originally part of the sewage farm which processed the city's waste water. Now the sewage business is ancillary to a bustling entity involved in commercial production of crops and beef. The farm is also the site of an innovative genetic project that has resulted in a unique strain of cattle called the Bovelider.

But the innovation ends at the gates to the school, which was originally erected to educate the children of city council employees on the farms. Today, the major proportion of the children enrolled come from the surrounding areas, many walking from places like Zevenfontein, Manseria and Honeydew.

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Roger Wood, the council water and waste directorate's deputy direc-

"Each year they tell us new stories," says acting headmaster Winston Lerumo. "They were supposed to build two extra classrooms so that we could separate the combined classes, and they promised to build a staffroom. They provide nothing but the existing buildings — which leak when it rains — and someone who comes to cut the grass."

It's not just the roof that lets in the water. The main school building has been built with the entrance to the first classroom, housing Sub B pupils, at the bottom of a slope. When it rains, the classroom is flooded.

"They've promised to erect new buildings since 1989. Every year they promise it again," says the soft-spoken Lerumo. He does not want a fuss around his school, but he is not willing to be silent when asked about teaching conditions.

"The poor facilities are doing a lot of damage," he says. "We can't even administer the school properly. Personal files have to be left on a table within anyone's reach, there is no place where we can hold meetings and teachers have to handle children from two standards in the same session. This affects the morale of the teachers and frustrates the children."

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"And this is Paradise," quips Lerumo, sweeping his arm across the vista of promises deferred.

Families granted respite in land battle

SOUTH 30/1 - 3/2/93 .
By Quentin Wilson

ANOTHER chapter in the land battles of Elandskloof, near Citrusdal, ended last week when 26 families facing eviction were granted a rent-free future for the next four years on the Allendale farm.

In an out-of-court settlement last Friday, the owner of Allendale, Mr Danie du Plessis, agreed to allow the community to stay on the land which they have been fighting for since they were first told to leave in 1961.

On the night before the settlement, Dr Allan Boesak, ANC Western Cape chairperson, conducted a service to a packed St Margaret's Church Hall in Citrusdal.

Some of the 400 people present were the original Elandskloowers who

had moved away after the 1961 eviction.

The next day, some 200 people gathered outside the court to sing hymns while waiting for the decision. Even the local Citrusdal school closed early so that the teachers could join the vigil.

When the settlement was announced, there were tearful eyes in the crowd as their prayers were partially answered.

The battle for the land started in 1861 when the Dutch Reformed Church purchased a piece of land for £875 on which a school and a church was built.

By the early 1890's, the farming community living on this mission station had expanded and a request to Queen Victoria for additional land wielded positive results as a

③ Cen further 2 826 morgen was granted.

The way of life for this largely self-sufficient village was shattered in the late 1950's when the Dutch Reformed Church decided to sell Elandskloof after pressure from white farmers, who referred to the area as "a black spot".

After the land was sold to a white farmer, the community's resistance to being moved was met by the burning of their crops; being locked out of their church and school; having their homes destroyed and their domestic animals poisoned.

Attempts by the community for legal redress was in vain. The then Minister of Coloured Affairs, Mr PW Botha, allegedly threatened the community's lawyer with the charge of communism if he took the case further.



VICTORIOUS: Saul and Aletta Titus of Elandskloof

Massive public works programme for 1994

BIDAM 1/21/93

(3) Gen

RAY HARTLEY

THE employment task force of the Consultative Forum on Drought (CFD) has outlined a six-phase process which will culminate in the launch of a massive national public works programme in April 1994.

A task force report to the joint government-development agency CFD last week suggested that consultation, analysis and pilot work be undertaken in the next year, culminating in a "launch programme" during 1994.

Task force spokesman Iraj Abedian said proposals for the giant project, which could divert billions of rands of government expenditure into job creation, would be published in July to inform the public.

Preparatory work would get under way in earnest once approval had been obtained from the CFD and the National Economic Forum, which was also being consulted on the public works programme, Abedian said.

He said the programme would stimulate "supplementary employment" for subsistence farmers in the rural areas as well as "continuous non-rural" jobs in an effort to roll back poverty throughout SA.

A budget would be submitted to government in September this year in order to finance the establishment of the programme, he said.

However, the programme would not require additional state spending as it aimed to "re-arrange the existing budget", redirecting expenditure to more labour-intensive projects, he said.

Abedian said the efficient use of both fiscal and "non-fiscal" resources would be looked at by the programme. Models from countries including Japan, the US, India and Malaysia had been studied.

"Unless the public works programme happens soon, it is bad news politically and economically for SA.

"The country can't go on squandering fiscal resources as they have been squandered in the past," he said.

The task force report to the CFD said that government-funded employment creation projects in Qwa-Qwa, Venda, Transkei and Gazankulu had been visited and regional and local workshops on job creation were now possible.

Rowing councillors agree to ceasefire

KATHRYN STRACHAN

AFTER months of acrimony and a fiery meeting last Monday which ended in disarray, the divided Sandton Town Council has finally decided to declare peace.

Sandton Federation of Ratepayers spokesman Martin Jennings said on Friday that Sandton residents had been embarrassed by the in-fighting at the council. He said an urgent meeting was called by his organisation to resolve the arguments that had flared up between the two main factions in the council. BIDAM 1/21/93.

Jennings said it was agreed at the meeting, which included councillors representing the two camps, that "enough is enough" and it was time to bury the past and concentrate on the future.

He said the ratepayers' organisation was "delighted by the positive outcome of the meeting", but it was too early to disclose details of proposals for the future.

This newfound peace will be put to the test tonight when the council meets to elect a new management committee.

The election had to be rescheduled for tonight because last week's meeting ended in chaos when five councillors walked out in protest against former management committee chairman Willem Hefer's absence.

Anger at dumping of medical waste

KATHRYN STRACHAN

ENVIRONMENTAL organisations and waste disposal companies have called for legislation and stiffer penalties to curb the dumping of hazardous medical waste. BIDAM 1/21/93.

Waste-tech Cape regional manager Steve Kimber said his organisation had repeated its appeal after it had recently incinerated more than three tons of medical waste that had been illegally dumped near Cape Town's Belhar residential area.

He said people who came into contact with the waste were exposed to a range of potentially lethal diseases.

Earthlife Africa representative Beatrice Wiltshire said her organisation was extremely concerned at the dumping of toxic and hazardous waste materials, and had repeatedly appealed to the authorities to impose stricter controls.

Kimber said, "At present there is no legislation dealing with the handling and disposal of infectious medical wastes, and fines imposed for dumping are ridiculously low — in the region of R500."

The dumping of medical waste is legally classified in the same category as littering, he said.

Star 2/2/93

Moratorium on sale of State land ruled out

By Kaizer Nyatumba
Political Reporter

CAPE TOWN — The Government would not put a moratorium on either the selling of Government-owned land or the transfer of trust land to "tribes" in the homelands, Deputy Land Affairs Minister Johan Scheepers said yesterday.

Addressing a press briefing, Scheepers said that although the Government was engaged in negotiations with various political parties and or-

ganisations on land matters, it would not put a moratorium on the sale of Government-owned land, some of which was not suitable for human habitation.

His Government, he said, did not believe in the redistribution of land, as some organisations demanded should be done. Instead, it wanted available land to be made accessible to all.

Scheepers said the Government was engaged in bilateral talks with a number of organisations, including the

ANC, on land affairs, but was no longer involved in any multiparty negotiations as it once was.

That, he said, was because there were many differences among the various political players on this issue, with the Pan Africanist Congress insisting that land claims and restitution should go back as far as 1652.

While the Government was committed to addressing claims from people previously dispossessed of their land, it would not sell off land on which a claim was under consideration.

Super plant aims to end SA hunger

era 2/93

3

Staff Reporter

AN innovative Free State plant — the “spinach tree” — could end hunger in South Africa.

And developers of the plant believe it could also lessen Africa’s famine, unemployment and lower increasing food prices.

The spinach tree, *Amaranthus Hybridus*, is a variety of the more commonly known marog plant, managing director of the Free State Goldfields Development Centre, Mr David Vermeulen, said.

It is a fast-growing shrub which flourishes in climates where maize is grown, but gives a “10 times” bigger yield.

The leaves of each plant can be harvested about eight times a year and within two months of spinach tree’s planting.

Its leaves taste similar to spinach and have an equivalent protein value to that of milk.

A pilot processing plant was already in operations and plans were afoot to develop a full scale packaging plant. The leaves of the spinach tree would be dehydrated and packed like pasta.

Mr Vermeulen believes the spinach tree’s impact would leave a lasting impression in Africa.

Its high yield would make it an easily affordable food. Its low weight meant it would be an excellent foodstuff to be transported to famine-stricken parts of the continent and the labour intensive method of harvesting would provide employment.

Mr Vermeulen said mining companies in the Free State, which employ over 100 000 people, had already shown “overwhelming” interest in the spinach tree.

Inkatha no to 'new' Codesa

BIDAM 2/2/93
BILLY PADDOCK

INKATHA yesterday rejected out of hand any participation in a multiparty forum "which in any way resembles Codesa", casting doubt over an early resumption of constitutional talks.

In a separate development the PAC national executive called for a new negotiating forum "free from the flaws of Codesa" and rejected all bilateral negotiations.

It is known that government was "a bit shaken" yesterday when it heard Inkatha's position and discussed the statement in a high-level policy meeting. No direct comment could be solicited.

Government and the ANC have both agreed that the multiparty forum to negotiate the principles of a new constitution would be a restructured and streamlined Codesa.

ANC negotiator Joe Slovo said government and the ANC had a firm agreement on this in September's record of understanding.

But Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday "there is no question whatsoever" of his party returning to such a forum.

He also reiterated that Inkatha as well as "other parties" would not be bound by agreements in Codesa working groups.

Buthelezi's statement also said that he felt a preliminary agreement had been reached with government that the planning conference would structure the form, substance and all other modalities of "entirely new future deliberations". He also insisted that Inkatha would not go ahead until the "issue of Umkhonto we Sizwe is satisfactorily disposed of in the early stages of the proceedings".

Meanwhile PAC secretary-general Benny Alexander said his organisation had committed itself to a transfer of power through an elected constituent assembly "unfettered by

bilateral dealings".
 "The PAC is vehemently opposed to bilateral dealings," he said. But he then said he regretted that government had unilaterally terminated the bilateral talks between itself and the PAC following recent Apla attacks.

Alexander said the weekend meeting of the executive had decided that a new negotiating forum should consist only of political parties with a national character, have neutral, international involvement in convenorship, chairmanship, administration and security, be transparent so that the media and the public could follow the process, and not be a decision-making body, but a facilitating body to realise a constituent assembly.

He said the PAC would re-enter bilateral talks with government — "but we shall not bow down to preconditions to talks".

The PAC executive had decided to continue all forms of struggle, including armed struggle.

Pienaar envisages 'a free SABC'

BIDAM 2/2/93
TIM COHEN

CAPE TOWN — Home Affairs Minister Louis Pienaar said yesterday he envisaged the selection of the new SABC board by an independent group, freeing the broadcasting corporation from NP influence for the first time.

Pienaar said he was confident that the process could be completed by the time the new SABC board had to be selected in March.

He was still negotiating with a variety of interest groups, but in discussions held so far there was overwhelming support for an independent electoral college.

Pienaar said the Cabinet had agreed in principle to the establishment of an independent authority to consider applications for private and community broadcast licences.

Ministers had been instructed to draft necessary legislation for an SA telecommunications commission.

Consensus had also been achieved at

Codesa that an independent and neutral body should be established to regulate the telecommunications sector and that such a body should be created in terms of an Act of Parliament.

The whole process came to a standstill as a result of the collapse of Codesa. However, it had been decided that because of the large number of applications the process could no longer be postponed.

Our Political Staff reports that Pienaar said at the same briefing that his Environment Affairs Department would oppose the dune mining of Lake St Lucia's eastern shores if an environmental impact study to be released on March 18 found it would cause irreparable harm.

However, if damage could be repaired or eliminated "I can see no reason why the mining cannot proceed as planned".

Apartheid still lives — Zach

BIDAM 2/2/93
Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The continued existence of the homelands was living, visible proof that apartheid was not dead, DP leader Zach de Beer said during the debate in Parliament yesterday on President F W de Klerk's opening address.

The own affairs system was being done away with because it was racist and expensive, but the system of bantustans was much more expensive, racist and corrupt.

"It must go: and before Nationalist speakers start talking constitutional drivel, let me say Pretoria's financial stranglehold is all that is needed to bring the TBVC states into line, whereas Pretoria's sovereignty over so-called self-governing territories is not in question at all."

ANC-supporting MP for Sandton David Dalling said government would leave behind racial ghettos, a mass of uneducated black South Africans living in grinding poverty, and massive international debt.

White South Africans should be thankful that the ANC was the dominant force in black politics because of its truly non-racial attitudes, Dalling said.

Sapa reports CP leader Andries Treurnicht said consensus would never be reached in SA if its variety of nations was not recognised.

"That is why Codesa failed," said the CP leader.

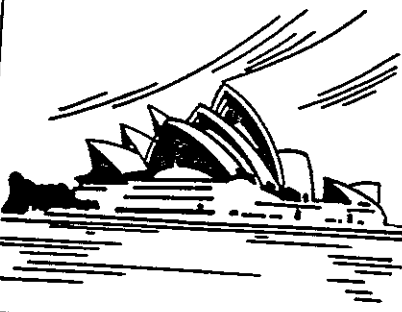
There was an unhealthy speed with which government and the ANC wanted to force a system on SA when clarity had not even been attained on federalism or regionalism. Government was now further away from consensus than it had been a year ago.

Jurie Mentz (Vryheid), the former NP MP who joined Inkatha last week and sits now as an independent, said people were sick and tired of violence and destabilisation.

Inkatha and the Zulu nation had proved through the years to be a disciplined people and had never conducted a campaign to eliminate policemen.

The party could play a bridging and moderating role in SA politics, he said.

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Land claims to be probed

BIDAM 2/2/93
TIM COHEN

CAPE TOWN — Instances where land claimed by displaced communities had been hastily transferred to white farmers would be reviewed, Deputy Land Affairs Minister Johan Scheepers said yesterday.

He said in some cases state land had been transferred to white farmers to exclude it from the jurisdiction of the land allocation advisory committee.

A mechanism to negotiate the future of such land would have to be instituted, he said, conceding that this land had been inappropriately transferred.

100 000 jobs in agriculture go

③ Political Staff ③

ABOUT 100 000 jobs had been lost in the agriculture industry in the past year due to the drought, along with fears over possible labour legislation for farm workers, Agriculture Minister Dr Kraai van Niekerk said.

But he believed the government's drought-aid scheme had managed to save 300 000 job opportunities. And job creation programmes in the homelands had created 28 000 jobs.

He intimated the government would continue to provide drought aid. CT 3/2/93

No support for co-ops, Land Bank

PRETORIA. — The government was no longer prepared to issue guarantees to back up Land Bank liabilities, and agricultural co-ops would in future have to determine and manage credit risks in the same way as an ordinary company, the Finance Minister's special economic adviser, Dr Japie Jacobs, said at the weekend.

Speaking at an agricultural outlook conference here, Dr Jacobs said the Land Bank was in competition with private sector institutions and would have to commercialise its operations to be able to compete.

He said co-ops would have to prove their viability in a more deregulated market.

Existing assistance schemes, subsidising some interest rates, would soon be phased out.

Tapping sea water may be solution

Municipal Reporter

DESALINATION of sea water might be necessary to cope with Western Cape water demand, says city engineer Mr Arthur Clayton.

But the process of removing salt from water cost 10 times more than getting water from conventional sources and produced large volumes of unusable brine solution, he said.

Mr Clayton told the utilities and works committee desalination as an answer to the water crisis should be deferred as long as possible.

"Even after treatment, water from the lower Berg River, groundwater and desalinated sea water will be of a markedly lower quality than that currently provided."

The first phase of the Riviersonderend/Palmiet River augmentation scheme would meet the region's needs until the turn of the century.



Mr Arthur Clayton

The second phase would have to be finished by then.

This phase included the remainder of the water treatment plant, a raw water pipeline from Steenbras to Faure and a treated water pipeline from Faure to Blackheath service reservoir.

"In any event, on current demand projections, further treatment capacity will be needed by 2006," Mr Clayton said.

ALL 2/3/93
The largest unexploited conventional source of water within a reasonable distance from the metropolitan area was the lower section of the Palmiet River.

● Parts of the roof of Kloof Nek Reservoir are collapsing into the reservoir.

The roof could collapse completely within a year unless R400 000 was spent on repairs, the committee was told.

The roof at Wynberg service reservoir was corroding and water was being contaminated with iron flakes, a report said.

Unless R1,4 million repairs were done, water contamination and the risk of complete structural failure would increase.

Abakor privatisation goes ahead

Political Staff

③

ARG 2/3/93

AGRICULTURE Minister Dr Kraai van Nierkerk has announced that the government is going ahead with the privatisation and stock exchange listing of Abakor, the State corporation which controls 41 percent of the abattoir industry.

Dr Van Nierkerk said deregulation of the meat industry had removed the last obstacles to privatising the corporation.

Abakor no longer had a guaranteed market as before and would have to operate in a free market. It would probably be listed in May and a final date would be announced soon.

Abakor operates the abattoirs at Witbank, Pyramid near Pretoria, Krugersdorp, Johannesburg, Springs, Benoni, Bloemfontein, Kimberley, Cato Ridge, East London and Port Elizabeth and handles about 41 percent of all animal slaughtering in South Africa.

W Cape in water crisis

③
CT 2/3/93

By PETER DENNEHY

THE Western Cape will run out of water by the end of the century unless tens of millions of rands are spent on new developments.

Mr Peter van Niekerk, chief project planning engineer for the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry, said at a press conference yesterday that the total Western Cape demand for water was growing at 15 million cubic metres a year.

The Palmiet Scheme was not yet delivering water to Cape Town, but its first phase was almost complete. R40 million was needed to connect the Rockview dam with Steenbras, and put in a pipeline from Steenbras to the Faure water treatment plant. This would give the city an extra 40m cubic metres of water a year.

A second phase of the Palmiet scheme, the building of the Lower Palmiet Dam, has been highly controversial since first envisaged in 1983. The dam would destroy a vast area of pristine fynbos in a nature reserve.

Could dry up by turn of century

The second phase of the Palmiet scheme could provide Cape Town with 84m cubic metres of water a year.

One alternative to the Lower Palmiet Dam is the building of the Upper Campanula Dam. However, there would still be a weir fairly low down on the Palmiet River from which Campanula would be supplied.

"The alternative scheme would be about 20% more expensive than the lower Palmiet Dam option, but it is better environmentally," Mr Van Niekerk said. He was unable to give estimates of how much each set of options cost.

If the alternative scheme (Campanula Dam) is implemented, the Steenbras Dam must also be enlarged to cope with the extra water pumped into it.

The Department of Water Affairs is conducting a Western Cape System Analysis, looking at all the options for getting more water.

One preliminary finding is that the Assegaibos scheme is likely to be replaced by a new Skuifraam Dam in the upper Berg River, near Franschoek. This is likely to cost R240m and deliver some 80m cubic metres of water a year.

Part of a forest will be flooded by the Skuifraam Dam, and this is likely to make the local sawmill non-viable.

Among the long-term options considered by the Water Affairs experts are use of the Cape Flats and Newlands aquifers, or underground stores of water, which have 18m and 10m cubic meter a year potential yields respectively; desalination of sea-water, and recycling of sewage water for agricultural or general use.

1991

University	White		Coloured		Indian		Black	
	Number of students registered	Number of graduates	Number of students registered	Number of graduates	Number of students registered	Number of graduates	Number of students registered	Number of graduates
Potchefstroom University for Christian Higher Education	8 486	2 020	132	24	17	3	351	43
University of Pretoria	22 865	5 279	106	14	45	4	359	93
University of the Orange Free State	8 780	2 097	297	24	0	0	214	22
Rand Afrikaans University	8 950	2 226	387	83	24	4	184	41
University of the Witwatersrand	14 055	3 421	329	67	1 735	278	2 885	514
University of Cape Town	10 205	2 797	1 951	460	556	96	1 699	274
University of Natal	8 627	2 598	293	80	2 894	581	2 386	531

Music offered as subject

14. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) Whether it is the intention to continue offering music as a subject at schools falling under his Department; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (2) whether a decision has been taken to reduce the number of music teachers at schools in the Cape Province; if so, (a) by how many and (b) over what period?

B184E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) Yes, the present school curriculum makes provision for Music as an optional subject and it has also been included in the proposed Curriculum Model for South Africa;
- (2) yes,
 - (a) these statistics are not yet available,
 - (b) by 31 December 1993.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Number of schools

15. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Culture:†

How many (a) ordinary public, (b) Model B, (c) State-aided ordinary and (d) Model D schools fell under the control of his Department as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

B194E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (a) 92,
- (b) 20,
- (c) 1 860,
- (d) 17.

Information as on the 10th school day of 1993.

Financial assistance to certain industries/irrigation farmers

20. Mr A A B BRUWER asked the Minister of Agricultural Development:†

Whether he or his Department is considering

giving financial assistance to (a) the (i) red meat, (ii) citrus, (iii) sub-tropical fruit and (iv) vegetable industries and (b) irrigation farmers; if not, why not, in each case; if so, in respect of each of the above-mentioned categories, (i) when and (ii) to what extent?

B237E

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT:

- (a) (i) Yes.

- (ii) Yes.
- (iii) and (iv) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(i) As soon as all the relevant investigations are completed; and

(ii) To the extent to which funds will be available and in accordance with the merits of the representations in each case.

③ Gen

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Downpours break ^{ARL 2/3/93} ③ Transvaal drought — and more on way

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The Transvaal drought is officially over.

Good rains in the past few weeks, bolstered by downpours yesterday, have ended one of the most debilitating droughts in living memory — and more rain is expected.

It is raining in the Lowveld and Gazankulu, but the wet weather has not yet spread to the grain-producing areas of the Western Transvaal.

In Pretoria, Garsfontein recorded 31,7 mm of rain in 24 hours, with other good falls in The Willows (26,8 mm) and Waverley (23,8 mm). Pretoria North recorded 18 mm, Wierda Park 17,7 mm and the CBD 17 mm.

A weather forecaster said heavier rains were expected later today, with thundershowers forecast for tomorrow.

The Department of Public Works and Land Affairs said emergency grazing in the Northern Transvaal was to be suspended from the end of the month.

A spokesman for the department said other areas around the Transvaal were also being

considered for delisting as drought disaster areas.

In the Lowveld, Gazankulu government spokesman Mr Howard Khosa said the drought was "completely broken".

This view was echoed by Kruger National Park chief executive Dr Salmon Joubert.

"We've had fantastic rain," he said.

More than 100 mm of rain has fallen in the Kruger National Park since the weekend. Pretoriuskop measured the highest with 120 mm, while Stolsnek (113 mm), Crocodile Bridge (99 mm) and Malelane (88 mm) also reported good falls.

Two other stations — Kingfisherspruit and Lower Sabie — reported more than 50 mm.

The state of all dams in the park is good, with rivers flowing strongly. The possibility of the Sabie and Sand rivers flooding within the next few days cannot be discounted.

The Hudson Ntswanwisi Dam outside Giyani is overflowing, said Mr Khosa.

"Everything is back to normal. Planting of winter crops has started and the outlook is favourable," he said.

New role for farming co-ops

DIRK VAN EEDEN

AGRICULTURAL co-operatives would have to take over the sales functions of marketing boards with the deregulation of agriculture, Stellenbosch Agricultural economist André Myburgh said yesterday.

The initial marketing role of co-operatives had been watered down when marketing boards were established, and co-operatives then became their agents.

Few farms were big enough to market their produce directly, Myburgh said. The dissolution of the boards, envisaged by the recent Kassier commission on agricultural marketing, would leave a gap for co-operatives.

According to Eckhart Kassier, of the Kassier commission, competition between co-operatives had long been seen as unnecessary duplication. This would have to change.

Jan Groenewald of the University of Pretoria agreed.

The Act prohibiting monopolies would have to be made applicable to co-operatives, he said.

Co-operatives deserved a market place only if they could compete fairly.

The worst scenario would be to exchange forced delivery to marketing control boards by forced marketing to co-operatives. *Ben*

Groenewald said many co-operatives went under because of bad management, especially in financing, where credit had often been granted to people who should never have received it.

Far fewer insolvencies were seen in areas where co-operatives had been close-fisted.

The recent change in the Co-operatives Act has allowed co-operatives to privatise, and some of the most successful co-operatives, like Ceres Fruit Growers (CFG), have become public companies.

CFG chief executive Christoff Louw said changing to a company had increased shareholder participation in the co-operative.

This made shares more tradeable and improved their liquidity and value. Capital became available for upgrading farms, and for the first time shares reflected the true value of the co-operative.

3/3/93

10/1/97



COMPANIES

Drought statistics show grim reality

RECENT trade statistics confirmed the severe effect of the drought and local and international economic conditions on SA's food industry, sources said yesterday.

The latest trade figures show that imports of vegetable products increased by 139% in January over the previous year.

Vegetable products worth R178m were imported compared with R74,4m in 1992 and R55,2m in 1991. Vegetable product exports, which rose sharply in 1992 over 1991, have slowed dramatically in January to R115,7m, from R229,9m in 1992.

Both imports and exports of prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco slowed in January compared with the previous year. Sources said the figures were a direct result of drought and pressure on consumer demand both locally and internationally.

The huge increase in imported vegetable

products reflected lower local output due to the drought.

Drought conditions also meant that export volumes were significantly lower.

Prepared foods, beverages and tobacco, which industry sources classified as luxury products, were affected largely by the global recession. Exports were affected by reduced demand in European markets and SA's weaker currency.

One food company spokesman said that dumping was becoming a major problem.

Food products were being exported to SA at a lower cost than local production costs, and this "short term windfall" for consumers would ruin SA's largely agricultural economy in the long term by cutting jobs, closing manufacturing facilities and destroying herds.

Coal earnings down as competition takes toll

FIERCE competition in the coal market gnawed at the profit margins of distributor MacPhail and caused an 8% drop in earnings to 48,5c in the year to end-December 1992 from 52,7c a share in 1991, said CE Sid Weintroub.

The lower profit margins were reflected in today's published results which show turnover up 5% to R252,4m (1991: R239,9m), but operating profit down 14% to R10,5m (R12,2m). Attributable income was

8% lower at R6,9m (R7,5m). The final dividend was maintained at 13,5c, bringing the total dividend for the year to an unchanged 19c.

MacPhail, a 63% subsidiary of W & A Investment Corporation, remained un-gearred and had cash resources of R16,4m at the end of financial 1992. Directors did not expect a material change in earnings in 1993.

Weintroub said deepening recession, continuing township unrest and the mild winter caused coal consumption to decline further last year.

This had led to fierce competition which had intensified pressure on profit margins. MacPhail managed to counter the worst effects of these conditions by extending market share, he said.

Market penetration improved by the opening of a Western Cape depot and entry into the Natal market. Factors which improved

turnover were a marginal increase in the pithead price of coal and a greater proportion of transport costs in its sales, he said.

Investment in new technology for information and technical services, cash and asset management and expense controls — would be relied on to maintain market share.

However, as coal demand was derived from purely external factors, no improvement in the market could be expected until the economy recovered, said Weintroub.

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Demand hikes earnings 65%

MARCIA KLEIN

Primary health care products saw an increase in earnings by 65% to 5,6c in 12 months to end-December. MacPhail makes and distributes health care products. It compared its 1992 performance with 1991, as financial 1991 actually covered. Earnings were 4,8c a share. MacPhail said that it would shortly embark on a new view of "the strong organic growth strategy" and in order to maintain the long-term objectives.

Revenue rose by 43% over the previous year to R15,6m. MD Don McArthur said the result of strong demand for primary health care products.

Revenue grew by 39% to R2,9m from R2,1m in the interest bill resulted in a net profit of R2,8m from R1,9m. Income tax expense was R1,8m from R992 000.

The R497 000 comprises goodwill from the acquisitions of surgical glove manufacturer Hygenico Trading.

Macmed showed an accumulated loss of R1,2m for the year, compared with a loss of R1,5m in 1991.

Macmed paid a final scrip dividend, where it issued one share for every 115 shares held. The share price closed yesterday at 110c.

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PAC 'will reclaim white farmlands'

300en
LLOYD COURT

A PAC government would pay no compensation for expropriated farmland but be prepared to make reparations for structural developments.

In an interview published in Barometer on Negotiation, PAC department of land and environment affairs director Peter Mayende said his organisation had targeted a substantial amount of land controlled by white farmers for redistribution.

"The first step will be the expropriation of white controlled land. This will be the first and major source of land for redistribution."

Under-utilised land and state-owned land lying idle was also available for habitation, agricultural production and other forms of economic enterprise. *6/04/93*

Land taken through forced removal would be returned to original communities who inhabited it. He said land was originally obtained through colonial conquest and its ownership therefore had no legitimacy.

"However, on moral grounds we are prepared to pay compensation for developments on the land, for example physical structures, dams, fencing, silos, trees planted, but not for the land itself. The final decision with regard to the amount to be paid as compensation will be the responsibility of the state."

Owners of residential properties would be compensated in a similar way. Housing would be provided under a leasehold and rental system. The PAC believed land, as a national resource, could not be owned.

Late rains save the day

By Peter Fabricius
and Brendan Templeton

Farmers' despair changes to jubilation

STAR 4/3/93

Crucial late rains have saved major crops and will probably give the economy a R5 billion boost if they continue, says Agriculture Minister Dr Kraai van Niekirk.

Farmers and agricultural organisations across the Transvaal said they could look forward with new hope after the 11th-hour avoidance of a repeat of last year's disastrous crop failure.

The rains have saved the country's maize crop and started to fill some dams and rivers in the Transvaal. Van Niekirk said the

R5 billion boost would come through savings in direct drought costs. But the benefit would be much larger as the ripple effects spread to agriculture-related sectors.

Agriculture director-general Dr Frans van der Merwe said R2 billion had been spent on imported food to replace crops lost to drought last year, R1 billion lost in drought relief and R2 billion from lost exports.

According to National Maize Producers Organisation chief executive Peter Cownie, South Africa can expect comfortably to meet its

maize requirements of about 7,5 million tons.

Like most farmers, maize farmers took a beating last year when the rains did not come and their lands produced only a third of the average crop, he said.

Many were on their last legs this season and another disastrous year would have meant financial ruin for most of them.

Van Niekirk said drought relief had saved between 300 000 and 400 000 jobs.

Transvaal Agricultural Union president Dries Bruwer said yesterday he

was confident that farmers would turn the situation into a bonus for themselves and the whole country.

Cownie said: "The first official estimate came out on February 19, and that predicted a maize crop of about 7,4 million tons. That's a huge improvement on the gloomy estimates made in the middle of January.

"We have had a lot of rain since then and we are looking at break-even costs."

This year's rain pattern deviated from the usual and left maize farmers anxiously holding their breath as they watched their crops starting

to wither in the sun.

The rains fell after agricultural unions had all but given up hope. They gave the maize crop just one more week before it would have had to be harvested prematurely to cut losses.

But now the mood has swung to ecstatic relief.

Cownie said only the western and south-western Transvaal regions were still experiencing dry conditions.

In parts of Lebowa and Gazankulu, full dams have compensated for the drying up of boreholes over the past three months, and many small farmers have begun to

plant late grain crops, reports The Star's Northern Transvaal Bureau.

The rains came too late for fruit farmers in the Letaba region around Tzaneen, where citrus and banana production has been severely affected by the drought. Recent estimates put banana production down by about 40 percent.

But vegetable farmers on the Springbok Flats, east of Naboomspruit, have expressed optimism.

● The Blyde River in the eastern Transvaal burst its banks yesterday after heavy rains in the area.

The Swadivale resort was flooded, and a road was partially washed away.

● Good rains transform outlook — Page 18

③ Cen

Cars' show debut

GAVIN DUVENAGE

THE as-yet-unreleased models of a local motor manufacturer will be on display for the first time at this year's Rand Easter Show, National Exhibition Centre MD Anton Post said yesterday.

He said the new vehicle models would be one of the highlights of the show, along with such attractions as the appearance of international groups Duran Duran and Bad Boys Blue.

A park with trees, shrubs, and flowers will be another popular feature, said Post. More than 850 000 visitors were expected at this year's show, to be held between 2-18 April, he said.

Post denied reports on Tuesday that the show would be held twice during the year, once over the traditional Easter holiday period, and again during October.

Post said the exhibition centre was indeed planning a trade fair later in the year, but it would have nothing to do with the Rand Easter Show.



The joint heads of the taxi industry's working group at yesterday's news conference in Johannesburg, from left, Nafto secretary Ntise Mathoko, Sabta president James Ngcoya and Nafto president Peter Raball. Picture: ROBERT BATHA

Wine festival at Kyalami this year

Business Day Reporter

THE Business Day Wine Festival will be held again this year, and the venue will be the most spacious so far — the Kyalami Exhibition Centre, within the motor racing circuit.

The festival — the premier event of its kind in SA — will be held from Thursday, April 22, to Friday, April 30, excluding Saturday and Sunday.

"Experience has shown that wine festivals are not well patronised on a Saturday night, so we have decided to have two Fridays instead," said a spokesman for the organisers.

Sixty SA estates will offer their wines for tasting. There will also be wines from Australia and Portugal.

As in the past, the event is designed as an ideal evening out, with dining facilities and other attractions, including a Carnaby Street Market.

The R33 entrance fee includes a commemorative glass, wine guide and unlimited tastings. Groups of 10 or more can arrange discounts.

For more information, phone Faith Vermeulen, Marcia Minnaar or Barbara Dunn at (011) 497-2130/1/2/3.



Sabta in warning to erstwhile adviser

BIDAM 4/3/93

THE SA Black Taxi Association (Sabta) yesterday rejected offers of co-operation from its former national adviser James Chapman, and warned him not to try to compete with it.

A news conference in Johannesburg yesterday was told that the public should be wary of consultants, "revivalists who say they want to improve the image of the industry" and who claim to represent it.

A taxi industry working group was introduced, comprising members of Sabta, the SA Long Distance Taxi Association (Saldta) and the National Federated Transport Organisation (Nafto).

As Sabta national adviser in the '80s, Chapman played a significant role in turning Sabta from a small organisation into a national giant viewed as an "economic miracle".

After he resigned last March, there were reports of a conflict developing with Sabta. Some Sabta members began using a programme Chapman had designed to help taxi operators improve their businesses.

Sabta marketing arm Taxi SA Marketing (Taxsam) told the conference that Chapman had approached it with offers of working together.

Sabta public affairs director Mike Ntlatleng said the organisation had rejected Chapman's offer, and he warned that if Chapman tried to lure

THEO RAWANA

Sabta members away he would find he was no match for the organisation.

Chapman said yesterday he did not intend taking members away from Sabta. But he pointed out that because of the success of programmes he engaged in "the people are deciding for themselves".

"I have had as many as 15 associations from all over the country coming to ask for similar services to those I provided for the Pretoria United Taxi Association. I had offered the concept to Sabta but they turned it down," Chapman said.

He had never sought to compete with his former organisation.

He added that if he was seen as competition, then it was good for the industry.

At the news conference hosted by Sabta and the Saldta/Nafto camp, journalists were told that a working group of the three associations had resolved that it should be recognised as the sole mouthpiece of the taxi industry.

"... In spite of repeated claims by certain consultants that they have a blessing from Sabta, the working group states categorically that nobody speaks on behalf of the taxi industry except representatives of the working group," a statement read at the conference said.

Rains rescue crops and save R2,5bn in forex

6/10/93 4/3/93 GERALD REILLY *Ben*

PRETORIA — The rains in January and February rescued the country from another disastrous agricultural year and saved it at least R2,5bn in foreign exchange, say agricultural economists.

Much of the more than R3,5bn invested in summer crops by farmers had also been saved. Hundreds of farmers had pulled back from the brink of imminent bankruptcy, they said.

Last year, because of the drought, SA imported 4,4-million tons of maize at a cost of R2,5bn.

Economists said the prospect of a "reasonable to good" agricultural year was the only bright spot in an otherwise grim economic outlook for 1993/94.

Although to keep the maize pipeline to the trade supplied, a relatively small quantity of maize might have to be imported as a bridge until the 1992/93 crop was harvested, the foreign exchange involved would be minimal.

According to a wheat Board spokesman, the rains have improved planting prospects for the 1993/94 winter wheat crop in the Free State and Transvaal.

Last year's drought necessitated the importation of 1-million tons of wheat at a cost of about R500m.

Pretoria University meteorologist Prof Johan van Heerden said although El Nino weather symptoms still lingered in the central Pacific, the system's influence on SA's weather had waned. He agreed that the good rains of the past two months would mean several billions of rand to the national economy.

Absa economist Adam Jacobs said the likely good agricultural season could lift the economy from what was a certain negative growth rate to a marginal plus-rate of up to 0,5%.

Economists warned that one good season was not a panacea for farmers' financial troubles.

However, it would set many of them up for another season, which would have been impossible for hundreds of them otherwise.

Late rains could give economy boost of R5 billion

Political Staff

③
ML 4/3/93
CRUCIAL late rains have saved major crops and will probably give the economy a R5 billion boost if they continue, says Agriculture Minister Dr Kraai van Niekerk.

Farmers and agricultural organisations in the Transvaal said they could look forward with new hope after the 11th-hour avoidance of a repetition of last year's disastrous crop failure.

The soaking showers have saved the country's maize crop and have filled dams and rivers in most of the Transvaal.

Dr Van Niekerk said the R5 billion boost would come through savings in direct drought costs. But the benefit would be much greater as the ripple effects spread to agriculture-related sectors.

Dr Van Niekerk said drought relief had saved 300 000 to 400 000 jobs.

Agriculture Director-General Dr Frans van der Merwe said R2 billion was spent on imported food to replace crops lost to drought last year, R1 billion went in drought relief and grain exports worth R2 billion were lost.

National Maize Producers' Organisation chief executive Mr Peter Crownie says South Africa can expect comfortably to meet its maize requirements of about 7,5 million tons.

Like most farmers, maize growers took a beating last year when the expected rains did not come and their lands produced only a third of the average crop, he said.

Another disastrous year would have meant financial ruin for most of them.

Mr Crownie added: "The first official estimate came out on February 19 and that predicted a maize crop of about 7,4 million tons. That's a huge improvement on the gloomy estimates made in the middle of January.

"We have had a lot of rain since then and, all things being equal, we are looking at a break-even crop."

Star 5/3/93 (3) Gen

Kruger Park 'not farmland'

The ANC has denied suggestions that it wishes to carve up the Kruger National Park or any other protected natural area to satisfy the land hunger of its supporters. ANC spokesman Professor Stan Sangweni was commenting yesterday on a press reports that Derek Hanekom, the head of the ANC's land desk, had said his organisation was considering whether to turn part of the Kruger Park over to farming.

(3) Gen

More rain needed to top up dams

By Shirley Woodgate

The levels of most major dams in the country remain critically low, despite late rains which have saved billions of rands in crops, according to the Department of Water Affairs.

Unless dam levels were boosted by considerable rains in their catchment areas, a bleak dry winter season lay ahead, said Water Affairs hydrology director Stefan van Biljon.

South African Agricultural Union economist Dr Koos du Toit said a large number of fruit and vegetable farmers who literally depended on irrigation for their crops had just come through a difficult period, and it was critical that they had a good winter season.

"If they have a crop failure because of lack of water, the consequences will naturally filter down to the consumers," he said.

Van Biljon said that although

the Blyde River in eastern Transvaal was overflowing and Graskop had experienced record rains last equalled in 1933, the giant Braam Raubenheimer dam was still less than a fifth full.

Further south, the Vaal Dam is still only 20 percent full, in spite of a regular boost from the Sterkfontein Dam. However, the Witwatersrand is experiencing excellent localised rain.

With less than a month to go before the end of the summer rainfall period, Van Biljon said, there was no evidence that major dams were filling up.

More downpours of 100 mm or more are needed to back up the already wet and, in some cases, saturated catchment areas to provide sufficient runoff to fill the reservoirs.

Du Toit said ideally, dam levels should be between 50 and 60 percent at the start of winter if there was to be a chance of granting normal watering quotas.

But western Transvaal dams are only 33 percent full, eastern

Transvaal dams 39 percent full and Vaal River dams 48 percent full.

Upper Orange River dams are only 28 percent full, eastern Cape dams 45 percent full and Natal 47 percent full.

Unless the current levels of major dams improved by the end of April when the last of the summer rains could be expected, farmers would have to be rationed to half their quotas or, at worst, no irrigation water at all, said Du Toit.

● Thousands of squatters in low-lying areas in northern Zululand are in danger of being washed away if heavy rains continue and rivers flood, reports The Star's Own Correspondent.

Defence Force spokesman Commandant Braam van Wyk said yesterday that pilots flying over the area had noticed squatters moving on to floodplains because of the drought.

However, recent heavy rain had swollen rivers and the squatters' lives would be in danger if flooding occurred.

STAR 5/3/93

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(3) Gen

TAU move 'shortsighted'

BIDM 573/93.

GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — The Transvaal Agricultural Union's decision to quit organised agriculture's efforts to negotiate separate labour legislation for the industry has been condemned by other unions as "disruptive, ill-timed and shortsighted".

CP MP for Lydenburg and TAU president Dries Bruwer said the reason for the move was the provision for last resort strikes among farm workers.

The only support among the provincial unions came from the Free State.

Free State Agricultural Union president and CP MP for Parys Piet Gous said the fear was that a "right to strike" clause could open the way to abuse by politicians and trade unions. Farmers could be held to ransom at critical periods in the farming cycle, which was unacceptable.

However, he said the Extension of Labour Relations Bill would be submitted to union members for comment before a final judgment was made.

SAAU deputy director-general Kobus Kleynhans said the Bill was submitted to the Manpower and Agriculture Ministers some time ago. The SAAU was also lobbying support among MPs and other role players. He said negotiations with Cosatu to reach a consensus on the Bill broke down last year.

Cosatu was firm that existing labour legislation — the Labour Relations Act, the Wage Act and the Basic Conditions of Employment Act — should be applied to the farming industry. It opposed separate legislation for agriculture.

Kleynhans said efforts through the Manpower Department to arrange a meeting with Cosatu to discuss the Bill had failed. Eight different dates were suggested, but none suited the organisation.

Kleynhans said the Bill provided for compulsory arbitration as well as a prohibition on strikes during peak planting and har-

vesting periods. Also provided for was voluntary "no strike" contracts with farm workers.

The TAU's decision was roundly condemned by the Natal Agricultural Union. President William Mullins said organised agriculture had agonised for months over legislation which would be fair to farmer and workers.

"We learn with absolute dismay of the TAU's disruptive and short-sighted move. In the current difficult negotiating climate, Natal rejects the TAU's unrealistic attitude and appeals to the organisation to return to negotiations."

The Eastern Province Agricultural Union and the North Cape Agricultural Union supported the contents of the Bill.

A Western Cape Agricultural Union spokesman reaffirmed support for the Bill, saying the TAU's standpoint was strange after the provincial unions and the SAAU had worked together to prepare the Bill.

Comment: Page 10

Row brews over 'needle time'

LLOYD COUTTS

A STORM is brewing over a proposed amendment to the Copyright Act which will force radio and television stations to pay royalties to record companies for airing their products.

At issue is the concept of "needle time" or "pay-for-play" which broadcasters believe will negatively affect an industry on the brink of deregulation.

Record companies, however, believe they are due a slice of lucrative advertising revenue generated by radio stations.

The National Association of Broadcasters (NAB) warned yesterday that it would fight the proposed amendment, which if passed by Parliament during the current session will introduce a royalty for the broadcast of sound recordings.

NAB chairman Stan Katz said the bill would benefit record companies only, and not artists and composers, who received

separate royalties from record companies.

"This legislation will have a severely negative effect upon a broadcasting industry which stands on the brink of deregulation. In particular, proposed new royalty threatens the viability of the many small local and community broadcasters who are expected to apply for licences once deregulation occurs."

Record companies traditionally used free airtime to gain exposure for their products, an arrangement which would be profoundly altered by the introduction of the royalty.

Attempts in the US to introduce the concept of royalties to record companies had failed, he said.

He said NAB television members may have to charge record companies for the screening of music videos, while radio members were considering their options.

But EMI MD Mike Edwards said needle-time was "a very normal and common thing" because radio stations generated an enormous income from playing music.

"Why should they get it for free when they are generating millions in advertising revenue?" he asked.

Pirates cost 30% of SABC income

LLOYD COUTTS

THE SABC believes its licensing system is the most viable way of collecting revenue, even though it could be losing between R100m and R150m, or 30% of potential yearly income, through pirate viewing.

The corporation said yesterday it earned R317m in the financial year to September 1992 from licensing, but found it difficult to determine financial losses to pirate viewing because accurate statistics on ownership of television sets were not available.

A spokesman said, however, that according to Market Research Africa (MRA) some 3,568-million households had sets. By September 30 1992, 2 573 147 licences had been registered.

"From MRA the inference could be made that there are about 1-million pirate viewers," the spokesman said.

More than 22 000 of these viewers had been traced from October 1 1991 to September 30 1992, which had netted R3,8m in licence fees and fines.

The spokesman said alternatives had been investigated.

Cafe owners up in arms over murder, robberies

GAVIN DU VESAGE

CAFE owners are to high-

'We must save water' call Too much is going down the drain . . .

③
ARG 6/3/93

■ Next time you flush the toilet, give it a little more thought: Environmentalists claim the solution to the water crisis lies in your hands.

DI CAELERS

Weekend Argus Reporter

AS environmentalists and officials grapple with the Western Cape's worsening water crisis, thoughtless householders flush at least a third of the water they use down the toilet.

And, while the Department of Water Affairs prepares to remedy the situation with plans for new dams, environmentalists are adamant the answers lie in education, recycling and, eventually, desalination.

Responding to the plans for new dams presented at a department briefing this week, the University of Cape Town's freshwater research unit director, Professor Bryan Davies, told Weekend Argus that even if R100 million were spent on dams now, current water resources were insufficient to take the city beyond the next 10 to 15 years.

"There just aren't any more dam sites. The only option is desalination and conservation.

"One of the most appalling statistics is that more than 45 percent (the official figure is 29 percent) of Cape Town's consumed water is flushed down the toilet. This must stop. Recycling is top priority and desalination needs to become more than a gleam in the city planner's eye."

Professor Davies called for the introduction of a by-law which

would make rainwater storage tanks compulsory on all new properties so that "a certain proportion of the rainfall that falls on the property is stored on the property".

Dr Guy Preston, head of research at UCT's environmental evaluation unit, said water was far too cheap and needed to be properly priced with a steeply-inclined sliding scale of charges. Pre-payment water meters needed to be seriously considered, too.

"We need a sliding scale of charges for water that allows poor people to have adequate water at a low cost — they're not the people who are wasting water. Then, charges should go up on a steeply-inclining scale so people using a hell of a lot of water pay a hell of a lot of money for it.

"Prepayment meters are designed to take electricity and water, and it's been proved that a drop of up to 30 percent in use of both services can be expected once the meters go on."

Dr Preston said dams were a short-term measure and that their building costs could be doubled when the "social costs" were taken into consideration.

Questioned on what became of all the rainwater that fell in Cape Town during the winters, Professor Davies explained that rivers had been "deliberately engineered to get the water out of the city as fast as possible".

"Canalising rivers, as in the case of the Liesbeeck, is the most damaging thing that you can do. It no longer functions as an ecosystem, but is converted into an open storm-water drain."

Between 70 and 90 percent of Cape Town's water, he said, came

from outside the Hottentots-Holland and, was charged for completely unrealistically at a minimal few cents per cubic metre.

According to Mr Arthur Clayton, Cape Town's city engineer, dams were the cheapest form of additional water supply against a backdrop of increased demand in one of the fastest growing urban complexes in South Africa.

"This increase in demand for water must be satisfied and so dams have to be built. Water is a basic commodity to which everyone has the right of access and if we implemented more expensive water-supply schemes first, we'd be depriving the community of this essential commodity."

Other options, including underground aquifers, re-use of sewage effluent and desalination, were being examined, but would be implemented in order of merit.

"If you look at the whole cost structure of supplying water, a dam is there forever and supplies cheaper water forever. Desalination is more than 10 times more expensive."

On the question of pricing, Mr Clayton said a sliding scale of charges was already in existence and the council was considering "accentuating" it to encourage people to conserve water.

Acting regional director for the Department of Water Affairs, Mr Willie Enright, told Weekend Argus his department was desalinating brackish ground water for domestic use in Bitterfontein, South Namaqualand.

"The idea of that reverse osmosis process, other than supplying the town with water, is to develop the technology for future use," he said.

SA '93 maize crop 'bigger'^{ET 6/3/93}

JOHANNESBURG. — South Africa's maize crop this year will be much bigger than last season's, it was reported yesterday. ③

The National Crop Estimation Committee expects this year's crop to be more than 7,4 million tons, compared with last year's 2,9m tons.

National Maize Producers Organisation spokesman Dr Kit le Clus warned that follow-up rains were necessary to ensure a good crop. He said the present cool conditions would encourage ear-rot and may reduce harvests. — Sapa

THE PROMISED

C/Press 7/18/93

LAND

By SEKOLA SELLO

In the last two days some of the country's best minds were busy trying to clear the decks of all problems which impeded progress towards the reconvening of a multiparty conference.

Once the MPC - or whatever name will be given to it - reconvenes, its work will be clearly cut out. Its brief will be to set dates for elections for the constituent assembly; the terms of reference of this body; a bill guaranteeing this and that freedom and issues such as regionalism.

But whatever agreements are reached on these issues, the real problem confronting SA will remain untouched - the question of land.

To some political analysts the question of who owns what piece of land in SA is the real question facing this country. It is the proverbial Sword of Damocles hanging threateningly over the heads of all political parties.

A bill of rights which guarantees all the freedoms in the world is meaningless, they say, to someone who is landless and may be condemned to living in Mshengville squatter camp all his life.

Barometer, a journal which looks at socio-economic and political issues, asked several key political parties and organisations their views on the land question. Their replies were revealing.

They were vastly different and, at times, conflicting - showing that the issue is bound to be the most intractable one facing our politicians. It is an issue which, come the election, could make or break political organisations and, to be sure, many will place it at the top of their agenda.

Organisations whose views were canvassed ranged from the ANC, the PAC, the National Party, Inkatha Freedom

Redistribution of land issue heads for the top of all election agendas

Party, the Conservative Party and the Afrikaner Volksunie.

Arguably the most radical position taken on the question of land redistribution comes from the PAC. The organisation argues that the land "must revert to becoming the property of the African people as a whole" - a position which obtained in most of pre-colonial Africa.

White farmers

The organisation says it has targeted a substantial amount of land controlled by white farmers for redistribution and that the first step towards achieving this will be the expropriation of white-controlled land.

According to the PAC, the organisation is, in principle, opposed to the idea of compensating those whose land will be expropriated. However, it concedes that compensation will be rendered for "developments" on the land. This means the owners will be paid out only for structures built on the land.

Should the organisation take part in the forthcoming elections - as seems likely - the issue of land for blacks is likely to be one of their major electoral manifestos.

The question of land ownership is fundamental to the entire political grounding of the PAC. In fact, to a large extent the PAC broke away from

the ANC because it rejected the ANC's view that SA belonged to all who live in it.

The PAC countered this, saying the land belonged to Africans, not necessarily in the racial sense. In terms of the PAC's definition of an African, this is a person (in theory a white person) whose loyalty is first and foremost to Africa and not Europe.

Whether a PAC-led government would be in a position to achieve these objectives is hard to predict. When the Zimbabwe African National Union, a close ally of the PAC, embarked on its war of liberation, the issue of returning land to the indigenous inhabitants was one of its primary goals.

It is now 13 years since Zanu took the reins of government and up to now Robert Mugabe has not yet been able to realise this goal. The PAC cannot be unaware of the problems faced by their friends across the Limpopo.

As can be expected, the NP is strongly opposed to the idea of land redistribution. However, the NP acknowledges the need to address the question of landlessness.

However, unlike the PAC, the ruling party opposes state intervention in the land market. Instead, the party places faith in market forces, what it calls "a market

driven land reform process" accompanied by appropriate support measures for growth and development.

The NP admits that the majority of blacks do not have the financial muscle to enter the land market. They also concede that market forces alone are not sufficient to "obviate historic backlogs and the effects of policy directions of the past".

Is this not compelling reason enough for future government intervention?

The position of the ANC is a mix of the NP and the PAC. The ANC's head of agricultural planning in its Department of Economic Planning, Derek Hanekom, says "the state has a responsibility for redistribution and, in certain instances, will acquire land for redistribution, especially in the case of the urban landless and homeless".

The ANC has targeted specific land for redistribution. This includes state owned land, land which is held purely for speculation, unused or under-utilised land and land which has been degraded environmentally.

Hanekom emphasises that, although their policy document does not refer to white owned farms being targeted for redistribution, any policy of redistribution would include white owned land.

Unlike the NP which is opposed to a limit on the amount of land which an individual or company can own, the ANC says the question of multiple ownership will have to be reviewed and that consideration will have to be given to a land ceiling.

Inkatha too is opposed to limiting the amount of land an individual or group can own. Its minister of finance, Simon Gumede, says the principle of private ownership of property cannot be qualified by limits. Market economies just don't work that way.

However, Inkatha also supports the idea of land redistribution. Gumede says one of the reasons for this is to ensure that land is productively utilised. He says the party would "take a very close look at under-utilised land owned by absentee landlords".

However, he says Inkatha will not expropriate land by decree and that the organisation rejects the principle of expropriation without compensation.

Inkatha, which is committed to a federal SA, says the issue of redistribution will be the province of states within the federation to handle and not the central government - a position which the ANC and PAC are likely to reject.

The recently formed Afrikaner Volksunie, which broke away from the CP, is also opposed to redistribution being written into the constitution - a position which finds favour with the Afrikaner Freedom Foundation headed by Professor Carel Boshoff, son-in-law of the architect of apartheid, Dr Hendrick Verwoerd.

Both the AFF and AVU believe in a separate homeland for the Afrikaner.

Once a date for elections has been announced, get ready for the land fight.

New board plans for a blossoming Namaqualand

Stimes (Cape metro)

7/3/93.

By JESSICA
BEZUIDENHOUT

THE first step towards a proposed holistic management plan for the Namaqualand wild-flower region has been taken with the formation of the Skilpad Wild-flower Reserve Advisory Board in Kamieskroon.

The board was formed this week.

This followed the expiry last month of a lease agreement with a tenant on the farm, Skilpad, which the South African Nature Foundation (SANF) had bought in 1988.

The board, comprising leading conservationists working in the area and conservation-conscious farmers, is to investigate ways of managing reserves in Namaqualand.

The Skilpad reserve will be managed by the community, unlike other reserves in the country which are run by local authorities.

Researchers from the University of Pretoria's botany department are to give advice on managing the reserve to produce the best possible flower displays.

The board hoped to determine how conservation farming could benefit farmers and flowers in the area, said Annelise le Roux, a research botanist with Cape Nature Conservation. The project would boost Namaqualand's eco-tourist industry.

Agricultural industry 'cannot escape change' (3) Ben

BIDAY 8/3/93

GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — The SA agricultural industry could not escape the reality of political and constitutional change, especially as it affected land ownership and use, Deputy Agriculture Minister Tobie Meyer said at the weekend.

Speaking at a part-time farmers' conference in Bloemfontein, Meyer said although land division was an emotional issue, it had to be handled in a way that ensured production potential would not be harmed in the long term.

The rationalisation of the Agriculture Department would advance further from April 1, with the merging of the three own affairs departments with the central department. Co-ordinating mechanisms between the department, the homelands and the TBVC countries were being negotiated.

He said the rationalisation process had to be seen against the background of political devel-

opments. Because of a past political system there were 15 government organisations involved in agricultural services for the various population groups.

On state financing in agriculture, Meyer said this was inevitable in times of disaster and unforeseen economic setbacks in the industry.

It was a reality that SA was confronted by unfavourable climatic conditions regularly and the state had to support the industry to stabilise production and protect resources.

Commercial farmers would have to accept, however, they could not be served in the same way as "beginner" farmers.

Commercial agriculture would in future find it increasingly difficult to compete for limited government funds and therefore would have to

strive to become increasingly self-sufficient.

Meyer stressed the need for a sound commercial farming sector. But circumstances had changed and essential adjustments would have to be made if SA agriculture was to play a leading role in the country.

Meyer said the agricultural industry was caught in a vice between rising costs and stagnant prices.

Indications were that the worldwide economic downswing would continue for the rest of the year "and what happens abroad blows over SA". However, the expectation was that conditions would start to improve by the end of the year.

Farming debt had escalated to a "dizzy" level and with high costs and low producer prices it could be asked whether the industry could ever escape from the debt problem.

Tourism 'pays more than farming'

8/10/77 8/3/73
MARITZBURG — A recent study has shown that ecotourism generates 58 times more money than cattle-farming, says DP environment spokesman Rupert Lorimer.

Lorimer was reacting to a reported statement by ANC land spokesman Derek Hanekom — since denied — that the organisation was considering farming cattle in the Kruger National Park.

Lorimer said an experiment in the Limpopo area had shown that an annual R12 profit was made a hectare with cattle farming. This was contrasted with the money made by the Sabi-Sands ecotourist resort, which generated R700 a hectare.

Referring to a project which had been undertaken in Bophuthatswana, Lorimer said it had been shown that 80 jobs were generated by cattle farming and 1 200 by ecotourism.

Ecotourism was the most sustainable

and one of the most profitable forms of land use, and should be seriously considered by a future SA government.

Environment Minister Louis Pienaar said he could "hardly believe his ears" when he heard the ANC's suggestion.

The suggestion was totally without reason as the Kruger Park was in fact making a profit. "To want to use the Kruger Park for farming is to kill the goose which lays the golden egg." *3 Gen.*

The private ecotourism industry around the park was a multimillion-rand investment which created tens of thousands of jobs, Pienaar said.

He said 90% of foreign tourists came to SA to experience the wealth of its natural environment.

For every 11 new tourists, one job was created in the tourism industry and two more in supporting industries. — Sapa.

Farming policy criticised

BIDP 9/3/93

(3) Gen

GRETA STEYN

A CONFIDENTIAL World Bank discussion paper on SA criticises agricultural policies for favouring capital-intensive "white farming" and calls for a shift to small-scale agricultural production.

The report was completed last month and bank representatives are in the country to discuss it with interest groups. The document has restricted distribution as a "draft for discussion only" and does not represent an official bank viewpoint.

The authors are particularly critical of agricultural policies, saying they had encouraged large-scale farms that were more inefficient than small-scale farms. Policy distortions had generated a "perverse" growth pattern at "great economic cost" in terms of unemployment and output. A fundamental change in agricultural policies — the removal of current distor-

tions and the creation of a small-scale commercial farm sector — would generate substantial new rural income, employment and exports. The move could reverse the declining trend in agriculture's contribution to GDP. International comparisons suggested SA's share of agriculture in GDP was lower than would be expected.

Subsidised interest rates and various tax breaks had encouraged "excessive" substitution of capital for labour, resulting in overmechanisation. Studies had found that the most productive and profitable farm enterprises had the least amount of real investment in machinery and equipment per hectare. The bank said a straightfor-

To Page 2

Agriculture

BIDP 9/3/93

(3) Gen

From Page 1

ward substitution of labour for capital would improve output and efficiency.

By the '80s government started withdrawing farmers' subsidies, which put a halt to investment spending and exposed agriculture as relatively overcapitalised compared with other sectors.

Referring to the economy as a whole, the report said a serious aspect of SA's growth performance was that it was not only the result of a fall in investment — productivity growth had been lacking. Growth in productivity had declined markedly in the early 1970s and had become negative dur-

ing the 1980s. "This indicates that there have been increasingly serious obstacles to growth in SA — obstacles that will need to be removed if growth is to be renewed."

However, there were some elements that augured well for growth prospects. These included monetary policy, which the authors felt had been handled well, and the low levels of foreign debt. The report also emphasised that while policies mattered "a lot", political stability which fostered investor confidence was essential.

● See Page 8

Panel will seek to prevent violence

B/DAM 9/13/93
 THE Goldstone commission would convene a panel of SA experts to investigate ways of preventing violence during a national election, commission chairman Judge Richard Goldstone said yesterday.

He called on government, police, church, welfare and political organisations as well as "relevant university departments" to furnish the commission with written submissions by the end of May.

The panel would consist of SA experts. "Appropriate international experts will also be consulted and will be requested to act with the local panel," he said.

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus yesterday welcomed the investigation, but added that it needed to "cover the full spectrum and take into consideration the role of elements of the security forces in violence".

Goldstone said the investigation would look into the:

- "Rules of conduct and procedure, including policing and security, which should apply in order to curb public violence and intimidation" prior to the election;
- Effect of the period during which elections would take place on public violence and intimidation;
- Location of polling stations;
- Security and policing of polling stations;
- Conduct and procedures relating to the counting of votes; and
- Role of government, police and the international community in preventing violence during an election.

"The commission hopes that this inquiry, apart from any other purpose, will in effect be a consultation with all the people of SA in order to ascertain their fears, con-

[Signature]
RAY HARTLEY
 cerns and wishes with regard to possible public violence and intimidation in a forthcoming national election," he said.

The investigation would also "educate the public of SA with regard to political tolerance", he added.

Meanwhile, ADRIAN HADLAND reports from Pretoria that the Goldstone commission today resumes its investigation into attacks on members of the police force.

An SAP spokesman said 28 policemen had been killed since the end of last year taking the total to almost 300 since early 1991.

In evidence led before the commission earlier this year, Brig Stefanus Abrie said most of the policemen had been killed while off duty.

"Despite efforts by the SAP to make itself more acceptable to all interested parties, attacks on the security forces still occurred to an increasing degree," Abrie told the commission.

The rising number of police deaths had happened regardless of multilateral and bilateral agreements or the national peace accord, he said.

During 1992, a total of 2 146 politically motivated incidents had been aimed at the security forces claiming the lives of 135 SAP members and injuring 353, he said.

Abrie said it was clear that a "deep-rooted distrust" existed towards the police especially among the young at grassroots level. It was important the police were removed from the political arena as far as possible, he added.

ANC parks statement ridiculed

CAPE TOWN — Political parties yesterday slated ANC land spokesman Derek Hanekom's statement that sections of SA's national parks should be used for agricultural purposes. *B/DAM 9/13/93*

Speaking in Parliament, NP MP Lampie Fick said Hanekom's statement was "unbelievable".

The Kruger National Park was considered one of the world's foremost parks.

He said it was reassuring that some ANC leaders had distanced themselves from the sentiment.

DP environment spokesman Rupert Lorimar said the statements were "disgraceful, stupid and irresponsible".

The Kruger Park justified its existence a thousand times over as a result of the foreign tourists it brought to SA and the employment opportunities it provided.

The ANC yesterday restated its position that conservation land needed to be protected and was thus the least likely category to be considered for redistribution.

TIM COHEN

It said Hanekom had put forward a personal view. "This is not the policy of the ANC." *(3) can*

However, it stressed that the park would continue to be treasured as part of the national heritage.

Our Political Staff reports from Cape Town that Tourism Minister Org Marais yesterday said ecotourism brought an estimated R2,42bn into SA last year, excluding air fares.

It had been estimated that 386 000 visitors were motivated to come to the Republic by ecotourism, he said in reply to a question in Parliament by Mr Joseph Chiole (CP Pretoria West).

"During 1991, 521 000 visitors arrived of which 344 000 were motivated by ecotourism.

During 1991, visitors spent an average of R4 900 per visit, and this indicated that income derived from ecotourism was about R1,68bn.

World Bank slams SA farming policies

CT 9/3/93
3

From GRETA STEYN

JOHANNESBURG. — A confidential World Bank discussion paper on SA criticises agricultural policies for favouring capital-intensive "white farming" and calls for a shift to small-scale agricultural production.

The report was completed last month and bank representatives are in the country to discuss it with interest groups. The document has restricted distribution as a "draft for discussion only" and does not represent an official bank viewpoint.

The authors are particularly critical of agricultural policies, saying they had encouraged large-scale farms that were more inefficient than small-scale farms. Policy distortions had generated a "perverse" growth pattern at "great economic cost" in terms of unemployment and output.

A fundamental change in agricul-

tural policies — the removal of current distortions and the creation of a small-scale commercial farm sector — would generate substantial new rural income, employment and exports.

Subsidised interest rates and various tax breaks had encouraged "excessive" substitution of capital for labour, resulting in over-mechanisation.

Studies had found that the most productive and profitable farm enterprises had the least amount of real investment in machinery and equipment per hectare. The bank said a straight forward substitution of labour for capital would improve output and efficiency.

Referring to the economy as a whole, the report said a serious aspect of SA's growth performance was that it was not only the result of a fall in investment — productivity growth had been lacking.

Farmers welcome aid

810A7 10/3/93

THE Red Meat Producers' Organisation welcomed the Agriculture Department's decision to extend transportation rebates for drought-struck farmers, the organisation said yesterday. Chairman Gerhard Brown said farmers falling within drought disaster areas qualified for transportation rebates on registered stockfeeds and licks. The rebate was extended this week from February 1 until further notice.

11/11/93

Drought dries up Sterling's rural market

MARCIA KLEIN

MANUFACTURER Sterling Clothing reported a drop in attributable income to R195 000 from R1,3m in the year to end-December on the back of a sharp decline in consumption expenditure on non-durables. 19/10/93

Turnover was reduced by 5% to R39m from R41,1m and net operating income dropped by 45% to R2,4m from R4,4m.

An interest bill of R2,2m saw net income before tax drop dramatically to R205 000 from R2,3m in the previous year.

Earnings dropped to 1c a share from 6,6c previously. No dividend was declared.

Describing the results as disappointing, a spokesman said the company had been severely affected by the drought.

Sterling's main market was in the rural areas, where farmers were its major customers.

In addition, competition had been fierce in terms of margins. Excess capacity had led to price cutting.

The spokesman said Sterling was fairly optimistic about the coming year.

The drought had been broken and forward orders had picked up.

The company had taken steps in the second half of the year to rightsize the company, reduce stock levels and improve asset management.

Benefits would not be felt at the interim stage, but Sterling hoped they would begin to flow through in the second half, he said.

to exercise his or her right to remain silent or not to testify.

These proposed rights of an accused, read with the other rights contained in clause 26 of the charter which should guarantee a fair trial, are merely a confirmation of the care applied by our judicial officers in order to assure that justice prevails in all cases. These rights are, as a matter of fact, more comprehensive than those in most existing charters.

The hon member will agree with me that it costs money to grant an accused legal representation in a criminal trial. It is calculated that, in order to supply legal representation for each of the 684 246 accused persons who appeared without legal representation in the courts during 1992, an amount of R557 009 140 would have been needed. In this regard the Government has done everything in its power to render assistance and has, as a matter of fact, given more assistance than it initially undertook to do. Since the 1990-91 financial year the contribution by the State to the budget of the Legal Aid Board has increased by 38,7% to R56 514 000 for the 1992-93 financial year. This increased contribution is largely responsible for the increase of 49% since 1990 in the number of accused persons who have enjoyed legal representation. The hon member will further agree with me that given the prevailing economic climate it cannot be expected of the State alone to contribute in this regard. In an effort to involve the private sector the State undertook to contribute on a rand-to-rand basis to the establishment of a reserve fund out of which contingency commitments could be settled. This, however, did not realize since no significant contributions were forthcoming from the private sector. I am however of the opinion that it is absolute necessary for the private sector to assist the Legal Aid Board in this regard as well.

In the final instance I would like to refer to the system of the public defender. At my request the Legal Aid Board launched an investigation into the establishment of a public defender system. A pilot project, the funds for the implementation and operation of which are provided by the State, was launched on 2 January 1992 in Johannesburg. Two senior public defenders and eight public defenders were appointed (three advocates and

seven attorneys). To date 2 930 applications for legal assistance in the Johannesburg district and regional courts have been received by the Office for the Public Defender, in respect of which a total of 2 326 were successful.

The project would appear to be a success and several requests have been made for the extension of the project throughout the country. It is furthermore evident that in order to render a more effective service in Johannesburg, the number of public defenders in Johannesburg would at least have to be doubled. In order to expand the project on a national basis and to appoint the necessary public defenders, it is estimated that a further R50 million will be needed from the Treasury. In the prevailing economic circumstances these funds are just not available. The pilot committee is, however, convinced that everything possible must be done to ensure that the project is continued and even extended.

The pilot committee meets regularly and several options are under investigation to obtain funds and assistance from elsewhere. The following may serve as examples:

- (a) Negotiations are under way with several organizations and institutions, including organizations from abroad, in order to obtain funds. These negotiations have not yet been finalised and their outcome is unknown.
- (b) In an effort to provide more indigent people with legal aid, it was decided to involve candidate-attorneys and advocates undergoing pupillage in the activities of the Office. The first group of candidate attorneys started on 1 March 1993. No expenses are involved in this project for the Legal Aid Board (or the State). This project also serves to provide both candidate-attorneys and advocates with invaluable experience in the criminal courts.

New questions:

Air pollution: Eastern Transvaal

*1. Mr A A B BRUWER asked the Minister of National Health:†

- (1) Whether steps are being taken to combat

air pollution (a) on the Eastern Transvaal Highveld and (b) in the vicinity of metal smelting works in this area; if not, why not; if so, what steps;

- (2) what are the names of the smelting works concerned? B239E

†The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

- (1) (a) and (b) Yes, all scheduled industries and metallurgical plants are fully equipped with air pollution control equipment. All industries and plants are monitored on a regular basis by the Department of National Health and Population Development and they have to submit written monthly reports to the Department. There are several ambient air pollution monitoring stations in the area and all the measured pollution concentrations are below any health hazardous levels;
- (2) Davsteel Cullinan
Consolidated Metallurgical Industries
Lydenburg
Vanadium Technologies Steelpoort
Tubatse Ferrochrome Steelpoort
Ferralloys Machadodorp
Columbus Stainless Steel Middelburg
Middelburg Ferrochrome
Transvaal Alloys Middelburg
Thos Begbie Middelburg
Ferrometals Witbank
Highveld Steel Witbank
Rand Carbide Witbank
Transalloys Witbank
Vantra Witbank.

*Mr A A B BRUWER: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I should like to know from her whether she has any knowledge of the situation at the PMC mine in Phalaborwa, where copper poisoning has taken place to such an extent that even animals in the game park have died. Is she aware of this and what are they going to do about this situation?

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, the hon member can ask me a question on Phalaborwa. However, I was not given any information on Phalaborwa because this question was specifically about the Eastern Transvaal.

†Mr H J COETZEE: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is

she aware that the old mining shafts have now filled up after much rain, and that that water is now running into the Olifants River and polluting it?

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I am sorry, but that question does not concern air pollution. It is about water pollution.

Business interrupted in accordance with Rule 180C (3) of the Standing Rules of Parliament.

Farms/land near Hazyview/Rust der Winter/Eshowe: future

*2. Mr A A B BRUWER asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs:†

- (1) Whether his Department has bought farms in the vicinity of Hazyview from certain persons, whose names have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if so, (a) what farms, (b) from whom and (c) what steps does his Department envisage in respect of these farms;
- (2) what steps does his Department envisage in respect of the (a) sugar farms in the vicinity of Eshowe, Natal, that were previously managed by the South African Development Trust Corporation and (b) pieces of land at Rust der Winter which are owned by his Department? B241E

The MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LAND AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a) Burgershall 21 JU
- (b) (i) Remainder of Portion 8: D G P Malan
- (ii) Portion 76: J F Labuschagne
- (iii) Portion 77: Luwell's Investments (Pty) Ltd
- (iv) Portions 115 and 92: San Coteria Investments CC
- (v) Portion 122: J P von Landsberg
- (vi) Remaining Extent: L Kotze
- (c) The Department of Agriculture is at present in collaboration with Agriwane investigating the possibility of other than horticultural utilization of the land.

(2) (a) and (b) ^{(3) Gen}

It is still the intention to phase out the functions and activities of the SA Development Trust Corporation on 31 March 1993, where it is practically feasible. Arrangements have, however, been made for the said corporation to continue carrying out its project functions and activities should it not be possible for a recipient organisation to take over timeously. The phasing out of the corporation is therefore synchronized with the transfer of the projects concerned.

Depending on the advice of the Advisory Commission on Land Allocation and negotiations between the RSA and KwaZulu regarding the utilization of, *inter alia*, the sugar farms near Eshowe in Natal, it is in the meantime intended to transfer the management of the project concerned to the KwaZulu Finance and Investment Corporation.

As result of a report by a bilateral working group regarding the future status of the Rust Der Winter farms it is the intention of the Advisory Commission on Land Allocation to hear evidence in this regard shortly. The findings and advice will thereafter be submitted to the hon the State President for consideration. In the meantime it is intended to entrust the management of the Rust Der Winter project to the KwaNdebele Agricultural Company.

LBS countries/RSA: constitutional future

*3. Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development:†

- (1) Whether (a) Lesotho, (b) Swaziland and (c) Botswana have at any time been invited to take part in talks with a view to a new constitutional dispensation for Southern Africa; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? ^{(2) Gen} B312E

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) No. These states are not involved in South Africa's internal constitutional process. Their relationship with South

Africa is one in terms of the international law, which will have to be addressed by way of diplomatic channels. I am not aware of any interest shown by any of these countries regarding participation, in the wider sense, in the South African constitutional changes. ^{(2) Gen}

(2) No.

Political party: changing of name

*4. Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs:†

- (1) Whether his Department has received an application to change its name from a certain political party, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if so, (a) when and (b) what is the name of this party;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B313E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

- (1) No. (a) and (b) fall away.
- (2) No.

Minister Pik Botha: undesirable person in Angola

*5. Mr J M BEYERS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:† ^{(2) Gen}

- (1) Whether he paid a visit to Angola recently; if so, what was the (a) purpose of and (b) cost involved in this visit;
- (2) whether he or the South African Government has since been informed that he has been declared an undesirable person in that country; if so, (a) why has he been declared an undesirable person and (b) in what manner was he or the Government informed of this action;
- (3) whether he is still regarded as an undesirable person in that country; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? B317E

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

- (1) I paid two visits to Angola during October 1992.
 - (a) (i) These visits took place between 12 and 17 October and 19 and



20 October 1992 respectively and were undertaken at the request of both the Angolan Government and Unita to act as mediator in the post-election crisis between the two parties. I was initially hesitant to do this while I was aware of the deep-rooted distrust which existed within the ranks of both parties. After the request to act as mediator had been supported by various governments, I nevertheless decided to endeavour, for the sake of peace and stability, in Southern Africa. After five days I succeeded in obtaining an agreement from the two leaders to meet each other on 19 October 1992. Agreement was also reached that the two leaders would at this meeting both commit themselves to a peaceful resolution of their differences and to cooperating to promote the economic rebuilding of Angola. I have no doubt that if that meeting could have taken place, Angola could have avoided the destruction and bloodshed which followed later. Unfortunately advisers of the leaders suggested at the last moment that delegations of the two leaders should first meet to draw up an agenda.

This delay led to a shooting incident in Luanda which was the spark that ignited the powder-keg.

(ii) The two trips to Luanda and back from Luanda to South Africa, as well as the two trips from Luanda to Huambo and back to Luanda, amounted to approximately R13 000 per person. The accommodation costs of my delegation were carried by the Angolan Government.

- (2) I have never been declared an undesirable person in Angola. This was incorrect speculation on the part of the media. The South African Government

has been assured of this on two separate occasions: ^{(2) Gen}

- (i) On 16 November 1992 Mr Venancio De Moura, the then Angolan Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, now Minister of Foreign Affairs, assured the South African Representative in Luanda of the invalidity of such reports.
- (ii) The former Angolan Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr "Loy" van Duijn, who reportedly made the original statement, assured my Department during his visit to Cape Town on 10 February 1993 that the media reports in this regard were unfounded.

(3) Falls away.

Mr Lolo Sono: disappearance

*6. Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether, with reference to the reply to Question No 3 on 20 May 1992, the investigation by the South African Police into the circumstances surrounding the disappearance of Mr Lolo Sono has been completed; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that it will be completed;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B332E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) Yes. (a) and (b) Fall away.
- (2) Yes. The case docket is at present in the hands of the Attorney-General of the Witwatersrand. This investigation into the disappearance of Lolo Sono is part of the controversy concerning Mrs Winnie Mandela and her so-called "soccer club". The appeal by Mrs Mandela against her conviction on a charge of the murder of Stompie Seipei is to be heard on 24-26 March 1993. The Attorney-General will decide on the matter of Lolo Sono after the appeal of Mrs Mandela has been heard.

necessary injections and vaccinations as applicable are administered by a qualified nursing sister, or otherwise arrangements are made for the administration thereof at the local clinic.

At every prison where children are with their mothers a member of the nursing profession is responsible for the necessary supervision. This member sees to it that all prescribed directives regarding the care of the children are strictly adhered to and that the children's general health and well-being is promoted.

In general it can be mentioned that the Department of Correctional Services places a high premium on the medical treatment of all persons entrusted to its care. In this regard the nursing staff of the Department of Correctional Services are guided by the medical officer (district surgeon) and his prescriptions and orders are meticulously carried out. This includes general treatment which can be provided in the prison and prison hospitals, hospitalization in private or provincial hospitals and treatment by specialists.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Revenue/deficit before borrowing: categories

102. Mr G C ENGEL asked the Minister of Finance:

Whether he will furnish information on the (a) latest estimate of State revenue for the current financial or tax year in respect of each category of revenue and (b) expected deficit before borrowing; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant figures? B263E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

The Minister of State Expenditure stated in his Additional Budget Speech on 15 February 1993 that, given the total expenditure figure of R104,877 billion and the estimate of total revenue at that stage of R75,057 billion, the budget deficit may amount about 9 per cent of GDP. This remains the latest state of affairs. As in the past details of the revised estimates of revenue for the 1992/93 financial year will, however, be published in the Budget Review on 17 March 1993.

Land and Agricultural Bank of SA: farms bought

115. Mr A A B BRUWER asked the Minister of Finance:†

Whether the Land and Agricultural Bank of South Africa purchased or bought in any farms during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available; if not, why not; if so, (a) why and (b) how many in each province? B240E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

Yes.

(a) During the period of 12 months ending 31 December 1992 the Land and Agricultural Bank of South Africa was compelled to buy in farms at public auctions

in 129 cases in terms of the provisions of the Land Bank Act No 13 of 1944, since offers to satisfy the Bank's claims could not be obtained at the auctions. The relevant auctions occurred due to the following reasons:

1. Insolvencies of the mortgagor	54 cases
2. Attachments by other creditors of the property mortgaged to the Bank, in pursuance of an order of the court	9 cases
3. Abandonment of farming by the mortgagor	23 cases
4. *Mortgagor's total burden of debt has escalated to such an extent that the Bank's security margin was eliminated and financial recovery has become impossible	43 cases
	<u>129 cases</u>

*In these 43 cases the Bank launched a final rescue attempt in co-operation with the State, but the relevant mortgagors could not be furnished with any form of assistance.

(b) Cape Province	24
Natal	3
OFS	59
Transvaal	43

129

Powers of Directors-General

123. Mr D H M GIBSON asked the Minister of Finance:

(1) Whether any steps have been taken to implement the recommendation contained in the First Report of the Joint Committee on Provincial Accounts (CS-91), dated 19 June 1991, to the effect that his Department should determine the powers of Directors-General of the Provincial Administrations to compel

Bank takes farmer to court

③ ④ ⑤
C 10/3/92
Staff Reporter

JUDGMENT will be passed on Monday in an urgent application by First National Bank to sequester a Swellendam farmer for a debt of more than R7 million.

Three companies, Doornkloof Boerdery (Pty) Ltd, Bertus van Zyl (Pty) Ltd, and Bertus van Zyl (Doornkloof) Ltd, which own the

farms, have been liquidated and Mr Jacobus O'Kennedy as a director of all three signed surety.

In papers Mr O'Kennedy said FNB was committed to continuing to fund Doornkloof Boerdery by way of an overdraft for as long as the company was viable.

He claimed that when the bank cut off his overdraft facility the farming venture suffered.

In papers Mr Colin Tyndall, a senior local bank official, asked the court to sequester Mr O'Kennedy's estate, saying Doornkloof Boerdery was indebted to them for R7 795 160,85, plus interest.

He denied the bank had committed itself to Doornkloof.

Mr I Fariam SC and Mr G Woodland appeared for Mr O'Kennedy. Mr W Duminy appeared for the bank.

Urgent water probe sought

JOHN YELD
Environment Reporter

ABOUT 10 million litres of water are already being extracted each day from the aquifer, or underground water source, beneath Newlands and Rondebosch — and an urgent investigation is needed so that proper anti-pollution measures can be applied.

This warning comes from Mr Ritchie Morris, a senior hydrologist and environmental scientist with a firm of consulting engineers.

Mr Morris said the recent drought in many parts of the country had highlighted the need for sound planning and management of the domestic water supply.

Groundwater was a cost-effective option in most areas — either as the sole supply or in conjunction with surface water, he said.

“With scientific evaluation of exploitable resources and proper management, groundwater can provide a reliable long-term supply source, long after dams have reached critical supply levels or dried up.”

Mr Morris warned that leaking septic tanks, French drains and pit latrines were a potential problem needing urgent attention.

Once an aquifer was polluted, it was virtually impossible to rectify the problem in the short term.

The aquifer under the Newlands-Rondebosch area was a case in point. Industry, schools and sports clubs were already extracting about 10 million litres a day, enough to support a town such as Ceres (six million litres a day) or Knysna (five million).

No attempt had been made to quantify accurately the aquifer's exact potential, but it could be as much as 30 to 100 million litres a day.

“Although the economic value of the Newlands aquifer may at present not justify incorporation into the municipal supply scheme, it's imperative that the potential be accurately assessed,” Mr Morris said.

“Furthermore, assessment now would identify the need to implement aquifer protection measures, thus ensuring that this resource does not become polluted and lost to future generations.”

● Mr Morris will give a Captrust lecture at the South African Museum at 8 tonight entitled *Water Shortage — Groundwater As A Supplementary Source Of Supply*. Admission: adults R5 and pupils R2.

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19 MAR 1993



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

③ Gen .

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Vol. 333

CAPE TOWN, 10 MARCH 1993

No. 14629

KAAPSTAD, 10 MAART 1993

STATE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

KANTOOR VAN DIE STAATSPRESIDENT

No. 372.

10 March 1993

No. 372.

10 Maart 1993

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information:—

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring geheg het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word:—

No. 12 of 1993: Agricultural Research Amendment Act, 1993.

No. 12 van 1993: Wysigingswet op Landbounavorsing, 1993.

Row over cheap fish leads to revoking of import licences

ARCT 4/13/93

③ FISHING
The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — All fish import licences from Mozambique are to be revoked and a clampdown imposed on illegal imports as the South African linefishing industry is said to be facing ruin.

This follows claims that tons of cheap linefish imported from Mozambique were glutting the local market, and the livelihood of thousands of South Africans dependent on the fishing industry, worth several million rands a year, was at stake.

The Chief Director of Sea Fisheries, Jacques van Zyl, said that import licences had only been granted last month but because of the severity of the threat Sea Fisheries had taken immediate action.

This has been warmly welcomed by the Richards Bay Commercial Fishing Association whose members had warned that they faced bankruptcy if the much cheaper Mozambique fish import quotas were not cancelled.

According to fishermen, although only a few import licences had been granted hundreds of tons of linefish was also being imported illegally and sold for about 30 percent less than local produce.

"We're not sure who the culprits are, but we often can't sell local fish," said "Proppies" Viljoen, secretary of

the Richards Bay Commercial Fishing Association.

"In Maputo anyone with rands can buy as much fish as he likes. The cargo is put on ice, driven over the Swazi border and is in Durban or Johannesburg within a day."

He said even though they warmly welcomed the government's prompt response to their plight, the situation still had to be carefully monitored.

"We have already cut profit margins to the bone, you just don't make money out of commercial fishing."

One of the largest fish importers, Mr Nelson Pillay, disagreed.

"I'm very disappointed. We do not catch enough fish in this country to meet local needs, and the prices demanded by local fishermen are totally unrealistic.

"My family have been fishmongers for three generations, and the bottom line is that the Natal coastline has been fished out.

"Whether we like it or not we have to start looking elsewhere. The logical place is Mozambique as it's close by, there is plenty of fish, and the industry there is very competitive.

"We also have to think of our customers, particularly the Indian community who rely predominantly on fish because most do not eat pork or beef," Mr Pillay said.

Acquisition of land

137. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs:

Whether the State has acquired any land that was advertised in a General Notice of January 1993 of the Advisory Commission on Land Allocation and was not included in Schedule 3 to Proclamation No R28 of 30 March 1992? **(3) Gen.** B319E

The MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LAND AFFAIRS:

No. All the land referred to was already in possession of the state on 1 April 1992. Schedule 3 of Proclamation R28/92 includes properties of the former SA Development Trust, which properties were transferred on 1 April 1992 to the Department of Public Works. The General Notice of the Advisory Committee on Land Allocation of January 1993, inter alia, includes state land transferred by Proclamation R28/1992 as well as other land which was already state owned land on 1 April 1992 but which properties have also been identified in terms of section 91(a) of the Abolition of Racially Based Land Measures Act, 1991 (Act 108/1991), being state owned land which has not yet been developed or allocated for a specific purpose.

Own Affairs:

Hillbrow constituency: rent-controlled premises

25. Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Housing and Works: **(1) 237**

- (1) How many rent-controlled premises were there in the Hillbrow constituency as at 31 December 1992; **(1) 237**
- (2) how many such premises were decontrolled in that year;
- (3) whether he will furnish the (a) address and (b) description of each of the premises so decontrolled; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? B331E

The MINISTER OF HOUSING AND WORKS:

- (1) On 31 December 1992 there were 740 units, comprising of 6 dwellings and 734 flats subject to rent control.
- (2) None.
- (3) (a) and (b) not applicable.

Note:

The figure for question number 12 of 1992 i.e. 775 (6 dwellings and 769 flats) was erroneously furnished incorrectly by the concerned Rent Board and answer number (1) should have read 740 units (6 dwellings and 734 flats) after 41 units were conditionally exempted from rent control.

The figure for question number 25 must read 740 units (6 dwellings and 734 flats) because no exemption from rent control in the Hillbrow constituency took place during 1992.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Own Affairs:

Standard 10 examinations

7. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

How many (a) male and (b) female pupils at schools under the control of her Department (i) (aa) entered for and (bb) failed the 1992 Standard 10 examinations and (ii) passed these examinations (aa) with the (bb) without exemption? D66E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

		(a) Male	(b) Female	Total
(i)	(aa) Number of candidates entered for the 1992 Senior Certificate Examination	6 963	7 522	14 485
	(bb) Number failed	444	237	681
(ii)	(aa) Number of candidates who passed with matriculation exemption	3 069	4 087	7 156
	(bb) Number of candidates who passed without matriculation exemption ..	3 416	3 152	6 568

Pupils enrolled for/completed school year

8. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

How many pupils (a) enrolled for and (b) completed the 1992 school year, or the latest specified school year for which information is available, in each standard from Grade 1/Sub A up to and including Standard 10 at Schools under the Control of her Department? D67E

	Entered	Passed
Std 5	19 993	19 453
Std 6	20 755	18 999
Std 7	19 588	18 233
Std 8	18 881	17 139
Std 9	16 561	15 172
Std 10	14 485	13 724*

*80 Candidates are likely to write the supplementary examination.

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

Examination Statistics i.r.o. 1992 Academy Year

	Entered	Passed
Class 1	26 988	26 053
Class 11	24 777	24 162
Std 1	23 062	22 531
Std 2	23 011	22 180
Std 3	22 817	21 467
Std 4	21 171	20 254

Education department: expenditure

9. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Education and Culture: **(1) 237**

What (a) amount and (b) percentage of the education budget of her Department was spent on (i) pre-primary, (ii) primary, (iii) secondary, (iv) technical college, (v) teacher-training, (vi) technikon and (vii) university education during the 1992-93 financial year or the latest specified 12-month period for which information is available? D68E

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

R300 a month to live in a pigsty ⁽³⁾ Gen

By Quentin Wilson

SOUTH

13/3-17/3/93

A FAURE farmer who houses people in pigsties for up to R300 a month is making their lives a living hell, according to 60 families who live there.

Residents allege that their landlord, Mr Dennis Zetler, not only demands sky-high rent for shocking living conditions, but that he has also used his revolver and pick-axe to intimidate them.

On one occasion, according to resident Mrs Jessie Louw, Zetler pointed his gun in her face while her year-old baby was on her hip.

"He was angry with me because I had talked on television about this place," said Louw.

"I was so sick of what happens here that I dared him to shoot. Eventually he shot upwards."

The alleged incident happened in February after the SABC had interviewed residents about conditions.

In October another resident, Mr Petrus Jafta, went to Zetler's home to discuss his rent.

He said Zetler attacked him with a pick-axe, causing headwounds and a broken leg.

"He puts up rent whenever he feels like it. In October I was told I would have to pay R305, which worked out to a R36 increase.

"I could not afford that so I went to his place to talk. We had an argument and he broke my leg and

hit my head with his pick-axe which he always carries around with him.

"There is nowhere for me to go. I was too scared to go to the police in case Zetler found out. I had to walk 4km a day on crutches to work so I could come up with the rent."

Zetler denied both incidents.

"I only use my gun to scare them away from my vegetables. They steal them, so I shoot in the air at nights to ward them off."

Zetler did admit to one of the accusations made: he stuffed the head of a three-year-old child into a toilet overflowing with faeces.

"What was I to do? He was doing his thing on the floor," Zetler said.

Apart from the pig-sties, Zetler rents out stables and old railway carriages on his property.

After the community turned to the Macassar civic association and the ANC, Zetler gave all a month's notice. Angry residents said Zetler stormed onto the farm one night, fired shots into the air, kicked down a door and threw an eviction notice on the floor.

"I did not really kick the door down," says Zetler, "It was old and rotting, so I took it away before they used it for firewood."

Residents say they have nowhere to go. They would rather come to an agreement with Zetler over rent and living conditions than leave.

Both Zetler and the residents have sought legal advice.

Last-minute plea for zero-rate meat

Staff Reporter

~~20~~ 3 MEAT

A LAST-minute appeal to zero-rate red meat for VAT has been made by the South African Agricultural Union's Redmeat Producers Organisation.

"If VAT could be imposed at a zero rate (on red meat), it would mean a saving of about R700 million for the consumer who, in many cases, already lives below the breadline," said RPO chairman Mr Gerhard Brönn.

Mr Brönn said red meat was a nutritious basic food and according to information obtained by the RPO, cattle farmers have had to absorb part of the VAT on their product.

This, as well as the lengthy drought which had hit large parts of the country's cattle-farming areas, have placed farmers in a worsening financial position.

Mr Brönn said urgent representations to zero-rate red meat had already been made to the Minister of Finance, Mr Derek Keys, and the issue was still under discussion.

According to Mr Gareth Ackerman, chief executive officer of the Blue Ribbon meat corporation, the tonnage of red meat sold in his stores declined in October 1991 by the amount of the increase as a result of the implementation of VAT and had still not recovered.

Addressing the South African Feedlot Association in Vereeniging, Mr Ackerman said: "One can understand 'luxury items' not being allocated zero rating, but to continue to classify meat as a luxury item is a serious mistake," he said.

Star 16/3/93

Good rains dampen producer price of food

By Sven Lünsche

③ Gen

Food prices at the agricultural level fell sharply in January as the good rains boosted production of most agricultural products.

The latest producer price index (PPI) figures of Central Statistical Services show that the index for agriculture declined by 2,9 percent and the index for manufactured food by two percent in January com-

pared with December last year.

The fall in food prices contributed to a largely unchanged producer price inflation rate of 7,4 percent in January, compared with 7,3 percent in December.

Between December and January the PPI increased by a mere 0,2 percent, a further indication that consumer price inflation should maintain a steady rate of around 10 percent over the next few months.

②
The two subsectors of the PPI — locally produced and imported — showed varying trends.

The PPI for imported commodities increased by 3,1 percent year-on-year but declined by 0,4 percent between December and January.

Locally produced goods increased by 8,3 percent year-on-year and by 0,2 percent on a monthly basis.

②
Where large monthly producer increases occurred it related mainly to industrial goods.

Monthly rises were reported by rubber and plastic products (two percent), basic metals (4,7 percent) and optical equipment (3,1 percent).

The cost of electricity, gas and water also went up sharply by 5,2 percent in line with recently announced tariff increases.

Large handouts for white farms

TIM COHEN ^{3/93}

CAPE TOWN — Just under 40% of the Agricultural Development Department's 1991/92 expenditure was spent on subsidies, according to a report tabled in Parliament yesterday.

The department, which is concerned with "white" agriculture, published its report on the 1991/92 financial year. ^{BIDAY}

Agricultural financing was the largest expenditure item of the department's R771,7m allocation, accounting for 40,3% of spending.

Almost all of the agricultural financing was devoted to subsidies. ^{17/3/93}

Financial assistance consisted mainly of loans and subsidies made available to farmers from the agricultural credit account.

Aid for debt consolidation came to R98,7m, crop production loans were R157,1m. Land bought was R10m.

Subsidies paid came to R305,3m of which interest subsidies on carryover debt and new production credit accounted for R112,6m. Drought aid to stock farmers was R50,3m and farm labourer housing R16,5m.

ANC branches to thrash out regionalism policy

BILLY PADDOCK

THE ANC will hold a national conference at the weekend to finalise its position on regionalism and it is understood that the Consultative Business Movement's (CBM) report on the issue will be discussed.

All 14 ANC regions will meet in Johannesburg on Friday and Saturday to discuss amendments to a draft policy on regionalism, which ANC negotiators say has contributed positively in talks with government.

They claim positions in the draft document contributed to a deal on a government of national unity.

The draft did not specify the number of regions that should be demarcated. But the ANC has at other times proposed 10-region and 16-region demarcations. Experts gathered by the CBM favoured the smaller number of regions.

An ANC source yesterday said the draft policy was not expected to be altered substantially, although there would be considerable debate on the number of regions.

Another issue that will draw heated debate is the status of regions in a new SA. It is understood that some branches within the ANC would favour greater autonomy than others.

All the branches appear to favour a strong central government that would devolve powers to regions but retain ultimate control over them.

The source said the final proposal on regionalism would be presented to the proposed commission on delimitation, and then to the elected constitution-making body.

Our political staff reports from Cape Town that the ANC yesterday called on government to unilaterally end the "independence" of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei. The ANC warned that there could be no resolution of the SA conflict unless and until the TBVC homelands were reincorporated and citizenship restored unconditionally to their inhabitants.

It said there was no possibility of holding national elections without the participation of the millions of people in the TBVC homelands.

The ANC said it was disturbed in the light of this to learn government was "touting for the concept that Bophuthatswana should be treated as a special case and not be subject to agreements on reincorporation".

Bill modernises rights around movable goods

CAPE TOWN — A Bill was tabled in Parliament yesterday aimed at modernising the rights of notarial bondholders of movable goods.

The Security by Means of Movable Property Bill also strengthens the rights of the grantors of credit compared to those of landlords where a lessee is in default.

The Bill notes that although pledge offers an excellent form of security, it no longer satisfies the needs of the modern commercial world, primarily because the pledgor loses the use

^{BIDAY 17/3/93}
TIM COHEN

and enjoyment of the goods.

The Bill acts on a finding of the SA Law Commission which recommends changes that will mean goods will be deemed to have been pledged to the bondholder as if they have been delivered to him in pledge.

The Bill effectively extends to the whole country the situation that exists in only Natal.

Currently a notarial bond regis-

tered in Natal with regard to specified movable property has the effect of a real right, because legislation provides that the property is deemed to have been given in pledge even though delivery has not taken place.

A landlord currently has a tacit hypothec (a charge in property in favour of a creditor) over the lessee's property if the lessee is in arrears with rent.

The legislation proposes removal of this right in respect of most goods sold in terms of credit agreements.

Drought: ③ Govt may ask IMF ④ for money

CT 18/3/93
Political Staff

THE government is considering a formal request for assistance from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for drought aid.

The IMF has a "compensatory and contingency financing facility" available to countries experiencing temporary balance of payments problems resulting from the import of grain in times of drought.

"Given the fact that maize and wheat now have to be imported, a formal request for assistance for drought aid under this facility will be considered should the level of foreign reserves become cause for concern," said Finance Minister Mr Derek Keys in his Budget review, tabled yesterday.

He also said development aid organisations in Africa were showing an "increasing interest" in South Africa. The African Development Bank had, for example, financed an investigation into economic integration in Southern Africa.

The "more relaxed political attitudes" towards South Africa had also manifested themselves in a growing demand for South African goods and services. This was illustrated by the growth of exports to Africa by some 27% from 1990 to 1991.

Disgruntled Star 18/3/93 farmers have 3 Gen little to cheer

By Peter Wellman

The response of organised agriculture to the Budget was mainly gloom and despondency.

Conservative Party MP Dries Bruwer, president of the Transvaal Agricultural Union, said: "There is no real relief for farmers. We are going to study the Budget carefully, and then the Government is going to hear from us."

The key principles in the Budget were discipline and growth, but there were no growth opportunities for agriculture.

The increases in petrol and diesel prices were a death blow to farmers. They would immediately impact on farmers' production costs but there was nothing to compensate the farmer on the marketing side.

"The situation for farmers has been made worse, instead of being improved, when they are still trying to recover from the drought. It seems the Government listens more to pressure from the ANC than it does to the food producers of this country," Bruwer said.

Northern Cape Agricultural Union president Stoffel Lombard said the discipline-and-growth concept was contradictory. "The SA Agricultural Union is against the principle of zero-rating farm produce, but once certain items were zero-rated we hoped this would happen to red meat, to give us at least some relief.

"Instead, the increase in VAT means that red meat will in effect go up by 4 percent. The farmer cannot pass this on to anyone, so his profit margins, which are small enough already, will be even further eroded."

Natal Agricultural Union president William Mullins said the three major Natal sectors — sugar, red meat and white meat — were not doing well, and the Budget had brought them extra problems.

But the zero-rating of some foodstuffs would bring relief to vegetable, fresh-fruit and dairy farmers.

REPUBLIC
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Vol. 333

PRETORIA, 19 MARCH 1993
MAART 1993

No. 14680

GENERAL NOTICE

NOTICE 252 OF 1993 OFFICE FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES AND PRIVATISATION (3) Meat COMPETITION BOARD

INVESTIGATION IN TERMS OF SECTION 10 AND 6
OF THE MAINTENANCE AND PROMOTION OF
COMPETITION ACT, 1979 (ACT No. 96 OF 1979)

The Competition Board hereby gives notice that it is undertaking an investigation in terms of sections 10 (1) (a) and (d) of the Maintenance and Promotion of Competition Act, 1979 (Act No. 96 of 1979) (the Act), to determine whether—

- (a) the South African Abattoir Corporation's alleged unjustifiable refusal to supply fat to Midnoord Verspreiders CC constitutes a "restrictive practice" as defined in section 1 of the Act, and
- (b) the Corporation is in a "monopoly situation" as defined in section 1 of the Act in respect of the relevant class of business.

Since the South African Abattoir Corporation is still currently an institution directly or indirectly controlled by the State, the Board will in terms of section 6 (1) (a) (i) of the Act also investigate and advise the Minister on the Corporation's entrepreneurial activities in so far as they relate to the investigation that will be done in terms of sections 10 (1) (a) and (d) of the Act.

Any person may within thirty (30) days from the date of this notice submit written representations regarding the investigation to the **Director: Investigations of the Competition Board, Private Bag X720, Pretoria, 0001.** Telefax (012) 322-5428. (Reference R4/2/1/2/15.)

97768—A

ALGEMENE KENNISGEWING

KENNISGEWING 252 VAN 1993 KANTOOR VIR OPENBARE ONDERNEMINGS EN PRIVATISERING RAAD OP MEDEDINGING

ONDERSOEK INGEVOLGE ARTIKELS 10 EN 6 VAN
DIE WET OP DIE HANDHAWING EN BEVORDE-
RING VAN MEDEDINGING, 1979 (WET No. 96 VAN
1979)

Die Raad op Mededinging maak hiermee bekend dat hy kragtens artikels 10 (1) (a) en (d) van die Wet op die Handhawing en Bevordering van Mededinging, 1979 (Wet No. 96 van 1979) (die Wet) ondersoek instel om te bepaal of—

- (a) die Suid-Afrikaanse Abattoirkorporasie se beweerde ongeregverdigde weiering om vet aan Midnoord Verspreiders BK te lewer 'n "beperkende praktyk" soos omskryf in artikel 1 van die Wet daarstel, en
- (b) die Korporasie in 'n "monopoliesituasie" soos omskryf in artikel 1 van die Wet in die relevante tipe besigheid is.

Aangesien die Suid-Afrikaanse Abattoirkorporasie huidiglik steeds 'n inrigting is wat regstreeks of onregstreeks deur die Staat beheer word, sal die Raad kragtens artikel 6 (1) (a) (i) van die Wet ook ondersoek instel na en die Minister adviseer oor die entrepreneursaktiwiteite van die Korporasie vir sover dit verband hou met die ondersoek wat ingevoelde artikels 10 (1) (a) en (d) van die Wet gedoen word.

Enige persoon kan binne dertig (30) dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing skriftelike vertoë rig aan die **Direkteur: Ondersoeke van die Raad op Mededinging, Privaatsak X720, Pretoria, 0001.** Telefaks (012) 322-5428. (Verwysing R4/2/1/2/15.)

14680—1

B1087 22/3/93

Farmers and politics

IF FARMERS did not allow politicians onto their farms to address farm workers, the new electoral act would have to make provision for property rights to be set aside so that free access could be guaranteed, independent MP for Simon's Town Jannie Momberg said in Parliament on Friday.

REPORTS: Business Day Reporters, Sapa.

(3)ben

Trade figures may show drought easing

B/DAY 22/3/93 (3) Ben (7)

EVIDENCE continues to mount that the worst effects of the 1991-92 drought on the external accounts have now passed, and the new trade figures due for release early this week could reinforce this impression.

The February trade balance should be published today or tomorrow and follows a sequence of erratic outturns in which the level of the trade surplus has varied abruptly according to the swings of the drought effect.

The surplus dipped to R833,5m in January from December's R1,76bn as imports jumped 12,5% from their December level. Meanwhile exports, still dulled by stagnation in some major markets, declined 5,5% in January.

But there are increasing signals from the trade sector that the hard-pressed trade figures have now absorbed the peak impact of the drought. The Maize Board has stated that only R24m remains to be paid out in the R1,6bn overall maize import programme, and that only one shipment is outstanding before the programme expires at the end of next month.

Another indication that the worst is over comes from a breakdown of the lower and, on the face of it, disappointingly small January trade surplus. The overall narrowing in the January surplus concealed an underlying improvement in the sectoral, drought-related balance of trade, as indicated in the chart.

Seasonally adjusted trends in agricultural imports and exports show a pronounced peaking in agricultural imports at December's daunting R566,9m, as the Jan-

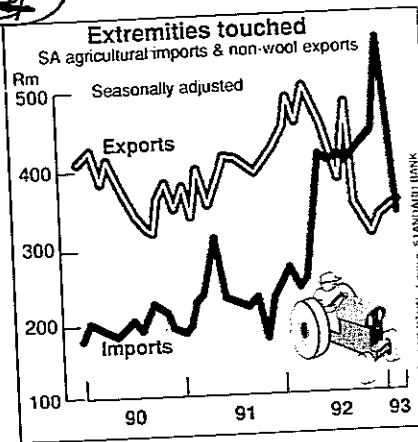
uary figure fell to R336,1m — an eight-month low. Just as significant, however, has been the trend in agricultural exports.

As the other trace plotted in the graph portrays, agricultural exports excluding wool — shearing not being greatly affected by drought — began to fall away at the same time as the drought effect began to suck in an increasing level of farm imports. Thus the deterioration to the external accounts caused by the drought was a pincer movement in which a fall-off in farm exports compounded the adverse consequences on the trade balance of the sharp rise in agricultural imports.

As the chart also shows, the relationship between the two principal drought indicators in the trade figures was preserved in the January trade data, as non-wool farm exports recovered in synch with the drop in agricultural imports, rising to R343,1m from December's trough at R340,5m.

The continuation of near-normal summer rainfall over the interior in recent months prompts the not unreasonable expectation that the peak in agricultural imports and the trough in farm exports in the chart are indeed the extremities in each indicator in the current cycle.

Last week's discount rate cut in Germany confirms that the European interest rate cycle has peaked, and that monetary conditions in several of SA's key export markets will ease further during the course of the year. A nearer-normal domestic harvest to cut back agricultural imports, combined with continued restraint on consumer imports exerted by last



week's deflationary Budget and with monetary stimulus to export markets means the embattled trade account should, in theory, be able to look forward to a series of steadier surpluses.

Internationally, there are key data from another important export market due for release later this week. US durable goods orders for February are published on Wednesday and follow a fall of 1,7% in January. The January dip, however, followed a 9,6% rise in December, so the US manufacturing sector retains growth momentum on a three-month view.

On Friday, the final revision to US fourth-quarter GDP is released and, after the pyrotechnics of the first revision, almost anything is possible. The first revision took quarterly annualised US growth to a four-year high of 4,8%, a full percent-

age point above the advance outturn.

The way US unemployment data have moved recently, another upward revision to the figure cannot be ruled out. In February non-farm payrolls, which lag the performance of the real economy, surged by 365 000 — another four-year high — suggesting that industrial conditions really did take a turn for the better in the fourth quarter.

Other significant data due this week concern the Japanese economy. On Friday Japanese leading indicators for January are published, and may continue the gentle rise in this variable from what now seems to have been a trough of 22,7 in October last year. Two successive rises took the index to 27,3 in December and, considering the figure projects activity two to three calendar quarters off, could well rise again in this week's release — although that will be of little comfort to Japanese feeling economic discomfort here and now.

Japanese February inflation is also published on Friday, and follows a 1,3% increase in consumer prices in the year to January. Monthly movements in average Japanese consumer prices since October last year read 0,1%, -0,2%, 0,0% and -0,1%, so the dangers of inflationary ignition anytime now — especially with the yen at record dollar highs — are virtually nil.

On Wednesday French January unemployment is published, and comes in time to sway voters before Sunday's final round of parliamentary elections: At 10,5% in December, French joblessness is one of the main factors generating dissatisfaction with the government.

Royal deal ³ bears fruit ^{fruit}

JOHANNESBURG. — An additional 23,5 million tons of South African fruit, worth around R100m, has been ordered for export to Del Monte Foods International (DMFI)'s European markets. ^{2/23/93}

This followed the signing of a deal 10 weeks ago which gave Royal Corporation — now Del Monte Royal Corporation — control of DMFI.

A statement said the group buys its fruit from more than 600 farmers spread across the Western Cape fruit belt and that the benefits are estimated to filter through to some 60 000 people.

growing metropolises in South Africa. The influx of people to the Durban area and the informal settlements increase the load of health services. The lack of hospital facilities in the northern parts of Durban is causing the inadequate facilities at the King Edward VIII Hospital to be further overburdened;

Durban Academic Hospital

The King Edward VIII Hospital in Durban is currently utilised as a training facility. The quality of the building structures, functionality of the various spaces and the general environment in which patient care and medical training must be carried out, are far below accepted norms and standards.

(3) no; reasons are provided in paragraph (1) (a).

State land in certain Border/Eastern Cape districts

157. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs:

What State land which (a) as at 28 February 1993 fell under the jurisdiction of (i) his Department or (ii) the Department of Public Works or (b) formerly fell under the jurisdiction, administration or control of the (i) former Department of Development Aid, (ii) South African Development Trust or (iii) South African Development Trust Corporation, and which was neither described in Schedule 3 of Proclamation No R.28 of 30 March 1992 nor transferred to the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs in terms of paragraph 1 (e) of this Proclamation, is situated in the districts of (aa) East London, (bb) Komga, (cc) King William's Town, (dd) Stutterheim, (ee) Cathcart, (ff) Queenstown and (gg) Tarkastad? B307E

The MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LAND AFFAIRS:

- (a) (i) None
(ii) See paragraph (b) (ff) and (gg).
(b) (i) None
(ii) None
(iii) None.
(b) (aa) to (ee) None
(ff) and (gg)

District	Property Description	Extent (HA)
Queenstown	Portion 1 of Farm 443	207,0191
	Portion 2 of Cathcart Park Extension 286	214,1330
Queenstown	Remainder of Portion 13 of Stompstaartfontein 322	6,1243
	Remainder of Portion 12 of Stompstaartfontein 322	155,8561
	Remainder of Portion 11 of Stompstaartfontein 322	1,7377
	Remainder of Portion 16 of Stompstaartfontein 322	1,2833
	Portion 17 of Stompstaartfontein 322	8,9507
	Remainder of Portion 19 of Stompstaartfontein 322	0,4437
	Remainder of Hopefield 195	219,8296
	Portion 8 of Hopefield 195	802,4675
	Portion 4 of Hopefield 195	169,5933
	Remainder of Portion 5 of Farm 193 (Farm Tafelberg)	704,8828
Remainder of Portion 3 of Hopefield 195	3,5873	
Portion 28 of Stompstaartfontein 322	137,1228	
Remainder of Portion 10 of Stompstaartfontein 322	9,5529	
Portion 12 of Haas Fontein Mond 326	26,6221	
Remainder of Portion 5 of Farm 323	24,4747	
Remainder of Portion 1 of Haas Fontein Mond	49,3228	

District	Property Description	Extent (HA)
Tarkastad	Portion 1 of Industry 356	7,8017
	Portion 2 of Energy 355	1,8749
	Portion 33 (of 1) of Klein Haas Fontein 135	3,2056
	Portion 36 (of 1) of Klein Haas Fontein 135	0,2857
	Remainder of Klein Haas Fontein 135	341,5071
	Remainder of Portion 6 of Klein Haas Fontein 135	371,4610
	Portion 24 (of 18) of Klein Haas Fontein 135	5,2928
The Farm Leeufontein 224	Remainder of Bezuidenhouts Kraal 145	856,6305
	The Farm Leeufontein 224	689,6795

Particulars in paragraphs (b) (ff) and (gg), which include land alienated by the State before January 1993, have been furnished by the Department of Public Works.

Crude oil/petrol: landed cost/cost at pump

164. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:

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 and (b) what, in respect of 93-octane petrol, was this cost expressed in cents per litre at the pump?

B378E

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:

- (a) The average CIF landed cost of Iranian light crude oil for the period 1 February 1993 to 16 March 1993 was US\$17,02 per barrel.
(b) The untaxed in bond landed cost (IBLC) for 93 octane petrol for February 1993 was 51,994 RSA cent per litre.

Central Energy Fund: balance

165. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:

What was the balance in the Central Energy Fund as at (a) 31 December 1992 and (b) the latest specified date for which figures are available? B379E

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:

- (a) R1 714,5 million.
(b) On 28 February 1993 the cash balance amounted to R1 956,7 million.

Uitenhage: End-of-year examination statistics

175. Mr E W TRENT asked the Minister of Education and Training:

How many pupils in each of the primary schools falling under his Department in the Uitenhage metropole (a) wrote and (b) passed the end-of-year examinations in 1992? B391E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

Name of School	Ss A		Ss B		Std 1		Std 2		Std 3		Std 4		Std 5	
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
Alex Jayiya	192	172	173	152	120	102	102	102	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ashton Gontshi	107	85	103	87	92	76	102	96	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hombakazi	214	162	81	67	128	124	80	73	120	87	72	69	80	69
Ilinge	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	150	117	144	100	140	131
James Ntungwana	185	157	155	140	97	88	129	121	—	—	—	—	—	—
In Tulwana	162	137	154	119	130	117	109	98	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mjuleni	226	200	200	175	135	126	186	183	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mngcunube	244	176	191	180	192	192	199	195	—	—	—	—	—	—

Water curbs lifted ③

CT 23/3/73
EMERGENCY water restrictions in the southern part of the Peninsula have been lifted.

Curbs were imposed last week in Sunnydale, Noordhoek, Kommetjie, Ocean View, Scarborough, and the Cape Point area. — Municipal Reporter.

ARG 23/3/73
Water Act conviction

BRENN-O-KEM, an industrial manufacturer of cream of tar and other products, of Wolseley, has paid a R1 500 admission-of-guilt fine under the Water Act for discharging industrial effluent via a storm-water drain without a permit. — Environment Reporter ③

The absence of a political forum where grievances could be discussed, resulted in a total country-wide boycott of rent and service charges during 1990, instigated by local civic associations.

After negotiations by the four provinces, the situation improved to the extent of a fifty percent payment by the end of 1990. This situation has however deteriorated since April 1992.

Effective suppression of violence, the achievement of the political aspirations of all inhabitants and the rendering of effective services is seen by black communities as the solution to rent and service boycotts.

The still to be formed local government negotiation forum will address, as a priority, various problems experienced on local level.

The suspension of the boycotts of rent and service charges will inter alia be one of these problems.

A culture of non-payment has however already established itself and it will take a major effort to vest the responsibility of payment of service charges on residents. After this, economic tariffs could be negotiated, and only then a shift could be made to the principle of one city, one tax base.

SADF personnel: drug abusers/addicts

85. Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) Whether any Defence Force personnel and national servicemen were found to be drug abusers and drug addicts during the latest specified 12-month period for which information is available; if so, (a) what estimated number of persons was involved, (b) which drugs were most commonly used and (c) what were the sources of the drugs;
- (2) (a) what steps are being taken to (i) treat and (ii) rehabilitate drug abusers and addicts in the Defence Force and (b) what results have been achieved;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B219E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) Yes, for the period 1 January 1992 to 31 December 1992.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

- (a) 907, including alcohol abusers.
- (b) Alcohol and a combination of other substances among others dagga and Mandrax.
- (c) Alcohol and certain medicines are purchased legally from registered tradesmen and pharmacies. Where illegal trade is concerned the same sources exist as in the civilian sector, viz retail and wholesale drug-dealers who maintain a black market network. If illegal trading is suspected, the matter is referred to the SA Police for further investigation.

- (2) (a) (i) and (ii) A multi-professional team provides treatment in the SA Defence Force. Serious cases requiring long term treatment are referred to State Institutions.

- (b) 847 members were successfully treated in the SA Defence Force while 60 members were initially referred to institutions outside the SA Defence Force and are at present receiving internal after care.

SADF: failure to report for duty

93. Lt-Gen R H D ROGERS asked the Minister of Defence:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 14 on 14 February 1992 he will now furnish particulars in regard to the number of persons who failed to report for (a) national service, (b) Citizen Force camps and (c) Commando duty; if not, why not; if so, how many failed to report for (i) national service in February 1992, August 1992 and February 1993, respectively, and (ii) (aa) Citizen Force camps and (bb) Commando duty in 1992? B228E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

The hon member is referred to my oral reply to Question No 27 on 17 March 1993.

Natal Drakensberg: controls ino development

136. Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Local Government:

- (1) Whether any authorities falling under the Natal Provincial Administration ap-

3 Ben

ply controls in respect of development in the (a) Mont-aux-Sources, (b) Cathedral and (c) Cathkin areas of the Natal Drakensberg region; if not, why not; if so, (i) what is the (aa) nature and (bb) extent of these controls and (ii) what authority or authorities (aa) enforce these controls and (bb) grant permission for development;

- (2) whether environmental impact assessments are required in each case before such permission for development is granted; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? B308E

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

- (1) (a), (b) and (c) Yes.

(i) (aa) Nature

- Natal Town Planning Ordinance No. 27 of 1949
- Natal Roads Ordinance No. 10 of 1968
- Advertising of Roads and Ribbon Development Act No 21 of 1940
- Local Authorities Ordinance No. 25 of 1974.

(bb) Extent

Development, whether it be in urban or rural areas, or with or without subdivision is controlled through the provisions of the Natal Town Planning Ordinance within the objectives set out in Section 40 (1) being to secure "... co-ordinated and harmonious development ..."

The Town Planning Ordinance also regulates the subdivision of land, the development for urban purposes of land without subdivision—and the use which is made of that land or of any buildings on it. Broadly speaking this is a private township and as such the establishment thereof requires the Administrator's approval in the form of need and desirability, development and/or private township applications.

The other Acts and Ordinances referred to in 1 (a) (i) (aa) inclusive above, supplement these provisions and are normally included in the form of conditions of approval relating to for example, access, building lines and/or incorporation into a

local authority area. The main headings are as follows:—

Need and Desirability application (Section 11bis)

Such applications are to be submitted where more than 10 lots or units are proposed in rural areas and in urban areas where there is no town planning scheme control. Here the principle of urban development in the public interest has to be established. Consultation with a wide range of agencies including local communities provides a comprehensive base for assessing such applications in the public interest. Where objections are received or concerns expressed, the Town and Regional Planning Commission whose responsibility it is to formulate recommendations to the Administrator-in-Executive Committee, normally calls for a hearing and site inspection to enable the affected parties to present their case. Thereafter the documents together with a recommendation are submitted to the Executive Committee for a decision.

Development application (Section 11 (2))

This falls under the "development without subdivision" category of a small scale nature and again is for those rural areas or areas without town planning scheme control. As with Need and Desirability applications there is consultation and thereafter approval can be granted under delegated authority within the Community Services Branch of the Natal Provincial Administration.

Applications for private townships (Section 12 to 32 and Chapter 3)

Such applications are for subdivision and/or follow the favourable granting of a Need and Desirability application. Here the focus is on the provision of adequate access and infrastructural services, environmental management during and after construction, the provision of public uses, conditions ensuring security of title for purchases, the layout, design etc. Again there are extensive consultations and a hearing and site inspection is normally held where there are objections. Approval can be granted

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

under delegated authority within the Community Services Branch of the Natal Provincial Administration.

Structure plans, development plans and town planning schemes (package of plans) (Section 40 to 48)

A Structure Plan is a policy document which:

- sets the character, role and function of the town in relation to its national and regional location, and in relation to national, regional and local policies;
- sets out the present and future boundaries of a town and will show the direction, the extent and phasing of the planned growth of that town;
- shows the broad planning goals and policies including policies with regard to density and design.

Whilst it will be prepared for a 20 year period, it is to be reviewed every 5 years.

A Development Plan is the document through which a local authority will programme and budget the planning proposals as a means of achieving the goals of the Structure Plan. It will cover a 10 year period with a budgeting plan for 3 years.

A Town Planning Scheme within the Package of Plans concept is a control document zoning and reserving land for a 5 to 10 year period. Such controls within the zoning for each property include density (F.A.R. coverage, Height, Units/ha) space about buildings, layout, design, environmental management, parking etc.

At all 3 levels there is extensive consultation before the plans are adopted. There are adopted town planning schemes for Cathkin Park and Driefontein. A Structure Plan is being prepared for the Cathkin Park area.

Town Planning appeals (Section 67)

This provides the opportunity for an applicant or objector who is aggrieved by a decision of a local authority under Section 67 of the Ordinance to lodge an ap-

peal to the Town Planning Appeals Board. For an appellant to succeed in an appeal and reverse the decision of the local authority he should prove that one or more of the following circumstances apply:

- the town planning scheme is wrong
- the site/circumstances are unique
- the local authority has exercised its discretion incorrectly in Special Consent cases
- the appellant would suffer substantial hardship.

The Appeals Board convenes a hearing at which all affected parties present their case after which the Board's decision is forwarded to the Administrator-in-Executive Committee for review.

- Standard and location of access points onto provincial roads.
- Building lines on provincial roads.
- Incorporation and creation of new local authorities, leases and closure of roads and public places.

(1) (ii) (aa) Authorities enforcing controls

- Administrator-in-Executive Committee and the Community Services Branch of the Natal Provincial Administration through conditions of approval.
- The Development and Services Board is the Local Authority and Planning Authority for the Cathkin Park Regulated Area and the Driefontein Development Area.
- Natal Roads Branch.

(1) (ii) (bb) Authorities granting permission

Administrator-in-Executive Committee, on the advice of the Town and Regional Planning Commission and the Town Planning Appeals Board through the Community Services Branch of the Natal Provincial Administration.

(2) No.

Where for example Need and Desirability applications are made under the Natal Town Planning Ordinance, environmental impact assessment is requested when considered appropriate. This will depend on:

- the scale of the proposed development and environmental sensitivity of the site. In this regard cognisance is taken *inter alia* of *The Drakensberg Policy Statement* (1976), *The Drakensberg Approached Policy* (1990), *The Wetlands Policy* and current research on selected development nodes in the Drakensberg; and
- the responses received from those agencies consulted on the proposal, particularly the Natal Parks Board, the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry, the Development and Services Board and local communities.

The criteria used in screening development proposals are set out in detail in *The Drakensberg Approaches Policy* (1990), supplemented by the Integrated Environmental Management procedures guideline document issued by the Department of Environment Affairs. Important aspects that are considered include: areas of conservation value, areas with agricultural and recreation potential, slope analysis, areas of instability, visual impacts, existing infrastructure and socio-economic aspects.

Outstanding telephone applications in major urban areas

166. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications:

What was the total number of outstanding telephone applications in each specified major urban area of the Republic as at the latest specified date for which information is available? B380E

(1) (a) SACS published a total of 43 publications from 1 January 1992 to 31 December 1992.

(b), (d)

Title of Publication

Title of Publication	Printer
Suid-Afrikaanse Panorama	ABC
South African Panorama	ABC
Southern Africa Today	Perskor
RSA-Beleidsvoorsig (until Aug '92)	Promedia
RSA Policy Review (until Aug '92)	Promedia
RSA-Beleidsvoorsig/RSA Policy Review (from Sept '92)	Promedia
Beleidsvoorsig/Policy Review	Aurora
Amptelike Jaarboek	Creda

The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS:

The position as at 28 February 1993 was as follows:

AREA

Cape Peninsula	3 843
Port Elizabeth	2 922
East London	192
Uitenhage/Despatch	321
Central Johannesburg	812
East Rand	12 244
North Rand	4 375
West Rand	3 766
Pretoria	7 969
Vaal Triangle	5 052
Bloemfontein	796
Welkom	1 808
Kimberley	109
Durban	8 635
Pietermaritzburg	2 049

SA Communication Service: publications/total cost/printing contract

172. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Communication:

(1) (a) What total number of publications was produced by the South African Communication Service in 1992, (b) what was the title of each publication, (c) what was the total cost of producing these publications and (d) who printed each of them;

(2) whether the printing contract in respect of each of these publications was put out to tender; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? B386E

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATION:

Farm labour talks deadlock

THE SA Agricultural Union and Cosatu yesterday failed in an 11th-hour bid to reach agreement on labour legislation for the country's 1-million farm workers.

An SAAU spokesman said the deadlock was "absolute".

Both sides were warned last year by Manpower Minister Leon Wessels that if there was no agreement in the 18-month-long negotiations by March 31, government would decide on the issue.

The SAAU spokesman said disagreement on the application to farm workers of the Basic Conditions of Employment Act was a major reason for the breakdown. The inflexibility of the 48-hour week provided for in the legislation was unacceptable to the SAAU. *BIDAM 24/3/93*

The SAAU had pleaded for separate legislation for agriculture because of the "unique conditions in the industry". This

GERALD REILLY *39en*

was opposed by Cosatu which demanded that the Basic Conditions of Employment Act, the Wage Act and the Labour Relations Act be applied to farm workers.

The SAAU spokesman said: "We ended up miles apart. The break is complete and as the March 31 deadline set by Wessels for an agreement to be reached is only a few days away, government will now obviously have to decide on the issue."

He said the SAAU was not totally opposed to the three Acts being applied to the industry provided they were amended to suit the needs of farming.

The provision in the legislation permitting strikes was unacceptable. Strikes at critical times in the farming cycle such as planting and harvesting would have seri-

To Page 2

Deadlock *BIDAM 24/3/93*

ous consequences, the spokesman said.

Cosatu spokesman Neil Coleman said government had agreed in principle to the three labour Acts being applied to farming.

Cosatu's view was that farm workers were entitled to the same basic labour rights and privileges enjoyed by workers in other sectors of the economy. *39en*

"We have not been blind to the needs of the industry. Our approach has been flexible, but at the end of the day the core issue is that of ensuring farm workers have ef-

From Page 1
fective bargaining mechanisms and rights, including the right to strike." *24/3/93*

He said the issue had been brewing for months and farm workers could not wait much longer for a settlement. *39en*

Manpower director-general Joos Fourie, who was at the meeting, said it was regrettable that it ended without consensus. Government would have to decide "within the next week or two" what labour legislation would apply to the agricultural industry.

*The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER: The hon member for Potgietersrus says the SA Police must be the tool of the people, but his people consists only of Whites. [Interjections.] We have an SA Police Force which for years now has consisted of more Blacks and Coloureds than Whites. I want to know from those hon members whether they, if their party were to come into power, would have a White police force only. [Interjections.]

*The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! The hon member for Kuruman has now made enough interjections. The hon the Minister may proceed.

*The MINISTER: Are they only going to have Whites in the SAP? [Interjections.] People of colour are also protecting Whites in this country against crime. People of colour are looking after the safety of our children every day. Then those hon members talk about bloodshed! They must for a change draw a distinction between people who commit murder and people who promote their own position.

*Mr S P VAN VUUREN: Answer the question!

*The MINISTER: The reply is very simple. The SAP is not going to incorporate people because they are members of the AWB, Apla or MK. We are not going to incorporate organisations in the SAP. People can apply according to the criteria which apply.

The hon member asked whether there was a difference in policy in respect of the SAP and the SA Defence Force. Obviously there is, because there is a difference between a policeman and a soldier. Of course there is a difference. There is a certain kind of training which one undoubtedly needs for the one. One cannot make someone who has been trained as a soldier, a policeman. He must be trained. [Time expired.]

*Mr P J GROENEWALD: Mr Chairman, let there be no confusion. The hon the Minister of Law and Order has said here this afternoon that a member of Apla may be incorporated in the SA Police. [Interjections.] That hon Minister asked over the week-end whether our country had gone mad because women and children were now being attacked. This NP Government is like a person talking in his sleep. It says many things, but it continues to sleep and does nothing.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

This plan of Apla to attack White residential areas and police stations, and to murder White school children, White farmers and members of the Defence Force was decided on long ago—on 16 and 17 July of last year. Apla then proceeded to do what it had planned to do and launched attacks in Queenstown, King William's Town and elsewhere—particularly in the Free State.

The NP Government then started talking loudly in its sleep. The hon the State President expressed his profound shock and said terrorism would not be tolerated. [Interjections.] The hon member for Queenstown said the Government should give serious consideration to banning Apla and the police must pursue the guilty parties ruthlessly. The hon member for King William's Town said the death penalty must be reintroduced. The hon the Minister of Law and Order warned Gen Holomisa and said that he was flirting with Apla and would have to set his house in order. The hon the Minister of Constitutional Development announced that dialogue and discussions with the PAC were being suspended.

However, when this NP Government awoke from its sleep, what did it do? It did not ban Apla, nor the PAC, and it did not suspend the dialogue either. No, it sent its hon Minister of Law and Order to Gaborone to negotiate with Apla and the PAC.

What did the PAC say? It said it stood by Apla and the armed struggle would continue. This NP Government is still negotiating with the PAC, it is prohibiting its security forces from conducting covert and overt operations against Apla, and terrorism is still being tolerated. [Time expired.]

*Mr D S PIENAAR: Mr Chairman, what South Africa cannot forgive this Government for, is that the hon the State President gave the undertaking in February 1990 that he would not allow this country to burn. Not only did he not fulfil his undertaking, but the country did start burning and the fires of terrorism are being fanned in the country every day, and this Government is politically, administratively and executive powerless to do anything about this because it has lost its desire to govern.

What we also cannot forgive the Government for is what was admitted the day before yesterday by Lt Col Harraal, namely that the Government has prohibited the intelligence groupings

of our security forces from investigating Apla and MK—apparently under the pretext that they are so-called political organisations. That is disgraceful! The least this Government should do is immediately put a stop to all negotiations with terrorist organisations. The hon the Minister's liaison officer, Lt Col Ray Harraal, said that.

*The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER: Who is he? [Interjections.]

*Mr D S PIENAAR: The CP says the Government should suspend the negotiation process until a climate of negotiation is restored. He should instruct the security forces urgently to implement covert and overt operations to oppose Apla and MK as the number one enemies of the State. Their terrorist potential must be wiped out, and a secure position must be created for the citizens of this country. The blood of the victims is on the Government's hands. [Time expired.]

*The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER: Mr Chairman, there is something I want to tell the hon members for Stilfontein and Potgietersrus. If anyone—whether it was Lt Col Harraal or anyone else—says we have prohibited the security forces from giving attention to Apla and that we are not taking security-oriented steps against Apla, that person is telling a blatant untruth. [Interjections.] This is simply not true.

The SA Police considers Apla a danger to society, because they are people who commit murder. [Interjections.] That is why security operations are constantly being launched against Apla. [Interjections.]

*Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE: What did you do?

*The MINISTER: The hon member can listen to what the hon the State President has to say this afternoon. [Interjections.] Then the hon member will hear what we are doing about Apla. I do not want to anticipate what the hon the State President is going to say, but it is untrue that this Government and this party and the security forces are not doing anything about Apla. That is an untruth! [Interjections.]

What is happening is that hon members on that side of the House are so bankrupt that they are trying to claim these Apla attacks for themselves. [Interjections.] It is as simple as that.

I want to thank the hon member for Durban Central for his contribution. I am sorry there was a bit of a boer war today, but I am sure the hon member will understand. I want to tell him I greatly appreciated his contribution today. [Interjections.]

Debate concluded.

Kassier Committee: recommendations

2. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Agriculture:

Whether any recommendations, particularly with reference to the continued existence of agricultural control boards, contained in the report of the Committee of Inquiry into the Marketing Act (Kassier Committee) have been accepted; if not, why not; if so, which recommendations?

B586E.INT

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE: Mr Chairman, none of the Kassier Committee's recommendations have been implemented, as they are in the process of being thoroughly evaluated. This is what I stated in my initial press announcement.

The Committee of Inquiry into the Marketing Act, the Kassier Committee, was commissioned on 25 June 1992 and reported back in January 1993. At the time the committee was announced, it was also stated that a policy-evaluating committee would be established to evaluate the feasibility of the Kassier Committee's recommendations.

The terms of reference of the Kassier Committee were to conduct an in-depth inquiry and to report to the Minister of Agriculture on the marketing of agricultural products. This investigation was to include the manner in which the committee's recommendations were to be implemented and their influence on the producer, on the consumer and on food security within the Republic of South Africa. [Interjections.]

*The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! We have disposed of interpellation 1 and are dealing with interpellation 2. The hon the Minister may proceed.

The MINISTER: The committee was to investigate individually the various schemes of each of the control boards, focusing on local and export

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

marketing in order to determine the relevance of that to the farmer and the consumer. This separate approach was required because the same principles do not necessarily apply to these two markets. In the evaluation of this account had to be taken of the riskiness of the South African climate and of the effect it would have on continued agricultural production. The inquiry was later extended to include comments on ostrich and ostrich-product marketing.

The committee also had to take into account the requirements of the commercial and developing sector in the marketing of agricultural products. The Kassier Committee acknowledged in its report that it had not done a in-depth research into all facets of agricultural marketing. The inquiry was largely deductive in nature.

This was, therefore, all the more reason for the establishment of a policy-evaluating committee on which a large number of role-players were present to assess the feasibility of the Kassier recommendations on the basis of an in-depth investigation of the various aspects of the report. Agricultural marketing is a dynamic process, and we must deal with it carefully. That is the reason why we took it to a committee which was widely representative of all the other facets of agricultural marketing. We did this to get a good idea of the views on each of these differing factors associated with marketing.

Mr E K MOORCROFT: Mr Chairman, I must confess that I am a little surprised to hear that the hon the Minister is not yet in a position to respond to the Kassier report. As he has mentioned, and as we know, this report was tabled in December 1992 and he has had some months now in which to evaluate it. Let me say at the outset that I accept the need for evaluating the reports, but when this report was tabled we in the DP welcomed it because it reflected a great deal of what we had been pleading for over the years.

It reflected a great deal of what we have incorporated in our own agricultural policy, and so we had hoped that the hon the Minister would have come up with perhaps a more positive response to this report than he has. I also accept that time does not permit us to enter into an in-depth discussion of the report at this stage. I believe that the time for this in-depth discussion will be during the hon the Minister's Vote which will come up in some weeks' time. By tabling this interpellation we also want to serve notice

that we would like the hon the Minister to be in a position to debate this report in-depth during his Vote.

The reason for this is that we believe that South African agriculture is in a crisis today. The industry has staggered on from crisis to crisis over the past four to five years and even longer. The response to these crises by the hon the Minister's department has more often than not been an *ad hoc* one. We believe that by studying this report of the Kassier Committee one would see that we have within it the seeds for some new kind of approach to agriculture. It is a seminal report. We believe that it contains much that is of interest and of value to the industry, and we cannot allow this report simply to be looked at by a committee only to be put on a shelf to gather dust, as so many reports have in the past.

*Mr A A B BRUWER: Mr Chairman, I think the hon the Minister of Agriculture must tell this House on what grounds he constituted the Kassier Committee—how did he decide on the constitution of this committee, and elect these specific members for this particular task.

There is another important matter which I believe it is necessary to know at this stage. In this connection I want to link up with what the hon member for Albany said. This report was tabled very speedily, but the evaluation committee has not come up with anything. It is a large committee and if they had proceeded at the same pace by this time they should have evaluated this report. There are many positive aspects in this report, but there are also a number of negative aspects.

After all—the hon member for Albany also said this—agriculture is experiencing a crisis, because of the drought and a variety of other factors. I think the time has come for matters such as this to be dealt with more speedily, because the respective industries are waiting for this report.

The Co-ordinating Committee of Control Boards made recommendations that many of these boards should in any case be privatised or commercialised or whatever they want. After all the industry is itself best qualified to decide how it wants to handle its affairs.

However, I understand why this report was published. We should like to hear the personal view of the hon the Minister on the statutory

funding of organised agriculture, for example. What is his personal view on the handling of export products by an agent such as Unifruco, etc? [Time expired.]

*The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE: Mr Chairman, yet again a political facet has slipped in. People are in a hurry to get a reply to a very important facet of agriculture. [Interjections.] This is the political pattern which is being adopted again, which I am in fact trying to prevent.

Here we have the Marketing Act, which in a certain sense embodies the entire essence of agriculture, because the culmination of production is how successfully it can be marketed. However, we have to examine the adaptation of this Act.

The committee we are now discussing has said that it did not do an in-depth investigation, but made inferred recommendations. In my opinion these recommendations must be thoroughly tested so that we do not destroy this important instrument. I therefore established a committee on which agriculture, the industrial sector and all the persons dealing with this, are serving to evaluate it and make recommendations.

The hon member is now asking me to give my personal view before I have received the report. That is an unfair request. It would surely be wrong to appoint a committee in which one has confidence and which must make recommendations, and then say that it must continue with its investigation but one has already come to a decision. It cannot work like that.

In my opinion the most important recommendation of the Kassier Committee is that the Marketing Act must not be abolished, but must be adapted to fit in with new marketing conditions. That is precisely what we are doing, namely putting the Marketing Act in such a position that it can still serve South Africa's agriculture, but can be up to date and relevant.

†That is also the answer to that hon member's question.

*Mr W U NEL: Mr Chairman, I cannot understand why the hon the Minister is so sensitive about politics. If I was listening properly, a great deal of unjustified politics has not been dragged in today.

The hon the Minister has spoken a great deal

about what the Kassier Report said and what they did and did not do, but we are all waiting to hear what the evaluation committee is going to say and what they did and did not do. This is an urgent matter and they must get on with it. Even if they do not yet have an opinion on all the matters, there must surely be some of the matters on which they can express an opinion, because we want to see progress.

Outside there is a perception that the Marketing Act and the marketing boards are largely responsible for the high price of food. That is actually what is at issue, even if this is obviously not the case. If we examine what is actually happening, we will arrive at the answers. Someone must tell us why a litre of milk which the farmer sells for 80 cents today, in spite of all kinds of control boards, is sold to the consumer for R2,75 tomorrow. Why is a 30 kg bag of cabbages, which is delivered to the market for between R3 and R4—the empty bag costs R1—sold a day or two later for four times that price? That is the answer we must arrive at.

This is not exclusively or even largely the fault of the marketing boards. We want this obstacle out of the way. Let us consider the problems of the marketing boards, which actually run more counter to the interests of the farmer than to the interests of anyone else. We need progress reports as soon as possible.

Mr E K MOORCROFT: Mr Chairman, I do not think I was exaggerating when I said earlier that we were dealing with something very basic to agriculture.

As we in the industry know, the Marketing Act, together with the control boards, was set up in its day to act as the pillar which would support the industry. Let me just quote one excerpt from the report. I quote from p 26 of the report:

Having considered the evidence, the committee has come to the conclusion that the Marketing Act in its current form does not measure up to current reality. The system of control embodied in the Act is unsustainable, and in the event that current controls could be maintained, which is unlikely, the negative effects on society would be substantial.

That is the reason why we have raised this as matter of urgency. We agree that the negative effect could be substantial. That is why we appeal to the hon the Minister to make sure that

he is in a position to give us an answer within in a week or two or whenever we are going to debate his Vote.

(3) Gen

*The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE: Mr Chairman, any particulars may be submitted to the evaluation committee. We hope to get the result of this committee within the next four months.

*Mr W U NEL: Four months! [Interjections.]

*The MINISTER: Yes, four months. Do hon members think these matters progress so quickly? If that is how the DP takes decisions, I want to tell them we take thorough decisions. We do not work like that. [Interjections.]

The important point is that agricultural products are expensive in the eyes of the consumer. People are now trying to blame orderly marketing structures for the fact that the price of food is high. The prices of all the products which are not controlled have risen tremendously. The Marketing Act benefited the consumer. This fact has been proved several times. When we are therefore dealing with this important instrument, we must not be precipitate. People are advocating free market principles, but actually they have free racketeering in mind. That is what happens. The moment we move away from the Marketing Act, prices rise disproportionately. I can give examples as regards bread, fruit and vegetables. The price of fruit and vegetables is not controlled. Now people are suggesting that we deal carelessly with an important instrument.

I also want to refer to the result of the Report of the Board on Tariffs and Trade. In it they first indicated that agriculture's marketing was the cause of expensive food, but later when they had really evaluated the facts they had to back down and say that this was not the case. For that reason we will have to proceed carefully and adopt a responsible standpoint as soon as possible, because the Marketing Act is an important instrument for agriculture. However, it must be relevant and market oriented with the least possible control, but not without rules. [Time expired.]

Debate concluded.

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

General Affairs:

Question standing over from Wednesday, 10 March 1993:

Cornea transplants

*22. Mr J A JORDAAN asked the Minister of National Health:

- (1) Whether her Department's approach in respect of the granting of permission for the removal of eyes for the purpose of cornea transplants was changed in the past 18 months; if so, (a) why, (b) what does this changed approach involve and (c) what are the consequences of this changed approach for the country-wide waiting list for cornea transplants;
- (2) (a) what is the financial position of the cornea bank at present and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

B338E

†The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

- (1) Yes,
 - (a) as a result of complaints by next of kin regarding the Department's interpretation of section 9 (2) (b) of the Human Tissue Act, 1983 (Act No 65 of 1983). This section prohibits the removal of tissue if the medical practitioner conducting the post mortem
 - (b) at the time of that examination has reason to believe that ... the removal would be contrary to a direction given by the deceased before his death,
- (b) permission by the next of kin or evidence on the body of the deceased indicating willingness to donate tissue is now required and
- (c) a serious shortage of corneas for transplantation with a resulting increase of the waiting list for transplant operations was created. As a result of representations, *inter alia*

from the Eye Bank Foundation of South Africa, this matter is now being investigated urgently;

- (2) (a) and (b) as the Eye Bank Foundation is a private organisation I am not in a position to give the financial details of this Foundation.

Questions standing over from Wednesday, 17 March 1993:

Agenda programme: Coloured politics

*7. Dr C P MULDER asked the Minister of the National Intelligence Service:†

- (1) Whether he will furnish information on whether any members of the National Intelligence Service were involved in the arrangements for and the course followed in practice by the SABC programme Agenda on Coloured politics that was broadcast on Sunday, 28 February 1993; if not, why not; if so, (a) how many such members were involved and (b) why;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B395E

†The MINISTER OF THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE:

- (1) The National Intelligence Service is not involved in the arrangements for and the course followed by SABC programmes. This falls outside its statutory task.
- (2) Falls away.

Sale of strategic stocks/State enterprises

*16. Mr C UYS asked the Minister of Finance:†

- (1) (a) What is the total amount received by the Government from the sale of (i) strategic stocks and (ii) State enterprises since it was decided to dispose of certain State assets and enterprises, (b) in respect of what (i) period and (ii) strategic stocks and enterprises is this information furnished and (c) how were the amounts received applied;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B414E

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE (Dr T G Alant):

(Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

(1) (a) (i)

The phasing out process of the procurement scheme under the National Supplies Procurement Fund (NSPF) has been taking place since 1988. More than 90% has already been completed and the following amounts paid over by the NSPF to the State Revenue Account:

1990/91: R319,4 million
1991/92: R544,7 million

A further amount of R255,6 million will be paid over to the State Revenue Fund on 31 March 1993.

Government decided to sell strategic oil supplies totalling some R1,5 billion. These sales have been completed and the proceeds have been paid into the Central Energy Fund (CEF). An amount of R264,5 million was paid into the State Revenue Account by CEF in 1991/92 and a further amount of R780,5 million will be paid over on 31 March 1993. The balance will be paid in as spent.

On 31 March 1993 a total amount of some R2,165 billion will therefore have been paid into the State Revenue Fund from the sale of strategic supplies.

(ii) The following amounts have already been paid into the State Revenue Fund from the sale of public assets/enterprises.

	R million
1988/89: Sale of State's share in Iscor	600
1989/90: Sale of State's share in Iscor	2 914
1989/90: Proceeds from privatisation of South African Mint	80
1992/93: Sale of Iscor shares held in trust for employees ..	168
	<u>3 762</u>

An amount of R44 million raised from the privatisation of National Sorghum Breweries was deposited in the Revolving Fund in terms of the Black Communities Development Act, Act No 4 of 1984.

he is in a position to give us an answer within a week or two or whenever we are going to debate his Vote.

***The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:** Mr Chairman, any particulars may be submitted to the evaluation committee. We hope to get the result of this committee within the next four months.

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HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Govt expected to amend labour relations Acts

GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — Government is likely to amend the three labour relations Acts to make them more acceptable to the agricultural industry, sources say.

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BIDAY 25/3/93
This follows an "irretrievable" breakdown in negotiations between the SA Agricultural Union (SAAU) and Cosatu earlier this week.

Government had set a March 31 deadline for an agreement to be reached after which it would impose a solution.

Yesterday a spokesman for Manpower Minister Leon Wessels said Wessels would issue a statement today on the issue.

Cosatu said yesterday it expected government to extend the Basic Conditions of Employment Act to farm workers from the month end in terms of an undertaking.

The organisation also said it was prepared to discuss further with the SAAU how the Wage Act and the Labour Relations Act could be extended to agriculture. It was also pre-

pared to discuss the formulation of one Act for agriculture.

Cosatu claimed this week's talks with the SAAU broke down when the SAAU insisted on extending the implementation of the Basic Conditions Act beyond the April 1 deadline.

It said it had been agreed with Wessels last November that the Act would be extended to farm workers by April 1 and the Labour Relations Act and the Wage Act by the end of this year's parliamentary session.

The three Acts were supposed to have been extended to the agricultural industry in 1992.

Cosatu said the SAAU continued trying to delay the process.

An SAAU spokesman, responding to the offer to further discuss the Wage Act and the Labour Relations Act, said that against the background of recent fruitless discussions and Cosatu's inflexible attitude, there seemed little point. He denied the SAAU had adopted delaying tactics.

Sympathy for farmers' worries

PRETORIA — The concern expressed by agricultural producers at the impact of a freer market system on the stability of farming was understandable, Deputy Agriculture Minister Tobie Meyer said yesterday.

Speaking at the national grain sorghum conference in Vanderbijlpark, he said the stabilising measures introduced in the past would not have seen the light had

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GERALD REILLY

there not been risk in agricultural production and marketing.

It was for this reason that it should not be accepted that the free market system would solve all the industry's problems.

It could be asked, however, whether stabilising measures were always an important factor. Possibly there were more effective systems with a less disruptive effect on the market.

Alternatives had to be sought to alleviate outlays by the taxpayer, consumer and smaller producers

while certain groups reaped the benefits.

Meyer said the investigation into the Marketing Act was an important milestone in agricultural marketing in SA. It indicated changes would have to be made in the legal framework of marketing to cope with demands.

The report was a basis for discussion on the restructuring of the whole marketing policy.

Meyer said it was important for SA to keep in touch with international developments, particularly those in GATT.

Project for disabled runs official gauntlet

S/Times 28/3/93

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By BILL KRIGE

A SCHEME to divide shares in a bushveld farm between 150 disabled and desperately poor black workers faces collapse because of secret objections by top officials.

Originally welcomed by the Department of National Health in 1991, the Agriset project was soon afterwards referred to the Office for Serious Economic Offences and budgeted funds dried up.

As a result, cash crops to the potential value of R4,5-million weren't planted last year, few disabled workers were hired and the project on the 1 100-hectare farm Roodewal on the banks of the Olifants River is teetering.

Last year's probe failed to uncover irregularities,

but officials have referred it back to the investigators, keeping the grounds for the inquiry secret.

In response to queries, the Department of National Health said the hiring of able-bodied workers to assist the disabled workers meant that funds were being misapplied.

Fee

"Agriset has given the department enough reason to suspend funding pending the outcome of the investigation by the Office for Serious Economic Offences into the matter," the statement said.

But project manager Dewald Pretorius said he

had been questioned largely about a 10 percent management fee which had been written into the contract.

The Department of National Health budgeted R7,3-million for Agriset as part of its nutritional development programme at the end of 1991.

But when Agriset received the first instalment early last year, they were told the Office for Serious Economic Offences had begun an investigation. Further instalments, due quarterly, were stopped.

Mr Pretorius's plans are modelled on schemes he studied in the United States, seasoned with his experiences as a manager of self-help schemes for the blind in the Transvaal.

"What I wanted to achieve — and, in fact, still do — is to change the basis of welfare from one of charitable handouts to something which is financially viable," he said.

It involves the formation of a Section 21 non-profit company, Agrilima, to channel State funds to an operating company, Agriset. Agriset would hire 150 disabled workers and pay them wages to farm intensively.

Collapse

A total of 49 percent of the shareholding in Agriset is earmarked, at a nominal R100 each, for disabled workers. Agriset would gradually withdraw from the entire operation as it consolidated.

Now, 18 months down the line, Mr Pretorius is staring collapse in the face.

"We can't use the State houses which have been standing empty on Roodewal for years and have been unable to conclude a lease agreement for the land and therefore can't irrigate as we would like.

"We farm intensively with chickens and dairy but we can't build permanent structures.

"In the meantime, we can't hire the people we want. We have only nine handicapped people working here from seven families instead of 150 families," he said.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Mayekiso joins picket

SANCO president Moses Mayekiso joined a UK anti-apartheid picket at FNB-owned Henry Ansbacher Merchant Bank in London yesterday.

The picket had been organised by the End Loans to SA group and was aimed at raising consciousness about "socially irresponsible" banking in SA, Sanco said.

Mayekiso will address the Local Authorities Against Apartheid conference in Sheffield today.

Tough anti-poaching law

BOPHUTHATSWANA this week amended its Nature Conservation Act and introduced tougher anti-poaching measures following official concern about an increase in regional poaching.

Water quotas loom

FREE State farmers would have their irrigation quotas halved on May 1 unless water reserves in the province's dams improved, Water Affairs Minister Japie van Wyk said yesterday.

The recent good rainfalls had not brought relief to Free State wheat farmers who have had almost total crop failure this year. The rain had also not been sufficient to boost dam levels.

Van Wyk said farmers would still have time to complete harvesting because the intention was "to pull current crops through without restrictions".

Hippo evades capture

THE Dullstroom hippo, "Mighty Maas", trapped in an eastern Transvaal dam, has continued to frustrate TPA nature conservation efforts to capture it.

TPA nature and environmental department chief director Pieter Mulder said this week the hippo would not leave the dam while people moved around the area. He appealed to the public and media to avoid the dam.

REPORTS: Business Day Reporters.

Industrial action at lowest in five years

BIDM 25/3/93.
THE dramatic decrease in strike activity for the first quarter of 1993 — at its lowest in more than five years — is largely attributed to a reluctance by unions to initiate industrial action in light of the economic climate.

According to Andrew Levy & Associates' latest strike report only 65 000 man days were lost in the first three months of this year compared with 135 000 in 1992 and 180 000 in 1991. The report suggested, however, strike activity would increase in the second half of this year as wage rounds began in earnest.

The most likely sector to be affected by strikes was the public service, which was expected to oppose the 5% wage ceiling imposed by government.

To date the protracted dispute by the SA Democratic Teachers' Union over wages and retrenchment was alone responsible for more than half the man days lost.

ERICA JANKOWITZ

The main trigger factor this year was discipline and dismissal. This triggered 37,5% of strikes followed by grievances and wages (25% each) and retrenchment (12,5%).

"Given high levels of unemployment and continuing retrenchments affecting all sectors of the economy, unions are adopting a cautious approach and not resorting to strike action as readily as they have in the past," the report said.

Traditionally wages accounted for a far greater proportion of strike action from the second quarter of a year. This year was unlikely to be an exception given the economic constraints companies were facing.

Realistic opening demands, such as the one tabled by Numsa, also made settlement more difficult as unions showed their determination to stand their ground.

Postal workers in wildcat strike

ABOUT 2 000 SA Post Office and Telkom workers in Natal and Cape Town have embarked on wildcat strike action over a looming wage dispute.

Yesterday Posts and Telecommunications Workers' Association (Potwa) president Khabisi Mosunkutu said the action stemmed from a belief that wage talks were "shifting towards deadlock".

Management had offered increases of less than 5% whereas Potwa's demands ranged between 14% and 30%, he said.

Potwa officials had tried to intervene and were desperately trying to resolve the matter. However, if management adopted a "high-handed" attitude this would "simply escalate the situation", he added.

National strike action could not be ruled out unless management moved substan-

ERICA JANKOWITZ
tially on the present offer. Talks are scheduled to resume next week, he said.

A Telkom spokesman said the Cape Town strike action had been limited to Post Office employees and details from Telkom Natal were sketchy.

Meanwhile, 155 Telkom workers based at the Phillipi Technical Services Centre were dismissed yesterday.

Telkom said their dismissals followed a series of work stoppages which did not concern wages. During the course of mediation yesterday workers refused to return to work and they were sacked.

Negotiations on the set of demands submitted in November would continue, Telkom said.

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Long dry season ends at last for SA farmers

③ Gen

The countryside is smiling again, reports Agricultural Correspondent
GEORGE NICHOLAS.

LAST year's sombre faces among South Africa's farming community have largely given way to broad smiles of relief this summer.

The good rain of the past four or five months has not been confined to the northern cropping region but, excluding a few areas, has fallen throughout the country and quite a number of farmers are expecting to harvest near-bumper crops.

The drought last summer was one of the worst in many years, cutting food production to levels undreamed of a decade ago, and causing financial crises on numerous farms.

In sharp contrast the rain this summer, although not very heavy and inclined to be patchy, was generally good and nicely spaced, so that most plantings in many areas not only survived but even thrived.

Orchard

The sub-tropical fruit orchards and the timber plantations of the Eastern Transvaal lowveld which suffered so much damage during last year's drought are reported to have recovered well.

Grazing is also lush in most districts and many streams are in full spate.

Eastern Transvaal highveld crops, such as maize, sunflowers, sorghum, groundnuts, and beans are in superb condition, while cattle and sheep have gained considerable condition from the much-improved grazing.

In the far north about 60 per cent of the available grazing is excellent and livestock is in splendid condition; but although the western parts of the region, especially the Ellisras and Tom Burke districts, have had rains, local farmers say the countryside presents a "green illusion".

They say although the bushveld is recovering from last year's setback and there is a fair amount of new grass, their



But some Transvaalers speak of a 'green illusion'

volume and nutritional content is somewhat limited.

In the central region of the province north of Pretoria the rains have been sporadic, especially in the early part of summer and in January, but crop and livestock production is expected to be much improved compared with last year.

Western Transvaal grain crops generally are extremely promising and livestock is doing well, but agricultural prospects in the south-western corner of the province, around Christiana and Bloemhof, remain bleak in the absence so far of copious summer rains.

Water levels in the major Transvaal and Free State irrigation dams are still giving cause for concern but should the rainy weather continue to the end of April there may be enough to meet the requirements of producers.

Most parts of the Free State suffered a damaging dry spell in the first half of summer, but since then favourable weather conditions did wonders for grain crops, particularly to maize in the northern and north-western districts.

Because of the patchiness of the showers, however, one farm may reap a bumper crop while

that on the adjoining one may be a failure.

Traditionally the Eastern Free State is a stable production region and the good rains that fell there this summer, compared with last year's below-normal falls, should help farmers overcome their financial problems.

Cattle, in particular, are in superb condition and the late rains should produce above-normal winter wheat yields.

Natal is a high-rainfall region but this summer's showers have been totally inadequate and maize, sugar cane and timber production is expected to be below normal, unless good rains continue to fall to the end of next month.

In the Cape the winter-rainfall region is experiencing a fantastic season, with excellent fruit crops of high quality selling extremely well at good prices on the export market. Wine farmers, too, are reported to be in clover, recognising that for them this can indeed be a vintage year.

The Boland experienced a heat wave and dry winds in January, which damaged fruit crops. Yields, however, have been better than those of last year.

The Eastern Cape remains the problem region of South Africa. Good rains have fallen in some districts after several years of severe drought, but water generally remains scarce. Wool and mohair producers are also depressed about the low prices realised for their products.

Follow-up

The Karoo and Northern Cape are traditionally dry regions, but this year they have had reasonably good rains and, if follow-up showers are experienced, agricultural conditions there will be much improved on those of last year.

Although the income to be derived by farmers from their crops and livestock this year as a result of the improved weather conditions may be quite considerable compared with last year, it will still not be enough for their complete financial recovery. □

(a)

(b)

Name of School

Town/City

Laerskool Steenbokpan	Steenbokpan
Rosettenville Junior School	Rosettenville
Brixton Primary School	Brixton
Bramley Primary School	Bramley
Edith Hinds Spesiale Skool	Jeppestown
Goudveld Spesiale Skool	Homestead Park
Hoërskool D F Malan	Crosby
Northview High School	Highlands North
Hoërskool Die Kruin	Parktown
Johannesburg Hospitaalskool	Johannesburg
Kleuterskool Verre Oosrand Hospitaal	Springs
Kleuterskool H F Verwoerd Hospitaal (Bedpasiënte)	Pretoria
Kleurterskool Jim Fouché	Crosby
Kleuterskool Sussieboet	Standerton
Kleuterskool Akkerjakker	Potchefstroom
Yeoville Pre-Primary School	Yeoville

(c) (i) 11 426,

(ii) 25 822.

Cape School Board: schools adopting various models

32. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

How many schools in the Cape School Board area had adopted Model (a) A, (b) B, (c) C and (d) D as at the latest specified date for which information is available? B443E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (a) None;
- (b) none;
- (c) 92;
- (d) none.

The above particulars are provided as on the last school day of the fourth term of 1992. The school boards of the Cape Province and their school board districts were abolished as from 1 January 1993.

Teachers made redundant/retrenched/on early retirement

33. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) How many qualified teachers were made

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

redundant, retrenched or retired early because of a surplus of teachers during or at the end of 1992;

- (2) how many teachers who qualified at the end of 1992 were unable to obtain posts from the beginning of 1993;
- (3) (a) how many White student teachers have bursaries from the State at present and (b) what was the cost to the State of such bursaries in 1992? B444E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) 5 045 were retrenched owing to rationalization;
- (2) 486*.
- (3) (a) 5 405;
- (b) R22 579 514.

*Information available only with regard to bursary holders; excluding students who completed their studies at Cape universities.

Caledon: declaration of drought-stricken area

35. Lt-Gen R H D ROGERS asked the Minister of Agricultural Development:

- (1) Whether the district of Caledon was declared a drought-stricken area recently;

if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) on what grounds;

- (2) whether any farmers in the area received financial aid under a drought-relief programme during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available; if not, why not; if so, (a) how many and (b) what was the total monetary value of the financial aid received by these farmers? B463E

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) The proclamation of a district as a drought-stricken area is only a prerequisite for participation in the Drought Relief Scheme for Livestock Farmers in the RSA (Extensive Livestock Grazing and Cropping Areas). The Caledon District Drought Committee received no applications for the district to be declared a disaster drought area for the purposes of participation in the Disaster Drought Assistance Scheme for Livestock Farmers. In the case of cropfarming it is not a prerequisite that a district must be declared a drought-stricken area. In the case of disaster conditions in cropping areas after successive crop failures, other drought assistance schemes apply for producers of winter grain and summer grain, for example the payment of an interest subsidy on new agricultural production credit; and the carry-over debt scheme under the State guarantee. Such schemes were introduced after farmers who found themselves in disaster conditions due to unfavourable climatic conditions submitted representations to the Government via organised agriculture, and the circumstances had been evaluated and found to be valid. As regards the carry-over debt scheme under the State guarantee, the State initially supported the carry-over debt (production debt that could not be paid after repeated crop failures) by way of a State guarantee so as to enable co-operatives to again provide means of production to farmers for planting the next crop. Such farmers could no longer get financial assistance from any other institution for means of production. The State guarantee would, however, only come into ef-

fect after farmers had been sequestered by co-operatives. The extremely adverse climatic conditions and crop failures during the 1991/92 season put further pressure on the State guarantee. If the State had not intervened, it would have resulted in large-scale sequestrations, especially in the Northern cropping areas, which would have had an extremely adverse effect on food security for the country as a whole and the rural economy would have been seriously disrupted. The State therefore bought itself out of the State guarantee by way of an input subsidy, thereby paying the account which it would in any case have received if the State guarantee had come into effect. The Caledon-Riviersonderend Co-operative is one of the 36 co-operatives in the cropping area which participated in the carry-over debt scheme under the State guarantee and crop farmers in the service area of this co-operative therefore qualified for the aid scheme.

- (2) Apart from the carry-over debt scheme under the State guarantee, as described above, the State decided to pay an interest subsidy to farmers on new production credit. This followed after a decision taken before the suspension of the State guarantee, namely to enter no further carry-over debt under the State guarantee. Only individual farmers who could make a financial recovery with this aid could qualify for the aid, and only farmers who could not be assisted by other institutions qualified.

Interest subsidy on agricultural production credit at Caledon-Riviersonderend Co-operative Limited.

A total of 183 farmers participated in the scheme and R596 970 was paid out to them as interest subsidy.

The carry-over debt of 363 farmers at the Caledon-Riviersonderend Co-operative was covered under the State guarantee.

With the termination of the State guarantee to farmers at the Caledon-Riviersonderend Co-operative, R13 091 966 was paid out. This amount included carry-over debts built up since 1987. It

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

(3) *sen* represents an average of about R192/ha, which is the farmers' share from an initially planned R275/ha carry-over debt and crop loss input subsidy.

School in Pietermaritzburg: number of pupils

36. Mr R F HASWELL asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) How many pupils were enrolled at a certain school in Pietermaritzburg, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, (a) in 1992 and (b) as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;
- (2) whether there is a waiting list in respect of pupils intending to enrol at this school; if so, (a) how many such pupils are involved and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished;

(3) whether, on the basis of the number of pupils at this school and the above waiting list, it is the intention to enlarge this school; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? B475E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) (a) 441,
(b) 583 on 16 March 1993;
- (2) Yes,
(a) ± 90,
(b) 16 March 1993;
- (3) yes, the possibility of hiring an adjacent church hall or community hall is under consideration, as well as the possible enclosure of the basketball court so as to provide additional classroom accommodation.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

	(a)	(b)
Kimberley	1 327	562
Mitchell's Plain	1 578	959
East London	1 484	558
Paarl	2 287	1 043
Port Elizabeth	2 076	1 116
Upington	1 854	811
Worcester	2 122	792
Wynberg	1 636	1 219

QUESTIONS

f Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Own Affairs:

Teaching staff: Education and Culture

11. Mr T ABRAHAMS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) How many teachers were employed at (a) primary and (b) secondary schools in each of the regions under the control of his Department during the first school term for 1992 and 1993, respectively;
- (2) whether teaching staff will be reduced in any of these regions in 1993; if not, why not; if so, (a) in which regions, (b) when, (c) by how many teachers, and (d) why, in each case;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? C46E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

1992

(1)	(a)	(b)
Athlone	2 397	1 217
Bellville	2 470	1 293
Bloemfontein	604	291
Durban	811	583
George	2 080	833
Johannesburg	2 019	1 215

Statistics for 1993 are not available at this stage.

- (2) Discussions with all relevant parties will get under way in due course with a view to implementing rationalisation.
 - (a) In all regions.
 - (b) No specific dates for possible action have been agreed upon.
 - (c) The number of teachers that will be affected, depends on the result of the mentioned discussions.
 - (d) Rationalisation of teaching staff in general, is necessary because the Department, on entering a new education system, can no longer account for the disparity in teacher-pupil ratios viz-a-viz other Education Departments on the one hand and on the other hand can no longer afford the luxury of a staff provision scale which is more generous than that applied in any other Education Department.
- (3) A statement is not deemed necessary at this stage.

people were killed and 34 wounded during a bomb attack at a political rally in the southern Philippines, in a worsening bout of violence before Muslim elections in the area.

Avalanches trap Afghans

KABUL, Afghanistan. — Avalanches roared down the mountains of northern Afghanistan, burying vehicles on the country's main highway and trapping scores of people, officials said yesterday.

Militant Muslims march

ASYUT, Egypt. — Security forces allowed 3 000 followers of the banned Islamic militant group Jamaa Islamiyya to march through this town to mark the end of Ramadan.

Pulitzer winner dies

KEY WEST. — Famous World War II correspondent and Pulitzer Prize-winning author John Hersey died yesterday aged 78.

Best-selling author dies

NEW ROCHELLE, New York. — Robert Crichton, author of the best sellers *The Great Imposter* and *The Secret of Santa Vittoria*, has died aged 68.

Free State water cuts

PRETORIA. — Irrigation quotas from the Orange River Project will be cut for the first time by 50% from May 1 unless there is a dramatic improvement in the flow of water to the scheme. **CF 25/3/93**

Reports by Staff Reporter, Own Correspondent, Sapa-Reuters, AP and UPI

Population to double by 2020

DURBAN. — South Africa's population will double within an estimated 27 years, according to population development specialist Mr Geoff Willis. **CF 25/3/93**

He said the world's population would increase by one billion to a total of six billion in a few years.

The population explosion overshadowed most of the economic, political, environmental and social problems in the world today, Mr Willis added. — Sapa

Pensioner's killer jailed for life

By YVETTE VAN BRED A

A YOUNG Khayelitsha murderer was jailed for life in the Supreme Court yesterday for his part in the "heinous" killing of a Milnerton pensioner.

Zamuxolo Marali, 22, was convicted of murdering Mr Samuel Wright, 65, on July 8 last year and the court found he had the "direct intent to kill".

He was further sentenced to 15 years imprisonment for housebreaking with intent to rob and robbery and so was his co-accused Sandile Mvunyiswa, 24, of Port Elizabeth. They loaded about R55 000 worth of household goods into Mr Wright's car after the murder.

Mr Justice L A Rose-Innes found that Marali had shown no remorse.

Telkom refused appeal

Staff Reporter **CF 25/3/93**

TELKOM was yesterday refused leave to appeal against a Supreme Court decision to restore the telephone service of a Retreat naval employee who had refused to pay his "dramatically high" bills and prevent Telkom from suspending it.

Mr Justice R M Marais granted an interim interdict last month ordering Telkom to restore the service pending the determination of legal action to be instituted by Telkom against Mr Ray-

mond Richardson for non-payment of disputed telephone bills. Telkom was given 60 days to sue Mr Richardson for the outstanding amount.

The interdict was a sequel to a dispute between Mr Richardson and Telkom when his telephone service was disconnected after he received three bills totalling about R2 000.

Yesterday Telkom applied for leave to appeal against the decision and Mr Justice Marais refused the application.

JOB MARKET

Long journeys drain workers

S/ Times (BUS) 28/3/93

By KEVIN DAVIE

COMMUTING distances for many black workers have become increasingly arduous over the years and may have reduced their effectiveness at work.

A World Bank draft report, aspects of which Business Times reported last week, says the average commuting distance of urban blacks is as much as three times that of unskilled workers in more developed countries than SA.

"Distorted patterns of residential location could be expected to both raise the supply price of black labour and to lower the effectiveness of workers through increased fatigue.

Care

"It is highly plausible that these effects still represent a significant impediment to productive efficiency."

The authors suggest that the future government will redirect capital expenditure to urban infrastructure in deprived areas. Sanitation, water supply, roads, garbage collection and electrification of existing dwellings will be targeted.

"Consideration also needs to be given to the development of new sites in more central urban locations."

Infrastructural needs, such as new schools and clinics, are also identified as probable priority areas.

"Care should be taken, however, to ensure that the locational distortions introduced under apartheid are not extended."

The authors also warn that the programme should not neglect the needs of the rural sector, "otherwise excessive rural-urban migration will be encouraged".

They suggest that workers on public works programmes should be paid about half of formal-sector rates.

Staffing requirements in local government should be assessed in relation to levels of remuneration elsewhere in the economy.

"At present, for example, a primary schoolteacher earns around one and a half times the average black wage — a pay ratio that is well out of line with that observed in other countries.

"Pay restraint may have to be examined as a further device to control recurrent expenditure growth."

The report warns that sustained and higher growth in SA will not be possible without a marked improvement in the performance of the industrial, agricultural and mining sectors.

"This would encourage faster growth than in the commercial, service and construction sectors."

SA historically developed by investing in heavy capital-intensive first-stage processing industries for the export market. In the last decade the terms of trade have

moved against primary products and simple manufactured products.

"SA has thus lost much of its gains from trade, while exports have not created sufficiently high income growth."

Agriculture, in particular, is singled out for criticism in the report.

"International comparisons with countries at similar levels of GDP per capita suggest that SA's current share of agriculture in GDP is lower than would normally be expected," the authors say.

Tractors ³ben

Although the proportion of arable land (12%) in SA compares favourably with many other agricultural producers, productivity lags badly.

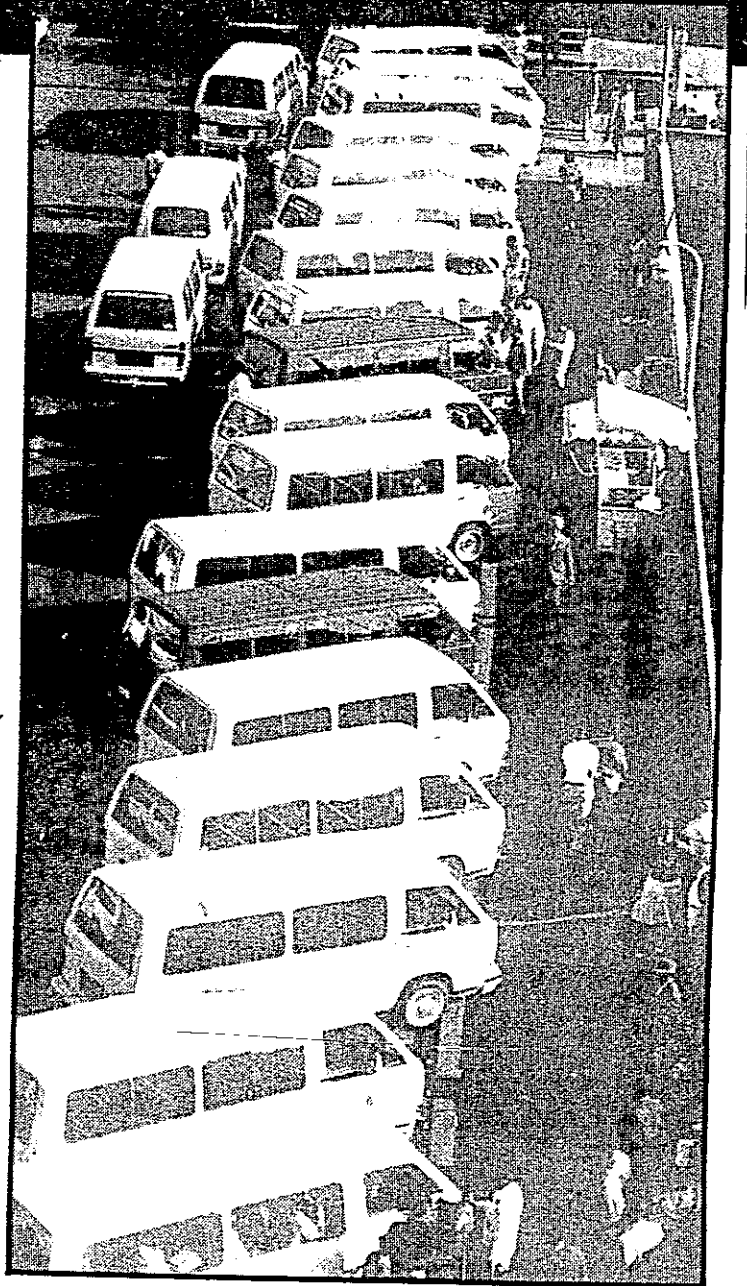
Irrigation accounts for 30% of total value of agricultural production. But only 3,7% of SA's cropland is under irrigation compared with 33% in Asia.

Over-mechanisation has been a feature of SA agriculture: "The use of tractors has been so extensive that the marginal productivity of tractors is effectively zero."

In agricultural marketing and processing "a monopolistic system has transferred value to white producers at the expense of consumers and international competitiveness".

The report says that although mining receives no protection in the domestic market, it buys its input from companies which receive protection and consequently pays more than under free-trade conditions.

"As a result effective protection for the mining industry is negative."



WAITING TO TAKE MULTITUDES HOME: Taxis line up for long trek

Now two brothers are fighting for the return of their land

ST Times 28/3/93.

3 Gen

By JENNIFER GRIFFIN

SINCE the government forced the Doornkop community from the lush, rolling koppies near Middelburg in the Eastern Transvaal, Jacobus and John Maserumule have moved on, building modern homes in the townships and becoming successful in their businesses.

But they have not forgotten. They are still fighting for the return of property expropriated in 1974, which has since been converted into a police training camp at a cost of more than R500 000.

Unlike most rural black groups who were tossed off their land, the 20 000-strong Doornkop community are not merely subsistence farmers. Many are businessmen, lawyers and teachers who have been scattered throughout the Transvaal since the government forcibly moved their families to Lebowa.

Arrested

Some have more modern conveniences than those they had on their 850ha of land in the Eastern Transvaal. But even the most successful say they want to get away from the troubled townships and return to Doornkop.

"I'll be the first one to go back," said Jacobus, who has a thriving taxi business in Johannesburg.

Mr ME Matlala, a member of the Doornkop Homecoming Committee, said: "We are absolutely exhausted with living in this township. Life is too heavy for my grandchildren and me."

The Doornkop case is now before the Advisory Commission on Land Allocation, a body created by the government in 1991 after the repeal of the 1936 Land Act, which prevented blacks from purchasing land.

The police, awarded the land by the government in 1988, have built a

modern training facility, including a thatched-roof conference centre and a target range.

"We want to be close to our dead," said Kalushi Kalushi, a spokesman for the Doornkop Homecoming Committee.

Police say they need the land, too. "There's no sentiment involved.

We need the place for training and conferences," said Lieutenant Theo du Bruyn. "When we were given the land we didn't know that people had been removed."

On February 23, six members of the community returned to the land and erected a shack on the edge of the property. They were immediately arrested for trespassing. Their case will be heard on Thursday.

The police worry that trespassers may be shot during their training exercises.

"We practise with live ammunition. I am concerned about the safety of the people who are trespassing. Someone could get hurt," said General CL Smith.

Police gave a visiting journalist a tour of the fertile grounds where they now hone their skills by shooting at targets, enacting night skirmishes and penetrating houses. They use an old school house built by the Doornkop people for target practice.

Neighbouring farmers' cows wander on the land to graze. Signs at the edge of the land warn of a shooting range and the presence of unexploded bombs, shells and cartridges.

Meanwhile, members of the community are getting restless. Those arrested said they would go back if the land was not returned soon. The Doornkop people bought the land from a local farmer in 1920.

"We have a legitimate right to the land. There is no basis for the government to refuse our request," said Mr Kalushi, who works as a

librarian at the University of the Witwatersrand.

Three decades of forced removals in South Africa relocated an estimated 3,5-million blacks.

The commission on land must recommend to the State President who should gain ownership of state-owned land that has not been allocated or developed.

ACLA has identified more than 900 000ha of land that may be parcelled out for settlement, farming or development. More than 540 applicants who lost their land under apartheid are awaiting a decision by the commission, which will continue to receive applications until May 15.

"The old government believed in making black people dependent. We were fully self-sufficient before," said Mr Kalushi, who used to grow peaches, oranges and grapes to sell in town.

Business

Local farmers in the conservative Eastern Transvaal town said they would not mind if the Doornkop community returned to the land. Ros Linnenkamp owns a store next to Doornkop. The white-haired farmer smiled and greeted the Maserumule brothers in Afrikaans as his daughter offered them a cold drink from the store that once thrived on their business.

"It would be fine with me if they came back," said Mr Linnenkamp's daughter, Petro. "For me it would mean business."

Her father scolded the Maserumules for allowing the graveyard to become overgrown with waist-high grass.

"You must look after the graveyard," said Mr Linnenkamp, whose grandfather came to Middelburg in 1899 to assemble Raleigh bicycles. "I knew most of the people in the graveyard and some of their tombstones are falling down."

Farmers, Star 29/3/93 new MP at IFP rally

DRIEFONTEIN — About 30 beefy white farmers and an excited new IFP MP Hennie Bekker were among a 5 000-strong crowd at an IFP rally addressed by party leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi in Driefontein in the south-eastern Transvaal on Saturday.

Buthelezi warmly welcomed the white support and hugged Bekker, who said he was excited to be at his first Inkatha function since defecting from the National Party last week.

After raising his hands in an Inkatha salute, he addressed the cheering crowd in faltering Zulu and English, and in Afrikaans, saying he would go to work immediately to improve Inkatha's image on the Reef.

"We just want a fair deal," he said, adding that he firmly believed he retained majority support in his Jeppe constituency, particularly its Zulu hostels, since crossing the parliamentary floor.

Buthelezi told the crowd that it was time for reconciliation between black and white and between black and black.

He appealed for an end to strife, fear and racial conflict.

A spokesman for white farmers at the rally from Wakkerstroom, Piet Retief, Ermelo and Amersfoort said they had no problem with Inkatha since it stood for Christian values and recognised the importance of job creation. — Sapa

ANC in talks with farmers

JOHANNESBURG. — African National Congress president Mr Nelson Mandela met two agricultural unions yesterday to discuss economic policies. ~~(S)~~

Meeting with the South African Agricultural Union, Mr Mandela discussed policies and the ANC's relationship with the South African Communist Party.

He also met the National African Farmers' Union to address the problems of black farmers. — Sapa CT 30/3/73

39ew

mitted to the Deputy Minister (to whom the authority has been granted) who takes a decision on the application. This procedure is followed in all cases, including Pretoria.

- (2) Although no specific procedure for consulting the public is prescribed in the Act, the above-mentioned procedure is in most cases preceded by a wide and inclusive consultation process, which can include, amongst others the holding of public meetings where all interested parties can make their point.

Business interrupted in accordance with Rule 180C (3) of the Standing Rules of Parliament.

Document sent to Chief of Army

*9. Mr E W TRENT asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) Whether, with reference to certain information and a copy of a certain document which have been furnished to the South African Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, a certain handwritten document was sent to the Chief of the Army; if so, (a) by whom was it signed and (b) what was the response of the Chief of the Army to this communication;
- (2) whether this document was discussed by the State Security Council or its Secretariat;
- (3) whether a certain professor was consulted on the plan set out in this document; if so, why;
- (4) whether this professor was a member of or served as an adviser to any committee, subcommittee or body forming part of the State Security Council network at that time? B566E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) to (4). The hon member is referred to the State President's reply to an unprepared question of the hon member for Alra Park on 24 March 1993. The inquest in this regard is in process and therefore I am not prepared to reply to any questions concerning the matter at this stage.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Informal settlements: schools

*10. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Training:

- (1) Whether any schools were provided by his Department in informal settlement areas in 1992; if not, why not; if so, (a) how many and (b) in which areas;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B568E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

- (1) Yes.
 - (a) Twelve
 - (b) Daveyton, Benoni, Kwa-Guqa, Witbank, Embalenhle, Secunda, Kathlehong, Alberton, Khayelitsha, Wynberg (two schools), Philippi, Wynberg, Orange Farm, Vanderbijlpark (two schools), Kurlwanong, Odendaalsrus, Meqheleng, Ficksburg, Thabong, Welkom.
- (2) At the eleven primary schools and the one secondary school which have been provided, there are 253 classrooms for primary pupils and twenty for secondary pupils.

SADTU/NAPTOSA: recognition

*11. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Education:

- (1) Whether, with reference to the reply to Question No 4 on 19 February 1992, he has given consideration to recognizing the South African Democratic Teachers' Union (SADTU) and the National Professional Teachers' Organisation of South Africa (NAPTOSA) for the purposes of negotiation on education; if not, why not; if so,
- (2) whether these bodies have been so recognized; if not, why not; if so, (a) when, (b) under what conditions and (c) what number of teachers is represented by each;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B569E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

- (1) Yes.
- (2) Yes.
 - (a) NAPTOSA was recognised in May 1992. SADTU was recognised in November 1992.
 - (b) Recognition, in terms of Section 1 of the National Policy for General Education Affairs Act, 1984 (Act No 76 of 1984), is granted with the concurrence of the Ministers of departments of State responsible for education. This concurrence has, in some cases, been preceded by agreements which may contain conditions between these teachers' organisations and the education departments. In considering recognition, I took cognizance of the need for the organisation to represent a substantial number of educators employed by the State and that the organisation has a constitution that can ensure that it is correctly managed and is able to serve the best interests of its members.
 - (c) NAPTOSA represents approximately 116 500 teachers. Final, verified membership figures for SADTU are not yet available. However, SADTU claims a membership of 60 000.
- (3) No.

Philippi: murders/assaults

*12. Mr R V CARLISLE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, was in any way implicated or referred to in any (a) inquests and/or (b) criminal proceedings relating to (i) deaths, (ii) assaults and/or (iii) the use of firearms in the Philippi area during the period 1 January 1980 to 31 March 1993; if so, what are the relevant details? B571E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (a), (b) (i-iii) Yes.

On 15 February 1989, Mr Bock shot and killed a man who was stealing vegetables on his farm with a shotgun. An inquest found that no person was responsible for the death of the man, because Mr Bock was protecting himself and his property.

On 2 November 1992, Mr Bock caught a man who was stealing potatoes on his farm. The man ran away, whereupon Mr Bock wounded him with a firearm. The person was charged and found guilty of attempted theft.

On 21 February 1993, Mr Bock, after noticing that potatoes were being stolen from his farm, lay in wait for the suspected thieves, and caught them redhanded whilst they were stealing potatoes. He approached and warned them, whereupon they ran away. He fired a shot at each of them and killed two men and wounded another two. A murder docket is currently with the Attorney-General for a decision. Mr Bock's firearm was seized and referred for ballistic investigation. A case of attempted theft is being investigated against the two wounded suspects.

Note:

Details of cases which occurred before 1989 are not available, as records in this regard have, according to instructions, already been destroyed.

Transnet: accommodation in Transnet Park

*13. Mr R V CARLISLE asked the Minister of Public Enterprises:

What was the occupancy cost to Transnet of accommodation leased at Transnet Park as at the latest date for which figures are available? B572E

The MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES:

The Managing Director of Transnet Limited has furnished the following reply to the hon member's question:

The rent for February 1993 amounted to R467 913.

RSA mercenaries in Angola

*14. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) Whether the Government has taken or

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Star 114193
**Land laws to be
brought in line**

CAPE TOWN — A list of 86 laws that have to be scrapped or amended to remove the last vestiges of apartheid in legislation on land rights has been drawn up by the Advisory Committee on Non-Racial Area Measures. ③ Gen

The committee said in its first annual report tabled in Parliament yesterday that the information document was a provisional list of primary and secondary legislation that might have to be repealed, amended or adjusted. — Sapa.

Apartheid land laws listed for scrapheap

CAPE TOWN — A list of 86 laws that must be scrapped or amended to remove all vestiges of apartheid in legislation on land rights has been drawn up by the advisory committee on nonracial area measures.

The committee, which was established to advise the President on making land rights accessible to everyone, will channel the relevant legislation, accompanied by a recommendation, to him.

The committee said in its first annual report, tabled in Parliament yesterday, that the information document was a provisional list of primary and secondary legislation that might have to be repealed, amended or adjusted.

"The list identifies 86 laws, which are administered by 21 state departments, for further investigation."

The committee, which had its first meeting in March last year, was set up under the 1991 Abolition of Racially Based Land Measures Act to advise the President on how to exercise the power the same Act gave him to readjust matters in a nonracial manner.

As part of the initiative, the land reform cornerstone was laid in the Abolition of Racially Based Land Measures Act of 1991, which envisages that the whole of the statute book be purged of racist provisions governing the acquisition or exercise of rights to land.

In terms of the Act, President F W de Klerk was vested with the rights to readjust certain matters and the committee established to advise him.

The laws identified by the committee affect 21 state departments and also involve ordinary laws which may have to be adjusted to comply with prescribed requirements. Most laws relate to urban areas and deal with, among others, township establishment, town planning and land registration.

The report also contains details of legislation already reviewed and deals with the repeal of the remaining provisions of the Development Trust and Land Act, and the accompanying abolition of the SA Development Trust from today.

The deadline for the completion of the advisory commission's task is December 31 next year.

Copies of the report are available at the Justice Department's head office in Pretoria. — Sapa.

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SOUTH AFRICA



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PRETORIA, 2 APRIL 1993

No. 14688

PROCLAMATION

by the
State President
of the Republic of South Africa

No. R. 23, 1993

3 Gen

AMENDMENT OF THE BLACK AREAS LAND REGULATIONS, 1969 (PROCLAMATION No. R. 188 OF 1969)

Under the powers vested in me by section 87 (1) of the Abolition of Racially Based Land Measures Act, 1991 (Act No. 108 of 1991), I hereby amend the Black Areas Land Regulations, 1969 (Proclamation No. 188 of 1969), as set out in the accompanying Schedule.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this Ninth day of March, One thousand Nine hundred and Ninety-three.

F. W. DE KLERK,
State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Cabinet:

J. DE VILLIERS,
Minister of the Cabinet.

SCHEDULE

Amendment of section 1 of Proclamation No. R. 188 of 1969, as amended by Proclamation No. R. 16 of 1976

1. Section 1 of the Black Areas Land Regulations, 1969 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Proclamation), is hereby amended—

(a) by the insertion before the definition of "Annexure" of the following definition:

" 'Administrator' means the Administrator of a province acting in consultation with the other members of the Executive Committee for that province;";

98374—A

PROKLAMASIE

van die
Staatspresident
van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. R. 23, 1993

WYSIGING VAN DIE REGULASIES BETREFFENDE GROND IN SWART GEBIEDE, 1969 (PROKLAMASIE No. R. 188 VAN 1969)

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 87 (1) van die Wet op die Afskaffing van Rasgebaseerde Grondreëlings, 1991 (Wet No. 108 van 1991), wysig ek hierby die Regulasies betreffende Grond in Swart Gebiede, 1969 (Proklamasie No. R. 188 van 1969), soos in die bygaande Bylae aangedui.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Negende dag van Maart Eenduisend Negehoederd Drie-en-negentig.

F. W. DE KLERK,
Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-Kabinet:

J. DE VILLIERS,
Minister van die Kabinet.

BYLAE

Wysiging van artikel 1 van Proklamasie No. R. 188 van 1969, soos gewysig deur Proklamasie No. R. 16 van 1976

1. Artikel 1 van die Regulasies betreffende Grond in Swart Gebiede, 1969 (hieronder die Hoofproklamasie genoem), word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur na die omskrywing van "Aanhangsel" die volgende omskrywing in te voeg:

" 'Administrateur' die Administrateur van 'n provinsie handelende in oorleg met die ander lede van die Uitvoerende Komitee vir daardie provinsie;";

14688—1

(b) by the substitution for the definition of "arable allotment" of the following definition:

36en
 " 'arable allotment' means land held by a person in terms of these regulations for the production of crops or fruit or both;";

(c) by the deletion of the definitions of "arable lot", "Black", "Commissioner", "Black areas", "Black Taxation Act", "Development Trust Act", "betterment area" and "Chapter";

(d) by the insertion after the definition of "chief" of the following definition:

" 'Director-General' means the Director-General of a provincial administration, or any officer of that provincial administration authorised in writing by the Director-General to act on his behalf;";

(e) by the deletion of the definitions of "Chief Commissioner", "church lot" and "farming lot";

(f) by the insertion after the definition of "headman" of the following definition:

" 'Land Officer' means any officer of a provincial administration designated in writing by the Director-General concerned as a Land Officer, or any officer of that provincial administration acting in the post of any such officer;";

(g) by the deletion of the definitions of "holder", "Minister", "minor", "mission reserve", "non-beneficial occupation", "owner", "quitrent title" and "registrar";

(h) by the substitution for the definition of "registered" of the following definition:

" 'registered' means registered in an allotments register;";

(i) by the deletion in the definition of "registered holder" of the words "quitrent title or";

(j) by the deletion of the definition of "released areas";

(k) by the substitution for the definition of "residential allotment" of the following definition:

" 'residential allotment' means land held by a person in terms of these regulations for residential purposes;";

(l) by the deletion of the definitions of "residential lot", "scheduled areas", "Secretary", "site", "surveyed beacon", "surveyor-general", "township", "trading lot" and "Transkei Constitution Act";

(m) by the insertion before the definition of "trading allotment" of the following definition:

" 'State land' means land transferred to the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs in terms of paragraph 1 (e) of Proclamation No. R. 28 of 1992, but excludes any land—

(a) situate in any area declared under the Self-governing Territories Constitution Act, 1971 (Act No. 21 of 1971), to be a self-governing territory within the Republic;

(b) deur die omskrywings van "afgesonderde gebiede", "Swarte", "Swart Belasting Wet", "Swart gebiede", "Kommissaris", "Ontwikkelingstrust Wet", "besitter" en "bewerkbare erf" te skrap;

(c) deur die omskrywing van "bewerkbare perseel" deur die volgende omskrywing te vervang:

" 'bewerkbare perseel' grond wat ingevolge hierdie regulasies deur 'n persoon besit word vir die produksie van gewasse of vrugte of albei;";

(d) deur na die omskrywing van "bewerkbare perseel" die volgende omskrywing in te voeg:

" 'Direkteur-generaal' die Direkteur-generaal van 'n provinsiale administrasie, of 'n beampte van daardie provinsiale administrasie wat skriftelik deur die Direkteur-generaal gemagtig is om namens hom op te tree;";

(e) deur die omskrywings van "dorp", "eienaar" en "erfpagtitel" te skrap;

(f) deur na die omskrywing van "formele kennisgewing" die volgende omskrywing in te voeg:

" 'geregistreer' in 'n perseelregister geregistreer;";

(g) deur in die omskrywing van "geregisteerde besitter" die woorde "erfpagtitel of" te skrap;

(h) deur die omskrywings van "grondaktekantoor" en "handelserf" te skrap;

(i) deur voor die omskrywing van "handelsperseel" die volgende omskrywing in te voeg:

" 'Grondbeampte 'n beampte van 'n provinsiale administrasie wat skriftelik deur die betrokke Direkteur-generaal as 'n Grondbeampte aangewys is, of 'n beampte van daardie provinsiale administrasie wat in die pos van so 'n beampte waarneem;";

(j) deur die omskrywings van "Hoofkommissaris", "Hoofstuk", "kerkerf", "landbouhoewe", "landmeter-generaal", "minderjarige", "Minister", "onvoordelige okkupasie", "oopgestelde gebiede" en "opgemete baken" te skrap;

(k) deur die omskrywings van "registrateur", "registreer", "Sekretaris" en "sendingreserwe" te skrap;

(l) deur voor die omskrywing van "stam-gemeenskapsowerheid" die volgende omskrywing in te voeg:

" 'Staatsgrond' grond wat ingevolge paragraaf 1 (e) van Proklamasie No. R. 28 van 1992 aan die Minister van Streek- en Grondsake oorgedra is, maar nie ook enige grond nie—

(a) wat geleë is in 'n gebied wat kragtens die Grondwet van die Selfregerende Gebiede, 1971 (Wet No. 21 van 1971), tot 'n selfregerende gebied binne die Republiek verklaar is;

(b) contemplated in paragraph (b) or (c) of the definition of 'tribal land' in section 1 (1) of the Upgrading of Land Tenure Rights Act, 1991 (Act No. 112 of 1991); or

(c) which has been declared an irrigation scheme or has been established or is deemed to have been established as a township or town under a provision of any law;"; and

(n) by the deletion of the definitions of "Trust" and "Trust land".

Repeal of sections 2 and 3 of Proclamation No. R. 188 of 1969

2. Sections 2 and 3 of the principal Proclamation are hereby repealed.

Amendment of section 4 of Proclamation No. R. 188 of 1969

3. Section 4 of the principal Proclamation is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution in subsection (1) for the expression "subsections (2) to (4)" of the expression "subsection (2)"; and

(b) by the deletion of subsections (3) and (4).

Repeal of sections 5 to 9 of Proclamation No. R. 188 of 1969

4. Sections 5 to 9 of the principal Proclamation are hereby repealed.

Amendment of section 10 of Proclamation No. R. 188 of 1969, as amended by Proclamation No. R. 84 of 1971

5. Section 10 of the principal Proclamation is hereby amended—

(a) by the deletion in subsection (1) of the expression "the State,"; and

(b) by the insertion in subsection (2) after the expression "subsection (1)" of the expression "or the Minerals Act, 1991 (Act No. 50 of 1991)".

Repeal of sections 12 to 46 of Proclamation No. R. 188 of 1969, as amended by Proclamation No. R. 95 of 1974

6. Sections 12 to 46 of the principal Proclamation are hereby repealed.

Amendment of section 47 of Proclamation No. R. 188 of 1969

7. Section 47 of the principal Proclamation is hereby amended—

(a) by the deletion in paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of the words "in any Black area" and the expression "section 18 of the Development Trust Act, read with";

(b) wat beoog word in paragraaf (b) of (c) van die omskrywing van 'stamgrond' in artikel 1 (1) van die Wet op die Opgradering van Grondbesitgre, 1991 (Wet No. 112 van 1991); of

(c) wat kragtens die een of ander wetsbepaling tot 'n besproeiingskema verklaar is of as 'n dorp gestig is of geag word as 'n dorp gestig te gewees het;";

(m) deur die omskrywings van "terrein", "Transkeise Grondwet", "Trust", "Trustgrond", "verbeteringsgebied" en "woonerf" te skrap; en

(n) deur die omskrywing van "woonperseel" deur die volgende omskrywing te vervang:

"'woonperseel' grond wat ingevolge hierdie regulasies deur 'n persoon besit word vir woondoeleindes."

Herroeping van artikels 2 en 3 van Proklamasie No. R. 188 van 1969

2. Artikels 2 en 3 van die Hoofproklamasie word hierby herroep.

Wysiging van artikel 4 van Proklamasie No. R. 188 van 1969

3. Artikel 4 van die Hoofproklamasie word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur in subartikel (1) die uitdrukking "subartikels (2) tot (4)" deur die uitdrukking "subartikel (2)" te vervang; en

(b) deur subartikels (3) en (4) te skrap.

Herroeping van artikels 5 tot 9 van Proklamasie No. R. 188 van 1969

4. Artikels 5 tot 9 van die Hoofproklamasie word hierby herroep.

Wysiging van artikel 10 van Proklamasie No. R. 188 van 1969, soos gewysig deur Proklamasie No. R. 84 van 1971

5. Artikel 10 van die Hoofproklamasie word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur in subartikel (1) die uitdrukking "die Staat," te skrap; en

(b) deur in subartikel (2) die uitdrukking "in subartikel (1)" deur die uitdrukking "van subartikel (1) of die Mineralewet, 1991 (Wet No. 50 van 1991)" te vervang.

Herroeping van artikels 12 tot 46 van Proklamasie No. R. 188 van 1969, soos gewysig deur Proklamasie No. R. 95 van 1974

6. Artikels 12 tot 46 van die Hoofproklamasie word hierby herroep.

Wysiging van artikel 47 van Proklamasie No. R. 188 van 1969

7. Artikel 47 van die Hoofproklamasie word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur in paragraaf (a) van subartikel (1) die woorde "in enige Swart gebied" en die uitdrukking "artikel 18 van die Ontwikkelingstrust Wet gelees met" te skrap;

- (b) by the substitution in paragraph (b) of the said subsection (1) for the words "issue in lieu thereof" of the words "granting in lieu thereof of ownership or any other real right or the issue in lieu thereof";
- (c) by the insertion in subsection (2) after the word "law" of the expression "or after the commencement of the Land Regulations Amendment Proclamation, 1992, in terms of these regulations";
- (d) by the deletion in paragraph (b) of the said subsection (2) of the words "or to persons of a particular race or category";
- (e) by the insertion in paragraph (b) of subsection (3) after the word "with" of the words "the community residing in the area concerned or with";
- (f) by the insertion after the said subsection (3) of the following subsection:

"(3A) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in these regulations contained—

- (a) no permission to occupy any portion of a piece of land for arable or residential purposes shall be issued after the commencement of the Land Regulations Amendment Proclamation, 1992, unless a similar permission has already been issued prior to that commencement in respect of such piece of land;
- (b) an allotment made in terms of section 49 (1) immediately prior to that commencement in respect of a piece of land for which no permission to occupy may be issued in terms of paragraph (a) shall, after that commencement, be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the State Land Disposal Act, 1961 (Act No. 48 of 1961);
- (c) no permission to occupy land for purposes other than the purposes referred to in paragraph (a) shall, save as is otherwise provided in subsection (1) (b) or section 58 (5) (b), be issued after that commencement."

- (g) by the deletion of subsection (4); and
- (h) by the deletion in subsection (5) of the words "within a Black area".

Amendment of section 48 of Proclamation No. R. 188 of 1969

8. Section 48 of the principal Proclamation is hereby amended—

- (a) by the insertion in paragraph (a) of subsection (2) after the word "any", where it occurs for the first time, of the expression "community residing in the area concerned,";
- (b) by the deletion in the said paragraph (a) of the word "Black";

- (b) deur in paragraaf (b) van genoemde subartikel (1) na die woord "daarvan", waar dit die eerste keer voorkom, die woorde "eiendomsreg of 'n ander saaklike reg verleen word of" in te voeg;
- (c) deur in subartikel (2) na die woord "wetsbepaling" die uitdrukking "of na die inwerkingtreding van die Wysigingsproklamasie op die Grondregulasies, 1992, ingevolge hierdie regulasies" in te voeg;
- (d) deur in paragraaf (b) van genoemde subartikel (2) die uitdrukking, "of aan persone van 'n bepaalde ras of klas", te skrap;
- (e) deur in paragraaf (b) van subartikel (3) na die woord "met", waar dit die eerste keer voorkom, die woorde "die gemeenskap wat in die betrokke gebied woon of met" in te voeg;
- (f) deur na genoemde subartikel (3) die volgende subartikel in te voeg:

"(3A) Ondanks andersluidende bepalings van hierdie regulasies—

- (a) word geen vergunning om 'n gedeelte van 'n stuk grond vir bewerkings- of woondoeleindes te okkupeer na die inwerkingtreding van die Wysigingsproklamasie op die Grondregulasies, 1992, uitgereik nie, tensy 'n soortgelyke vergunning reeds voor daardie inwerkingtreding ten opsigte van sodanige stuk grond uitgereik is;
- (b) word 'n toewysing wat onmiddellik voor daardie inwerkingtreding ingevolge artikel 49 (1) gemaak is ten opsigte van 'n stuk grond waarvoor geen vergunning tot okkupasie ingevolge paragraaf (a) uitgereik mag word nie, na daardie inwerkingtreding ooreenkomstig die bepalings van die Wet op die Beskikking oor Staatsgrond, 1961 (Wet No. 48 van 1961), afgehandel;
- (c) word, behalwe vir sover subartikel (1) (b) of artikel 58 (5) (b) anders bepaal, geen vergunning om grond te okkupeer vir ander doeleindes as die doeleindes in paragraaf (a) bedoel na daardie inwerkingtreding uitgereik nie."

- (g) deur subartikel (4) te skrap; en
- (h) deur in subartikel (5) die woorde "in enige Swart gebied" te skrap.

Wysiging van artikel 48 van Proklamasie No. R. 188 van 1969

8. Artikel 48 van die Hoofproklamasie word hierby gewysig—

- (a) deur in paragraaf (a) van subartikel (2) na die woord "enige" die uitdrukking "gemeenskap wat in die betrokke gebied woon," in te voeg;
- (b) deur in genoemde paragraaf (a) die woord "Swart" te skrap;

- (c) by the addition to paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of the following proviso:

“: Provided that the provisions of this paragraph shall not be construed as prohibiting the Land Officer, if so requested by the Administrator, from—

(aa) causing any arable or residential area to be surveyed and causing a diagram and general plan to be prepared; and

(bb) causing such diagram or general plan to be submitted to the Surveyor-General for his approval;”;

- (d) by the substitution in paragraph (c) of the said subsection (3) for the words “in such area of Trust land” of the words “on such State land”; and

- (e) by the deletion in subsection (4) of the words “from Trust funds”.

Amendment of section 49 of Proclamation No. R. 188 of 1969, as amended by Proclamation No. R. 101 of 1979

9. Section 49 of the principal Proclamation is hereby amended—

(a) by the insertion in subsection (1) after the word “with” of the words “the community residing in the area concerned or”;

(b) by the deletion in the said subsection (1) of the words “within the area in such Black area” and the words “of such Black area”;

(c) by the substitution in paragraph (b) of the said subsection (1) for the word “Black”, where it occurs for the first time, of the word “person”;

(d) by the substitution in the said paragraph (b) for the expression “male head of a Black family, or the female head of any such family” of the words “head of a family”;

(e) by the deletion of paragraph (c) of the said subsection (1); and

(f) by the deletion in subsection (3) of the words “or body”.

Repeal of section 51 of Proclamation No. R. 188 of 1969

10. Section 51 of the principal Proclamation is hereby repealed.

Amendment of section 52 of Proclamation No. R. 188 of 1969

11. Section 52 of the principal Proclamation is hereby amended by the substitution in subsection (1) for the expression “in terms of section 51” of the words “by the relevant holder”.

Amendment of section 53 of Proclamation No. R. 188 of 1969

12. Section 53 of the principal Proclamation is hereby amended—

(a) by the deletion in subsection (2) of the word “Black”, where it occurs for the first time;

(b) by the substitution in paragraph (a) of the said subsection (2) for the words “Black law and custom” of the words “indigenous law or customs”;

- (c) deur die volgende voorbehoudsbepaling by paragraaf (a) van subartikel (3) te voeg:

“: Met dien verstande dat die bepalings van hierdie paragraaf nie so uitgelê word nie dat dit die Grondbeampte verbied om, indien aldus deur die Administrateur versoek—

(aa) 'n bewerkbare of woongebied te laat opmeet en 'n kaart en algemene plan te laat opstel; en

(bb) so 'n kaart of algemene plan aan die Landmeter-generaal vir sy goedkeuring te laat voorlê;”;

- (d) deur in paragraaf (c) van genoemde subartikel (3) die woorde “in sodanige Trustgebied” deur die woorde “op sodanige Staatsgrond” te vervang; en

- (e) deur in subartikel (4) die woorde “uit Trustfondse” te skrap.

Wysiging van artikel 49 van Proklamasie No. R. 188 van 1969, soos gewysig deur Proklamasie No. R. 101 van 1979

9. Artikel 49 van die Hoofproklamasie word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur in subartikel (1) na die woord “met”, waar dit die eerste keer voorkom, die woorde “die gemeenskap wat in die betrokke gebied woon of” in te voeg;

(b) deur in genoemde subartikel (1) die woorde “in die grondgebied in sodanige Swart gebied” en die woorde “van sodanige Swart gebied” te skrap;

(c) deur in paragraaf (b) van genoemde subartikel (1) die woord “Swarte”, waar dit die eerste keer voorkom, deur die woord “persoon” te vervang;

(d) deur in genoemde paragraaf (b) die woorde “manlike hoof van 'n Swart familie of die vroulike hoof van enige sodanige familie” deur die woorde “hoof van 'n familie” te vervang;

(e) deur paragraaf (c) van genoemde subartikel (1) te skrap; en

(f) deur in subartikel (3) die woorde “of liggaam” te skrap.

Herroeping van artikel 51 van Proklamasie No. R. 188 van 1969

10. Artikel 51 van die Hoofproklamasie word hierby herroep.

Wysiging van artikel 52 van Proklamasie No. R. 188 van 1969

11. Artikel 52 van die Hoofproklamasie word hierby gewysig deur in subartikel (1) die uitdrukking “ingevolge artikel 51” deur die woorde “deur die betrokke besitter” te vervang.

Wysiging van artikel 53 van Proklamasie No. R. 188 van 1969

12. Artikel 53 van die Hoofproklamasie word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur in subartikel (2) die woord “Swart”, waar dit die eerste keer voorkom, te skrap;

(b) deur in paragraaf (a) van genoemde subartikel (2) die woorde “Swart reg en gebruik” deur die woorde “inheemse reg of gebruike” te vervang;

3 Ben

- (c) by the deletion of paragraph (c) of the said subsection (2);
- (d) by the deletion in subsection (3) of the words "eligible or" and the words "who is not disqualified in terms of these regulations from holding such allotment";
- (e) by the substitution in paragraph (a) of the said subsection (3) for the words preceding the proviso of the following words:

(3) *ben*
 "allot the land in question to heir of the deceased registered holder or, if any such holder is a Black, to the senior heir determined in accordance with the order of precedence indicated in the applicable Table of Succession set out in Annexure 24 or, where the tables in question are not applicable, to the senior heir determined in accordance with indigenous law or customs";

- (f) by the deletion in the said paragraph (a) of the words "disqualified from holding it or";
- (g) by the deletion in paragraph (b) of the said subsection (3) of the word "male";
- (h) by the substitution for subsection (4) of the following subsection:

"(4) When calling for applications under subsection (3) the Land Officer shall give such notice, convene such public meetings or take such other steps as he may in the circumstances of the case consider appropriate.";
- (i) by the substitution in subsection (6) for the words "demarcated and beacons" of the words "surveyed or demarcated" and
- (j) by the insertion in the said subsection (6) after the word "so" of the words "surveyed or".

Amendment of section 54 of Proclamation No. R. 188 of 1969

13. Section 54 of the principal Proclamation is hereby amended by the addition of the following subsection:

"(3) The provisos of this section shall not be construed as prohibiting the Land Officer, if so requested by the Administrator, from—

- (a) causing the land in question to be surveyed and causing a diagram and general plan to be prepared; and
- (b) causing such diagram or general plan to be submitted to the Surveyor-General for his approval."

Amendment of section 55 of Proclamation No. R. 188 of 1969—

14. Section 55 of the principal Proclamation is hereby amended—

- (a) by the deletion in subsection (1) of the words "in whose area of jurisdiction any Trust land is situate" and the words "by him";
- (b) by the substitution in the Afrikaans text of subsection (2) for the word "regsgebied" of the word "gebied";

- (c) deur paragraaf (c) van genoemde subartikel (2) te skrap;
- (d) deur in subartikel (3) die woorde "bevoeg en" en die woorde "wat nie ingevolge hierdie regulasies onbevoeg is om in besit van sodanige perseel te wees nie" te skrap;
- (e) deur in paragraaf (a) van genoemde subartikel (3) die woorde wat die voorbehoudsbepaling voorafgaan deur die volgende woorde te vervang:

"wys die Grondbeampte die betrokke grond toe aan die erfgenaam van die oordele geregistreerde besitter of, indien so 'n besitter 'n Swarte is, aan die senior erfgenaam wat bepaal word ooreenkomstig die voorrangorde aangedui in die toepaslike Erfopvolgingstabel wat in Aanhangsel 24 uiteengesit is of, waar die betrokke tabelle nie van toepassing is nie, aan die senior erfgenaam wat ooreenkomstig inheemse reg of gebruike bepaal word";

- (f) deur in genoemde paragraaf (a) die woorde "onbevoeg is om dit te besit of" te skrap;
- (g) deur in paragraaf (b) van genoemde subartikel (3) die woord "manlike" te skrap;
- (h) deur subartikel (4) deur die volgende subartikel te vervang:

"(4) By aanvraging van aansoeke kragtens subartikel (3) moet die Grondbeampte die kennis gee, die openbare vergaderings belê of die ander stappe doen wat hy in die omstandighede van die geval gepas ag.";

- (i) deur in subartikel (6) die woorde "met bakens" deur die woorde "opgemeet of" te vervang; en
- (j) deur in genoemde subartikel (6) na die woord "aldus" die woorde "opgemeet of" in te voeg.

Wysiging van artikel 54 van Proklamasie No. R. 188 van 1969

13. Artikel 54 van die Hoofproklamasie word hierby gewysig deur die volgende subartikel by te voeg:

"(3) Die bepalings van hierdie artikel word nie so uitgelê nie dat dit die Grondbeampte verbied om, indien aldus deur die Administrateur versoek—

- (a) die betrokke grond te laat opmeet en 'n kaart en algemene plan te laat opstel; en
- (b) so 'n kaart of algemene plan aan die Landmeter-generaal vir sy goedkeuring te laat voorlê."

Wysiging van artikel 55 van Proklamasie No. R. 188 van 1969

14. Artikel 55 van die Hoofproklamasie word hierby gewysig—

- (a) deur in subartikel (1) die uitdrukking "wat regsbevoegdheid oor enige Trustgrond het," en die woorde "deur hom" te skrap;
- (b) deur in subartikel (2) die woord "regsgebied" deur die woord "gebied" te vervang;

- (c) by the deletion in the said subsection (2) of the expression "and, in addition, in the case of arable or residential allotments, of temporary arrangement for the use or occupation of such allotments"; and
- (d) by the deletion in subsection (4) of the words "races or".

Amendment of section 56 of Proclamation No. R. 188 of 1969, as amended by Proclamation No. R. 101 of 1979

15. Section 56 of the principal Proclamation is hereby amended—

- (a) by the substitution for subsection (1) of the following subsection:

"(1) Save as it is otherwise provided in these regulations, the rights of a holder in or to—

- (a) any arable or residential allotment shall not be transferred, hypothecated, leased, sub-let or otherwise disposed of without the approval of the Land Officer;
- (b) any church, school or trading allotment or any other allotment held for any purpose not specified in this subsection shall not be transferred, hypothecated, leased, sub-let or otherwise disposed of without the approval of the Director-General,

and no such allotment shall be subdivided or held by more than one person."

- (b) by the deletion in subsection (2) of the words "who is a Black";
- (c) by the deletion in subsection (3) of the expression "Minister,";
- (d) by the deletion in subparagraph (ii) of paragraph (a) of subsection (5) of the words "or the Trust";
- (e) by the deletion of paragraphs (b) and (c) of the said subsection (5); and
- (f) by the substitution for subsection (6) of the following subsection:

"(6) The Land Officer with whom any application referred to in subsection (2) is lodged may, before granting his approval or transmitting the application for consideration by the Director-General, call for such evidence as he may deem necessary to satisfy himself that the beacons of the allotment are in existence and correctly placed or that the allotment has been surveyed, and he may, in the event of the allotment not having been surveyed, direct that the allotment, together with such contiguous allotments as may be indicated by him, be demarcated again."

- (c) deur in genoemde subartikel (2) die uitdrukking " , en ook in die geval van bewerkbare of woonpersele, van tydelike reëlings vir die gebruik of okkupasie van sodanige persele" te skrap; en
- (d) deur in subartikel (4) die woorde "rasse of" te skrap.

Wysiging van artikel 56 van Proklamasie No. R. 188 van 1969, soos gewysig deur Proklamasie No. R. 101 van 1979

15. Artikel 56 van die Hoofproklamasie word hierby gewysig—

- (a) deur subartikel (1) deur die volgende subartikel te vervang:

"(1) Behalwe vir sover hierdie regulasies anders bepaal, word die regte van 'n besitter in of op—

- (a) enige bewerkbare of woonperseel nie oorgedra, verhipotekeer, verhuur, onderverhuur of andersins oor beskik nie sonder die goedkeuring van die Grondbeampte;
- (b) enige kerk-, skool- of handelsperseel of enige ander perseel wat besit word vir 'n doel wat nie in hierdie subartikel vermeld word nie, nie oorgedra, verhipotekeer, verhuur, onderverhuur of andersins oor beskik nie sonder die goedkeuring van die Direkteur-generaal,

en geen sodanige perseel word onderverdeel of deur meer as een persoon besit nie."

- (b) deur in subartikel (2) die uitdrukking "wat Swartes is," te skrap;
- (c) deur in subartikel (3) die uitdrukking "Minister, die" te skrap;
- (d) deur in subparagraaf (ii) van paragraaf (a) van subartikel (5) die woorde "of die Trust" te skrap;
- (e) deur paragrawe (b) en (c) van genoemde subartikel (5) te skrap; en
- (f) deur subartikel (6) deur die volgende subartikel te vervang:

"(6) Die Grondbeampte by wie 'n aansoek bedoel in subartikel (2) ingedien word, kan, alvorens hy sy toestemming verleen of die aansoek vir oorweging aan die Direkteur-generaal deurstuur, die bewys wat hy nodig ag, aanvra om homself daarvan te vergewis dat die bakens van die perseel staande en reg geplaas is of dat die perseel opgemeet is, en hy kan, in die geval waar die perseel nie opgemeet is nie, gelas dat die perseel, tesame met die aanliggende persele deur hom aangedui, weer afgebaken word."

Amendment of section 57 of Proclamation No. R. 188 of 1969

16. Section 57 of the principal Proclamation is hereby amended by the deletion in paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of the words "the State or".

Amendment of section 58 of Proclamation No. R. 188 of 1969

17. Section 58 of the principal Proclamation is hereby amended—

(a) by the deletion in subsection (1) of the words "or the Trust"; and

(b) in subsection (5)—

(i) by the substitution for the words "in a Black area", wherever they occur, of the words "on State land"; and

(ii) by the deletion of the words "out of Trust funds", wherever they occur.

Repeal of sections 62, 63 and 64 of Proclamation No. R. 188 of 1969, as amended by Proclamation No. R. 84 of 1971 and Proclamation No. R. 95 of 1974

18. Sections 62, 63 and 64 of the principal Proclamation are hereby repealed.

Amendment of section 65 of Proclamation No. R. 188 of 1969

19. Section 65 of the principal Proclamation is hereby amended—

(a) by the deletion in subsection (1) of the words "of land titles"; and

(b) by the substitution for subsection (4) of the following subsection:

"(4) A notice endorsed in terms of subsection (2) or (3) may, whenever any person is required in terms of these regulations to submit any title deed, quitrent title, permission to occupy, certificate of occupation or other document, be submitted in lieu of such title, permission, certificate or document, and such notice shall be sufficient authority for the Land Officer, subject to the payment of the fees set out in Annexure 25, to issue a copy of such document which is registered in his office, whereupon the permission, certificate or document required to have been produced shall become void and shall on production thereof be endorsed accordingly."

Amendment of section 66 of Proclamation No. R. 188 of 1969

20. Section 66 of the principal Proclamation is hereby amended—

(a) by the deletion in paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of the words "jurisdiction of"; and

(b) by the substitution in paragraph (c) of the said subsection (3) for the words "having jurisdiction over" of the words "designated in respect of".

Wysiging van artikel 57 van Proklamasie No. R. 188 van 1969

16. Artikel 57 van die Hoofproklamasie word hierby gewysig deur in paragraaf (a) van subartikel (1) die uitdrukking "die Staat", te skrap.

Wysiging van artikel 58 van Proklamasie No. R. 188 van 1969

17. Artikel 58 van die Hoofproklamasie word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur in subartikel (1) die woorde "of die Trust" te skrap; en

(b) in subartikel (5)—

(i) deur die woorde "in 'n Swart gebied", oral waar dit voorkom, deur die woorde "op Staatsgrond" te vervang; en

(ii) deur die woorde "uit Trustfondse", oral waar dit voorkom, te skrap.

Herroeping van artikels 62, 63 en 64 van Proklamasie No. R. 188 van 1969, soos gewysig deur Proklamasie No. R. 84 van 1971 en Proklamasie No. R. 95 van 1974

18. Artikels 62, 63 en 64 van die Hoofproklamasie word hierby herroep.

Wysiging van artikel 65 van Proklamasie No. R. 188 van 1969

19. Artikel 65 van die Hoofproklamasie word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur in subartikel (1) die woorde "of van grondaktes" te skrap; en

(b) deur subartikel (4) deur die volgende subartikel te vervang:

"(4) 'n Kennisgewing ingevolge subartikel (2) of (3) geëndosseer, kan elke keer wanneer dit van iemand ingevolge hierdie regulasies vereis word om enige titelakte, erfpagtitel, vergunning tot okkupasie, okkupasiesertifikaat of ander dokument oor te lê, in die plek van sodanige titel, vergunning, sertifikaat of dokument oorgelê word, en sodanige kennisgewing is afdoende magtiging aan die Grondbeampte om, behoudens die betaling van die gelde wat in Aanhangsel 25 uiteengesit is, 'n afskrif van sodanige dokument wat in sy kantoor geregistreer is, uit te reik, waarop die vergunning, sertifikaat of dokument wat oorgelê moes word, nietig is en by oorlegging daarvan dienooreenkomstig geëndosseer word."

Wysiging van artikel 66 van Proklamasie No. R. 188 van 1969

20. Artikel 66 van die Hoofproklamasie word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur in paragraaf (b) van subartikel (3) die woord "regsgebied" deur die woord "gebied" te vervang; en

(b) deur in paragraaf (c) van genoemde subartikel (3) die woorde "met regsbevoegdheid oor sodanige grond" deur die woorde "wat ten opsigte van sodanige grond aangewys is" te vervang.

Amendment of section 67 of Proclamation No. R. 188 of 1969

21. Section 67 of the principal Proclamation is hereby amended by the deletion of the proviso to subsection (1).

Amendment of section 68 of Proclamation No. R. 188 of 1969

22. Section 68 of the principal Proclamation is hereby amended by the deletion in subsection (2) of the words "or for transmission to the Secretary".

Amendment of section 70 of Proclamation No. R. 188 of 1969

23. Section 70 of the principal Proclamation is hereby amended by the substitution for the words "within any Black area" and the words "in such Black area" of the words "on any State land" and the words "on any such State land", respectively.

Insertion of section 70A in Proclamation No. R. 188 of 1969

24. The following section is hereby inserted after section 70 of the principal Proclamation:

"Delegation of powers

- 70A. (1) The Administrator may delegate to—
- (a) any member of the Executive Committee for the province concerned;
 - (b) the Director-General concerned;
 - (c) any person in the service of the provincial administration concerned; or
 - (d) any such member, Director-General or person jointly,

any power conferred upon him by these regulations on such conditions as he may deem fit.

(2) Any delegation under subsection (1) shall not prevent the exercise of the relevant power by the Administrator himself."

Amendment of section 71 of Proclamation No. R. 188 of 1969

25. Section 71 of the principal Proclamation is hereby amended—

- (a) by the substitution for paragraph (a) of the following paragraph:

"(a) contravenes or fails to comply with the provisions of section 10 (3) (b), 47 (5), 52 (1) or (2) or 70;"
- (b) by the deletion in paragraph (b) of the expression ", 19 (2)"; and
- (c) by the substitution for paragraph (c) of the following paragraph:

"(c) fails to comply with any order to remove from State land issued in terms of section 11 (3) or who, having complied with such order, unlawfully returns to such land;"

Wysiging van artikel 67 van Proklamasie No. R. 188 van 1969

21. Artikel 67 van die Hoofproklamasie word hierby gewysig deur die voorbehoudsbepaling by subartikel (1) te skrap

Wysiging van artikel 68 van Proklamasie No. R. 188 van 1969

22. Artikel 68 van die Hoofproklamasie word hierby gewysig deur in subartikel (2) die woorde "of vir deursending aan die Sekretaris" te skrap.

Wysiging van artikel 70 van Proklamasie No. R. 188 van 1969

23. Artikel 70 van die Hoofproklamasie word hierby gewysig deur die woorde "in 'n Swart gebied" en die woorde "in sodanige Swart gebied" deur onderskeidelik die woorde "op Staatsgrond" en die woorde "op sodanige Staatsgrond" te vervang.

Invoeging van artikel 70A in Proklamasie No. R. 188 van 1969

24. Die volgende artikel word hierby na artikel 70 van die Hoofproklamasie ingevoeg:

"Delegering van bevoegdhede

- 70A. (1) Die Administrateur kan aan—
- (a) 'n lid van die Uitvoerende Komitee vir die betrokke provinsie;
 - (b) die betrokke Direkteur-generaal;
 - (c) 'n persoon in diens van die betrokke provinsiale administrasie; of
 - (d) so 'n lid, Direkteur-generaal of persoon gesamentlik,

'n bevoegdheid by hierdie regulasies aan hom verleen, delegeer op die voorwaardes wat hy goedvind.

(2) 'n Delegering kragtens subartikel (1) belet nie die uitoefening van die betrokke bevoegdheid deur die Administrateur self nie."

Wysiging van artikel 71 van Proklamasie No. R. 188 van 1969

25. Artikel 71 van die Hoofproklamasie word hierby gewysig—

- (a) deur paragraaf (a) deur die volgende paragraaf te vervang:

"(a) artikel 10 (3) (b), 47 (5), 52 (1) of (2) of 70 oortree of versuim om aan die bepalings daarvan te voldoen;"
- (b) deur in paragraaf (b) die uitdrukking ", 19 (2)" te skrap; en
- (c) deur paragraaf (c) deur die volgende paragraaf te vervang:

"(c) versuim om aan enige bevel om Staatsgrond te verlaat wat kragtens artikel 11 (3) gegee is, te voldoen, of wat nadat hy aan sodanige bevel voldoen het, onwettig na sodanige grond terugkeer;"

Repeal of section 72 of Proclamation No. R. 188 of 1969, as amended by Proclamation No. R. 95 of 1974

26. Section 72 of the principal Proclamation is hereby repealed.

Amendment of section 73 of Proclamation No. R. 188 of 1969

27. Section 73 of the principal Proclamation is hereby amended by the deletion in subparagraph (iii) of paragraph (a) of the words "by warrant of execution issued under the hand of the Commissioner and executed as if it were issued pursuant to a judgment of a magistrate's court".

Repeal of Annexures 2 to 23 to Proclamation No. R. 188 of 1969, as amended by Proclamation No. R. 48 of 1979

28. Annexures 2 to 23 to the principal Proclamation are hereby repealed.

Substitution of Annexure 25 to Proclamation No. R. 188 of 1969, as amended by Proclamation No. R. 95 of 1974

29. The following annexure is hereby substituted for Annexure 25 of the principal Proclamation:

**"ANNEXURE 25
LAND REGULATIONS
Fees payable to the State in respect of
Registrations and Copies**

<i>Service</i>	<i>Fee</i>
	R
Transfer of rights in or to land to persons other than the heir.....	1,00
Re-allotment of land.....	1,00
Mortgage bond, substitution under, or release, cancellation or cession of, bond.....	1,00
Lease of land or cancellation of lease.....	50
Change of name—per bond or other document.....	20
Certified copy of—	
permission to occupy.....	1,00
mortgage bond or other document.....	50."

Repeal of Annexure 26 to Proclamation No. R. 188 of 1969

30. Annexure 26 to the principal Proclamation is hereby repealed.

Amendment of Annexure 28 to Proclamation No. R. 188 of 1969

31. Annexure 28 to the principal Proclamation is hereby amended by the deletion in paragraph 5 of the word "other", where it occurs for the second time.

Amendment of Annexure 29 to Proclamation No. R. 188 of 1969, as amended by Proclamation No. R. 101 of 1979

32. Annexure 29 to the principal Proclamation is hereby amended—

- (a) by the substitution in paragraph 9 for the word "Commissioner" of the word "Administrator";

Herroeping van artikel 72 van Proklamasie No. R. 188 van 1969, soos gewysig deur Proklamasie No. R. 95 van 1974

26. Artikel 72 van die Hoofproklamasie word hierby herroep.

Wysiging van artikel 73 van Proklamasie No. R. 188 van 1969

27. Artikel 73 van die Hoofproklamasie word hierby gewysig deur in subparagraaf (iii) van paragraaf (a) die woorde "by uitwinningslasbrief wat deur die Kommissaris onder sy handtekening uitgereik word en ten uitvoer gelê word as sou dit ingevolge 'n uitspraak van 'n landdroshof uitgereik gewees het" te skrap.

Herroeping van Aanhangsels 2 tot 23 by Proklamasie No. R. 188 van 1969, soos gewysig deur Proklamasie No. R. 48 van 1979

28. Aanhangsels 2 tot 23 by die Hoofproklamasie word hierby herroep.

Vervanging van Aanhangsel 25 by Proklamasie No. R. 188 van 1969, soos gewysig deur Proklamasie No. R. 95 van 1974

29. Aanhangsel 25 by die Hoofproklamasie word hierby deur die volgende aanhangsel vervang:

**"AANHANGSEL 25
GRONDREGULASIES**

**Gelde aan die Staat betaalbaar ten opsigte van
Registrasies en Afskrifte**

<i>Diens</i>	<i>Gelde</i>
	R
Oordrag van regte in of op grond aan ander persone as die erfgenaam.....	1,00
Hertoewysing van grond.....	1,00
Verband, vervanging of bevryding, kansellasië of sessie van verband.....	1,00
Grondhuur of kansellasië van huurooreenkoms.....	50
Naamsverandering—per verband of ander dokument.....	20
Gewaarmede afskrif van—	
vergunning tot okkupasië.....	1,00
verband of ander dokument.....	50."

Herroeping van Aanhangsel 26 by Proklamasie No. R. 188 van 1969

30. Aanhangsel 26 by die Hoofproklamasie word hierby herroep.

Wysiging van Aanhangsel 28 by Proklamasie No. R. 188 van 1969

31. Aanhangsel 28 by die Hoofproklamasie word hierby gewysig deur in paragraaf 5 die woord "ander", waar dit die tweede keer voorkom, te skrap.

Wysiging van Aanhangsel 29 by Proklamasie No. R. 188 van 1969, soos gewysig deur Proklamasie No. R. 101 van 1979

32. Aanhangsel 29 by die Hoofproklamasie word hierby gewysig—

- (a) deur in paragraaf 9 die woord "Kommissaris" deur die woord "Administrateur" te vervang;

- (b) by the deletion in subparagraph (d) of the said paragraph 9 of the expression "the State,"; and
- (c) by the deletion of subparagraphs (d) and (g) of paragraph 10.

Amendment of Annexure 30 to Proclamation No. R. 188 of 1969

33. Annexure 30 to the principal Proclamation is hereby amended by the deletion in subparagraph (b) of paragraph 9 of the expression "the State,".

Amendment of Annexure 31 to Proclamation No. R. 188 of 1969, as amended by Proclamation No. R. 101 of 1979

34. Annexure 31 to the principal Proclamation is hereby amended—

- (a) by the deletion in subparagraph (b) 9 of paragraph of the expression "the State,";
- (b) by the deletion in subparagraph (b) of paragraph 10 of the expression " , or of any offence for which a sentence of imprisonment without the option of a fine is imposed";
- (c) by the substitution for subparagraph (c) of the said paragraph 10 of the following paragraph:

"(c) upon proof to the satisfaction of the Administrator that the allotment is no longer being used for *bona fide* trade purposes, or that it is being used for any unauthorized purpose."; and

- (d) by the deletion of paragraphs 12 and 13.

Amendment of Annexure 32 to Proclamation No. R. 188 of 1969

35. Annexure 32 to the principal Proclamation is hereby amended—

- (a) by the deletion in subparagraph (b) of paragraph 9 of the expression "the State,"; and
- (b) by the substitution in subparagraph (c) of paragraph 12 for the words "the Department of Black Education" of the words "a department of State responsible for education".

Repeal of Annexures 33 and 34 to Proclamation No. R. 188 of 1969

36. Annexures 33 and 34 to the principal Proclamation are hereby repealed.

Amendment of enacting clause of Proclamation No. R. 188 of 1969

37. The enacting clause of the principal Proclamation is hereby amended by the substitution for the words "in all Black areas" of the words "on all State land as defined in the said Schedule".

Construction of certain references

38. A reference in the principal Proclamation—

- (a) to a Black or Blacks, except a reference used in section 49 (1) (b) or 53 (3) (a) or (5), shall be construed as a reference to a person or persons, as the case may be;
- (b) to a Black area shall be construed as a reference to an area;

- (b) deur in subparagraaf (d) van genoemde paragraaf 9 die uitdrukking "die Staat," te skrap; en
- (c) deur subparagraawe (d) en (g) van paragraaf 10 te skrap.

Wysiging van Aanhangsel 30 by Proklamasie No. R. 188 van 1969

33. Aanhangsel 30 by die Hoofproklamasie word hierby gewysig deur in subparagraaf (b) van paragraaf 9 die uitdrukking "die Staat," te skrap.

Wysiging van Aanhangsel 31 by Proklamasie No. R. 188 van 1969, soos gewysig deur Proklamasie No. R. 101 van 1979

34. Aanhangsel 31 by die Hoofproklamasie word hierby gewysig—

- (a) deur in subparagraaf (b) van paragraaf 9 die uitdrukking "die Staat," te skrap;
- (b) deur in subparagraaf (b) van paragraaf 10 die woorde "of aan 'n misdryf ten opsigte waarvan gevangenisstraf sonder die keuse van 'n boete opgelê is" te skrap;
- (c) deur subparagraaf (c) van genoemde paragraaf 10 deur die volgende subparagraaf te vervang:

"(c) wanneer bewys tot tevredenheid van die Administrateur gelewer word dat die perseel nie meer vir *bona fide*-handelsdoeleindes gebruik word nie, of dat dit vir 'n ongemagtigde doel gebruik word."; en

- (d) deur paragrawe 12 en 13 te skrap.

Wysiging van Aanhangsel 32 by Proklamasie No. R. 188 van 1969

35. Aanhangsel 32 by die Hoofproklamasie word hierby gewysig—

- (a) deur in subparagraaf (b) van paragraaf 9 die uitdrukking "die Staat," te skrap; en
- (b) deur in subparagraaf (c) van paragraaf 12 die woorde "die Departement van Swart Onderwys" deur die woorde " 'n Staatsdepartement verantwoordelik vir onderwys" te vervang.

Herroeping van Aanhangsels 33 en 34 by Proklamasie No. R. 188 van 1969

36. Aanhangsels 33 en 34 by die Hoofproklamasie word hierby herroep.

Wysiging van verordenende paragraaf van Proklamasie No. R. 188 van 1969

37. Die verordenende paragraaf van die Hoofproklamasie word hierby gewysig deur die woorde "in alle Swart gebiede" deur die woorde "op alle Staatsgrond soos in genoemde Bylae omskryf" te vervang.

Uitleg van sekere verwysings

38. 'n Verwysing in die Hoofproklamasie—

- (a) na 'n Swarte of Swartes, uitgesonderd 'n verwysing in artikel 49 (1) (b) of 53 (3) (a) of (5) gebruik, word uitgelê as 'n verwysing na 'n persoon of persone, na gelang van die geval;
- (b) na 'n Swart gebied word uitgelê as 'n verwysing na 'n gebied;

- (c) to the Minister of Education and Development Aid shall be construed as a reference to the Administrator;
- (d) to the Director-General: Development Aid or to the Chief Commissioner shall be construed as a reference to the Director-General;
- (e) to the Commissioner shall be construed as a reference to the Land Officer;
- (f) to the Trust or to the South African Development Trust shall be construed as a reference to the State;
- (g) to Trust land shall be construed as a reference to State land;
- (h) to the Black Areas Land Regulations shall be construed as a reference to the Land Regulations.

Exclusion of self-governing territories

39. The provisions of this Proclamation shall not apply in respect of any area declared under the Self-governing Territories Constitution Act, 1971 (Act No. 21 of 1971), to be a self-governing territory within the Republic.

Short title

40. This Proclamation shall be called the Land Regulations Amendment Proclamation, 1992.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

ADMINISTRATION: HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

No. R. 536

2 April 1993

REVISION OF TARIFFS APPLICABLE TO DRILLING DONE BY MEANS OF A GOVERNMENT DRILL OR BY A PRIVATE DRILLING CONTRACTOR

It is hereby made known for general information that the Minister of Agricultural Development, by virtue of the powers granted to him, has approved that the tariffs for drilling by means of a Government drill or by a private drilling contractor be amended as follows with effect from 1 April 1993.

1. (1) Government drill:

- (a) In respect of drilling for persons to whom financial assistance can be rendered in terms of regulations 18 and 19 of the regulations promulgated under Government Notice No. R. 3039, dated 30 October 1992, including persons to whom the maximum allowable rebate has already been granted:

	Present tariff	Revised tariff
(i) Drilling costs	R35,00/m	R35,00/m
(ii) Special drilling work (e.g. Odex type)	—	R90,00/m

- (c) na die Minister van Onderwys en Ontwikkelingshulp word uitgelê as 'n verwysing na die Administrateur;
- (d) na die Direkteur-generaal: Ontwikkelingshulp of na die Hoofkommissaris word uitgelê as 'n verwysing na die Direkteur-generaal;
- (e) na die Kommissaris word uitgelê as 'n verwysing na die Grondbeampte;
- (f) na die Trust of na die Suid-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrust word uitgelê as 'n verwysing na die Staat;
- (g) na Trustgrondgebied of na Trustgrond word uitgelê as 'n verwysing na Staatsgrond;
- (h) na die Regulasies betreffende Grond in Swart Gebiede word uitgelê as 'n verwysing na die Grondregulasies.

Uitsluiting van selfregerende gebiede

39. Die bepalings van hierdie Proklamasie is nie van toepassing nie ten opsigte van 'n gebied wat kragtens die Grondwet van die Selfregerende Gebiede, 1971 (Wet No. 21 van 1971), tot 'n selfregerende gebied binne die Republiek verklaar is.

Kort titel

40. Hierdie Proklamasie heet die Wysigingsproklamasie op die Grondregulasies, 1992.

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS

ADMINISTRASIE: VOLKSRAAD

DEPARTEMENT VAN LANDBOU- ONTWIKKELING

No. R. 536

2 April 1993

HERSIENING VAN TARIWE VAN TOEPASSING OP BOORWERK WAT VERRIG WORD DEUR MIDDEL VAN 'N STAATSBOOR OF DEUR 'N PRIVATE BOORKONTRAKTEUR

Hierby word vir algemene inligting bekendgemaak dat die Minister van Landbou-ontwikkeling, kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen, goedgekeur het dat die tariewe vir boorwerk wat deur middel van 'n Staatsboor of 'n private boorkontrakteur verrig word, met ingang van 1 April 1993 soos volg gewysig word:

1. (1) Staatsboor:

- (a) Ten opsigte van boorwerk wat vir persone onderneem word aan wie finansiële bystand verleen kan word ingevolge regulasies 18 en 19 van die regulasies afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing, No. R. 3029, van 30 Oktober 1992, met inbegrip van persone aan wie die maksimum toelaatbare korting reeds toegestaan is:

	Huidige tarief	Hersiene tarief
(i) Boorkoste	R35,00/m	R35,00/m
(ii) Spesiale boorwerk (bv. Odex tipe)	—	R90,00/m

All is not well for farmers, says TAU

3 Ben
6/10 AM 2/4/93
GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — The country needed to be jerked out of its euphoria that all was now well in the agricultural industry, the Transvaal Agricultural Union warned yesterday.

In a statement, TAU president Dries Bruwer said expectations of above average crops had been created.

He warned this had aroused false hopes among consumers, financial institutions and government.

The expected 8-million ton mealie crop was a "normal" harvest which would provide for domestic needs.

However, for economic recovery and stability of the farming industry a series of normal years was needed.

Sight had been lost of the financial plight of numbers of farmers had been lost sight of in the current euphoria.

The situation was particularly serious in the northern Lowveld. It could take longer than five years for pastures to recover from the battering of successive droughts.

The timber industry was also suffering. Losses because of the current drought would "knee-halter" workers for another 10 years.

Red meat producers also faced a winter with seriously damaged pastures and virtually no stored feed.

On top of this, over the past two years the producer price of red meat had increased by a mere 3%.

To add to the misery, Bruwer said, dams right across the Transvaal were at critically low levels.

He emphasised organised agriculture's first priority was to negotiate measures to keep commercial farmers in production.

In the industry's current financial crisis it was cause for serious concern that organised agriculture's national body (the SAAU) could spend so much time on irrelevant discussions with the ANC which at this stage could do nothing for the farming industry.



HISTORICAL RIGHT: This is our land, contends the Rev Emsley Jackals

Bushman Brigade again in the firing line — over land

By SHARON CHETTY

S Times 4/4/93

AN EMBATTLED Bushman community has been caught up in a tangle over the rights to a 33 000ha SADF training area in the Northern Cape.

At issue is Schmidtsdrift, a dry, dusty stretch of scrubland about 70km west of Kimberley, where 31 Battalion, the SADF's "Bushman Brigade" has been based since the end of the Namibian war.

The SADF has budgeted R16-million to build a village for the Bushmen on land that former residents of Schmidtsdrift claim is theirs.

The former residents — members of a Tswana clan, the Bathaping — were forcibly removed in 1968 to make way for the SADF.

They have now formed the Society for the Resettlement of Tswanas and are preparing legal battles for their stake of the ground.

While 600 Bushmen soldiers have been absorbed into other units in the Northern Cape, the planned village near the banks of the Vaal may be the only chance of survival

for the rest of the 4 000-strong group.

So far, army tents have been their homes, and in the flat, featureless veld dotted only by low thorn trees, they remain isolated with only the mopani worms and the SADF as nearest neighbours.

The land, however, is ideal for pastoral farming and, along the banks of the Vaal, fertile for crops, says the Rev Emsley Jackals, secretary of the group reclaiming the territory.

Sixty-eight years ago, Mr Jackals was born at Schmidtsdrift and lived with his grandfather, Andries Jackals, who was



BUSHMAN mayor Augustino Victorino .. only chance of survival

Pictures: COBUS BODENSTEIN

FORMER RESIDENTS WILL GO TO COURT OVER CLAIM

headman of a reserve.

Mr Jackals recalls going away on church work and returning to find that his community had been removed from its 141-year-old settlement to the Wards near Kuruman in the Kalahari.

"That was trust land for the tribe. My people lived

there believing that was to be our home," he explained.

"We have to get back Schmidtsdrift ... if not for us but our children and their children," said the grandfather of two, who lives in Kimberley's Galeshewe township.

One resident who moved from Schmidtsdrift to Kuruman is Mr George Mokgoro, 45, who says that many who were moved to Kuruman were forced to give up farming and sought jobs on the mines.

"The Kalahari ground is hard, dry and sandy. It's not good for crops and there's no grazing land," Mr Mokgoro said.

Farmer Koning Scholtz, whose family has lived in the region for more than 100 years, said the Tswanas were among the first to live in the area and therefore had a historical right to Schmidtsdrift.

He claims that there were Tswana people living there from as far back as

1912, when there were no boundaries to the area.

"The boundaries were made only after the discovery of diamonds in the late 1800s," Mr Scholtz said.

The Bushmen — originally from southern Angola — see themselves as a people without a home since their alliances first with the security police of the Portuguese colonists in Angola in the 60s and later with the SADF.

Vanguard

They worked against resistance movements such as the MPLA, Unita and the FNLA, and after the MPLA came to power there was an exodus of Bushmen south to Namibia, where, in collaboration with the SADF, they formed the vanguard against Swapo infiltration into Namibia.

Returning to Angola or Namibia is out of the question, as they fear retribution for siding with

the enemy during the bush war, says the settlement's "mayor", Mr Augustino Victorino.

After 19 years with the battalion, staying in South Africa, where he has a job and shelter, is preferred to returning home, where he would be ostracised for being part of the SADF.

"Yes, there is little land here for us and we have no animals, but when our houses are built we will feel better," he said.

He is more concerned that his tribe survives. "My people cannot survive in South Africa," Mr Victorino said. "We do not speak the language and we do not understand the culture."

"We are too few to live anywhere else. Here in the Cape we can hope to live without interference."

Among the Bushmen at Schmidtsdrift there are two clans, the Barakwenas and the Vasakelas and, though they attend the same school and church, they live apart.

SITimes 41493

Sixty communities want land returned

By CATHY STAGG

MEMBERS of 60 dispossessed communities are planning a national campaign — including protest marches — to press their claims to land expropriated under the Group Areas Act.

At a meeting in Bethlehem last weekend, the National Land Committee agreed to broaden land claims to include communities with an "historical connection" to land.

Strategies approved by representatives of the communities include marches, pickets and demonstrations, sit-ins at government buildings and offices, a signature campaign and lobbying of international observers, peace monitors, political organisations, unions, civics, foreign embassies, the Organisation for African Unity and the United Nations.

The campaign will also seek to popularise the ANC's proposed Land Claims Court as a more effective alternative to the Advisory Commission on Land Allocation.

The NLC is an umbrella body which co-ordinates the activities of nine regional organisations dealing with land and development issues.

Among the claims under consideration by Acla is that of the Amahlubi people, who occupied 90 000ha of land in Natal — now divided into 20 farms — from 1949.

Another Natal claim is that of the Adcockspruit community, forcibly removed in 1968 and 1969 from land bought by a syndicate in 1894.

Transvaal claims in-

clude those of the Mampuru community for land given to them by Paul Kruger's government after the war of 1880-81, from which they were forcibly removed in the early 70s.

In the Free State, the Herschel district — ceded to Transkei in 1975 — is the subject of a claim still to be submitted to Acla.

In the Eastern Cape, the Zwelidinga community is preparing a claim for land from which they were moved after incorporation of the Glen Grey district into Transkei, and the Hankey community is claiming a number of farms owned by their ancestors.

In the southern Cape, the Badplaas community is planning to submit a claim asking for their title to the land to be restored.

Nine northern Cape communities also intend submitting claims to Acla.

Relief for victims of land laws

By Peter Fabricius
Political Correspondent

③ *Govt*

CAPE TOWN — All victims dispossessed of their land under apartheid laws are to qualify for compensation under far-reaching legislation to be tabled in Parliament this session.

At present, they may be compensated only if the land is still in the State's possession.

Under the new legislation, victims of apartheid land laws may be allocated other State land if their original land is now privately owned.

The new legislation will also prevent authorities selling State land which could be awarded to the dispossessed.

Several such sales are alleged

to have occurred recently since the Advisory Commission on Land Allocation began hearing cases for land compensation.

Deputy Land Affairs Minister Johan Scheepers announced the new legislation in a statement yesterday.

The aim was to overcome deficiencies in the Abolition of Racially Based Land Matters Act of 1991.

The other effects of the legislation would be:

● To give the Advisory Commission on Land Allocation powers to compensate victims with land which belongs to the State, a Minister, an Administrator or any State institution.

This measure seems to have been aimed at increasing the

amount of land available for compensation. This is restricted to land held by the former SA Development Trust.

● To enable persons who believe the commission has not ruled correctly to take its decisions on review.

● To allow land obtained under the Community Development Act to be given as compensation.

The legislation will also stipulate that the chairman of the commission should be a judge.

Scheepers stressed that the Government's policy was still that security of title must be protected, and that private land would not be taken to compensate the dispossessed.



New teeth for land claims commission

B(DA) 8/4/93

(3) Ben (20) (27)
MARIANNE MERTEN

AMENDMENTS to the Advisory Commission on Land Allocation to be tabled in parliament will give the commission powers to decide on land claims for redistribution, independent of government departments and Cabinet.

Our political staff reports that a moratorium has been placed on the sale of state-owned land being investigated by the commission, according to Deputy Land Affairs Minister Johan Scheepers, who announced the proposed changes yesterday.

The amendments will also speed up the land claim procedures and enable the commission to deal more efficiently with urban property claims falling under the 1966 Community Development Act.

Although the commission representations will still be restricted to government-owned land, any land belonging to a Minister, administrator or government institution can be considered without recommendations from the President.

The commission was appointed in terms of the 1991 Abolition of Racially Based Land Act to investigate the land claims of the approximately 3-million resettled people of SA.

At present the commission can inquire into claims, make a finding and then forward the recommendations to different government departments for comment.

The President has the final say on whether an application is approved.

In terms of the proposed amendments there will be no need for the commission to submit its findings to the government. The commission will gain the power to redistribute state-owned land.

Cases which fall under the Group Areas Act are excluded from the present commission but the amendment will allow property claims under the act, provided the land is state-owned.

Claimants from Sophiatown, now Triomf, and Cape Town's District Six would still be excluded after the amendments were passed because these areas were now privately owned.

Other changes to the law will:

- Allow decisions of the commission which did not follow the laws of natural justice to be challenged in court;
- Allow investigations into land no longer owned by the state, but in which previous owners had been prejudiced by the application of racially based laws; and
- Advise the State President on giving vacant land to people who had been prejudiced by racial laws.

ANC land and agriculture policy coordinator Derek Hanekom cautiously welcomed the move as "some progress".

VW's export deal on track

VOLKSWAGEN SA said yesterday negotiations for multimillion-rand exports to China were at an advanced stage.

Chairman Peter Searle said the firm would supply tooling to China worth R100m and export more of the company's Jetta range in 1993 and 1994.

Volkswagen was exporting 4 500 semi-knocked-down Jettas to China worth R150m as part of a two-year order for 12 500 vehicles. The order was won last year and was also intended to help China establish its own assembly operation.

Searle said VW AG in Germany saw the local operation as important in the development of VW's growing business in China, as well as strengthening its business in SA and the subcontinent.

Volkswagen SA in future would play a part in VW AG's global sourcing strategy. Recently appointed VW AG chairman Ferdinand Piech was determined to pursue the idea of the SA firm being a worldwide source for right-hand drive Audis, said

EDWARD WEST

Searle.

Because of the lower forecast for the domestic market after VAT increases, and lower exports to Germany as a result of a sudden downturn in that market, VW would streamline operations.

Searle said negotiations between VW and Numsa and the Yster and Staal trade union, on the results of making its operations leaner, were continuing. Between 500 and 1 000 jobs at the Uitenhage plant were under review.

Production of the third-generation Golf and Jetta was back on track after production shortages occurred earlier this year after adjusting to new standards to meet new German quality improvements, said Searle. *BIDAM 8/4/93*

He said more than 1 200 new Golfs and Jettas were shipped to dealers in March and production was being increased to peak at 85 a day by mid-May. VW was targeting a 25% share of SA's total market.

Virgin rules out SA flight this year

VIRGIN Atlantic Airline would definitely not be flying to SA this year because of the battle between Heathrow Airport officials in London and the carrier over landing and take-off slots for the SA route.

However, the UK-based carrier yesterday signed a contract with Airbus Industrie for the acquisition of four ultra long-range A340-300 aircraft which would be used to open new services.

Virgin spokesman James Murray yesterday said although Virgin had managed to obtain the slots requested for the UK summer, Heathrow could not guarantee similar landing slots for the English winter

STEPHANE BOTHMA

— the best time to fly to SA.

"Until we get a guarantee that the slots requested will be granted, we will not start flying to SA," he said.

Meanwhile, Virgin will start to take delivery of its A340s in October this year. Besides SA, the airline also planned to use the aircraft to open new routes to the US East Coast and the Asia-Pacific region.

Virgin chairman Richard Branson said that with the A340, the airline would have a fleet featuring the most modern long-haul aircraft of any UK airline.

Farmers' package deal makes way for housing

BIDAM 8/4/93 **ADRIAN HADLAND** *(3)ben*

PRETORIA — More than 200 farmers have agreed to sell their land en bloc in a development project aimed at creating housing for about 370 000 people.

The Klipfontein and Kruisfontein development project, situated just north of Pretoria, was "one of a kind at provincial level within SA", Transvaal Provincial Administration (TPA) director of town and regional planning E P van der Walt said yesterday.

The farmers had agreed to sell their land on condition that all 200 plots were lumped together in a package deal, that assistance was provided for the relocation of historic family graves and that the land price was fair and reasonable, Van der Walt said. The sale was expected to be completed by July.

The plan catered for the 65 000 residential plots, schools, primary health centres, churches, community centres and a central business district.

The initial cost for the establishment of infrastructure at the 3 500ha site was estimated at R300m. This would be shared by the TPA, the Pretoria Regional Services Council, the National Housing Fund and other bodies, Van der Walt said.

The cost of erecting the 65 000 houses and other facilities would be borne by private developers.

"This is the first time that a community in the Transvaal has shown such a positive attitude towards urbanisation," said TPA MEC for physical planning and development John Mavuso.

Although the aim of the project was to settle middle- to low-income groups in the area, higher-cost housing could also be incorporated in what was intended to be a nonracial development, Mavuso said.

In a bid to ensure the universal acceptability of the project, 39 groups, ranging from civic associations and the Pretoria City Council to Eskom and UN representatives in SA, had been consulted.

Head of the Klipfontein and Kruisfontein Development Trust, AVU MP Koois Botha said he hoped the project would bring the new SA nearer to the people.

PLANS to extend the boundaries of Randburg, Sandton, Verwoerdburg and Midrand have run into a wall of opposition headed by the ANC, which warned it may "at the appropriate time" reverse attempts to incorporate land south of the R28 highway into the four towns.

The ANC's concern is shared by hundreds of affected smallholders who flatly reject incorporation into the Big Four — but for vastly different reasons.

Mathole Motshega, chairman of the ANC's local regional government commission in the PWV, dismissed this week's recommendations by the Demarcation Board on land allocation as "unilateral government action".

He claimed it was part of a bigger scheme to rush things through before a new government was in place and said the decision ignored the views of the existing local government negotiating forum, which had already placed the question of boundaries on its agenda.

Conflict

The Transvaal Provincial Administration this week announced its acceptance of the board's suggestions to bring land south of the Krugersdorp/Pretoria highway under the jurisdiction of the four municipalities.

MEC for local government Burger Lategan stressed the TPA expected these municipalities to move rapidly "to identify land for low-cost housing".

Conflict generated by the need to find a permanent location for homeless people squatting at Zevenfontein was a major factor prompting the Demarcation Board hearing.

The board's recommendations are as follows:

- No additional land should be incorporated into Roodepoort and Krugersdorp.
- Randburg should be granted the area including Zandspruit, Nietgedacht, Lanseria Airport and Chartwell Agricultural Holdings.
- Parts of Diepsloot and the whole of Zevenfontein should be included in Sandton, except for the Johannesburg waste water works and the nature reserve.
- Midrand should gain Witpoort.
- The southern section of Knopjeslaagte should be in-

SHIRLEY WOODGATE and JO-ANNE COLLINGE

corporated into Verwoerdburg. ● Nootgedacht should become part of the Muldersdrift Local Area Committee.

Stuart Aitchison, chairman of Diepsloot Residents' and Landowners' Association said: "The board's decision, which co-incides with long-standing TPA plans, has set us back six years to the old Norweto days."

Claiming collusion between the board and the TPA, he accused Randburg and Sandton of being guilty of "continued apartheid planning" after literally being given the go-ahead to dump their low-cost housing on land they had set their sights on all along. Smallholders could offer housing to thousands of workers working on the plots, without the official intervention of Randburg, he said.

The TPA's Norweto design for black housing, followed by their 13 low-cost housing sites identified by The Star in 1991 had once again, after various window-dressing exercises, been given the official go-ahead under a new guise.

"This is a political, not a planning, decision which has cost smallholders dear in property devaluation," he said.

Garden Triangle Action Group chairman Robert van Tonder said the incorporation had been approved to cover up for Randburg's failure to provide land for black housing.

They now planned to pollute the smallholdings on their northern boundaries with factories, refuse dumps and sewerage installations. The GTA had not been consulted on incorporation into Randburg, which it rejected totally.

Petition

The group planned to petition the administrator to appoint a commission to investigate the launch of a separate local authority to control land in the disputed triangle bordering Randburg, Midrand and up to Broederstroom.

Greenbelt Action Group chairman Anthony Duigan said the wishes of landowners, specifically those in Diepsloot, had been 100 percent rejected.

In the final analysis, the TPA's decisions were a clear case of looking after the interests of Randburg and Sandton, which could ultimately be united into a single metropolitan area larger than the entire Johannesburg region.

Land scheme sparks an outcry

ANC warns it could reverse incorporation plan at right

Star 10/4/93

time

(3) Gen

Alternate land offer Star 13/4/93 meets resistance

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The Government has failed to appease land rights groups with its plans to offer State land to compensate victims of forced removal whose original property has been sold by the Government to private owners. **(3) Gen**

This form of compensation is one aspect of legislation which the Government plans to pass this parliamentary session in order to increase the powers of the Advisory Commission on Land Allocation (Acla).

"African communities have deep ancestral links to particular pieces of land and will not accept alternative land," commented the National Land Committee (NLC).

"If the Government removed a community and subsequently sold or leased the land to white farmers, it cannot use this fact as an excuse not to restore the land to its rightful owners."

In similar vein, the Association for Rural Advancement (Afra) noted that Deputy Minister of Land Affairs Johan Scheepers had made it clear that Acla would not get the power to interfere with existing private title.

"This means that a large number of rural communities with whom Afra works will not have the opportunity to get back the land from which they were forcibly removed," an Afra statement read.

It cited the case of the Crimen people who were removed from their farm near Lady-smith 16 years ago.

"The expropriated land was left to lie unused for 11 years after the forced removal. It was then sold to a private individual," Afra related.

Both the NLC and Afra welcomed some aspects of the proposed legislation, especially the fact that it would act to check the sale of further State land. They insisted, however, that a total moratorium on the sale of State land was what was really needed.

The NLC responded positively to the institution of a system of reviewing Acla's decisions.

"The African view of the land has been suppressed in South Africa for too long," it said.

Reoccupations to increase following land legislation

THE ANC expects land reoccupations to increase following the tabling this month of new land redistribution legislation.

ANC co-ordinator of land and agricultural policy Derek Hanekom said forcibly removed communities intended returning to their original land in anticipation of new land rights. However, documentation on the issue was still lacking.

Government last week announced that the Advisory Commission on Land Allocation was to get an expanded mandate although at this stage the move would affect only government-owned land.

Last week about 15 of 35 families who were removed from the Nazareth mission in Natal's Dundee district in 1968 attempted to reoccupy their land, the Association for Rural Advancement said.

Police halted the process, but a date for negotiations with the three current landowners had been set for next week.

Two other land claim disputes, in Khosis in the northern Cape and Welverdiend in the western Transvaal, have also raised questions about land claims of established communities

BIDAN 13/4/93
MARIANNE MERTEN

under a transitional government.

In Welverdiend, the community had lived in the area since 1926 and most members were employed as diamond diggers. Their claim is based on long-term occupation, but the TPA has disputed this and accused them of trespassing. The case is to go to court on April 26.

Observers have said the court ruling would set a precedent for other claims by communities with a long-standing link to the land on which they had settled.

The ANC said it was finalising proposals for a land claims court which would deal with land redistribution claims and have the ability to make restitutive awards for losses incurred because of apartheid.

ANC national co-ordinator of regional land affairs Leslie Dikeni said the ANC in February began a seven-month programme of action to raise awareness of land policy issues among rural communities.

The court would follow specific rules of evidence and have a historic cut-off date — most probably 1913 when the Black Land Act was introduced — for any claims.

The ANC has proposed that the court be headed by a Supreme Court judge to hear claims from forcibly removed people, labour tenants, communities with a historical land claim and those who occupy land without a legal title.

In assessing land claims and restitution, the court would consider factors such as duration of occupation, birthright and investment in the land. It would act to level the playing field "between present possessors who often hold title and claimants who were either deprived of their title or were prevented by apartheid legislation from obtaining title", ANC guidelines said.

Any restitution would have to be made in the context of constitutional property rights, making the transfer of disputed land unlikely especially if there had been a substantial investment in the form of either capital or labour by the current owner.

The land claims court was also endorsed by a World Bank report last year which said "judicial approaches should be used to settle the claims to specific plots of land of groups evicted from their land during the apartheid regime".

FM 16/4/93. (188) (3) Gen
cally from 2,6 to 10,4.

Unfortunately, though, the rains came too late to save earnings. They declined largely because of the 19% drop in operating profits. Omnia is traditionally a strong second-half company, earning most of its profits during the summer planting season.

Recovery was strong, claims deputy chairman Mike Fearfield, in terms of volume, with the second half producing the best sales ever — and the halfway loss was turned into a R23m profit.

But margins were slashed by what chairman Joachim Winkler says was a "major disruption" in the market, which caused local prices to fall in absolute and real terms to below import parity.

He won't detail the "disruption" but one suspects it was Sasol lowering fertiliser prices by about 20% and starting to sell directly from its factories. However, prices have been restored since an increase at the beginning of this month. Maize farmers are smiling again; so are shareholders.

Despite the drop in earnings, they received a 14% bigger payout, following a policy decision a few years ago to increase dividends at least in line with inflation. That hacked dividend cover from 2,4 to 1,5 times, but Fearfield says it sent out a strong signal that 1992 was a one-off, abnormally bad year and that with Omnia's capex programme reaching a conclusion and the prospect of at least a normal agricultural year, the company should again achieve earnings growth.

At 515c, the share is probably fully priced with the market having already discounted a decent year ahead.

Shaun Harris

OMNIA

(188) (3) Gen

Raindrops keep falling

It's amazing what a little rain can do for the price and rating of an agriculture-based share like Omnia. The price was languishing at an annual low of 380c at the height of the drought in August and interim results con-

SOWING SEEDS

Year to Dec 31	1991	1992
Turnover (Rm)	438	487
Operating income (Rm) ..	63,2	51,2
Attributable (Rm)	32,2	23,1
Earnings (c)	83,2	51,1
Dividends (c)	35	40

FM 16/4/93.
firmed the worst — slack demand for fertiliser, which accounts for the bulk of Omnia's turnover, as well as seed, resulted in a half-way loss of R4,5m.

Then came the November rains and the price took off, gaining 30% in a month to reach a high of 550c. Since the interim was published, the pre ratio has widened dramati-

Star 16/4/93

Vaal Dam level critically low

By Shirley Woodgate

3 *crew*

dam near Harrismith on Monday.

The PWV region enters the dry season with the Vaal Dam at a critically low level.

The booster supply will take about seven days to reach its destination.

of April last year, but well short of the 53 mm long-term average for the region, the Rand Water Board said.

It is due to receive an urgent injection of water from the Sterkfontein Dam less than six weeks before the official onset of winter, according to the Department of Water Affairs.

All interested parties will discuss the rate of water release, which will be adjusted to accommodate the needs of affected farmers on the river banks, said department spokesman Joffie Kriek.

The RWB earlier said it was unlikely that water restrictions would be imposed in the area.

With the Vaal Dam only 17 percent full, water will again be released from the feeder

● The latest Reef rainfall figure was 30 mm on April 13 — almost double the figure for the whole

Most dams in the Transvaal are below last year's levels and the total amount of water in all major dams in the country is down to 40 percent from last year's 58 percent in April.

IDC kicks off R100m agricultural expansion

BIDA 16/4/93
THE Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) would expand its extensive agricultural interests this year with investments worth nearly R100m, senior GM Malcolm Macdonald said yesterday.

The IDC aimed to induce farmers to switch from lower-value conventional crops to ones with higher returns. It had decided earlier this year to invest R78m in a pistachio development near Prieska on the Orange River.

"With increasing health consciousness in developed countries, the world demand for nuts ... has increased at nearly 5% a year over the past decade," Macdonald said.

PETER DELMAR

"After four years of research, the IDC decided in February to commence with commercial plantings of pistachios. The (Prieska) project will eventually employ 300 people and generate foreign exchange earnings of R30m a year in current rand terms."

With more than 10 000ha suitable for pistachio cultivation, the Prieska district had the potential to become one of the major production areas in the world. The IDC project would cover an initial area of 1 000ha. The nuts could replace low-value crops such as maize and wheat.

(3) ven
The IDC, KwaZulu Finance and Investment Corporation and Uniliver were expecting to launch a cashew project at Mosi, south of the Mozambique border, later this year. Macdonald said this project would eventually cost about R13m, create 300 job opportunities and have a turnover of about R5m a year.

It was envisaged that locals in the KwaZulu tribal area would be enabled to develop their own orchards adjacent to the core development.

IDC subsidiary Sapekoe grows and processes tea, coffee and other labour-intensive crops, while another subsidiary Deemster employs 1 700 in asparagus cultivation.

Drought-aid action criticised by farmers

CT 17/4/93

ARLINGTON. — Stock farmers hit out yesterday at the government for disbanding a committee formed to evaluate a proposed drought-aid scheme.

Agriculture Minister Dr Kraai van Niekerk said the committee, which was appointed to evaluate the South African Agricultural Union's proposed drought financial aid scheme, was to be disbanded.

But the chairman of the Free State Agricultural Union's Red Meat Producers' Organisation, Mr Piet van Zyl, said the level of financial aid available to stock farmers was inadequate. ③

Mr Van Zyl rejected a report from committee chairman Dr Elias Engels that the group had failed to find any consensus.

Mr Van Zyl said farmers would meet the government on Monday to plead their case. — Sapa

Control boards looking at deregulation

VARIOUS agricultural control boards have initiated their own investigations into deregulation while the government-appointed policy evaluation committee formulates recommendations for a new national agricultural policy.

Boards have been reconsidering their role since the Kassier report earlier this year recommended a liberalisation of agricultural produce marketing through the scrapping of control boards, the one-channel marketing system and price supports.

Policy evaluation committee chairman Gerhald Basson said last week many boards were considering going ahead with their own deregulation procedures.

MARIANNE MERTEN

The committee was looking at the Kassier report proposals and would make final recommendations to Agriculture Minister Kraai van Niekerk by September.

The committee had received input from various interested parties and was made up of representatives of government, the Board on Tariffs and Trade, consumer organisations and the homelands, he said.

Meat Board chairman and temporary Control Board Co-ordinating Committee chairman Frans Pieterse said yesterday all was "in the hands of the policy-making committee".

So far the meat, dairy, banana and wool boards have announced their own deregulation measures. Uni-fruco was deregulated in 1989.

However, Maize Board GM Hans Swart said yesterday deregulation of individual boards before the policy evaluation committee had made its findings was "putting the cart before the horse".

Grain, sorghum and dried bean boards commodities manager Jerry de Jager said the boards had reviewed their position but had no immediate plans to deregulate.

Wheat Board GM Louis van Staden said the organisation was waiting for the policy evaluation committee's recommendations.

Good summer for farmers

BIDAY 20/4/93
3600
PRETORIA — The agricultural industry could contribute up to 1,5% to SA's GDP after one of the best summer seasons in a decade, Nampo said yesterday.

However, Absa agricultural economist Andrew Louw warned that much of the gain from the good farming year would be neutralised by the next six weeks of mass action and possible economic disruption.

Econometrix economist Tony Twine said eight to 10 days of stayaways of the extent of last Wednesday's could erase any economic gain from the farming sector.

He said the country's gross potential was paralysed and would likely remain paralysed until the economy was allowed to function without political inhibitions.

According to Nampo, maize producers' gross earnings from the expected 8-million-ton crop, based on a pre-season scenario price of R475 a ton, would amount to between R3bn and R3,5bn or R60/ha.

GERALD REILLY

This contrasted with last season's 2-million-ton crop, which earned producers less than R1bn.

However, the cost of planting and growing the crop continued to escalate, Nampo said.

The direct cost of planting and growing a hectare of maize soared to R649 this season.

Based on an 8-million-ton crop and a price of R475 a ton, producers' clear profits — taking into account capital costs — would amount to R60/ha.

An Oil Seeds Board spokesman said the season's sunflower crop was estimated at 400 000 tons with a gross value of R300m (last year's was 170 000 tons, valued at R127m). However, about 600 000 tons was needed to satisfy local demand.

The groundnut crop was likely to yield 120 000 tons with a gross value of R170m (against 80 000 tons worth R110m produced last year).

BIDAN 2/4/83

³⁰⁰
Drought areas declared
MORE districts had declared drought areas, national drought committee chairman Stroebel Hofmeyer said yesterday. They included Olifantshoek, Bloemfontein, parts of Somerset East, Koe-doesrand, parts of Gordonia, Bloemhof, northern Ubombo, the area south of the Soutpansberg, Rustenburg and Messina.

Hunting scheme to help rural poor

THE Bophuthatswana National Parks Board has announced a plan to tackle rural poverty by offering hunting packages in "tribal areas".

Income generated from hunting would be ploughed back directly into rural development projects for the benefit of local communities, a board statement said recently.

The game which lived with domestic livestock in these areas belonged to the local communities and as such could be viewed as a "valuable resource" which had generated about R750 000 over the past four years, the board said.

Hunting was one of the measures used to control surplus game in some areas of Bophuthatswana. Quotas were set annually with the co-operation of local communities.

MARIANNE MERTEN

The responsible devolution of administration and marketing of the hunting safaris was also part of the board's community development programme.

At present the Bophuthatswana National Parks Board levied a fee equivalent to one third of the value of the hunting package to cover some of its costs. Once communities were able to administer the safaris themselves, the full value of the packages would accrue to them.

Hunting camps and other infrastructural developments which had been funded by SA Development Bank loans had also created secondary employment opportunities for local people, the board said.

36er
BIAA 20/4 93

the Protection of Information Act, 1982 (Act No 84 of 1982); if not, why not; if so, when;

- (2) whether any persons were prosecuted as a result of the above-mentioned complaint up to the latest date for which information is available; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B634E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (1) Yes. The docket was received by the Attorney-General, Pretoria, on 13 January 1993.
- (2) No. After thorough consideration, the Attorney-General, Pretoria, decided not to institute a prosecution against the Goldstone Commission or any of its members or officials.
- (3) No.

Unemployment figure

*8. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Manpower:†

- (1) What was the unemployment figure for the Republic as at the latest specified date for which information is available;
- (2) whether his Department has made a projection to determine what this figure will be at the end of 1993; if not, why not; if so, what is the relevant figure;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B638E

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

- (1) The Department has only statistics available on the number of persons that register with the Department. The registered unemployment figure for December 1992 is 318 729 persons. The global unemployment figure for the Republic, however, is not recorded by the Department of Manpower. This function falls under the Central Statistical Service of the Department of Home Affairs.
- (2) No. It does not fall within the jurisdiction of the Department of Manpower.
- (3) No.

Kalkheuvél: farm sold by SADF

*9. Mr P H DE LA REY asked the Minister of Defence:†

- (1) Whether the South African Defence Force was involved or had an interest in the recent sale of Portions 174 and 175 of the farm Kalkheuvél 493 JQ; if so, (a) how did such involvement or interest arise, (b) what was the selling price and (c) how was the proposed sale advertised;
- (2) whether the property was sold by tender; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (3) whether the Defence Force was the owner of this farm; if so, how was the farm acquired? B639E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) No.
- (2) and (3) Fall away.

Minister of HD: overseas expenses paid by State

*10. Adv C H PIENAAR asked the Minister of State Expenditure:†

Whether his Department was responsible for the payment of an amount of R12 199,32 in respect of expenses allegedly incurred by a former Minister of Education and Culture of the House of Delegates, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, in respect of motor car transport in September and October 1991 during a visit to London; if so, (a) why, (b) what is the name of this Minister and (c) what are the details of the above-mentioned (i) expenses and (ii) visit? B640E

The MINISTER OF STATE EXPENDITURE:

- No.
(a), (b) and (c) fall away.

Private colleges offering academic courses: certificates

*11. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of National Education:†

- (1) Whether his Department exercises control over private colleges that offer academic courses in respect of which cer-

tificates are issued; if not, why not; if so, what is the nature of this control;

- (2) whether two colleges, the names of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, offer courses in respect of which certificates are issued to successful candidates; if so, what in broad outline are the relevant details of such courses;
- (3) whether his Department exercises control over the standards maintained in respect of these courses; if not, why not; if so, to what extent;
- (4) in terms of what statutory provisions and/or regulations do the said colleges function;
- (5) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B635E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

- (1) No. The Department of National Education is only responsible for the development of general policy, and does not have a brief to monitor or enforce the execution of policy.
- (2) Enquiries have shown that both the colleges offer courses which lead to recognised certificates in certain countries, but which do not form part of the Minister of National Education's general policy. Should these colleges offer pre-tertiary programmes which do form part of the Minister of National Education's general policy, candidates would only be able to earn the applicable certificate if they wrote the relevant examinations conducted by examination bodies recognised by the South African Certification Council (SAFCERT). In the case of tertiary programmes this would have to be done by agreement with either a technikon, which could then lead to certification by the Certification Council for Technikon Education (SERTEC), or with a university, which undertakes its own certification within the terms of the Minister of National Education's policy.
- (3) Falls away.
- (4) There is no specific act for registering private colleges. Private colleges do not

have to register in terms of any education act. However, it is possible for private colleges offering technical college programmes to register as private technical colleges in terms of the Technical Colleges Act, 1981 (Act No 104 of 1981).

The above questions all point to the need for greater discipline, control and co-ordination in the area of non-formal education. One possibility for achieving this is to extend the functions of SAF-CERT and SERTEC in order to conduct national certification as well as accreditation.

- (5) No.

Missile Technology Control Regime: RSA participation

*12. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

Whether, with reference to the reply to Question No 10 on 20 May 1992, any further discussions have taken place in respect of South Africa's participation in the Missile Technology Control Regime; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what was the (i) nature, (ii) content and (iii) outcome of these discussions? B642E

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

- (a) Yes. During September and December 1992.
- (b) (i) The September meeting was an informal consultation while the December meeting was a technical discussion.
- (ii) During the informal bilateral consultations in Washington in September 1992, regarding adherence to the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR), the South African delegation suggested that technical discussions be held on the commercial viability of South Africa's space programme as well as on the potential of converting existing South African space launch vehicle technology into a ballistic missile programme.

A United States delegation compris-

Community to put in claim for 38 lost farms

3 Gen 200
B/OM 2/4/93

THE Amahlubi community is due to present the Advisory Commission on Land Allocation (Acla) with its land claim for 38 farms in the Estcourt district at a public hearing in the Estcourt town hall today.

MARIANNE MERTEN

small farmers, the statement said.

The claim was one of the biggest yet in Natal, after the 19 000ha application by the Impendle community near Maritzburg which was decided last year.

The community was also to submit a compensation request for land which was now occupied by other communities, an Association for Rural Advancement statement said yesterday.

Acla deputy director Sarel Malan said yesterday that apart from the De Hoek area, which was a House of Assembly experimental farm, the land was now owned by the SA Development Trust.

Viable

But, it said, land sold to white farmers after the 1873 Langalibalele rebellion was not part of the claim.

The disputed 38 farms were originally settled between 1849 and 1873 when — following the rebellion — the Amahlubi chiefdom was broken up.

The community, which now lived in Draycott (Bhekuzulu), was partly dependent on agriculture for its livelihood and needed more land to become viable

An association spokesman said yesterday it would be difficult to judge the success of the application, because it was the first claim to be heard in Natal which dealt with dispossessions dating back to the last century.

Malan said he could not comment on the outcome of the hearing.

Although previous land claims were not successful, the community stopped two government attempts to sell off some of the disputed farms in 1991 and 1992.

Agriculture looking up

8/10/93
23/4/93
TIM COHEN

CAPE TOWN — Prospects for agriculture in 1993 are much improved, and SA will probably have a maize surplus to export, the Agriculture Department says.

In reports tabled in Parliament yesterday in preparation for today's Agriculture budget vote, the department said the maize crop was expected to total about 8-million tons.

No maize imports would be needed this year.

Despite welcome summer rainfall over most of the areas affected by drought, there had been inadequate rainfall over the Karoo and areas of the eastern Cape and Free State, which were likely to have insufficient grazing this winter.

Dam levels were on average 18% lower than they were last year.

Slower increases in labour costs, lower interest rates and higher productivity were also likely to improve the outlook.

In a review of agriculture for 1992, the department said net farming income was 27,9% lower and agriculture's contribution to GDP was R12bn — 10,6% less than in 1991.

Total farming debt at the end of last year was estimated at R16,625bn, against R16,489bn in 1991.

The value of exported agricultural products was about R5,449bn for 1991 and R5,059bn for 1992.

□ Farmers affected by new labour legislation — particularly the Basic Conditions of Employment Act — should discuss it with workers before May 1, Free State Agricultural Union regional representative Jonie van der Linde said in Bloemfontein yesterday.

Sapa reports he said this would obviate outside bodies creating misapprehensions which could disturb labour relations between farmers and workers.

Eskom set to tackle rural electrification

SA's electricity industry plans to bring power to 20-million people in rural areas at a cost of more than R10bn.

Eskom electrification GM Jan de Beer said yesterday the utility's planners believed their ambitious project to electrify SA's rural areas could be achieved within four to five years.

Almost 1-million people, or 150 000 urban households, would also be connected this year. An accelerated electrification programme could create tens of thousands of jobs.

De Beer said Eskom would not be able to electrify all the approximately 4-million households needing power. It had supply rights to about half of these. The co-operation of other electricity supply industry players would have to be secured. Rural electrification would be a priority of the multiparty electrification forum, which would be launched formally next month.

"If the money is available, it really is not a major problem," he said, adding that electrification would have to compete for foreign funding with housing, education and other national priorities. Suggestions that rural electrification could cost R10bn might prove to be optimistic.

Electrification could attract soft loans

PETER DELMAR

from abroad. While SA's GDP-per-capita levels could preclude it from World Bank funding, the bank was an enthusiastic supporter of the electrification drive.

Part of the proceeds of the R3bn Electrification Bond, to be launched within weeks, could be used for rural electrification.

Eskom calculated that electrification cost about R3 000 a household. However, this figure rose substantially when taking power to remote areas.

One option being investigated was "three-amp limited supply", which would power rural lights, television and radio, while paraffin and wood remained the energy sources used for cooking.

Although photovoltaic systems had a high start-up cost, in the longer term they were an inexpensive way to supply power for platteland schools and clinics, which could also receive power through electromagnetic induction from transmission lines.

Eskom was already providing farmers with separate remote area power supplies (RAPS). Negotiations being pursued with a number of development agencies could free R20m to R30m for RAPS soon.

THE development board of the House of Assembly is sticking to a tough line on its rights to hold on to land taken from owners under the Group Areas Act.

At a hearing of the Advisory Commission on Land Allocation in Cape Town this month, board representatives said they did not acknowledge the jurisdiction of the commission. They said they intended going ahead with the sale of the disputed land despite the objections of the family involved.

The Hendricks' bought the 4 000 square metre plot at Rondevlei, Retreat, for £110 in 1949 after being evicted from land in Simonstown to make way for soldiers. They grew flowers and vegetables on the land until they became too old.

So whose land is it anyway?

Review/Law Supp) to W/maul (3) Gen

In 1982 Kasie Hendricks (81) and her sick and elderly husband were told to sell to the Community Development Board because the property was in a white group area. *23/4-29/4/93*

Some months ago members of the family still living on the premises because they could find no where else to go, were warned to get off the land immediately by attorneys acting for a certain Mr Basson. However, after investigation the Hendricks family discovered he was not the registered owner and asked the Cape Town Legal Resources Centre for help.

Staff at the LRC took the Hendricks' plight to the supreme court in a

Is the Advisory Commission on Land Allocation a paper tiger? A case involving an elderly couple whose land was only allocated, not transferred, suggests it is.
By HENK SMITH

dramatic Sunday night application, just hours before the land was due to be formally transferred to Basson. The family won an order that the land could not be alienated to Basson or anyone else until the family had

approached the government's land allocation advisory commission and the Administrator of the Cape about what should happen.

When the advisory commission heard the family's objections on April 18, the development board maintained it had a right to the land despite any past wrongs which may have been done to the family.

It insisted the sale of the land to Basson must stand since it claimed the land had been "allocated" as defined in the terms of reference of the commission. The commission could only consider "unallocated" land and it was therefore precluded from jurisdiction

over the matter.

One of the LRC arguments was that the board should develop the land for the family who would then buy it back on a subsidised scheme. However, the board representatives said they had obligations to the tax payer and were not prepared to agree to the LRC scheme.

The family stated that Basson was already benefiting from the state in that he had bought two other properties from the board. "The only reason he wants our family land is because he has already sold our land to the Apostolic Church for R180 000 after 'buying' it from the board for R23 000," they claimed.

The commission's recommendations to the state president are expected next month.

'Use dagga farmers' skills'

Political Staff

THE excellent entrepreneurial skills of Tugela Valley dagga farmers should be harnessed, Democratic Party MP for Umhlanga Mr Kobus Jordaan told Parliament yesterday.

Speaking during the Department of Agriculture budget vote, Mr Jordaan said the country had

three examples of successful small-scale farming — sugar cane, vegetable and illegal dagga.

③ OCT 24/4/93
The skills of the dagga farmers could be used as part of a strategy to develop small-scale farming in the valley.

He pointed out that Natal had 25% of the population but produced only 15% of the gross do-

mestic product. A project in the Tugela Basin could help correct this imbalance.

The country had to avoid following the route of the rest of Africa where political change had led to the decline in agricultural output.

Mr Jordaan was at pains to stress later that he was not advocating legalising the production of dagga.

NEWS PAC launches branch at Modderfontein ● Employees suspended after Hani service

Seize land back — Makwetu

Sowetan

26/4/93

By Isaac Moledi

■ Workers urged to work together in ending ownership of industries by monopolies: *(circled)* *3 Gen*

MEMBERS of the Pan Africanist Congress should exert more pressure on the "white racist regime" to regain their land, PAC president Mr Clarence Makwetu said yesterday.

land was taken from us by the sword and is still being held by the sword."

Makwetu called on liberation movements to unite. "Ours is to promote the spirit of African nationalism among the African people," he said.

Makwetu also said workers were instrumental in the fight for liberation to recover the land.

Seven committee members were sworn in as officials of the new branch

yesterday. The launch was also addressed by an official of the African National Congress. Members of both the PAC and ANC joined hands whenever a revolutionary song was sung.

Makwetu said workers should not be mere wage earners but should also participate in decision-making and be part of the sharing of profits and responsibilities in their respective industries.

AECI workers end strike

By Isaac Moledi *(circled)*

■ Arbitrator to investigate circumstances: *(circled)*

A ONE-WEEK strike by more than 4 000 members of the South African Chemical Workers Union at the AECI plant in Modderfontein came to an end yesterday after an agreement between management and union officials.

from work during services for SACP general secretary Chris Hani.

In terms of the agreement, an independent arbitrator will be appointed to investigate the relevant circumstances of the suspension of the two workers.

A joint statement issued by AECI and Sacwu said all the security employees who were on strike would return to work from today.

The parties will then agree on action to be taken after the arbitrator's findings. *Sowetan 26/4/93.*

The workers began their stayaway on April 16 after two of their members were suspended after they stayed away

"Both parties committed themselves to doing everything necessary to restore good working relationships," the statement said.

Coal ash may give farmers a boost

MARIANNE MERTEN

COAL ash is a potential economically viable agricultural fertiliser which will have beneficial effects also on soil nutrient content and water retention capacity. *BIDM*

The ash is a waste by-product from Eskom's coal power stations, which produce about 18-million tons of ash annually. The coal has an ash content of up to 43%. *27/4/93*

Ash resources manager, new business development, Richard Kruger said yesterday that, depending on soil conditions, farmers needed between two and five tons of ash a hectare to achieve optimal crop yields.

However, transport cost considerations would be an important factor in making the product commercially available. At present it cost R30 to transport one ton of ash for 50km, Kruger said.

Talks with the Agriculture Department to authorise its use as an agricultural fertiliser would start soon.

ambo — the architect of the struggle

SITIMES 25/11/93

By CHARLENE SMITH

of Africa's greatest men met on a field and went on to form a team changed South African history. lay Oliver Tambo, the ANC's great and the man who put South Africa path to negotiations, died.

mply saddened Nelson Mandela lost rest teammate. Mr Mandela told 'day Times that he had known of 'nired Oliver Tambo as a student before joining the same football 'Fort Hare University in the 1930s.

was my brother, my comrade, my nd my colleague," a visibly moved ndela told a Johannesburg news nce yesterday.

d, almost 10 years after they met, bo and Mr Mandela were instra- in the formation of the ANC Youth

became partners in a Johannes- firm, were co-accused in the 1956 Trial with Helen Joseph, who year, and 153 others, and through ree decades of Mr Tambo's exile Mandela's incarceration they d in close contact.

When Mr Mandela and his wife Winnie parted it was to the Tambos' gracious home in Sandhurst that he first went to live. Apart from family get-togethers, Mr Tambo loved little more than sitting in his sun-dappled study with close friends like Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu, chatting and planning.

Born to a poor peasant family in Bizana, Transkei, in October 1917, he rose to become the ANC's acting president after the death of Albert Luthuli in 1967, and president from 1969 until 1990, when he became national chairman and Mr Mandela president.

RELIGIOUS

In 1955, as racist laws bit deeply into South Africa, Mr Tambo, then secretary-general of the ANC, prophesied that "so long as it is not recognised that the only real bulwark against dictatorship and fascism is the will of the non-white people for democracy, all opposition of white voters

alone will continue to be shadow play, surreal and ineffective".

A deeply religious man, he provided the ANC with a strong moral base: civilians were never an official target of Umkhonto we Sizwe — he spoke out against necklacing in 1988 — but newspapers were refused permission to publish his words.

The 1989 Harare Declaration, which he initiated and worked on, still underpins the ANC's strategic thinking on negotiations.

Oliver Tambo had to make many sacrifices for his cause, but perhaps the one that hurt most was the lengthy separations from his family, who lived in exile in London while he shuttled between safe houses in Zambia, Tanzania and other parts of Africa building the ANC.

In 1956 he married Adelaide Tsukudu, a nurse. On the way to the church, bride, groom and best man were arrested for a pass-law offence and bundled into a police van — they were released just in time for the ceremony.

A powerful, sensible woman, Mrs Tambo brought up her three children,

Tembi, Dali and Tselane, as cultured people in a tightly knit, loving family. She and Mr Tambo worked hard, out of the public eye, for poor communities, particularly squatters, after their return to South Africa.

Mr Tambo's children adored him, in particular his son Dali, a film producer.

A man who never raised his voice or was ever seen angry, Oliver Tambo almost single-handedly built up the external wing of the ANC and MK after he went into exile in 1960.

GRIEVED

The death of Chris Hani, with whom he had worked closely, deeply grieved him. He and his wife were on the scene of Mr Hani's death not long after the killing.

At the relaunch of the ANC Youth League in late 1990, shortly after he returned home, Mr Tambo said: "It is our responsibility to break down barriers of division and create a country where there will be neither whites nor blacks, just South Africans, free and united in diversity." That message of peace summed up the man.

OLIVER TAMBO seen here at Chris Hani's funeral on Monday. Behind him is ANC PWV leader Tokyo Sexwale
Picture: COBUS BODENSTEIN

That has certain implications. If that headmaster passes on those names, and then those children do not register, they are liable to prosecution. I am not discussing the Defence Act with the hon the Minister. I am discussing the fact that that headmaster is being put in the position in which he has to give information about a child in his school who does not register. It also applies to aliens, though I have no idea why.

Another point the hon the Deputy Minister tends to forget is that his department has created structures, Model C schools, to try to normalise education in this country. [Time expired.]

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE: Mr Chairman, the hon member for Pinetown got excited about nothing. I basically echoed the view of the hon the Minister of National Education, as reflected in the press recently. So we agree on this issue.

The hon member for Port Elizabeth Central referred to the legal implications. In many schools the principals only put the circulars on the notice board, and then it is up to the pupils themselves to decide what to do with them. Again there is no question of enforcement whatsoever. [Interjections.]

To conclude, call-up instructions for Whites are still valid. This was emphasised in the outcome of a court case last year. The repeal of the Population Registration Act did not abolish the stipulations in the Defence Act, and therefore headmasters at this point in time—certainly the situation is going to change dramatically next year—could not be found to be at fault when, on a voluntary basis, they assist the Defence Force in executing a law of the land. [Interjections.]

Debate concluded.

QUESTIONS

† Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

Own Affairs:

Jan Kempdorp/Hartswater: meeting addressed by Minister ^{(3) Gen}

*1. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Culture:†

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Whether, with reference to certain information that has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, pupils of a secondary agricultural school in Jan Kempdorp were recently informed during school hours of an information meeting which he was to address at a primary school in Hartswater on or about 13 February 1993; if so, (a) what are the names of the schools concerned, (b) under whose auspices was the information meeting held, (c) who are the persons who so informed the pupils, (d) who requested these persons so to inform the pupils about the meeting and (e) who is the chairman of the management body of the agricultural school concerned? B650E

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(a) Yes, Northern Cape Agricultural High School in Jan Kempdorp and Hartswater Primary School where the meeting was held,

(b) the National Party, ^{(3) Gen}

(c) the principal of Northern Cape Agricultural High School (Mr G D F Piek),

(d) an unknown lady requested the school secretary at the agricultural school to relay the message,

(e) Mr J A Brazelle.

†Mr A GERBER: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I should like to know from him whether it has become the practice for unknown persons to give notice of NP meetings and for them to be announced at schools without further ado, and whether this meets with his approval.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Chairman, the hon member has studied Greek and he knows that the exception is never the rule. This whole matter was based on a misunderstanding, and he knows it. [Interjections.]

†Mr A GERBER: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, I want to ask him whether he is aware that this is the second case reported within a month to which he has had to reply positively.

†Adv S C JACOBS: Oh, now there are two exceptions. [Interjections.]

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: No, Mr Chairman.

Steynsburg: private school

*2. Mr L LOUW asked the Minister of Education and Culture:†

(1) Whether application was recently made to his Department for a certain college in Steynsburg, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, to function as a private primary school; if so, (a) when and (b) what is the name of this college;

(2) whether this application has been granted; if so, what are the relevant details; if not, for what reasons;

(3) whether the college concerned meets all the requirements for functioning as a private primary school; if so, what are the relevant details; if not, which requirements are not being met;

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B652E

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) Yes,

(a) 22 October 1992
19 January 1993

(b) Paul Kruger Junior Kollege
Paul Kruger Kollege: extension of phase;

(2) no, as appeal has been lodged, no reasons can be given at this stage;

(3) no, Regulation 2 (1) (d) of the Regulations regarding the Registration of and Financial Grants to Private Schools states, *inter alia*, the following requirement:

... the Head of Education must be satisfied that such school will make a contribution to the provision of education in a specific area for a specific purpose, especially as far as the nature of the education is concerned.

Also see answer to question (2);

(4) no.

†Mr A GERBER: Mr Chairman, arising out of the reply that the hon Deputy Minister gave, I

want to hear whether he is prepared to make available to members of Parliament as well as to the controlling body of that college the results of the investigating team, who went to see whether the circumstances were suitable for a private school.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Chairman, as the hon member knows, this case is subject to appeal at the moment. I do not know exactly what the procedure is, but I do not think there can be any objection. The hon member for Brits knows that this case is complicated and that the issue really goes beyond party political divisions in this specific case. He does not have to be concerned that the Department will not bring the full facts to light in making the final decision. He does not have to be concerned about this. [Interjections.]

†Mr A GERBER: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, I want to say that the Minister has already rejected the appeal once. When can we expect to get his reply to this second appeal that has been lodged?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Chairman, the information that I have at my disposal is that it will not take too long. The hon member knows that it is not an appeal on exactly the same matter. It is about another facet. This matter is being dealt with on departmental level. The hon the Minister was involved in a very long discussion about this again yesterday. I do not think a decision will be delayed unnecessarily.

†Adv S C JACOBS: Mr Chairman, the NP's proposed charter of fundamental rights is not legislation yet at this stage, but it is the policy of the NP and, as such, is being proposed as policy by them. In the proposed charter it says that private schools are acknowledged as a right, without any exceptions and without any reservations. Why does the hon the Deputy Minister not acknowledge NP policy in this instance and does he not apply it in this regard?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Chairman, the hon member for Losberg is making it very difficult for me. I repeat, there is an appeal pending. [Interjections.] He knows that certain regulations must be complied with before a private school can be established. Has the hon member considered the possibility that all the regulations have not been complied with? He must keep in mind that it could involve much more

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

'Thugs' were his target

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG — Nkanyezini massacre accused Mabhungu Dladla, 23, said in the Maritzburg Supreme Court yesterday he did not think he was attacking innocent people when he opened fire on a minibus taxi with an R1 rifle in March this year.

He believed those in the taxi were "thugs" who had killed Inkatha-linked schoolchildren in an ambush a few days earlier.

Ten people were killed and three others wounded in the attack.

He told Mr Justice Howard and two assessors yesterday that when the shooting stopped — he had emptied his R1 rifle magazine — he heard women crying and realised there had been a "mistake".

It had not occurred to him there could be innocent passengers in the taxi.

His co-accused Nkayiso Wilfred Ndlovu (on whose instructions, he claims, he and another man Sifiso Mkhize took part in the attack) said the occupants would be those responsible for killing the children.

Ndlovu had said there should be no survivors.

Cross-examined by State advocate Les Roberts SC, Dladla said he could not remember replacing the gun's magazine.

In testimony yesterday, Ndlovu denied allegations by Dladla and said he was not present at the attack.

The hearing continues.

B10MAY 28/4/93

Fear for farmer's safety is mounting

MARITZBURG — Fears are mounting for the safety of Camperdown farmer Alex Kalafatis, 45, who is believed to have been abducted from his farmhouse by armed attackers early yesterday.

By late yesterday a team of about 50 policemen had combed an area within a 50km radius of the farm but there was no sign of him, nor of his Mercedes-Benz — a cream 1979 300D, registration NC 7889.

Police spokesman Col Willie van den Berg said Kalafatis was apparently a karate expert who could have been expected to defend himself.

"We can only assume there were a number of attackers with weapons. We have found no blood in the house at all."

Van den Berg said there was no sign of a struggle but it was clear from tyre tracks outside the garage that Kalafatis arrived home and must have been overpowered before he could get into his house.

"The safe was unlocked and three firearms are missing, as well as a hi-fi set and various other small items," he said.

In another incident in Natal, a man was shot dead and two children seriously wounded following a hand grenade attack on a house at Patheni, Richmond, early yesterday. Police said several men armed with AK-47s, R4s and shotguns launched an attack on a house in the strife-torn township, raking it with gunfire.

B10MAY 28/4/93 (3) Gen Own Correspondent

In other incidents, police said a man was shot dead in Ladysmith's Ezakheni township in the Natal Midlands on Monday. Police also found the body of a man in Shembe outside Durban on Monday, and another who had been shot on Sunday in nearby Ntuzuma.

Sapa reports that police arrested 10 men and found a large cache of firearms and ammunition at Mehlomnyama in the Port Shepstone area.

RAY HARTLEY reports that the Wits Vaal peace committee officially launched a 24-hour toll-free telephone service to collect information on violence at the opening of its new Braamfontein headquarters yesterday.

The service would provide the committee with information on violence as it occurred, and give callers access to information on how to contact peace officials and the police, committee spokesmen said.

LINDA ENSOR reports that the government-funded social relief fund to assist the victims of violence had already spent R4m to assist about 4 000 families.

Chairman Ben Piek said yesterday about R3,8m was still available for allocation to registered, non-government relief organisations and the fund had also embarked on a campaign to raise private sector funding.

'Regime' killed Tambo, says Yengeni

CAPE TOWN — ANC Western Cape head Tony Yengeni led students in the emotive MK song "Kill the Boer" during a heated memorial service for Oliver Tambo at UWC yesterday — and then said the former acting ANC president had not died of natural causes, but had "been killed by the apartheid regime".

Yengeni's remarks were last night described as "provocative" by government, while the ANC said it was reviewing songs from the past which did not reflect the organisation's "nonracial policy".

Yengeni, addressing a capacity-filled hall, also saluted ANC militant hardliners Winnie Mandela and Harry Gwala, the Natal Midlands leader.

He sniped at the ANC leadership, saying it was losing touch with the grassroots.

"We must strengthen our mass-based structures because it is a dangerous mistake to leave your future in hands of

Own Correspondent

leaders of the organisation," he said. He said it was wrong to spread the view that Tambo died of natural causes.


"It must be made clear that he was killed by the apartheid system and the De Klerk regime must take responsibility."

ANC spokesman Ronnie Mamoepa said the ANC was would review songs that did not reflect its nonracial policy.

While the song led by Yengeni at UWC was one of the songs sung in the past, there was a need for it and others to be reassessed in the light of ANC policy and the negotiation process, he said.

Government spokesman David Steward said the song was "seriously provocative" and conflicted with the search for a negotiated political settlement.

Yengeni said later the song could not be translated literally.



THE
BREAKWATER
LODGE

IN THE HEART OF
CAPE TOWN'S
V & A WATERFRONT

FROM ONLY

Don't ^③ ET 28/4/93 neglect farming — FW

Staff Reporter

South Africa's agriculture industry was one of the most important facets of the economy — and any new form of government must take cognisance of this, President F W de Klerk told a gathering of leading Western Cape agriculturalists yesterday.

Mr De Klerk was speaking at the launch of a restoration project at the historic Elsenburg Agricultural College near Stellenbosch.

Elsenburg, which can now accommodate 200 students, is to improve its training facilities and provide accommodation for an additional 100 by restoring five of the buildings that make up the original 300-year-old Elsenburg Farm.

Mr De Klerk said the project would cost nearly R7,5 million and take five years to complete.

The government and Elsenburg College would contribute R2,3m towards the costs, but further funds were needed from the private sector.

"South Africa's agricultural industry is the soundest on the continent and has been responsible for much of the other general development that has taken place over the years," he said.

South African farmers were responsible for 54% of the wool, 45% of the maize and more than 25% of the wheat produced in Africa.

Mr De Klerk said a government could not afford to neglect agriculture "because a country with an unsound agricultural industry is a poor country".

Land Bank to help part-time farmers

Blom 28/4/93
CAPE TOWN — The Land Bank has decided to increase its financing sphere by granting loans to part-time farmers, partially in an effort to assist black farmers.

Deputy Finance Minister Theo Alant gave the assurance yesterday that the enlargement of the bank's lending policy would be done with circumspection. It would guard against becoming involved in risk finance.

The bank, which had a total of R3,7bn in loans on its books, had extended its lending policy since its creation in 1912, he said.

The bank's lending policy was expanded last year when it decided that applicants need not be full-time farmers. As long as they had farming as their prime purpose they would be considered.

The bank, which has not been dependent on government resources since the early '60s, currently funds itself from capital markets.

Alant said the abolition of restrictive legislation on land ownership had meant greater participation in agriculture by blacks, and the bank would also provide for these farmers.

The bank had wide lending powers and its facilities, involving virtually every aspect of farming, were available to all farmers in SA.

DP agriculture spokesman Errol Moorcroft welcomed the move, saying it was long overdue. Part-time

(3) Gen (S)
farming had an increasing role to play in the future of SA's agricultural industry, and was an invaluable stepping stone to those who wished to make farming a fulltime career.

During debate on the Finance Vote, Alant also announced that an Inland Revenue office would be established in Johannesburg's northern suburbs to assess major companies, including insurance firms, Sapa reports.

The office would be staffed by professional people, mainly chartered accountants. Some would be employed on a part-time basis.

□ SA's agriculture industry was one of the most important facets of the national economy, and any new form of government would have to take cognisance of this, President F W de Klerk said yesterday.

He was speaking at the launch of a restoration project at Elsenburg Agricultural College near Stellenbosch, our Cape Town correspondent reports.

SA's farm industry was responsible for much of the other general development that had taken place over the years, he said. SA's farmers were responsible for 54% of the wool, 45% of the maize and more than 25% of the wheat produced in Africa.

Farmers had to keep abreast of technology and research to prevent the industry stagnating.

TIM COHEN

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?
D74E

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Sondela farm

26. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Agriculture:

- (1) What, to date, is the total (a) cost of the (i) purchase of the farm known as Sondela and (ii) farming operations taking place on this farm and (b) income that has been generated by this farm;
- (2) whether this farm has been running at a loss; if so,
- (3) whether a decision has been taken to dispose of this farm in order to cut losses; if

(1) (a) (i) R4 111 973,35

(ii) R818 872,54

(b) R577 003,16

(2) The farm Sondela is almost exclusively a sugarcane farm and is at present subjected to a severe drought. The yield of the crop can only be determined in 18 to 24 months' time. An assessment whether the farm is run on a profit or loss basis, can only be determined after the expiration of the current production season towards the end of January 1994.

(3) The Ministers' Council of the House of Delegates has already decided that the farm is to be sold. The farm will subsequently be advertised for sale by the Department of Agriculture in terms of section 2 of the State Land Disposal Act, 1961 (Act 48 of 1961).

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PROPERTY Bosses can now help workers get housin

Mining giant launches big housing scheme for workers

■ Employees will live within walking distance of home by turn of century:

Sowetan 30/4/93
By Joshua Raboroko

MINING giant Genmin has announced a R30 million housing scheme which could have far-reaching implications for black housing in South Africa.

In terms of the scheme the emphasis is placed on land and not home ownership.

The scheme will provide access to finance for employees who wish to become homeowners but have been unable to obtain finance for a site and service option.

The new scheme implemented by Genmin is being done

in conjunction with three financial institutions, Absa, FNB and the SA Perm and IDT Finance Corporation Limited, a subsidiary of the Independent Development Trust.

Genmin's chief executive, management resources, Mr At du Plessis, said the breakthrough came when the emphasis was shifted from home ownership to landownership. It would not only help alleviate the housing problem but would also assist in eradicating the illegal squatter problem.

The company's goal was to facilitate a process which would enable 80 percent of its employees to live within walking distance of their workplace.

A large portion of employees who would like to become homeowners could not afford a bond between of R20 000 and R30 000 for a small housing unit.

Du Plessis said it was impossible for lower paid employees to obtain a bond from a financial institution for less than R20 000. Research within the group had shown that a large percentage of the company's 115 000 workers were interested in participating in an affordable site and service scheme.

In terms of the scheme, employees with at least two years service, earning less than R2 000 a month, could now obtain loans of between R1 000 and R10 000, redeemable over a period of between 12 and 120 months.

The money could be used to buy a piece of land and to build an affordable dwelling on it. The idea was that they started off with a temporary structure but that they should eventually erect a permanent house when they could afford it.