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Farmers face ruin as water is cut off

By HELEN FLEETWOOD

FARMERS in the Rooikraal agriculture area in Brakpan stand to lose thousands of rands with the closure of Sallies Mines.

The farmers, who depended on surplus water pumped from the mine have been without water for irrigation since Monday. And it appears as if there is not going to be any immediate relief.

A spokesman for Sallies Mines said yesterday the mine officially closed at the end of December because it had stopped producing gold.

"I was told to stop pumping on Monday. As far as I am concerned the water pumped from the mine goes to waste. It does not interest me as to who uses it. I know the farmers used the man-made stream as there is no natural water system for irrigation in the area," he said.

A Department of Agriculture spokesman said: "It is not a problem for this department. Somebody from the area contacted me about not having water on Wednesday but there is nothing we can do because the Minister is not aware

of the facts. I suggested that they immediately contact the Minister of Mines or the Minister of Water Affairs.

A spokesman for the Department of Water Affairs said: "I don't know what is going to be done. The water used by the farmers was surplus, now that the mine has closed I don't know what the solution is."

Sallies Mines opened in 1939 and started mining gold in 1939. Farmers in the Rooikraal area have used the water course for irrigation.

One of the affected farmers, Mr M. A. de Castro relies on vegetable produce for his living and has a factory on his 120 ha farm where he processes products grown from the ground.

"I bought this farm last November and used practically everything I possessed. My main reason for buying this particular farm was that an irrigation scheme costing R50 000 had been installed. I was assured when I bought the farm there would not be a shortage of water. But it has now been dry since Monday."

One of Mr De Castro's neighbours, Mr Abel Pedreiro said: "I have been here for four years. Everything I own has gone into this land. Now it looks as if it is all going to waste as no one seems to know what is going to happen to us."

7/1/77
Adm

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Tomlinson records (p.84) that in 1938, a scheme for the subsidised purchase of ploughs, harrows, planters and cultivators by black farmers was introduced "and considerable use was made of it until it was discontinued in 1947". Among those who objected to such schemes was former Prime Minister Strijdom,

Answer to 'eat less'

STAR 10/1/77

Pretoria Bureau

The world has the resources to eliminate hunger, but the major part of the increase in food supplies had to come from the hungry developing countries themselves, a leading British expert told the Agricultural Congress '77 in Pretoria today.

The chairman of Britain's Milk Marketing Board, Sir Richard Trehane, who was prevented by illness from attending the congress, said in a paper read for him on the global food situation that, one way or another, the problem of hunger would be solved — because there was a lower limit to the food intake on which a human could survive.

Either humankind surmounted the difficulties confronting it, or the world would experience famine on a scale never known before.

FAMINE

If revolutionary changes were needed to beat the spectre of hunger, in the long run it was a famine itself which might present the more revolutionary challenge.

Sir Richard posed the question of why it was that so little had been achieved in the fight against hunger then

there was wide agreement on what needed to be done.

Was it simply that the resolve to eliminate it evaporated as soon as the immediate crisis was past? Did the will to translate principles into action crumble when specific decisions had to be taken? Were we sidetracked by other problems, like the energy crisis? Was the problem too large to be tackled through existing political and international institutions? Or was our failure perhaps due to some inherent defect in mankind itself?

MONEY

It was in the developing countries that the need existed for more food, Sir Richard said. The developed countries had the potential to meet the demand, but the supplies would be forthcoming only if the developing countries had the money to pay for them. Or if someone was prepared to give them the supplies. On present policies, neither was likely.

The developing countries themselves would have to produce the food they needed, but they had to be shown how.

This would cost a lot more money than the developed countries were currently spending on agricultural development in the Third World.

The current amount of aid to developing countries was R1 500 million a year — whereas what was needed to break the cycle of hunger was agricultural aid worth R5 000 million a year.

Perhaps the main contribution that the developed countries could make was to devise means of stabilising trade in primary commodities that

the developing countries produced, without of course totally ignoring market forces which in the end would be dominant.

Sir Richard noted that in a sense it was Western technology and altruism that had created the problem of hunger, through the better control of disease which had allowed population to grow faster than food production.

The complaint that investor costs or diseconomies and has led to the deterioration of the reserve looked closely at the figures on often discrepancies between social — which it is the job of policy. But this does not detract from economically rational and profitable farmer, with free access to commodities as much livestock as he can. Despite his poverty, should be impressive willingness and capacity (and this needs investigation) and varied investments. It should shrunken off as a quaint "tribal More briefly, a few other investment in white and black and white agriculture

In an interesting exercise, Rutman argued that this has also provided a higher rate of return than the few alternatives open to blacks, and that the accumulation of cattle has therefore been rational — despite its serious effects on the ecology of the reserves. (42)

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STAR 10/11/77

Food crisis warning

Pretoria Bureau

Governments were beginning to realise that they could not stay in power with hungry people on their hands, an American professor told the Agricultural Congress in Pretoria today.

Doctor Kenneth Turk of Cornell University, New York, said food production had become a matter not only of human but of political survival.

It was essential that population growth rates should decline, through mass education and family planning programmes, the professor said in a paper on agricultural production for a growing population situation in Africa.

By 1985 Africa would probably face a 17-million ton cereal deficit he said.

SERIOUS

Eighteen of the 27 least-developed countries in the world were in the African region.

To increase agricultural yields the developed and developing nations would require a greatly strengthened research base and positive action programmes by government planners and leaders.

At the same time it was essential that family planning programmes be promoted.

There were, however, many encouraging demonstrations that governments

could take effective action where they recognised the need and had the desire to concentrate on raising food production.

STRATEGY

In his welcome to delegates, Dr D M Joubert, director of the Transvaal region of the Department of Agricultural Technical Services, who is chairman of the liaison committee behind the congress, said agricultural production had become an instrument of strategy in the world.

"It makes those who possess food in abundance strong, and those who run short, weak," he said. "Food is bargaining power."

He said the aim of the congress was to make every consumer aware of what South Africa as a nation owed to agriculture and bring together scientists whose task it was to make this country a more productive part of the world for the betterment of all its peoples.

In the process it would create goodwill and better understanding.

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NATAL MERCURY 10/1/77

10/1/77 NM

1000 scientists for agricultural congress '77

Mercury Correspondent

PRETORIA — More than 1000 agricultural scientists meet here today for Agricultural Congress '77, the biggest such congress in the country.

Its theme is Production for a Growing Population, and will highlight food production in Africa in relation to the world situation.

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr. H. Schoeman, will open the congress at the University of Pretoria.

The proceedings, which end on Wednesday, have attracted six leading speakers from America, Australia, Ireland and Britain and a number of top South Africans.

If farming fails peace is doomed

10/11/77
STAR 10/11/77

— Minister

Farming Editor

South Africa's agricultural production simply had to keep abreast of its growing population, because if it failed, all our efforts towards peaceful co-existence were doomed, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Schoeman, said today.

He was opening South Africa's biggest congress of agricultural scientists — Agricultural Congress 77, its theme "Production for a growing population."

The congress comprising 1 000 delegates, including top foreign experts in various fields, is being held at the University of Pretoria.

DOUBLE OUTPUT

Mr Schoeman said South Africa's food production would have to double within the next 23 years, and the present production would have to be added once more in the

ensuing 20 years, just to meet the demands of population growth.

This did not make provision for the increased black purchasing power expected.

Statistics of increased agricultural production over the past 15 years might make one optimistic about the future food situation in South Africa, but projections painted a different picture.

SHORTAGES

Serious shortages of various food products were predicted before the end of the century, Mr Schoeman said.

All this brought the agricultural scientist into focus, because it was only with the assistance of science and technology that the almost impossible could be done, to produce more from the same limited resources.

The true and dedicated scientist derived his or her pleasure in life from accomplishment — indeed, few had actually shared in the material benefits of their labours, and few, apart from being freed from financial wor-

ry, had insisted on much more than the recognition which was their due.

True scientists were rare, and it was the nation's duty to make life attractive for them. In this, Mr Schoeman said, he did not refer merely to remuneration, but also to ways and means of persuading young people to choose a particular profession.

If these matters were neglected, we ran the risk of a shortage of scientists in a country where future development depended so entirely on such qualified men and women.

He was pleased to say the state was thoroughly aware of this. The Department of Agricultural Technical Services had been expanded into the largest single research organisation in the country, with the best research facilities available at its 11 institutes and its subsidiary research stations in various ecological regions.

DEVOTION

The fame achieved by an institute such as Onderstepoort not only confirmed this, but also proved the possibility of personal devotion and work satisfaction in the department.

Mr Schoeman paid tribute to the outside research organisations to which agriculture as a profession owed so much — in the university faculties of agriculture at Pretoria, Stellenbosch, Maritzburg, Bloemfontein and Fort Hare.

He also expressed appreciation at the presence of the foreign experts who had come to share their knowledge. Their efforts would indirectly strengthen South Africa's ability to convey knowledge to Southern Africa through Sarcus (Southern African Regional Council for the Conservation and Utilisation of the Soil) which he hoped would eventually be more widely used in Africa.



Mr Schoeman . . . shortages before end of the century.

11/1/77 8-10
Among our top
STAR 11/1/77
money-makers

W F

Farming Editor

Excluding gold, agriculture was South Africa's main source of foreign exchange, with exports totalling R184-million in 1975, the State President, Dr Diederichs, told the agricultural scientific congress in Pretoria.

It also provided the industrial sector with products worth R1000-million and was by far the leading employer of labour — absorbing 29 percent of

the economically active population.

The greater part of its success was due to the selfless devotion of a select band of scientists, research workers, technologists and administrators in the production and marketing fields, who together with the nation's farmers had developed agriculture in South Africa into a modern industry.

Dr Diederichs was speaking at a function prior to presenting awards.

Improvements to farming which scientists had made possible were indicated by the fact that agri-

cultural production had increased by an average of 3,8 percent a year over the past 15 years compared with the 2,9 percent annual population growth.

Dr Diederichs recalled that 70 percent of the world population of 3,9-billion lived in the poor countries and that by the year 2000 80 percent of the population of 6,5-billion would be in those countries.

The biggest barriers to ending the hunger from which 500-million now suffered were tribal custom, ignorance and illiteracy.

Minister warns farmers

PRETORIA — All efforts toward peaceful coexistence in South Africa along socio political lines are doomed to failure unless the country's agricultural production can keep pace with its growing population, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Schoeman, said yesterday.

Mr Schoeman was speaking at the opening of the Agriculture Congress '77, the biggest scientific agricultural congress held in the country.

More than 1 000 agricultural scientists from South Africa and overseas are attending the discussions, which end on Wednesday, at the University of Pretoria.

Mr Schoeman said South Africa's food production must double within the next 23 years to feed the country's growing population.

Despite dramatic statistics of increased production over the last 15 years which might lead to optimism over the future food situation in South Africa, agricultural projections gave a "completely different picture."

Serious shortages of various foods were predicted in the country before the end of the century, he said.

It was the country's duty to make life attractive to agricultural scientists. And by this, he said, he was not only referring to remuneration.

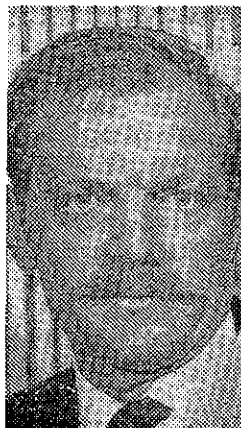
The State was well aware of this and the Department of Agriculture's technical services was the largest single research organisation in the country.

"If these matters are neglected we run the risk of a shortage of scientists in a country where future development depends so entirely on qualified men and women," Mr Schoeman said. — DDC.

Call for Whites to help homelands

Pretoria Bureau

A suggestion that agricultural development of the homelands should be got off the ground through private white entrepreneurs from outside the homelands was made yesterday by the Deputy Minister of Bantu Development Dr F Hartzenberg.



Dr F Hartzenberg
there's been growth in the
homelands but not de-
velopment.

Addressing Agricultural Congress '77 in Pretoria, he said the three percent of high-potential land in the main homelands could feed 10-million people, and it would be sound policy for it to be brought into full production as soon as possible.

This could be done with the aid of the development corporations and private entrepreneurs from outside, on conditions acceptable to the homeland as well as the entrepreneurs, and in a way that would require a minimum of capital from the homeland.

WITHDRAWN

This would involve making the land available free of charge to the private entrepreneurs for a period long enough to recoup their initial capital input, after which the land would be let to them, and then gradually withdrawn to be made available to black entrepreneurs.

Since the land involved would comprise no more than three percent of the homeland's territory, this would result in little political reaction.

Such a step would result in a tremendous increase in production within a reasonable period of time, and would also have the necessary beneficial effect on general economic development.

It would represent agricultural growth, but would not, however, be agricultural development because it would not have come from the people of the homelands themselves.

MINIMAL

Dr Hartzenberg said that although the level of agricultural development of the homelands compared very well with that of other countries in Africa, their potential was being utilised to a minimal degree, and their growth in agricultural production was being far outstripped by their population growth.

Management was the most important single factor hampering agricultural development in the homelands.

Although it was possible that white farmers might be able to meet the food requirements of South Africa's population for the rest of this century, agriculture in the homelands had to be accorded the highest priority because it lay at the heart of general economic development.

A nation which had to import food had little capital left with which to import industrial plant and development.

And to become self-sufficient in grain production by the year 2000, the homelands would have to increase their present production by 1500 percent.

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STAR 11/1/77
**Control of
farming
land urged**

Farming Editor

Control over the use of all agricultural land to prevent its being in-judiciously diverted to other uses was urged by Dr F H le Roux, chairman of the Bantu Affairs Commission.

Dr le Roux told Agricultural Congress 77 that the food supplies of future generations were endangered by agriculture and forestry continuing to lose land to roads, industries and urban development.

It was no comfort that efforts were being made to avoid at least the use of cultivated land for non-farming purposes.

11/1/77
**Absence
of blacks
a 'failure'**

Pretoria Bureau

A member of the audience at the Agricultural Scientific Congress in Pretoria was applauded yesterday when he asked why the black homelands were not represented at the meeting.

The unidentified speaker said the absence of such representatives meant the congress had failed to achieve its goal of disseminating knowledge to those who needed it most.

IGNORED

The congress chairman, Dr H C Luitingh, said his experience as director of the Fertiliser Society was that invitations to homeland delegates to scientific meetings of this sort usually were ignored.

This was the main reason why the homelands had not been drawn into the congress, he said.

Other farming land (natural pasture) was also threatened, and its loss might lead to increased shortfalls in red meat and dairy products.

Control over the use of all agricultural land in South Africa was long overdue.

Dr le Roux said it had been estimated in 1959 that the reserve of arable land left to each South African was only 20 percent of the world average reserve.

Furthermore, uncontrolled subdivision of farming land had resulted in a large number of small non viable farming units. In 1970, from 30 to 40 percent of the farms in South Africa were too small to be viable, so that 75 percent of production came from 20 percent of the farming units.

Since then, official policy had promoted a consolidation process, and the viability of farming units could be expected to further improve.

EXPORTS

On the plus side, Dr le Roux said agricultural progress over the past 25 years had been satisfactory and, in terms of lifting production for a growing population, South Africa looked forward from a position of strength.

Indeed, with yield increases, maize production could be so large by 1980 that other products could be produced on some of the land currently under this crop.

Exports of sugar and fruit could also be expected to continue up to and beyond the year 2000.

Dr le Roux saw the white-owned part of South Africa as being able to meet the needs of all Southern Africa provided that care was taken to preserve the production potential of its agricultural land and storage provision was made to cope with the sharp fluctuations in production caused by climatic fluctuations.

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Homeland agricultural growth emphasized

Cape Times
11/1/77

PRETORIA. — The development of the Black farmer as an entrepreneur lay at the heart of future agricultural development in the homelands, Dr F Hartzenberg, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, said here yesterday.

If agriculture were not accorded priority over social programmes, rapid economic development would pass the homelands by, because agriculture lay at the foundation of economic development which could not be built on industrial development alone.

Dr Hartzenberg was delivering an address on "Agriculture in the Black sector" to the Agricultural Congress '77.

Land of sufficient potential was available for development and should be put into full production as soon as possible, he said. This could be done by bringing in private entrepreneurs which would attract a great deal of capital to the homelands.

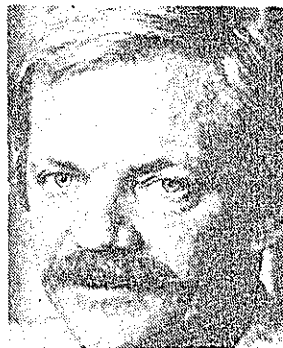
Management

Management was the most important single factor that hampered agricultural development in the homelands.

Although it was possible that White farmers might be able to meet the food requirements of South Africa's population for the rest of this century, agriculture in the homelands had to be accorded the highest priority, because agriculture lay at the foundation of general economic

development.

Dr F H le Roux, chairman of the Bantu Affairs Commission, and a professional agriculturalist, said the increasing use of cultivated land for roads, industrial and urban development was endangering the food supplied of future generations in South Africa.



Dr F Hartzenberg

He told delegates that South Africa could be in a strong position to provide not only for the needs of its own growing population, but also that of the homelands as long as care was taken to preserve the production potential of all its agricultural land.

The opening speaker at the congress, Sir Richard Trehane, chairman of the Milk Marketing Board in England, said aid to developing countries should be increased by \$3 500 million (about R2 975m) a year if the growth in food production was to match the swelling population.

Sir Richard said that at present developed countries supplied \$1 500 million (about R1 275m) a year as aid to developing countries. This was inadequate. Agricultural aid to these countries needed to be

increased to \$5 000 million (about R4 250m) a year.

"The crisis in the developing countries today has arisen mainly because of Western technology and altruism which has led to better control of disease, thus allowing the population to grow more quickly than food production."

Sir Richard said the major part of the increase in food supplies must be produced within the developing countries themselves, and the greatest emphasis should be placed on the expansion of the production of cereals.

Deficit

Dr Kenneth Turk, Professor emeritus, animal science, at America's Cornell University, said that by the year 1985, Africa would probably face a 17 million tonne deficit in cereal grain.

He told delegates at the congress that although some developing countries realized they must produce more of their own food, food supplies in Africa would have to double within the next 25 to 30 years if the growing population was to be fed.

The situation was extremely serious in East, Central and West Africa, where food shortages were reported in 1975 in 14 countries which together constituted one-third of the region's population.

To increase agricultural yields, the developed and developing nations would require a greatly strengthened research base and positive action programmes by government planners and leaders. — Sapa.

Food for the future depends on scientists'

THE demands made by both the world and the local food producer brought the importance of the scientist into focus, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Hendrik Schoeman said in Pretoria yesterday.

Opening Agricultural Congress 77, the Minister said that only with the assistance of science and technology could the almost impossible be done—to produce increasingly from limited resources.

"This is why this congress is so topical and of the greatest importance for South Africa and the continent of Africa," he said.

Mr Schoeman noted the presence of overseas scientists at the congress with appreciation.

"Their participation in the conference is an extension of the exchanges at international scientific level. This was kept alive from our side by visits of South African scientists to international gatherings and by overseas study visits.

"Through their presence this contact of South African scientists with the outside world was strengthened and it contributed to the mutual understanding of each other's problems," Mr Schoeman said.

The world population was rising at about 2,4 per cent a year. This meant that the world agriculturalists would have to come up with nearly 75 per cent increase in production over the next 25 years to stay even, he said.

It was calculated that South Africa's population at the end of the century would have doubled. The present production of most kinds of food would have to be doubled within the next 23 years, and the present production would have to be added once more in the ensuing 20 years.

These were the demands that brought the extreme importance of the scientist into focus, Mr Schoeman said.

"The well trained and proficient scientist is a rare person. Hence it is the duty of both the State and private sector to employ their services with discretion.

"I am pleased to be able to say that the State is thoroughly aware of this," he said.

The congress' opening speaker, Sir Richard Trehane, chairman of the Milk Marketing Board in England said aid to developing countries should be increased by R2 975-million a



MR SCHOEMAN . . . opening talk

year if the growth in food production was to match the swelling population.

Sir Richard said that developed countries supplied about R1 275-million a year in aid to developing countries. This was inadequate. Agricultural aid to these countries should be increased to R4 250-million a year.

"The crisis in the developing countries has arisen mainly because of Western technology and altruism which has led to better control of disease, and allowed population to grow more quickly than food production."

The development of the Black farmer as an entrepreneur lay at the heart of future agricultural development in the homelands, Dr F. Hartzenberg, Deputy Minister of Bantu Development said at the congress.

If agriculture were not accorded priority over social programmes, rapid economic development would pass the homelands by, because agriculture lay at the foundation of economic development.

Dr F. H. le Roux, chairman of the Bantu Affairs Commission said that the increasing use of cultivated land for roads, industrial and urban development was endangering the food supplies of future generations in South Africa.

And by the year 1985, Africa would probably face a 17-million ton deficit in cereal grain, Dr Kenneth Turk, Professor Emeritus of animal science at America's Cornell University warned in his address. — Sapa.

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Agricultural Congress 77

Urgent need for research stressed

Cape Times 13/11/77

Audio/visuals

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

your subject decided?

PRETORIA. - Greater and more urgent attention should be given to agricultural research than to research in most other fields, Dr B C Jansen, Chief Director of the Department of Agricultural Technical Services, said here yesterday.

van Biljon, managing director of the Imperial Cold Storage and Supply Company, warned that the present downturn in the country's economy is likely to cause serious surplus problems for other agricultural products, in addition to butter and cheese.

meeting at home or in a meeting room?

Speaking at Agricultural Congress 77, Dr Jansen said the current responsibility of effective agricultural research towards mankind was heavier than ever before.

However, Dr Van Biljon pointed out that far more serious problems of overproduction had been experienced in the United States and the Common Market.

a meeting room and as your subject?

"The present global state of financial stringency is making governments and those concerned with agricultural research increasingly cost conscious.

In comparison with these countries, the South African exercise in agricultural price support appeared to have worked rather better.

size for the room?

"But when one takes into account that the feeding of the world's population depends on agricultural production, the wisdom of this stringent economy is open to question," he said.

Dr Van Biljon said the higher degree of price instability of foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials played havoc with the incomes of farmers and their suppliers.

able to see? or platform? room for the display of one or more screens?

Essential

Dr Jansen said it was essential that agricultural scientists should have contact with other scientists within their own discipline and among other disciplines on a national as well as an international level.

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

able to hear? use a microphone? address system? Will there be any distracting noises and can these be silenced during your presentation?

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

Dr J N Raudabaugh, a director in the United States Department of Agriculture, said that the world may be able, for the first time in its history, to deal effectively with the interacting problems of food production, population growth and poverty.

als

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

"The outlook is hopeful provided the development efforts of agrarian countries are concerned less with industry and more with agriculture," he said.

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

Dr Raudabaugh said that the key to successful agricultural development lay in extension which "has been and can continue to be a vital element in achieving adequate agricultural production for a growing population".

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

Adequate agricultural production would be realized through the educational development of people and not the simplistic delivery of new technology, he said.

et

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

Also at the congress, Dr F J

STAR 4/1/77

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Farming's biggest problem

4/1/77 JK
Farming Editor

South Africa faces a difficult decision on where to lay emphasis in agricultural development, said a leading American Department of Agriculture official yesterday.

The official, Dr J Neil Randabaugh, added that the decision involved emphasis on either the upper level of already competent farmers, or on the lower social levels in need of general human uplift.

Dr Raudabaugh, chief of America's Agricultural Extension Service, was leading a six-man discussion panel on liaison between research and farmers.

It was part of the congress of South Africa's Institute of Agricultural Extension, following a full session of the Agricultural Congress 77.

Dr Randabaugh had been asked by Dr A. Scholtz, representing the co-operatives, where the emphasis of agricultural development should fall.

If the top level of farmers were further aided, this would significantly boost total food production.

But if the lower level were aided, the result would be social uplift though not necessarily with a rapid increase in food production.

The country did not have the resources to aid both sections.

Yet both technological and humanitarian approaches were vital.

The country needed both the food and the social stability which they could offer.

America had favoured the top level of farmers, said Dr Raudabaugh.

This, he added, was why America was so well equipped agriculturally.

At the same time it was paying the high price of a lower social group which had been forced off the land into the cities, without being equipped for modern urban life.



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STAR 17/1/77

Audio

Crop hail damage reaches R23-m

Record claims of R23-million for hail damage to crops in Southern Africa — the highest in 20 years — have been received by a Ficksburg company that insures crops against natural disasters.

"The figure shows an increase of 300 percent on claims for the corresponding period last year indicating that hail damage

has been extensive," Mr Lorenz Schutte, general manager of Sentraoes Co-operative Limited, said.

The previous record claims figure was R10-million paid out last year.

Mr Schutte said 35 000 policies with premiums of R21-million and cover against crop damage amounting to R400-million had been taken out with Sentraoes since last July.

"Production costs have increased and farmers have become more insu-

rance minded," he said. The Ficksburg company insured damage to 90 crops throughout Southern Africa.

Mr Schutte said claims were from the beginning of October to the end of March. The figure increased from R2-million in November to R15-million in mid-December.

The latest figure of R23-million should increase to about R35-million in March, he said.

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more projection screens?

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

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

Visuals

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

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

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

Budget

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

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DAILY DISP 18/1/77

DD 18/1/77

Farmers to seek food price hikes

PRETORIA — Steep increases in the price of basic foods are inevitable this year, according to authorities here.

The director of the South African Agricultural Union, Mr C. Cillier, said farmers' production costs had increased to a greater extent last year than they did during 1975.

"Farmers will have to be compensated for these increases which included power, animal feeds, fuel, farm machinery, and which have cut deeply into their operating profits," he said.

Mr Cillier said although farmers' gross income increased in their 1975, net returns fell by five per cent. Last year showed a similar pattern except that the net income fell by ten per cent — a reflection of the steep rise in production costs.

The SAAU's commodity committee will start a series of meetings next month to assess production cost rises, and to determine price recommendations for the new season.

Negotiations between the committee and the marketing council on new

price levels will start in March.

The Government will have no alternative but to agree to higher price levels and a substantial surge in the prices of mealies, wheat, milk and other foods is considered unavoidable.

Last year the producers prices for maize increased by R9 a ton to R65, for wheat by R15,20 a ton to R121,35, and for ground

nuts by R27 a ton to R270.

These increases inflated the price of bread by 4c a white loaf, the prices of all maize products including mealie meal, the prices of animal feeds.

Last year the producers' price of sugar was raised by a massive 72,2 per cent and the consumer price of a 2½ kg pack of white sugar rose from 42c to the current price of 67c. — DDC.

Hansard 1 vol 17 27/1/77

③ general

X Agricultural production/exports

133. Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Agriculture:

- (1) What was the value of the Republic's agricultural (a) production and (b) exports during 1976;
- (2) what amount was derived from exports to African States.

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

- (1) (a) R2 767 million
- (b) R1 110 million (Processed and unprocessed products)*
- (2) Particulars not available.

* Estimate

NATAL MERC 4/2/77

Body blow to farmers

4/2/77 mm

CAPE TOWN—A savage twist to the cost spiral is expected today with the announcement by Minister of Economic Affairs Mr. Chris Heunis of a 15,5 percent increase in the price of fertilisers to farmers.

Fertiliser prices are expected to rise by a gross 12 percent, or R11,10 to R103,15 a ton, but a reduction in the present subsidy means farmers will pay 15,5 percent more, reports Sapa.

will rise to R97,30 a ton. Our Agricultural Correspondent writes that the increase will inevitably lead to higher food costs.

The total rise in fertiliser costs over the past six years is more than 200 percent.

The price to the farmer

What is certain is that

farmers will no longer try to absorb the increase in production costs and will ask for higher prices. It is inevitable that food costs will spiral, he writes.

Maize farmers will be forced to apply for a considerably higher price than was originally estimated and a maize price in excess of R70 a ton can be expected to be announced in May.

As well as being the staple diet of millions of non-Whites maize is an essential ingredient of many other foods. The higher cost of animal and poultry feeds will be loaded on the consumer price of beef, pork, poultry, eggs and dairy products.

If consumers resist farmers will be forced out of business. This will lead to shortages and even higher prices.

A serious side-effect will be farmers cutting back on fertiliser. Cuts will cause productivity to drop and worsen shortages.

Subsidized agricultural products

(277) Mr. T. ARONSON asked the Minister of Agriculture:

3 general

- (1) What agricultural products which are sold to the consumer (a) were subsidized in 1976 and (b) will be subsidized in 1977;
- (2) (a) what was the actual amount of such subsidy in 1976 and (b) what is the estimated amount for 1977.

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

- (1) (a) During 1976-'77 maize, grain sorghum, bread flour and butter were subsidized.
(b) During 1977-'78 the same products as in 1976-'77 will probably be subsidized.
- (2) (a)

| | 1976-'77 financial year (estimate) |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Maize | R75,085 million |
| Grain sorghum | R 1,320 million |
| Bread flour | R69 million |
| Butter | R 7,420 million. |

(b) The prices for the relevant products have not yet been fixed for 1977-'78 and it is therefore not possible to estimate the amounts of the subsidies.

NATAL MERCURY 16/2/77

Farmers face tougher times

16/2/77
m

Agricultural Correspondent

THE FUTURE of agriculture in South Africa is very bleak in view of continued production cost increases. This was the warning given yesterday by the chairman of the Natal Commercial Poultry Producers' Association.

Delivering his chairman's report to the association's annual meeting in Durban yesterday, Mr. A. E. Karlsen said: "At recent agricultural seminars held in recent months farmers have been called upon to produce food for the increasing population in this country and abroad.

"If our industry is to meet this challenge, the Government must acknowledge our problems and not penalise us."

Mr. Karlsen warned that the most difficult times were yet to come.

"There seems to be little hope of relief from the authorities, regardless of all the danger signals that are flashing at the moment," he said.

Every day one heard of farmers succumbing to the financial stress of the times by either closing down, selling out to larger public companies or being taken over by feed companies.

Mr. Karlsen said fuel costs had risen by 160 percent, labour by 58 percent, power by 140 percent, transport by 68 percent and fertiliser by 98 percent, all in the space of a few years.

But the higher floor prices for eggs announced during the past year had not even covered feed cost in-

creases which amounted to 70 percent of the egg producers' costs.

The chairman of the Egg Control Board, Mr. M. Oosthuizen, said consumers were still able to buy the second cheapest eggs in the world. Only in Spain were they cheaper.

He said a surplus of eggs was necessary to maintain price stability, but warned that it was becoming increasingly difficult to find an export market.

Farmers at yesterday's meeting said they were becoming very concerned about the future of the poultry industry, especially the takeover by feed companies.

They said there could be a virtual monopoly of the egg industry as more producers went under. If this happened, the price of eggs would rocket.

SA food is still among cheapest

sta 19/2/77

STAR 19/2/77

hier, soos die Nederlandse taalkundige J. I. Pauwels aantoon, met 'n oorgeefde verskynsel te make.

J. A. VERHAGE. „Delfige en gemeensame vorme in die sinverband van ou Kaapse taal“, *Tydskrif vir geesteswetenskappe*, jg. 5, nr. 3, 1965, pp. 307-323.

J. A. VERHAGE

percent more for beef. Japanese consumers paid 560 percent more than South Africans, he said.

South African poultry prices were 25 percent lower than the average Western world price and again only Argentinians paid less.

The local price of eggs was the second cheapest in the world and the butter price was only about 62 percent of the average Western world cost.

In spite of recent price increases local bread was still the third cheapest in the Western world and the price was just above the Free World average.

MILK

Only the local milk price was slightly above the average foodstuff costs for Western countries. But Japanese and Canadians paid about 30 percent more for milk than South Africans, Mr Coetsee said.

The cheapest milk was to be found in London but this resulted from an enormous subsidy on the British milk price which should be seen as a factor in that country's present economic crisis, he added.

... dink aan die een kant aan Duitse invloed van die Franse Hugenote ... die teorie in 1897 al weerle. In ... Duitse geleerde en kenner ... wat by die wording van ...

Mr Coetsee warned that consumers would have to be prepared to pay more for food to meet the farmers' increased production costs.

Mr Coetsee said only Argentinians could buy cheaper beef than South Africans and Scandinavian consumers paid 200

Pretoria Bureau
Despite considerable price increases South African food is still among the cheapest in the Western world.

So says Mr J. D. Coetsee, editor of the South African Agricultural Union's publication, *The Boer*.

But at the same time ... Afrikaanse ...

... Afrikaanse ...

... Afrikaanse ...

... Afrikaanse ...

... Afrikaanse ...

... Afrikaanse ...

... Afrikaanse ...

1. Teorie oor die ontstaan van Afrikaans

Vroeër is daar wel aan die een of ander beslissende taalinvloed gedink. Dit was die geval voordat 'n taamlik groot hoeveelheid direkte ge-

Rail costs shock for farmers

3
10/3/77
m

Agricultural Correspondent

THE INCREASE in rail tariffs of nearly twenty per cent for farmers means that in the past four years the total increase for livestock tariffs has amounted to a massive 354 percent.

The increase in rail tariffs has come as a severe shock for farmers and will add about R60 million to farmers' production costs.

Mr. Chris Cilliers, director of the South African Agricultural Union in Pretoria, said yesterday that farmers were already struggling under cost increases and the increased transport charges announced "will further weaken his economic position."

He said that the prices of virtually all farming equipment would rise.

Mr. Cilliers said that only with price controlled products such as milk, eggs, butter and cheese could the farmers hope to some extent to recover costs.

He added that with the uncontrolled products — and these represented the majority — as well as export products, the farmer would have to absorb the cost increases.

Mr. Cilliers expects consumers to get further shocks when the main Budget is announced and he said yesterday that the climate for the farmer to get "a square deal" in price negotiations had worsened.

However, consumers can expect a wave of food increases from pro-

cessors, who, unlike farmers, will certainly pass on the cost increases.

Mr. Tony Taylor, chairman of the Natal Beef Producers' Union, who farms at Underberg, last night described the rail tariff increase for beef farmers as "crippling."

Mr. Taylor said that this would reduce farmers' profit margins even further and make cattle farming less economic.

He said that for farmers in South West Africa — where cattle had to be shipped long distances — the increases would be "disastrous."

WESTERN

3 general

Production of certain agricultural products

553 Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Agriculture:

- (1) What is the expected (a) increase or (b) decrease in production for 1977, as compared with 1976, of (i) wheat, (ii) maize, (iii) ground nuts, (iv) sunflower seed, (v) wool, (vi) poultry, (vii) eggs, (viii) milk, (ix) butter, (x) cheese and (xi) each of the main categories of fruit;

- (2) what are the causes of the decrease in respect of each product for which a decrease is expected.

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

| (1) | (a) | (b) |
|----------------------|-----|-----|
| | % | % |
| Wheat | 5 | |
| maize | 32 | |
| ground nuts | 117 | |
| sunflower seed | 50 | |
| wool | 0 | 0 |
| poultry | 15 | |
| eggs | 8 | |
| fresh milk | 0 | 0 |
| butter | | 5 |
| cheese | | 2 |
| bananas | 8 | |
| apples | | 18 |
| pears | | 4 |
| grapes | | 20 |
| peaches | | 33 |
| plums | | 22 |
| apricots | 79 | |
| citrus | 2 | |

- (2) Butter and cheese. Due to lower realizations producers will be inclined to save on fodder.

Apples. Hail damage and unfavourable climatic conditions during fruit setting period.

Pears. Hail damage.

Grapes. Unfavourable climatic conditions during fruit setting period and rain.

Plums. Wind and hail damage.

Peaches. Wind, hail damage and rain.

Prices of basic foods will go up, says Minister

3

12/3/77
RDM

By GERALD REILLY
IT WAS inevitable that the prices of most basic foods would rise during the year, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, said yesterday.

Mr Schoeman said from Cape Town that the price of maize would be raised at the end of April, the wheat price would have to be adjusted at the end of October and the price of other primary products would have to take into account the recent steep escalation in farming costs.

Asked whether the increases would be neutralised by raising the R150-million a year State food subsidy, Mr Schoeman said in the current financial climate this was unlikely.

"Right now we have no money for subsidies," he said.

Analysing the recent cost rises, Mr Schoeman said farmers had had to contend with higher charges for power, fertiliser, vehicles and farm machinery, and now the substantial increase in rail rates would take another big bite out of their shrinking profits.

He said last year it was

estimated that 2 000 farmers had been forced to shut down and find other employment because of inadequate compensation for increased costs in 1975.

"South Africa cannot afford to lose farmers at this shocking rate. They must be placed in a position where they can make a reasonable living from their crops and other operations," he said.

He said, however, he did not foresee an early increase in the price of fresh milk because of over production and consumer resistance.

Meanwhile, the director of the South African Agricultural Union, Mr C. J. G. Cilliers, said yesterday that the higher rail tariffs and other recent price rises had greatly weakened the economic position of farmers.

The rail tariffs alone would add R60-million to farmers' production costs, he said.

And yesterday the South African Trade Union Council and the SA Confederation of Labour called for higher subsidies to keep food prices from rising.

Change in farm pattern

20/11
21/3/77

SPENDING on intermediate goods and services in farming increased from R933-million in 1975 to R1 089-million last year, according to the Division of Agricultural Marketing Research.

However, investment in capital goods fell from 1975's record of R65-million to R25-million.

Expenditure on fuel increased by R40-million to R170-million. About R145-million was spent on maintaining machinery, R229-million on fertilisers and R228-million on fodder.

The prices of all farming requisites were on average 8 per cent higher at the beginning of January than a year ago. — Sapa.

3 - good

Senate Standard 6 Q col 47

22/3/77

Treasury: Subsidy on farm fertilizer

60. Senator A. BOZAS asked the Minister of Agriculture:

What is the estimated saving to the Treasury during the financial years 1976-'77 and 1977-'78, respectively, owing to the reduction of the subsidy on farm fertilizer.

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

There will be no saving. The amount saved on the subsidy on high grade fertilizer is used to increase the railage rebate on agricultural lime and agricultural gypsum.

③ general

Shock report on rural poverty

Pretoria Bureau

A shocking state of rural poverty among whites, with 40 percent or more of farms in large parts of South Africa uneconomic or unserviceable, has been revealed by an inquiry into rural reform.

The phenomenon was not the result of drought but to ill-adapted farming systems and the excessive subdivision of farms.

In fact, said the Department of Agriculture's Committee of Inquiry into Rural Reform, undersized farming units occurred to a far more serious degree than the former commission of inquiry into agriculture or any other body investigating the matter might have imagined.

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr Schoeman, yesterday released the first part of the committee's report. The second part, containing its conclusions and recommendations, is to be published within two weeks.

KAROO

The property-stricken rural areas covered generally the Karoo, the Southern Cape, the Western Cape (excluding the Boland areas) the Cape north of the Orange River, the Southern and Western Free State, and certain districts in the Eastern Cape and Northern and Western Transvaal.

As a result of the overgrazing in the areas concerned, the natural veld had deteriorated to an alarming extent, leading to bush encroachment and desert-like conditions.

The committee said the economic welfare in many parts of the Republic was so bad and the distribution of income so disproportionate that a serious degree of rural poverty was likely to persist.

Senate Hansard 7

Q col 58 31/3/77

Subsidy on high-grade fertilizers

67. Senator A. BOZAS asked the Minister of Agriculture:

What is the estimated amount of the saving on the subsidy on high-grade fertilizers for the financial years 1976-'77 and 1977-'78, respectively, which will be available for increasing the railage rebate on agricultural lime and agricultural gypsum.

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

1976-'77: R200 000.

1977-'78: R1,3 million.

(3)

general

Boland wine farmer with a difference

Cape Times 8/4/77

Staff Reporter

NOT FAR from the Western Cape village of Ashton a former librarian, handyman and theology student and present Publications Committee member, has bought a farm and taken to wine farming. But the extraordinary aspect about his change of occupation is the fact that he is coloured.

In fact Mr Daniel Landsman, 45, now owner of the 113-hectare farm Waterval, claims to be the first coloured person to own a Boland wine farm and the first coloured member of a Boland wine-farmers' co-operative.

Neither of these two claims have been achieved without difficulty. In an interview yesterday, Mr Landsman told of the problems he had in buying a farm — a Karoo farmer, for example, refused to sell to him because he did not want his "heritage" to be handed to a coloured man.

Early loss

And last month, only about six months after acquiring Waterval in October last year, Mr Landsman lost at least R1 000 worth of grapes because of a delay in obtaining a wine-harvesting permit.

He said yesterday he was planning to harvest the grapes in the first week of March, but obtained his permit to sell them only in the last week of March.

He said the delay arose because he did not realize the details that had to be submitted for such a permit and the time it would take to obtain them. We emphasized that this was a permit which every farmer had to obtain each year and was not the same as that which he, particularly, had to obtain from the Minister of Planning when he decided to buy a farm.

Positive side

Mr Landsman estimated the resultant damage to his crop, some of which began to rot on the plant, at between R1 000 and R2 000. "It was a terrible loss which I could scarcely afford," he said.

But Mr Landsman, who said he always tried to see the positive side of things, found an encouraging aspect to his problems. When his permit finally arrived, his neighbouring farmers turned out with a tractor, trailer and workers and helped him

transport eight tons of grapes to Ashton's co-operative wine cellar.

"It was a wonderful thought. The farmers hardly knew me," he said.

And in a letter to a local newspaper earlier this week, Mr Landsman said such things made one ashamed that one ever doubted one's fellow men. Although he had suffered financial loss, he had been strengthened spiritually.

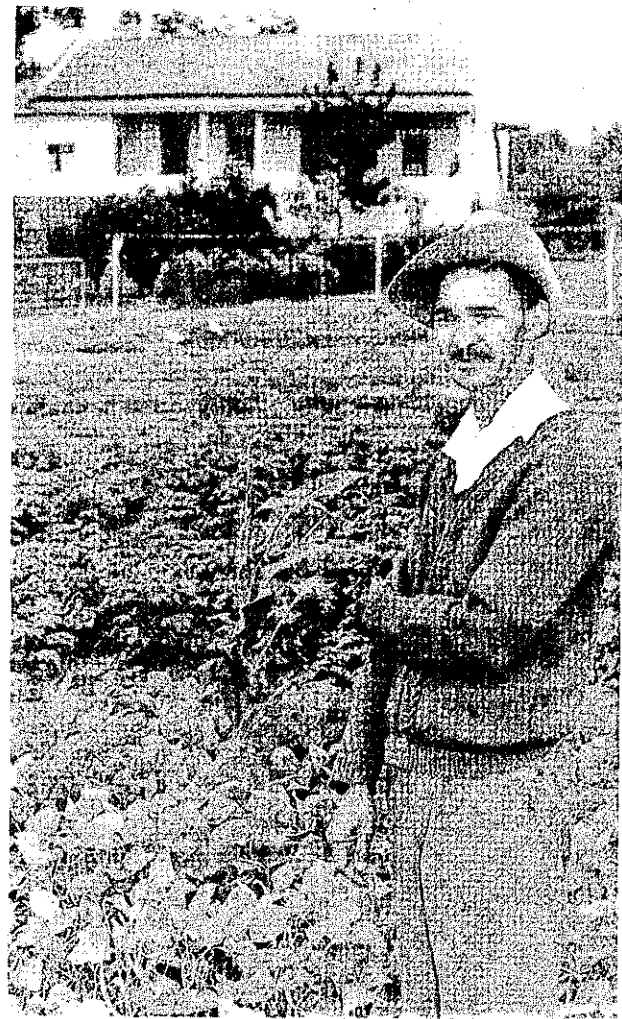
Mr Landsman, who has a wife and six children aged between four and 15 years, grew up on a farm in the Montagu district, but spent about 26 years in Cape Town, where he worked as a painter and carpenter or "general handyman" and finally as a librarian.

Theology

He has studied theology for two years through Unisa and holds a diploma in librarianship from Unisa.

For the past two years he has served the Directorate of Publications and has viewed both films and books. Although he was nominated to serve on Committees of Publications for a third year, and plans to do so because he regards it as a "wonderful opportunity," he doubted yesterday whether he would be able to continue after that because of the distances he has to travel to attend meetings.

On the political front Mr Landsman does not deny that he has received considerable criticism from his fellow people. For it is his belief that far too many people concentrate on the negative aspects of South Africa.



Mr Daniel Landsman, on his farm near Ashton.

to the Department for non-permanent structures.

In both instances financial implications are minimal. On the other hand, the new regulations.

MANAGEMENT

A manager, as is the case with a school, is to administer the institution in an authoritative but not an authoritarian manner. He is appointed to perform his functions as well as allowances for

TEACHERS

Generally, these schools are staffed for staffing purposes in rural areas, is considered a ratio of 1:30, there are 10 posts in rural areas.

FOOD SUBSIDIES (3-Genral)
What the cuts mean

The R45m cut in food subsidies, which Senator Horwood so strangely omitted to mention in his Budget speech, is mercifully relatively modest. It will reduce total agricultural subsidies from R198 967 000 to R154 185 000.

Nevertheless, it will be felt in food prices. The subsidy on maize and maize products was reduced by only R15m - from R75m to R60m. This is in line with the Minister of Agriculture Hendrik Schoeman's expressed wish to keep the price of mealie meal as low as possible. The maize farmers, however, have asked for a "substantial" increase in the producers' price. What they will get remains to be seen. The price is due to be reviewed before the end of April.

The bread subsidy was slashed by a third - from R90m to R60m. The present subsidy on bread amounts to 2,224c on a loaf of white bread (price 20c) and 4,75c on a loaf of brown (16c). The effect of the loss of the subsidy alone would be to bring the price of a White loaf up to 21,49c and brown to 17,58c.



Lower food subsidies . . . an unwelcome taste

But this, of course, is not what the new price will be. Millers and bakers have already intimated that they will be asking for increases because of rises in the cost of electricity, coal and transport. The producers' price for wheat is only due for review in October, but that, too, will have to be taken into account.

Schoeman has said that he will try to keep the price down for as long as possible, and that the new prices will probably be introduced in about three months.

When they do come up, Schoeman should give serious consideration to the request by the Housewives' League that the subsidy be concentrated entirely on the standard (white) loaf. It's futile persisting in keeping the larger subsidy on brown bread, which does not form part of the staple diet of the masses. And never will.

The butter subsidy has only been reduced by R350 000 - from R7,9m to R7,5m. The reason for retaining this anachronism, a spokesman for the Department of Agricultural Economics and Marketing told the *FM*, is to help cut losses on the butter surplus. This will now have to be exported at a loss (if markets can be found). Alternatively, it will help consumers to obtain butter at a lower price. If the subsidy were withdrawn at this stage, it would only mean the state would have to find the money elsewhere to finance export losses.

If the Dairy Board's new price system, intended to discourage the production of cream for butter, and to encourage the production of industrial milk instead, works successfully (*FM* December 17), there may be no butter surplus in future.

The subsidy could then be scrapped. Unlike the bread subsidy cuts, this would not cause hardship to the poor.

primary schools for 25 pupils and a difficulties with filling teachers tends to be high. teachers.

in the teacher and the population that at least

o that which obtains in Department and a bottleneck in post-primary studies for 'coloured' than they are for public.

r 'coloured' children those living in rural e inhabitants of

metres of a school or five

metres from public transport to a school.

③ general

Value of agricultural ground/amount of farmers' debts/total income of farmers

952. Mr. W. M. SUTTON asked the Minister of Agriculture:

- (1) What was (a) the total value of agricultural ground and (b) the total amount of farmers' debts in South Africa in 1956, 1966 and 1976, respectively;
- (2) what was (a) the total amount owed to (i) the Land Bank, (ii) other sources and (iii) the Department of Agricultural Credit and Land Tenure and (b) the total income of farmers in each of these years.

Hansard 15 col 1088

12th May 1977.

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

| (1) | (Land and fixed improvements) | | |
|--------|-------------------------------|---------------|-------|
| | (a) | (b) | |
| | | R million | |
| 1956 | 2 836 | not available | |
| 1958 | 3 028 | 666 | |
| 1966 | 5 266 | 1 023 | |
| 1976 | 14 384 | 2 257 | |
| (2)(a) | (i) | (ii) | (iii) |
| | | R million | |
| 1956 | 50,1 | not available | |
| 1958 | 134,3 | 26,4 | |
| 1966 | 172,8 | 30,7 | |
| 1976 | 480,6 | 74,0 | |
| (b) | | 1 617 | 134,5 |
| | 1956 | 1958 | 1966 |
| | | R million | |
| | 347 | 268 | 429 |
| | | | 1 177 |

Hansard 15 col 1080 12/5/77

③ general

Soil Conservation Act

789. Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Agriculture:

- (1) How many farms (a) had been and (b) remained to be planned in terms of the Soil Conservation Act at the end of each year from 1972 to 1976;
- (2) how many farms were subsidized during each year from 1972 to 1976;
- (3) what was the total amount of (a) subsidies paid in respect of and (b) money, excluding subsidies, spent on soil conservation for each such year;
- (4) (a) how many farmers were (i) prosecuted for and (ii) convicted of offences under the Soil Conservation Act during each such year and (b) what (i) were the charges and (ii) was the penalty in each case.

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

| (1) | (a) | (b) |
|------------|-------|--------|
| 1972 | 2 493 | 47 002 |
| 1973 | 2 189 | 44 813 |
| 1974 | 2 095 | 42 718 |
| 1975 | 1 985 | 40 733 |
| 1976 | 1 798 | 38 935 |

| (2) | (a) | (b) |
|------------|-------|-----|
| 1972 | 7 639 | |
| 1973 | 7 165 | |
| 1974 | 6 572 | |
| 1975 | 6 464 | |
| 1976 | 6 500 | |

| (3) | (a) | (b) |
|---------|-------------|------------|
| 1972 .. | R10 713 940 | R667 200 |
| 1973 .. | R9 046 140 | R897 100 |
| 1974 .. | R8 171 637 | R1 015 800 |
| 1975 .. | R6 332 323 | R1 124 000 |
| 1976 .. | R2 155 437 | R1 422 000 |

| (4) (a) | (i) | (ii) |
|----------------|-----|------|
| 1971-'72 | 3 | 3 |
| 1972-'73 | 6 | 6 |
| 1973-'74 | 13 | 12 |
| 1974-'75 | 4 | 2 |
| 1975-'76 | 1 | 1 |

(b) (i) In all cases the contravention or failure to comply with a direction which has been declared applicable in terms of section 3 of the Soil Conservation Act, 1969.

(ii) 1971-'72: R75 or 75 days' imprisonment, suspended for 3 years.

R100 or 50 days' imprisonment, suspended for 3 years.

R300 or 12 months' imprisonment, suspended for 3 years.

1972-'73: R40 or 40 days' imprisonment.

R50 or 25 days' imprisonment, suspended for 3 years (2 cases).

R50 or 25 days' imprisonment.

R200 or 2 months' imprisonment, suspended for 3 years (2 cases).

1973-'74: R50 or 25 days' imprisonment, suspended for 3 years.

R60 or 30 days' imprisonment, suspended for 3 years (2 cases).

R60 or 60 days' imprisonment each on 2 charges, and R40 or 40 days on 1 charge, all suspended for 3 years.

R100 or 50 days' imprisonment, suspended for 3 years.

R100 or 50 days' imprisonment, of which R50 or 25 days has been suspended for 3 years (2 cases).

R100 or 50 days' imprisonment each on 5 charges, of which R50 or 25 days on each charge has been suspended for 2 years.

R150 or 50 days' imprisonment, suspended for 3 years.

R200 or 100 days' imprisonment of which R100 or 50 days has been suspended for 3 years.

R250 or 250 days' imprisonment, suspended for 3 years (2 cases).

1974-'75: R100 each on 3 charges.

R100 admission of guilt.

1975-'76: R300 or 90 days' imprisonment, suspended for 3 years.

FIN. MAIL 20/5/77

3 - General

Agricultural milestone

The amendments to the Marketing Act (this page) mark a milestone in agriculture. This week the *FM* asked Minister of Agriculture, Hendrik Schoeman for his views on the Act, and some of the problems agriculture is facing.

FM: What do you see as the biggest problem facing agriculture today?

Schoeman: A shortage of consumer buying power. I find that the housewife has to pay for certain essentials like rent, light, water, TV, etc. and with no salary increases she is forced to cut down on food. There has been a drop in milk consumption of 7%, eggs, 4% and red meat 8%. Meanwhile, the farmer says cost increases are about 16% due to diesel, fuel, fertilisers, railway tariffs, labour, electricity, etc. How can you increase prices if there's a drop in consumption? It's a kind of depression, and to keep farmers in production, even with good years and rain, is not easy.

Are many leaving?

Last year we lost 2 000.

Do you consider that's good or bad?

I think it's going too far now. In SA, with our multiracial set-up we can never do what the Australians said: "Get bigger, get better or get out"!

What about the Commission of Inquiry into Rural Reform?

This is still being studied. It's an in-depth study, and varies a lot from district to district — in one there are 80% uneconomic units. But to implement most of the Commission's recommendations will cost a lot of money.

What about blacks on the platteland?

We can't afford to lose more white farmers. Over 3m blacks are staying on white farms today. Where can they go before the Homelands are developed to accommodate them?

What progress is being made with white farmers developing agriculture in the Homelands?

In a few places white farmers have started helping blacks in a practical way by ploughing and then teaching them to fertilise correctly, use the right hybrid seed, etc. and this year they expect record crops. But it will take years for them to become agriculturally oriented. It's traditional for women to work on the land, while the men hunt and tend cattle. Then men are just not keen to work on farms. They want to work in factories and cities where the pay is better. This problem is not peculiar to SA. It is found in under-developed countries

everywhere.

Is the new Marketing Act a radical enough overhaul of the marketing system?

For the present I'm satisfied. There are still things for the future. But I shall have more powers. This will be helpful in determining prices.

It could be easier for free enterprise to come in because there may be fewer restrictions. For instance, we are still considering easing restrictions on the registration of bakers, millers and butchers. But there are problems: cutting the price of bread to 4c a loaf as in the Peninsula at the moment is not



Schoeman . . . stemming the exodus from the land

a healthy thing. The big company which is cutting prices like that is diversified into milling, concentrated stock feed, poultry, eggs and baking, and what it loses on the swings it picks up on the roundabouts. But the individual bakery can't compete.

Presumably your first job will be to set up the new National Marketing Council. Have you chosen the people yet?

Salaries are one of our big problems. I'm busy looking for men with an economic background, who are also practical.

What do you intend to do about the "planning conference"?

We are paying attention to it. It's essential, especially for the long term, to get the views of all the people concerned. We may have a conference before the end of the year — as soon as possible.

Coloured farmers ✓

1010. Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Coloured, Rehoboth and Nama Relations:

Hansard 18 col 1245

3/6/77

③ general

- (1) Whether any Coloured farmers have received financial assistance in terms of the Coloured Farmers Assistance Act passed by the Coloured Persons Representative Council; if so, (a) how many in each year since the commencement of the Act and (b) what was (i) the size of the farm purchased and (ii) the amount of the financial assistance in each case;
- (2) in what areas of South Africa are Coloured persons permitted to own farms;
- (3) what is (a) the area of farm land available for Coloured ownership and (b)(i) the number and (ii) the total area of farms owned by Coloureds in each of these areas at present;
- (4) what funds are available for the financial year 1976-'77 for rendering financial assistance to Coloured farmers to (a) purchase and (b) develop farms.

The MINISTER OF COLOURED, REHOBOTH AND NAMA RELATIONS:

Rural Areas and Settlements for Coloured persons in the Republic is a matter which has been delegated to the Executive of the Coloured Persons Representative Council. I have, however, ascertained that the reply to the question is as follows:

- (1) Yes.
 - (a) 1975: None.
1976: None.
1977: One.
 - (b) (i) 1 539 ha.
(ii) R16 000.
- (2) Coloureds may, subject to a permit being issued by the Department of Planning and the Environment, be permitted to own farms in any controlled area in South Africa.

- (3) Falls away.
- (4) R100 000 was available for (a) and (b) collectively.

Warning of bids to split alliance

The South African Agricultural Union is the official mouthpiece of the Republic's farmers, and the two main pillars upon which it rests are organised agriculture and co-operative movement. This statement came from the chairman of the Cape Eastern Meat Co-operative Board, Mr C. L. White.

Mr White said the history of the South African Agricultural Union proves that, based on these two "sound pillars", it has become an instrument for the farmers to achieve for themselves at all levels the necessary platform to make its representations.

"The close harmony between farmers' associations and co-operatives, both in terms of business activity, mutual trust and goodwill has resulted in many varied benefits for all concerned, Mr White said.

"It is therefore a source of concern to the Board that at farmers' association level in the Eastern Cape, a tendency among certain associations has crept in that has been responsible for strained relations developing as a result of digression from accepted mutual principles that have been established over many years.

"The Board believes that any departure from these principles can only be of temporary benefit to the farmers' associations concerned, and that any temporary gain cannot

outweigh the far-reaching benefits of the continued closely knit ties that have been the pattern over many years.

"The Cape Eastern meat Co-operative Board will continue to recognise organised agriculture — many examples of our activities confirm it. This close harmony has been the envy of many who stand outside organised agriculture and the co-operative movement. It is not unnatural, therefore, that continual attempts will be made by other organisations to disrupt this healthy alliance."

Hardly taxing

FIN MAIL
8/4/77
3-Genral

The long-awaited taxation of co-ops may satisfy some people, but anyone who believes that this is going to produce great results is in for disillusionment.

The arrangements announced by Senator Horwood are the same as he outlined last August; they come into effect for tax years beginning on or after April 1 1977. The normal rules for the determination of taxable income of ordinary companies will be applicable to agricultural co-operatives, but having regard to the particular operational circumstances of these co-operatives, the following adjustments will be made:

- Surpluses of an agricultural co-operative which are declared, in whatever form except dividends, to members within six months of the close of the financial year, will be allowed as a deduction for tax purposes. As at present, the distribution will, on allocation, be taxable in the hands of the recipients;
- As in the case of industrial undertakings in prescribed circumstances, co-operatives will be granted a building investment allowance and an annual allowance in respect of factory buildings and buildings used for the storage of the agricultural products of producers;
- As a bridging measure, agricultural co-operatives, in determining their taxable income, will be permitted, for the first 10 tax years, to deduct repayments of loans which the Secretary of Inland Revenue is satisfied were raised to pro-

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vide facilities for the storage or primary processing of the product of their members.

Horwood says that no additional revenue from this source is expected during the 1977/78 financial year. He might have added that there will be precious little in future years either.

It may make things a little more difficult for the co-ops, but as SAAU director Chris Cilliers puts it, co-ops are not there to make profits. If they do, it is because they have either given the farmer too little for his product, or charged too much for what he buys from them. Both can be adjusted by paying more in the first instance, or charging less in the second.

The latter could lead to some dislocation of prices *vis-a-vis* private enterprise. But thus far the policy has been that farm requisites must be sold at ruling prices.

It would be difficult, Cilliers concedes, for primary co-ops to work on a deficit, because at the end of the year they would have to collect any balance due from thousands of members. But the large central co-ops (those which only deal with other co-ops) he says, could manage without a profit.

Alternatively, all the primary co-ops have to do to avoid paying tax is to ensure that their "surpluses" are "declared" to members within six months. (This may not suit high-tax bracket members, however.)

Various other important matters arising from the Steenkamp Report, such as financing and licensing, are still under discussion. Comments Horwood: "Good progress continues to be made". About time too.

On the vexed question of cheap Land Bank finance to which the co-ops have access, the *FM* understands that agreement has been reached in principle that there will be two rates of interest: one "privileged" and the ordinary market rate for certain purposes. But this has not been announced yet.

are inflated since they reflect completion of the relevant school by be some distortion of the proportions

| Type of School | Percentage in Std. 2+ | Percentage in Std. 4+ |
|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | 27,9 | 8,6 |
| | 48,6 | 31,2 |
| | 48,8 | 26,9 |

PROPORTION OF PRIMARY SCHOOL PUPILS IN HIGHER GRADES IN 1974

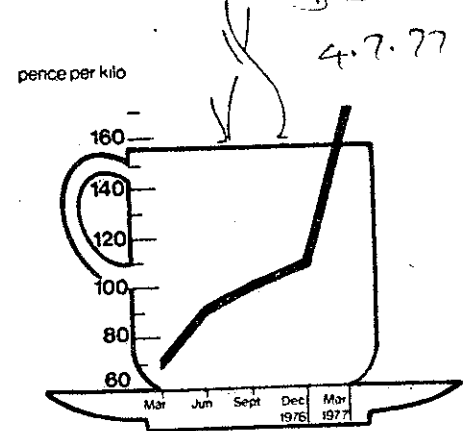
TABLE NO. 8

Tea drinkers

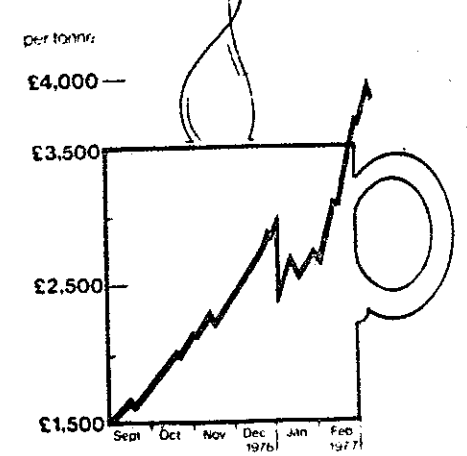
3-General

D.D. 4/7/77

TEA prices jump to new peak



COFFEE hits the £4,000 a tonne mark



... and coffee pickers

The British humorous magazine Punch captioned one of its cartoons: "Look here steward, if this is coffee, I want tea; but if this is tea, then I wish for coffee."

The notion that the two beverages are interchangeable continues; tea men now see the problems of the coffee industry as their opportunity.

Estimating world consumption currently at R4.50 billion for the two beverages, tea producers are planning to capture a greater proportion of the market for "the cup that cheers". The International Tea Promotion Association are poised to launch vast advertising programmes.

The problems of coffee growers, mainly in Brazil and Angola, together with the general increase in commodity prices, have provided a shot in the arm for the world's tea industry, and industry in which production and prices had remained almost stationary between 1957 and 1970.

Prices on the London Tea Exchange, centre and arbiter of the crop auctions, rose from R1 a kilogram in March 1976 to R2.30 a kg in March this year. This rise is expected to continue until 1980, although not at the same rate, since, as a rough rule of thumb, it takes 3-4 years for newly planted tea bushes to mature for harvesting. After 1980 the industry expects prices to level out.

The producing countries plan to increase the world harvest from its current 1.25 m tonnes to

more than 1.5m tonnes by 1980, but this is little more than an inspired guess as each country, and in many cases even individual estates, make their own plans.

The UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) faced with a formidable task of introducing a degree of rationalisation into a notoriously volatile industry, has achieved some success although it is doubtful if its advice would carry much weight even in a time of crisis.

At the best statistics are being kept and some surveillance exercised; at the worst, the industry has avoided the haphazard growth, falling prices and most of the crop disasters of the past.

Improving economic conditions, too, have helped encourage tea-drinking, even in the producing countries where, surprisingly, little was consumed previously. India, for instance, now takes up 46 per cent of its production.

The drinking of tea in the United States goes ahead with a clatter of cups and an infusion of tea bags. Tea bag packaging, in fact, now accounts for 40 per cent of all tea consumed in the world.

"Quality" tea, perhaps predictably has been re-routed from the salons of London's Mayfair to the former coffee houses of the Middle East. To Riyadh, Teheran and Cairo go the finest Assam Pekoes, Darjeelings and the Sri Lanka Highlands. Way behind the Iron Curtain the samovars stew the

unaccustomed Indian teas.

Yet the Tea Council does not count on holding these exotic new markets, recognising the Arab preference for those tiny cups of strong black coffee. Tea, for better or for worse — or perhaps it was the influence of Oscar Wilde — has become the Anglo-Saxon drink with 206 588 tonnes consumed last year in Britain. This works out at 4.67 cups per person each day, a mighty flood indeed and one which would bring great joy to the poor producing countries if it could be extended to America.

This dependence on the thirsty British tea-drinker (or "tea drunkard", as Shaw called him) proved a mixed blessing in the past. Understandably, when the first British planters moved to Ceylon and later to East Africa, they developed their tea estates with the greatest vigour, determined to

make their fortunes.

They introduced Tamil tea pickers to Sri Lanka from India, justifying their actions with the argument that they were providing employment. Working and living conditions were primitive, with London's Mincing Lane tea market calling the tune.

Because of the importance of the tea crop to their economies the newly-dependent nations were often unable and generally unwilling to diversify employment. Attacks on working conditions increased to the point when, last year, a British TV programme screened a film made on a British-owned estate on Sri Lanka.

This caused uproar and finally debate on the question of "one crop economies". Sri Lanka has since nationalised the tea estates, agreed to pay compensation and it is hoped that, with the pre-

sent high prices, conditions will improve.

African countries too, particularly Uganda, Rhodesia, Malawi and Mozambique, find expansion beset with transport problems and future plans could well depend on the situation on the East African coast. With Kenya, Tanzania, Zaire and the island of Mauritius, Africa, where little tea was grown before 1946, is now third after India and Sri Lanka in the world league.

Coffee's great success story has been the development of the "instant" varieties. Attempts have been made to apply this process to tea, but they have not all been welcomed by the market. The one great hope for the future, lies with tea bags which, in spite of their high price relative to the packaged leaf, has proved a remarkable attraction.

— GNS

Coffee, exported at more than R5 per kg, has made instant millionaires of some coffee plantation owners in Southern Brazil, but the migrant labourer still earns only about two cents for each kg of beans he picks.

While Brazil's coffee income is expected to reach a record R3 400 million this year, the migrant labourers continue to get up at dawn, ride to work in open trucks and carry cold lunches of rice and beans, which give them the name of "Boias Frias".

"The boia fria is doing no better than he did several years ago when the coffee price was way down," said a Labour Ministry official in Brasilia.

One of the boias frias is Sebastiao Moura, 37, who lives with his wife and six children in a wood and tin shack rented to him by the owner of the plantation on which he works. Their shack has three rooms and a toilet, but no electricity.

Although coffee is exported in a standard 66 kg bag, the boias frias work with 132 kg sacks. For each one that Moura and his family fills with beans he receives R2.40.

From the R340 received for each 66 kg bag of coffee exported, the Brazilian government takes R106 in export tax.

Earlier this year, Camilo Calazans, president of the Government's Brazilian Coffee Institute, said in an interview that part of the export tax money would go toward improving the lot of rural workers, including the building of schools and

roads and installing rural electrification.

A spokesman for the Coffee Institute said more recently however: "We don't have any special social programme for the plantation worker. But I can assure you that income is being transferred to the workers."

The spokesman claimed the farm owners — called frazeneiros — are paying better wages and building houses for workers on their plantations. "Some of these houses even have stoves and toilets," he said.

But there is no evidence in Brazil that conditions have changed for rural workers as a result of the 18-fold jump in coffee prices since a July 1975 frost killed 70 per cent of Brazil's 2 000 million coffee trees.

During the coffee harvest, Sebastiao Moura, his wife and three of their children awake at dawn and walk to a nearby farm road where they await the arrival of a labour contractor, called a "gato" or cat.

The cat, with a truck borrowed from a coffee plantation owner, will carry up to 60 men, women and children to the coffee plantation.

Moura, like the other workers, is paid at the end of the month-long harvest, earnings according to a count made by the plantation owner, about R12 a day.

In a month, Moura can earn R225, five times the region's minimum monthly salary. But when the harvest is over, Moura is unemployed until the next crop — cotton,

soybeans, or maize — is harvested.

Because he is not registered under the country's labour laws, he cannot claim Social Security or medical benefits which are financed through a two per cent commodity sales tax paid by the farmers. With the rise in coffee prices, the farmers' tax contribution to the fund is greater than the wages he pays the labourer.

Another sector that has yet to see any benefits from the coffee boom is the small farmer. Thousands of them are struggling to stay in business since the frost wiped out their coffee trees.

"The little guy had to convert his crop into cash to buy seed and fertiliser and to pay his bank loans," said an executive with an instant coffee firm in the farm centre of Cornelio Procopio, 37 km north-west of Sao Paulo.

The R3 400 million Brazil is expected to earn this year from coffee is nearly four times what it earned in 1975 from the same product.

Where is this money going?

"The people who got rich on coffee are the big farmers who financed private stocking (hoarding) with bank loans," said a third-generation grower.

The big winners in the coffee games have so much money now they haven't decided yet what to do with it, according to other coffee experts. — SAPA-AP

THE South African farmer is not, as his urban business and industrial counterpart would have it, living in the lap of luxury while they struggle to counter the ever-spiralling effects of inflation.

In recent weeks newspapers and consumer spokesmen have bitterly accused the farmer of wanting excessive price increases, when according to their assessment, he is already living like a king.

The comments were partially sparked off by statistics published by the Division of Agricultural Marketing Research. One Press report, referring to these statistics, mentioned that the gross income of farmers for the first quarter of 1977 had increased by 18% by comparison with the first quarter of 1976, and that their net income had increased by 28% over the same period.

What more did the farmer want?

The Division of Marketing Research however, also published figures which show that total net income increased by only 3,5% for the whole 1976-7 year by

Who says the farmer is living in luxury? ⁽³⁾

RDM
6/7/77

comparison with 1975-6, which was in turn 8,5% below the previous year.

Comparing farm income by the quarterly results of one year with the corresponding quarter of another year, can be misleading because volumes of produce marketed in that period can change from year to year. For a meaningful comparison one must look at the whole year's income.

To compare the first quarter of this year with the first quarter of last year is, therefore, an entirely distorted impression.

Take the maize farmer as an example. Between 1971 and 1977 the maize price increased by 98%. This gives an average increase of 12% for each of the last six years. The increase in the maize price between 1974 and 1977 was 30%, giving the farmer

Is the farmer living high off the hog while consumers pay increasingly high prices? JANE KLEIN, a former Rand Daily Mail journalist and now a farmer's wife, gives this view.



in the last three years an average increase of only 9%.

So, while the maize price has risen by 98% over the last six years the rate of increase has in fact dropped to only 9% on average for the last three years.

By comparison (according to the Division of Agricultural Marketing

Research) the price of tractors has increased at an average rate of 15% over the last six years and 22% for the last three years. Similar figures for implements are 13% and 19%; for fertilizer 14% and 23%; for fuel 20% and 25%.

The combined index for all

farming requisites shows an average increase of 14% over the past six years and 18% over the past three years. These figures make it clear that the mealie price increase has not kept pace with farming costs — particularly in the last three years, and in fact the level of profitability has declined.

Take the hypothetical case of a maize farmer who farms on 500 hectares. He harvests an average crop of 2,7 tons per ha. He grosses approximately R200 per ha, R100 000 for his crop.

Costs last year were considered by Sampi (South African Maize Producers' Institute) to be R150 per ha. These costs have risen by at least 12% to R170 ha this year ie: R85 000 in total for this farmer. Therefore his net income before tax is R15 000.

Assuming he is a married man with two children he will be left with about R11 700 after tax.

Out of this after-tax profit must come his capital expenditure which will include repayment of debt and purchase of equipment. But, with the enormous rises in price of tractors and equipment, farmers are finding it increasingly difficult at this level of profitability — outlined in the example — to provide for the necessary replacement of equipment.

Farmers are constantly being urged to escape this cost price squeeze by improving efficiency by means of mechanisation. One look at the price indices of equipment and fuel will make it clear that increased mechanisation would not help the farmer but lead to further production cost increases.

These examples, figures and comparisons, should show that when the farmer wants increased prices he is not being greedy. He may not be in a worse position than the businessman and industrialist, but he certainly is not in a better one.

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3-General

3/7/77 - 28/7/78

Swing to HP Study Times (Business Times) among farmers 3/7/77

THERE is little real concern among banks over the recent tax amendment that now allows farmers to write off capital equipment costs against taxable income in the year of purchase, although it will mean a swing away from leasing.

Agriculture here is so badly undercapitalised that relatively few farmers are likely to pay cash for their machines, which would now be, so far as tax is concerned, to their maximum advantage.

Instead, most are likely to switch to hire purchase financing, where, unlike leasing, the precise return of the finance company is easily calculated. This means the farmer will know exactly his tax advantage and finance costs.

When financing leases, the leasing company's returns arise partly from its being able itself, as owner of the equipment being leased, to enjoy a substantial part of any tax write-off — which is usually spread over three to

five years — the extent of which it does not normally reveal to the farmer.

Seldom does the leasing company pass on the full benefit to the farmer. It is unable to do so and remain competitive, especially as investment allowances, which usually bump up effective leasing returns, are

not applicable to farm and mining equipment.

Bad news for gentlemen farmers

The days of farming for tax purposes are numbered. Businessmen doing a little farming on the side to evade the savagery of the taxman are in for a rude awakening. It is contained in an amendment to the Income Tax Act, which is due to be gazetted today.

Quite simply, the effect of the amendment is that the farmer presently making good profits from farming will be able to claim his tax deductions for capital expenditure immediately instead of over a period of often 10 years or more.

But the farmer who has other activities and in the past was able to set-off farming losses against income from those outside sources, will now show smaller farming losses. He no longer will be able to claim wear and tear on equipment, and deduction of the capital expenditure will be deferred until he has profits from farming against which this expenditure can be set-off.



UCT's Morris . . . a bit on the side isn't enough

What the amendment does is revise the treatment of equipment used by farmers "for farming purposes". Farmers have for some time been permitted to write off for tax purposes a wide variety of capital equipment, specified in Paragraph 12 of Schedule 1 to the Act, ranging from dams and irrigation schemes to fencing. To this list has been added a range of machinery, implements and the like used by the farmer for farming purposes, all of which can now be written off in full in the year of acquisition and no longer over a protracted period of claiming wear and

tear allowances.

On the face of it, the amendment represents a major concession. And so it is, in the case of a farmer whose taxable income from farming, before the Paragraph 12 deductions, is substantial. It must be substantial for his write-offs to be substantial because the taxpayer can only write off expenditure to the limit (and no more) of his taxable income from farming before the deductions. Thus, if his farming income is R10 000, he can write off a maximum of R10 000 and must carry forward the balance.

However, points out John Morris, Professor of Tax at UCT, in many cases the amendment actually will restrict rather than extend the tax allowances which farmers can claim. Whereas the old wear-and-tear allowance could be claimed whether or not there was taxable income from farming and thus could be set-off against other non-farming income, the deductions now will be granted only to the extent that there is taxable income from farming before the Paragraph 12 allowances.

"Any balance which cannot be claimed in the year the expenditure is incurred will be carried forward to future years," Morris elaborates. "The taxpayer who derives income solely from farming is not prejudiced by the restriction as his taxable income effectively will be reduced to nil and any balance of capital expenditure will be carried forward in the same way as an assessed loss."

Wear and tear

What of existing equipment which today has been written off partially? Farmers no longer will be able to claim wear-and-tear but will be permitted to write off the balance of the cost in three equal annual instalments. Clearly, those with equipment already so written down that the balance could have been dispensed with in less than three years will be worse off than those with newer equipment, but the inequity holds no disastrous implications.

A far more serious potential pitfall relates to the recoupment of tax allowances. If a farmer sells a piece of equipment which has been written off, his recoupment of the allowance is subject to tax. Under the amendment, all the Paragraph 12 allowances are made subject to recoupment if they relate to assets which are or become "moveable assets" and are disposed of.

This means that a farmer who sells his farm complete with improvements will have no recoupment problem. But if, for instance, he takes down fencing or

removes a pump, and sells them as "moveable assets", the proceeds will be a recoupment and subject to tax. Consequently, warns Morris, caution will have to be exercised in drawing agreements for the sale of farms on a "lock, stock and barrel" basis. Now the seller will be taxed on any portion of the farm's purchase price which relates to moveables.

- KOOY, M. Economic History
Continuity and Change in South Africa in the
last 30 years.
- KRAAK, G. SRC Office
Production of Black trade unions and 'Col
with a particular focus on
- LEATT, J. Religious Studies
The place of factors in social change
and Weberian models of the
relation to South Africa.
- LE CORDEUR, B. History
1. Eastern Cape separatism - Cape politics, 1820-1880.
2. The 'War of the Axe', 1846.
- LEVETAN, L. SRC Office
Environmental Studies project on Muizenberg Mountain and
the Silvermines Nature Reserve, the impact of the Blue Route.
- LEVER, J. Sociology, University of Stellenbosch
Demographic, socio-economic and administrative aspects of
Blacks in the Western Cape.
- LLOYD, S. Administration
- MARAIS, G. VAN R. Civil Engineering
1. Water pollution control - dynamics of the activated
sludge process. To develop methods for removing phosphorus and nitrogen
from waste waters.
2. Chemistry of low salinity waters and high salinity waters,
to develop a better treatment of potable waters and reduce problems of
precipitation in desalination processes.

N. MERCURY 12/1/77
**BREWING
UP FOR
AUCTION**

Mercury Reporter
WITH the price of tea
what it is there should
be a big rush at the Cus-
toms and Excise Sale in
Durban today.
Among the cartons of
shoe soles, household ef-
fects, "pink powder,"
"brown liquid," and tele-
vision sets, the tea
drinker will find several
lots of tea on offer.
According to the cata-
logue "100 bales of used
clothing (subject to fum-
igation)" can also be
picked up for a song and
the right amount of
cash at the State Ware-
house, Cato Creek, Dur-
ban. The auction begins
at 9 a.m.

stigmatising present state of
isation in the Cape Peninsula,

ns. (3) General

ws as promoting or inhibiting
amination of the Durkheimian
a religion and society in

Farmers want probe on falling income

A CALL for an urgent Government investigation into the steadily deteriorating financial position of farmers was made at the Boland Agricultural Union congress in Cape Town today.

A motion from the Paarl Farmers' Association called for the investigation to find out what measures of control are retarding the growth or affecting the profitability of the agricultural industry.

The motion noted that increased costs in 1976 alone had resulted in a 10 percent drop in farmers' net income.

Submitting the motion Mr J. G. le Roux said the political and economic climate was such that businesses, news media and politicians are becoming increasingly consumer-conscious.

'But this means that normal agricultural profits and necessary agricultural price increases are being restricted, broken down and even reversed. The profitability of agriculture has thus been placed under great pressure.'

Agriculture was receiving only a four percent return on capital, while industry expected a 15 percent return.

Mr Chris du Toit, seconding the motion, defended the recent increase in the prices of butter and cheese.

He said prices were raised in other sectors of the economy in the face of decreasing turnover, yet criticism was not levelled to the extent that it was against the agricultural sector.

Mr du Toit mentioned rises in the prices of cars and cement as two examples of steady increases in the face of falling sales. He criticised Press reports of a 14,9 percent increase in the basic price of meat as misleading.

'The maximum increase on only the top grade of meat was 13,9 percent, but the overall increase averaged only 3,6 percent,' he said.

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr H. Schoeman, said that on average meat prices had not increased at all.

'In this whole polemic about prices the consumer is willing to be led by the nose,' he said.

Mr A. Basson, president of the South African Agricultural Union, said he was upset that price control had been lifted on a wide range of agricultural equipment from July 1.

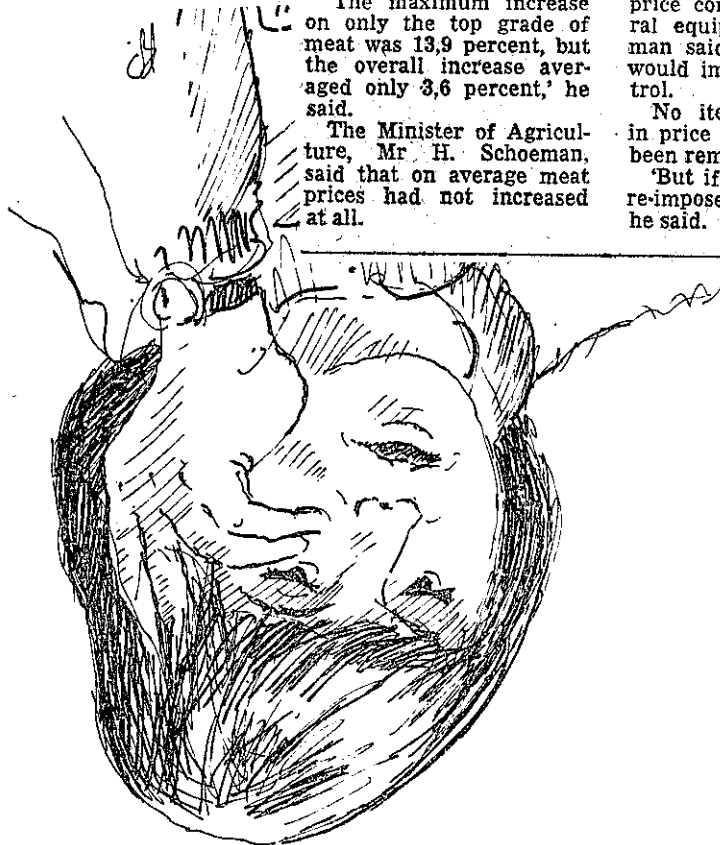
'This is a very serious matter. Economic screws are being turned on the agricultural sector.'

He also took exception to the fact that the price of farmers' produce was controlled not by farmers, but by 'women, trade unions and chain stores.'

Defending the lifting of price control on agricultural equipment, Mr Schoeman said the free market would impose its own control.

No item had increased in price since controls had been removed.

'But if necessary we will re-impose price control,' he said.



DIE BARKER 15/7/77

NOORDWESTE KRY SENTRUM**Opleiding vir
bruin boere**

KLEURLINGBOERE in die Noordweste gaan hul eie opleidingsentrum kry in dié gebied waar hulle ekonomies aktief is. Die plan is ook om plaaswerkers later by dié sentrum op te lei.

Hierdie saak is gister in die vooruitsig gestel by die jaarlikse kongres van die Bolandse Landbou-Unie wat in Kaapstad ten einde geloop het.

Dit het ter sprake gekom gedurende die bespreking van 'n beskrywingspunt waarin Touwsrivier se Boerevereniging vra dat die Administrasie van Kleurlingsake koshuise vir bruin kinders op plattelandse dorpe oprig, en dat vervoer vir sulke kinders van plase na skole dringend ondersoek word as alternatief.

Mnr. Koos Hugo, inleier van die beskrywingspunt, het gesê vervoer van plaaswerkers se kinders bring groot verliese vir die boer mee. Die gevoel is dat die opvoedingstaak van dié kinders nie net op die

boer se skouers gelaai moet word nie.

Mnr. Gys du Toit het gesê in die belang van die toekoms van landbou moet daar met 'n vergrootglas na dié saak gekyk word. Boere kan wel self skoolgeboue verskaf en dit aan die staat verhuur, maar as hy ook vir die onderwysers huise moet verskaf, is die huur nie eens genoeg om sy lening vir die oprigting daarvan te delg nie.

EISE

Met die eise wat die toekoms aan die boer gaan stel, móét hy hulp hê in die vorm van opgeleide bruin plaaswerkers, maar die boer kan nogtans nie toelaat dat die dreining van sy kapitaal onbe-

paald voortgaan omdat opleidingsgeriewe net nie maklik beskikbaar is nie.

Mnr. J. F. Rauch, Adjunk-direkteur van Kleurlingonderwys, het hierna aan die bespreking deelgeneem en gesê Kleurlingadministrasie doen sy uiterste om bruin kinders tot die sekondêre skool te laat vorder, maar sekondêre skole kan nie oral opgerig word nie. Dit is dikwels nodig om leerlinge van élders na die skole te bring. Dít is hoofsaaklik moontlik deur koshuise te verskaf.

Mnr. Rauch het gesê primêre leerlinge in bruin skole het die afgelope vyf jaar met gemiddeld 3 persent per jaar toegeneem, en sekondêre leerlinge met 9 persent. Intussen is die ou middelbare skole besig om vervang te word deur senior sekondêre skole wat tot st. 10 strek.

Met die oog op dié groot en duur werk, sal dit uiters moeilik wees om koshuise by sekondêre skole te verskaf wat sal tred hou met die vermeerdering van die getal leerlinge.

Dit kos ook heelwat om só 'n koshuis op te rig. Een vir tweehonderd leerlinge kos meer as R1 milj., en die lopende koste 'n verdere R35 000 per jaar.

WAAR?

Koshuise sal net by sekondêre skole verskaf kan word, hoewel koshuise vir primêre leerlinge in afgeleë gebiede nie buite bereik is nie. Dié oplossing dáár lê in staats-ondersteunde koshuise wat deur die Kerk, welsynorganisasies of nutsmaatskappye opgerig kan word.

Wat ander vorms van opleiding vir bruines in die landboubedryf betref, het mnr. Rauch die kongres ingelig dat daar reeds besluit is om 'n opleidingsentrum vir bruin boere in hul eie gebied iewers in die Noordweste op te rig. 'n Komitee is besig om alle aspekte van dié saak te ondersoek. Daar sal nog besluit moet word presies wáár die sentrum sal kom. Afgesien van die opleiding van bruin boere, sal bruin plaaswerkers ook later by dié sentrum opgelei kan word.

Storm damages

DD 13/1/78

tobacco crop 3-Tobacco

PORTELIZABETH— This week's freak storm at Committees Drift has cost the Fish River Valley its first tobacco crop worth about R50 000.

This was said yesterday by Mr D. Cooper, ex-Rhodesian tobacco farmer who is managing the farm Bridgewater.

Planted in August, the crop was ready to be reaped when it was flattened by hail which accompanied Tuesday's rain and gale.

Mr Cooper said at least 70 per cent of the crop was a writeoff. He thought about 30 per cent might be

salvaged.

It would probably be cut back to produce suckers for regrowth. The next crop would be ready in a year.

Mr Cooper farmed tobacco in the Mtoko area of Rhodesia for nine years before the family came to South Africa.

A local amateur weatherman, speculating on the storm, said it could be likened to a miniature tropical cyclone caused by a low pressure localised system which occurred reasonably frequently in various parts of South Africa in summer months.

— DDC.

N. Mercury 18/7/77

Bird income

— OUDTSHOORN —
Ostrich farmers earned
R7 000 000 for the year
ended August 31, 1976,
and of this R3 000 000
was realised in the sale
of leathers alone. The
balance came from other
ostrich products such as
leather, biltong and meat.
— (Sapa.)

3-General

baie-Mappant 17/7/77

Ons sê . .

DIE bydrae van die landbou tot die land se Bruto Binnelandse Produk toon die afgelope dekade en meer, 'n volgehoue afname. Maar hy bly steeds die grootste enkele verskaffer van werk aan die land se swart en gekleurde bevolking.

Terselfdertyd is hy naas die mynbou feitlik ook die enigste sektor wat 'n netto verdiener van buitelandse valuta is.

Dit is daarom verblydend dat 'n onderafdeling van die landbou, mielies, in die lopende seisoen sy verdienste aan buitelandse valuta met meer as R100 miljoen tot sowat R280 miljoen sal kan verhoog.

Dit is sulke meevallers tesame met 'n mooi verdienste van wol in die buiteland wat help om die merkwaardige herstel in die land se betalingsbalans nog verdere stukragte gee.

Dit is ook in sulke geseënde tye dat 'n mens nie anders kan as om stil dankbaar te wees nie. Met 'n ekonomie wat so baie knoue weg het, wil 'n mens liever nie daaraan dink wat sou gebeur het as dit nie vir 'n paar goeie landboujare was nie.

Senwesko se omset haal R400 miljoen

SENTRAAL-WESTELIKE Koöperasie (Senwesko) se totale omset het die afgelope boekjaar tot 28 Februarie 1977 met 11,2 persent toegeneem tot die rekordbedrag van R398 487 357, het die voorsitter van die Raad van Direkteure, sen. G. J. Joubert, bekend gemaak.

Die koöperasie, met 'n ledetal van 13 900, word allerweë erken as die grootste in sy soort in Suid-Afrika en op een na die grootste in sy soort ter wêreld. Op 'n omsetgrondslag groepeer dit as sewende grootste maatskappy in die land — mynbou en finansiële instellings uitgesluit. Die bates kom op R181 miljoen te staan.

Die bedieningsgebied strek van Ventersdorp/Oberholzer in die noorde tot Fauresmith/Edenburg in die suide; van Ottosdal/Bultfontein/Dealesville in die weste tot Vereeniging-

Heilbron/Lindley in die ooste. Daarbenewens het dit ook belange in Transkei, Oos-Londen, Suidwes en Noord-Transvaal.

blik. Dit is hoofsaaklik mielies en koring met groot hoeveelhede sonneblom, grondbone, graansorghum, bokwiet, sojabone en ver-

Landbou - RAPPORT

Die bedrywighede van die koöperasie wissel van die hantering en opberging van graan tot die uitvoer van neweprodukte.

Die produkteafdeling hanteer normaalweg jaarliks sowat 30 persent van alle graan in die Repu-

skeie wintergrane soos gars en hawer.

Die nywerheidsafdeling, wat toegespits is op die verwerking en bemarking van boere se produkte, is in die meulebedryf, oliepersbedryf, veevoerbedryf, verwerking en voorsiening van

saad, verwerking van grondbone vir die buitelandse eetmark, hantering en verpakking van eiers, vetmesting van vee en uitvoere. 'n Bedrag van R2,8 miljoen is gedurende die jaar aan buitelandse valuta verdien.

Die handelsafdeling voorsien boere van alle boerderybenodigdhede en produksiemiddele. Dié afdeling het 'n omset van R105 miljoen gehad, wat 'n reële groei van 5,16 persent is ná 'n aanpassing vir prysstygings. Die netto oorskot in dié afdeling is R1 227 471, wat dus 'n netto wingrens van 1,16 persent realiseer.

Die 38 handelstakke wissel in omvang van R7,8 miljoen met elf takke met 'n omset kleiner as R1 miljoen. Die agt grootste takke is Bothaville, Bloemfontein, Bultfontein, Ventersdorp, Wesselsbron, Kroonstad, Klerksdorp en Pot-

chefstroom, wat omsetsfers van meer as R4 miljoen het.

Benewens genoemde afdelings het Senwesko ook departemente vir versekeringsdienste, landbouvoorligting en -navorsing, ingenieurs en belange in enkele private maatskappye soos motorhawens op Viljoenskroon en Bothaville en saam met ander koöperasies in die kunsmis- en kalkbedryf en in 'n herraffineringsaanleg vir smeeroles.

Die netto wins uit al hierdie bedrywighede bedra R8,6 miljoen. Dit is 2,16 persent op die totale omset.

Dit totale ledebelang staan op bykans R52 miljoen, wat 'n toename van 19 persent vir die jaar weerspieël.

Aan die einde van die boekjaar het Senwesko 1 840 blankes en 4 737 nie-blankes in diens gehad.

Sake-Rapport 17/7/77 (3) generaal

DD. 22/7/77

D.O. 22/7/77

Making it safer for men of the land

South Africa's oldest industry — agriculture — has, for the first time, been introduced to the concept of in-depth loss control.

Although not always observed and practical the agricultural sector has, for a long time, been aware of safety techniques but their organised application has almost invariably been limited to large company farms, co-operatives and forestry operations.

Loss control is the natural follow-up to accident prevention. The National Occupational Safety Association, in a concerted drive aimed at introducing this concept to farms in general, used agricultural colleges as launching pads. The first step was the introduction of an annual inter-college competition, the winners to receive a floating trophy, made and presented by Messrs Massey Ferguson.

Agriculture, by its very nature and due to increased mechanisation is exposed to the same hazards to be found in factories and, consequently, cannot afford to turn a blind eye to loss control.

According to the latest available statistics, of the 862 000 workers employed in agriculture in this country, 18 769 were injured during a period of 12 months. Of these there were 1 918 permanent injuries and 314 fatalities. Translated into more meaningful terms it means that 6 people were killed and 38 suffered permanent injury every five working days.



Mr Ivan Lutge of the farm Wattle Cove, near East London, in the cabbage seed beds on his farm. Over eight months his cabbage production ranges from 28 to 30 tons a week.

Vaal-Nek at Frankfort is a farm that recalls many and nostalgic memories to a number of people, and many have benefited materially from it. Now . . . but first things first.

Some 150 years ago young Mr F.J. Petzer paid £100 (R200) for Vaal-Nek. Shortly after its occupation, the arrival of a demanding letter: "... payment for the farm is overdue and if not paid within ..."

The illiterate Mr Petzer had entrusted the money to his bookkeeper for payment who had disappeared with the money. The amount, however, was paid after the sale of a horse and other possessions.

Vaal-Nek took care of Mr and Mrs Petzer and 12

Horse that saved Vaal-Nek farm

children. Later, the marriage to a widow added another four children. From the proceeds of this farm each child received its own farm or land.

Three generations — 1941 — later Vaal-Nek became the property of great-grandson Mr G.P. (Douye) Petzer who, at the age of 21, left the farm to become a teacher.

Main interests on Vaal-Nek were wheat and maize growing, beef cattle and later, pigs and boer goats.

The farm was sold in 1957 and in 1975 it was taken over with other

farms by Bantu Trust for resettlement purposes.

Since then, farming activities were continued by Mr Petzer who managed to lease the farm from Bantu Trust for a period of three years. Hopefully it will be available for a further three years before the resettlement programme commences.

And Mrs Petzer?

During all these activities she managed their hotel at Frankfort which, after 22 years, has also been taken over by Bantu Trust and is shortly to be managed by a Ciskeian.



Mr Petzer.

Mr Petzer's main worry is: sufficient time to carry out experiments on a new pig breed.

"Failing that, I will lease or buy another farm," Mr Petzer said.

More crops with correct liming

The production potential of large parts of South Africa's best agricultural land is being severely hampered by chemical imbalances in the soil.

But Mr M. P. W. Farina, winner of the BP Postgraduate Scholarship in Agriculture for 1977,

said this soil can be made more arable and economically productive once research currently under way is completed.

Areas of the country where production capacity is affected include extensive parts of Natal, the Transvaal, Free State and Western Province.

Dr Farina will spend next year at the University of North Carolina in the USA to gain knowledge which will assist him to index accurately the exchangeable aluminium

Farming Page

BY JAC VAN WYK



content of soils so that lime requirements for optimum production of specific crops can be determined.

Workable indexes must be developed in South Africa as soon as possible so that lime applications could be made economically sound and

the country's crop production potential could be increased.

In one experiment carried out in Natal, maize production had increased from virtually nil to 10 000 kg per hectare through achieving the correct lime application.

Stone-cold tanks step by step

A code of practice governing the installation and operation of refrigerated milk tanks on farms was recently approved by the Council of the South African Bureau of Standards. The code also recommends the minimum requirements for the equipment and for the materials to be used for the installation.

The code was prepared with a view to facilitating the refrigeration and

protection of milk in bulk at atmospheric pressure. The code goes so far as to give instructions for the dimensions, contents and construction methods pertaining to the dairy building.

For the farmer, it is important that the refrigerated tank and its parts should comply with the appropriate specifications of SABS 708: Refrigerated farm milk tanks.

The code also covers requirements for the condenser unit, electric motors and starter motors. The code even explains how the milk tank should be transported. And a full description is included of installation methods for the tank, condenser unit, coolant pipes, electrical equipment and generator.

The procedure for testing the completed installation is also described, and attention is specifically drawn to certain safety aspects.

The code furnishes

precautionary measures for filling and draining the refrigerated tank, as well as a description of the cleaning, sterilising and maintenance processes.

With the step by step

guidance and protection afforded by the SABS's new code of practice, any dairy farmer should now be able to construct and install his own refrigerated milk tank without difficulty.

Dohne Merino aid

In a previous contribution, I covered the work that has been done, and is still being done, by Mr H.H. Bernard and other technical officers in the development of the Dohne Merino. Now I would like to pay tribute to the Department of Agriculture and its staff who made this project a reality.

Without the approval of the Department of Agriculture, today called the Dept. of Agricultural Technical Services, and without the advice and guidance of its senior personnel, this project would not have been possible.

The present generation of Dohne Merino breeders

can be grateful that this source of help and guidance is still freely available to them from institutions such as the SA Fleece Testing Centre at Grootfontein, the Animal and Dairy Science Research Institute at Irene and from individuals such as Dr George Laurence, the departmental representative on your council. Dr W.A. Verbeek formerly director of Animal husbandry and currently secretary for Agricultural Technical Services, demonstrated his support of the project by his presence at the inaugural meeting of the Society in May 1966.

Ticks cost farmers ^{D.O.} R200m a year ^{22/1/77}

It is estimated that South African cattle farmers lose as much as R200 million per annum due to ticks and tick-borne diseases. Mr Dieter Klingenschmidt, managing director of Wellcome Southern Africa said when he addressed delegates to the first International Permanent Meat Office (OPIC) conference

"South Africa", he said, "has for many years realised the importance of this problem and done much towards the eradication of tick infestations.

"If one goes back into history parasitic diseases were first mentioned in the chapter of Leviticus some 3 500 years ago. Man however did little about these problems until the early 1800s" he said. In 1843 William Cooper developed the first commercial dipping compound for the control of ticks on sheep.

Early pioneers realised the importance of regular dipping despite a general disbelief in its efficiency. The first cattle diptank was built in 1902 on the farm Nel's Rust near Pietermaritzburg and is still in use today.

"During the early 1900s farmers realised the value of dipping and experimented with different compounds and methods. Formal research was started in 1905 when Coopers bought the farm Gonubie Park near East London to demonstrate and prove to farmers in a practical way that arsenical dips could combat ticks," he said.

"Today we have reached a position where the work done on tick control is receiving international recognition. Science in farming is a concept ingrained in modern farming. New compounds and methods of dipping provide the farmer with fresh ammunition to tackle this problem. I

foresee that these huge losses still experienced in stock farming can be minimised to a very large extent. It is this co-operation between farmer and scientist that provides us with new opportunities to increase the protein production the world so much requires," he said.

VEGETABLE OILS (3) *year*
A place in the sun *FM 22/1/77*

Sunflowers are definitely top of SA's oil seed league. From a 1975-76 crop of 254 000t, the 1976-77 crop has soared to 480 000t — an all-time record.

Reason behind the boom in production is simply that it pays to produce the sunflower. "Where a farmer will get around R74/t for maize," says Jack Fick, secretary of the SA Oil Expressers Association, "he'll make around R170/t from sunflower seeds."

Apart from price, there are other advantages in sunflowers as a crop. Planting can range from November to as

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late as early December and the crop is comparatively easy to harvest — in unploughed waterways. In contrast, say, to labour intensive groundnuts, with Africa's natural vegetation, cropping.

Of the harvested seed, on average some 36% is used for oilcake and 32% for oil. Ironically, while oilcake demand is up, seed oil sales are sluggish.

"A fair amount goes into margarine production," says Fick, "But the domestic trend is to use animal fats for frying rather than oil."

SA apparently has been exporting small quantities of sunflower oil, but record US, Russian, Chinese, Brazil and Argentine crops have forced prices down by \$200 over the past six weeks to some \$550/t cif.

Pity this doesn't seem to affect cooking oil prices!

unploughed waterways. In contrast, say, to labour intensive groundnuts, with Africa's natural vegetation, cropping.

Balance of Payments.

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ical factors.

us argenteus - Eragrostis

ity (Plots 184 and 211)

ar to the previous

- (b) Disting
- 5.2.3 (i) Aster filifolius
- chloromelas co-domin

This community is char
 REFERENCES to be

category occurring on dolerite dykes and outcrops. Poor management has

encouraged the increase of dwarf shrubs and reduced the grass cover to less than

2 per cent, making this a grassed dwarf shrubland. The dwarf shrub, Aster filifolius, has become dominant. As the grass cover is low only two strikes on

a species in 1000 points are required to make it a dominant. In spite of this

(the dominants be limited to Elionurus argenteus and Themeda triandra, with

Heteropogon contortus, Eragrostis chloromelas and Microchloa caffra as accom-

panying species. Medicago species, usually found in this situation, such as

Tristachya leucostachya and Helopachya are absent.

(1) How the Gold Standard actually worked. The photo image showed up as a dark brown-grey (dorey) with a stippled

texture due to the presence of dwarf shrubs. The dwarf shrub situation is not

common in Ficksburg. This particular site was situated near a road on an

(a) Weaknesses in the World Economy - 1920's

(b) The Great Depression - 1930's

(3) Plot 211 occurs on an ancient river terrace of the Caledon river.

These terraces, being at 1550m, form part of the pediment but the plant species

(a) Reconstruction - The Marshall Plan associated with the heavy, weathered soils are similar to those of the dolerite

soils. These alluvial soils derived from weathered basalt, are shallow,

(b) IMF & GATT

(c) Dollar Shortage to Dollar Glut.

(d) Breakdown of Bretton Woods and aftermath.

(e) Future possibilities and the role of gold in the international monetary system

The dominant species are Elionurus argenteus, Eragrostis chloromelas and Heteropogon contortus and provide good grazing but deteriorate to dwarf shrublands with over 12 per cent aerial cover if mismanaged, with lower

REFERENCES

(1) Lipsey. Ch. 47 (3) Samuelson. Ch. 36
 (2) Lipsey & Steiner. Ch. 42 (4) P.T. Ellsworth: "The International Economy"

FURTHER DETAILS TO BE ANNOUNCED.

D.D. 2/8/77

3-General



New view of the East London produce market — and it was obviously a day when cabbage was king.

Stock thefts in Natal

3-General

M. Mercury 2/8/77 alarm union

Agricultural Correspondent

THE Natal Agricultural Union has described the number of stock thefts in the province as "very serious."

The union's secretary, Mr. Alwyn Bisschoff, said yesterday that cattle and sheep thefts from Natal farmers was again so serious that the NAU had decided to discuss the matter for the second consecutive year at its annual congress to be held next month.

Mr. Bisschoff said a resolution calling for more mobile stock theft units for the South African Police had been accepted by the union.

"We normally never discuss the same resolution twice, but in view of the very serious situation we have decided to bring the matter up again."

He said farmers at Vryheid, Greytown, Newcastle, Matatiele and many other parts of Natal were concerned about the number of cattle being stolen. The position along Natal's borders with Transkei and Lesotho was also reported to be deteriorating.

A police spokesman in Pietermaritzburg said yesterday that no record was kept of the number or value of cattle and sheep stolen each year.

He said it was impossible to know whether or not the situation was becoming worse. Reports of stock thefts were almost a daily occurrence, however.

Meanwhile in Vryheid two Africans have been arrested after the recovery of two head of cattle and four hides. Six

animals worth R1500 were reported stolen in May from Mr. P. Henning.

D.D. 5/87 77

3- General

Killer fire hits farms

PIETERMARITZBURG — Farmers in the Bergville area spent yesterday licking the wounds of Wednesday's killer fire which roared past the town, leaving seven dead and scores homeless in its 60 km wake.

For Mr Siphiwe Mazibuko, a farm labourer, it was a day of mourning. All five members of his family — his wife, three children and father — died in the flames when they were trapped in their hut.

Before burning itself out on the banks of the Tugela River after a 15-hour uncontrollable run, the fire killed two more as it raced through the

Bethany location on the outskirts of Bergville; left more than 80 families homeless; destroyed 80 000 ha of valuable crops and grazing; and cut telephone lines and electricity supplies.

A sudden change in wind direction almost cost one farmer, Mr Graham Dicks, and some of his labourers their lives. Fighting a losing battle in the blinding smoke, they failed to see that the fire had started encircling them.

Opening the throttle of his sprayer-equipped tractor, Mr Dicks raced through a small gap in the flames, seconds before the fire completed its circle.

Mr Dicks had to watch helplessly as the flames devoured all his grazing.

Back at his house, his wife, Jane and two friends fought off the flames which twice threatened his sheds containing fodder and housing young calves.

Another farmer, Mr Frikkie Henning, was less fortunate than most. His house was gutted and all his possessions, winter grazing and farm machinery destroyed.

His wife, alone at home, only just managed to rush from the house before it became an inferno. Their three dogs perished in the flames. — DDC.

N. Mercury 6/28/77

Ban on fires in 'crisis month'

3-General

June 1977

Cape Town

Mercury Reporter

FARMERS in Natal, already totalling up huge losses after a week of devastating fires, face a critical dry and windy month.

The seriousness of the situation has been underlined by a ban on the burning of fire-breaks and plantation slash until October 31.

The Minister of Forestry, Mr. A. J. Raubenheimer, has ruled that in Natal and the divisions of Mount Currie and Matatiele in East Griqualand, "no person shall, from August 1 to October 31, burn any plantation slash or clear by burning any boundary fire-belt."

A spokesman for the Department of Forestry in Pietermaritzburg said yesterday that any contravention of the ruling would be viewed as a "serious offence" under the Forest Act. Fines of R1 000 or imprisonment of up to six months could be imposed.

First time

"This is the first time this prohibition has applied to Mount Currie and Matatiele," he said.

At least 13 people have died in fires which have destroyed grazing land, livestock and homes.

At Bergville, where at least seven people have been burnt to death, a meeting of officials from the farmers' association, The Drakensberg Bantu Affairs Administration Board and the local Magistrate was held yesterday to assess the situation.

The Drakensberg board has offered cash to help homeless African families.

An emergency committee of farmers and co-opted members of the clergy, Women's Institute and welfare organisations is co-ordinating relief.

An offer of aid was made yesterday by the Red Cross in Durban and by a Bergville shop, Mr. C. Hibbert, secretary of the Bergville Farmers' Association, said.

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Farming bright spot in troubled economy

RDM 8/8/77

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PRODUCTION volumes and/or prices in the key branches of the agriculture sector improved substantially or at least maintained their firmness in the past season, according to the Standard Bank Review.

Against a background of declining activity in most sectors of the economy this year and last year, the latest indications are that the agriculture sector performed exceptionally well in the 1976/77 season.

A number of branches of agriculture are still facing severe problems related to production and domestic and international markets, but the overall picture remains encouraging.

According to estimates of the Department of Agricultural Economics and Marketing the

volume of agricultural production increased 12,4% in the 1976/77 season over the previous year.

The gross income of farmers for the 1976/77 season rose by a 24% from R2 723-million in 1975/76 to R3 389-million.

Increases in production volumes and producer prices contributed to the increase in gross income, but the major factor was the favourable harvesting conditions for the maize crop. Farmers delivered nearly two-thirds of the crop in the second quarter of 1977, compared with 25% in the corresponding period last year. This boosted incomes.

The 40% jump in net income of farmers — calculated by subtracting variable costs, in-

cluding short-term requisites, wages, interest, rent and indirect taxes from gross income — from R1 061-million in 1975/76 to R1 485-million in 1976/77 can be attributed largely to the fact that gross income grew at a significantly faster rate than either cost increases or expenditure increases in the past season.

In the 1974/75 and 1975/76 seasons, gross income increased much more than net income, which is indicative of the extent to which the profitability of agricultural has been eroded by a rapid acceleration in costs since 1974.

From 1974 onwards, costs increases have been growing at a faster rate than the producer prices of most products.

Livestock products, particularly slaughter cattle and, until recently wool, were the worst hit. Field crops, largely subject to administered prices, were less severely affected.

Because of the sharp fall in the export prices of sugar, however, the producer price index for field crops in the 1976/77 season should grow more slowly than in the previous season.

Production levels of horticultural products are sensitive to climatic conditions, with producer prices tending to fluctuate in response to overall demand and supply.

An encouraging feature, however, as underlined by the higher growth in net income compared with gross income in the past season, is that the price index of farming requisites in the first quarter of 1977 grew at a considerably slower rate than a year earlier.

The overall health of this sector, both short and long term, will be determined by whether cost increases can be held below producer price changes, and on the possibility of finding export markets for surplus products. — Sapa.

Farmers in fight for existence

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Mercury Reporter 17/8/77

LADYSMITH – Agriculture is the only sector of the economy which is faced with a declining income during a period of spiralling inflation says Mr. Thys Wessels MPC.

Opening the annual Fat Stock Show at Elandslaagte near Ladysmith yesterday Mr. Wessels said the time had come for farmers to "fight for their very existence."

Their capital was being eroded by inflation and incomes had dropped. He accused certain sections of the community of "attacks and sniping by people who wished to enslave the farmer."

Mr. Wessels said the main target of attack was the farmers' "orderly marketing system," the co-operatives.

"Every Tom, Dick and Harry and Raymond Ackerman is sniping at our co-operatives and control boards."

Farmers were no longer a "political factor."

Percentage-wise farmers had dropped from 56 in 1910 to possibly 38 percent, or even less today.

Mr. Wessels said that in spite of the "prophets of doom," agriculture had

fulfilled its role and fed the country.

Agriculture's contribution to the export market had helped the country develop.

South Africa was, he said, the sixth largest exporter of agricultural produce in the world.

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3-General
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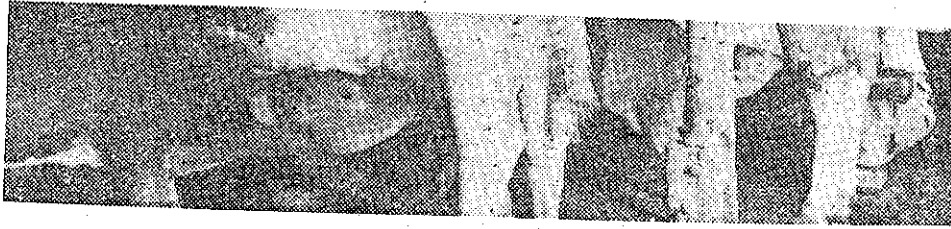
(Prof.) A.H.R.E. PAAP
Dean, Faculty of Arts

Supp. D.D. 18/8/77

3-General

Weaning essential to later growth

it



... the most important economic production characteristics of extensive beef cattle breeding are fertility, pre-weaning and post-weaning growth and carcass grade.

According to Mr H. P. Eloff of the Mara the most important com

stant. A slight decrease in mass occurs during winter. This growth pattern is determined by the abundance and nutritional value of the grazing.

Mr Eloff said weaning mass is positively correlated with mass at later ages but during good seasons there is no correlation between pre-weaning and post-weaning gains. This indicates that the weaners with high weaning mass simply maintain their advantage in body mass. It was found at Mara that during bad seasons a negative correlation exists between weaning mass and gain in body mass from weaning until the age of 18 months. It seems advisable, therefore, not to pursue an unrealistic high weaning mass under extensive conditions.

Breed differences in post-weaning gain on veld are relatively small. There is an increase in the magnitude of breed differences in post-weaning gain on higher nutritional levels.

During the period 1956-1960, the average body mass of Afrikaner and Bonsmara oxen on veld was 435 kg. During recent years the oxen managed to reach the same mass on veld without supplementary feeding between two and two and a half years. This improvement can be ascribed to better veld management, improved herd management and selection.

r, 1976

There are only one or two kinds of bacteria that are able to convert nitrogen into a form that can be assimilated by plants. The best-known is the nodule bacteria, found in the roots of leguminous plants. According to Dr Blommaert, nitrogen can be converted into a form assimilable by plants with the aid of special chemical processes; but for this, a great deal of energy is required. In nature, the nitrogen cycle continues when nitrogen from plant and animal residues is converted by soil bacteria into a plant-assimilable form and utilised by the growing plants. In crop cultivation, the nitrogen cycle is broken when cultivated crops are taken out of the ground. Plant-assimilable nitrogen is also particularly soluble in water, and large quantities are washed away by rain and irrigation water, so that a continual supplementation of nitrogen is required for the economical cultivation of non-leguminous plants. The scarcer and dearer energy becomes, the more will the nitrogen-fixing bacteria have to be in-spired, not only to provide proteins directly to people, but also to provide the necessary nitrogen for cultivating non-leguminous plants.

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price may well be regard-
farmers at virtually cost
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were issued in the year
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vaccines: 22 bacterial, 14
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STATE TO AID FARMERS

26/8/77

Mercury Reporter

THE Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Hendrik Schoeman, says the Government will help farmers who suffered losses in the devastating fires earlier this month.

Extensive assistance will be given to Natal and eastern Free State farmers.

Mr. Schoeman said affected farmers could obtain Government loans of up to R10 000 at 5 per cent interest.

Loans of R2 400 per house — for a maximum of five on each farm — are also available at 1 per cent interest to rebuild African homes destroyed.

Mr. Eric van Zyl, assistant secretary of the Natal Agricultural Union said: "We are delighted with the offer. We have written to find out whether these will be extensions of the department's existing loan schemes or whether these are something new."

3 - General

Farming exports helping recovery

Mercury 26/11/77

THE performance of South Africa's agricultural exports during 1977 will be crucial in determining when the economy will move off the bottom of the present economic downswing.

Agriculture in the Republic continues to play an important role in its contribution to economic development and its effect on the country's balance of payments via exports and its influence on the general level of prices.

The chances of higher export earnings have been enhanced this season by good crops which should yield sizeable export earnings in spite of a falling off of prices on world markets.

During the past two decades South African farmers have not only been able to meet rising domestic demands for food but they have also largely contributed to the economy as earners of foreign exchange. In the case of maize production particularly, production exceeds consumption by a wide margin resulting in surpluses that are available for export.

Record

The export value of agricultural products reached a record R1 220 million last year — the previous highest figure was R1 184 million achieved in 1975. These figures include the value of both processed and unprocessed agricultural products.

Maize was once again the country's most important export product with a value of R236 million. This was,

cent for the corresponding period last year.

World consumption of wool has weakened slightly but this has been matched by a reduction in this season's clip. Together with fairly low stocks in the producing countries, the outlook for wool is firm.

Considerable savings in foreign exchange have been made by the wheat industry in South Africa since the

PETER SUTTON
Agricultural
Correspondent

beginning of the 1970s when wheat production outstripped the domestic demand and allowed wheat to be exported.

Similarly, the export of deciduous fruit has for some time exceeded domestic consumption. Exports last year rose by some 40 percent and no less than R60 million was earned from fruit exports in 1975.

Yet another branch of South African agriculture, the citrus industry, has made a valuable contribution to the country's foreign exchange earnings. Last year the South African Co-operative Citrus Exchange exported 25,7 million cases of oranges and grapefruit to overseas countries and broke the alltime record

3 - Special
Season's good crops should make up for falling prices

however, 28 percent down on the 1975 figure because of a smaller crop.

This year's domestic maize crop is expected to be in the region of 9,5 million tons, an improvement on last season's harvest of 7,4 million tons. Of this, about 2,8 million tons should be available for export and earnings should be more than R200 million even though the world price of maize has been stagnant for some time as a result of good harvests in producing countries.

Sugar

For the first time in its history the South African sugar harvest this year has exceeded the 20 million ton mark but because of a low world sugar price, export earnings are expected to be only R186 million compared with last year's R206 million. The tonnage to be exported this season will, in fact, amount to more than last year — 880 000 tons compared with 685 000 tons.

Looking at the price of wool, which increased sharply last year but has since retreated, the value of South Africa's export wool clip from July 1976 to February 1977 was R107,7 million — an increase of over 25 per-

which was established in 1975.

Citrus exports realised a gross of R115,8 million last year compared with R114,3 million in 1975. The growing importance of the industry to the overall economy of the country is emphasised by these trading results.

Egg surplus

Efforts to export the Republic's seasonal egg surplus have, however, again met with failure because of a world-wide surplus. The minister of Agriculture, Mr. Hendrik Schoeman, said in the House of Assembly recently that a loss of R2,5 million resulted from the export of eggs and egg products from last July to the end of January this year. During this period 124 169 cartons of 30 dozen eggs — equal to 6 125 tons were exported.

The beef industry in South Africa has failed to provide an export surplus and can, in fact, provide insufficient red meat to feed the population. Every year about 25 percent of the country's requirements have had to be brought in from South West Africa, Rhodesia, Botswana and Swaziland.

Business Mercury

7/9/77 Agriculture to the rescue^{3-General}

PRETORIA — Sound agriculture had saved South Africa from greater economic difficulties that those experienced over the past years, the State President, Dr. Diederichs, said here last night.

Opening the Transvaal Agricultural Union Congress, Dr. Diederichs said agriculture was largely responsible for an improvement in the republic's balance of payments during the past few months.

Great agricultural surpluses had been exported and large quantities of grain, wool, sugar and citrus fruit would again be exported this year.

"Although the prospect for high grain prices on the

export market is not very rosy, due to large crops in the major producer countries, our wool, deciduous fruit and citrus will, hopefully, again earn large sums of money for the country this year.

Good prices

"Exceptionally good prices are presently obtained for citrus fruit on most overseas markets," the State President said.

"This is indeed good news, not only to the industries concerned, but to every sector or individual who has the long-term prosperity of the republic at heart.

"The good incomes which these branches of agriculture earn can enable the entrepreneur to consolidate his business and to institute the expansions which will ensure his continued production indefinitely.

"Prosperity which comes our way should be grabbed with both hands to build for the future because, without any doubt, even greater demands will be made on agriculture in years to come." —(Sapa.)

SEPTEMBER 8 1977

Dr Diederichs tells of exodus from land

The Argus Correspondent
PRETORIA. — Falling farm income caused by sharply rising production costs was quoted by the State President, Dr Nico Diederichs, as one of the major reasons why so many farmers had left the land in recent years.

Opening the Transvaal Agricultural Union congress in Pretoria, he said that in the past 25 years the number of farmers in South Africa had dropped from 125 000 to fewer than 80 000.

From the start of 1974 till the end of last year, the price index of farming requisites had risen by 60 percent, while agricultural produce prices had risen by an average of 36 percent over the same period.

With a 1976 return on

capital invested of only 6,4 percent, more than 10 000 farmers had decided since 1970 alone that it was not worth their while to continue farming, or had to throw in the towel because their earnings were simply not sufficient to redeem their debts and still make a decent living.

Looking to the future, Dr Diederichs saw the responsibility for feeding South Africa and providing vitally needed exports would rest with a minority of the farming community.

MANAGEMENT

They would have post-matric education and manage their undertakings with the highest possible level of efficiency, since management remained the decisive factor in any enterprise.

Agricultural exports amounted to R1,22-billion

last year, and although grain export prospects were not rosy now, wool and fruit would hopefully earn large sums of money for the country this year.

This was good news not only to the industries concerned but also to everyone who had the long-term prosperity of South Africa at heart, he said.

HOMELANDS

Dr Diederichs lauded Transvaal farmers for what they had done, and urged them to greater efforts in helping promote the agricultural development of the black homelands taking form in the province.

It was estimated, he said, that some homelands needed to lift their farm production by as much as 1 000 percent to meet projected needs, which called for nothing less than an agricultural revolution.

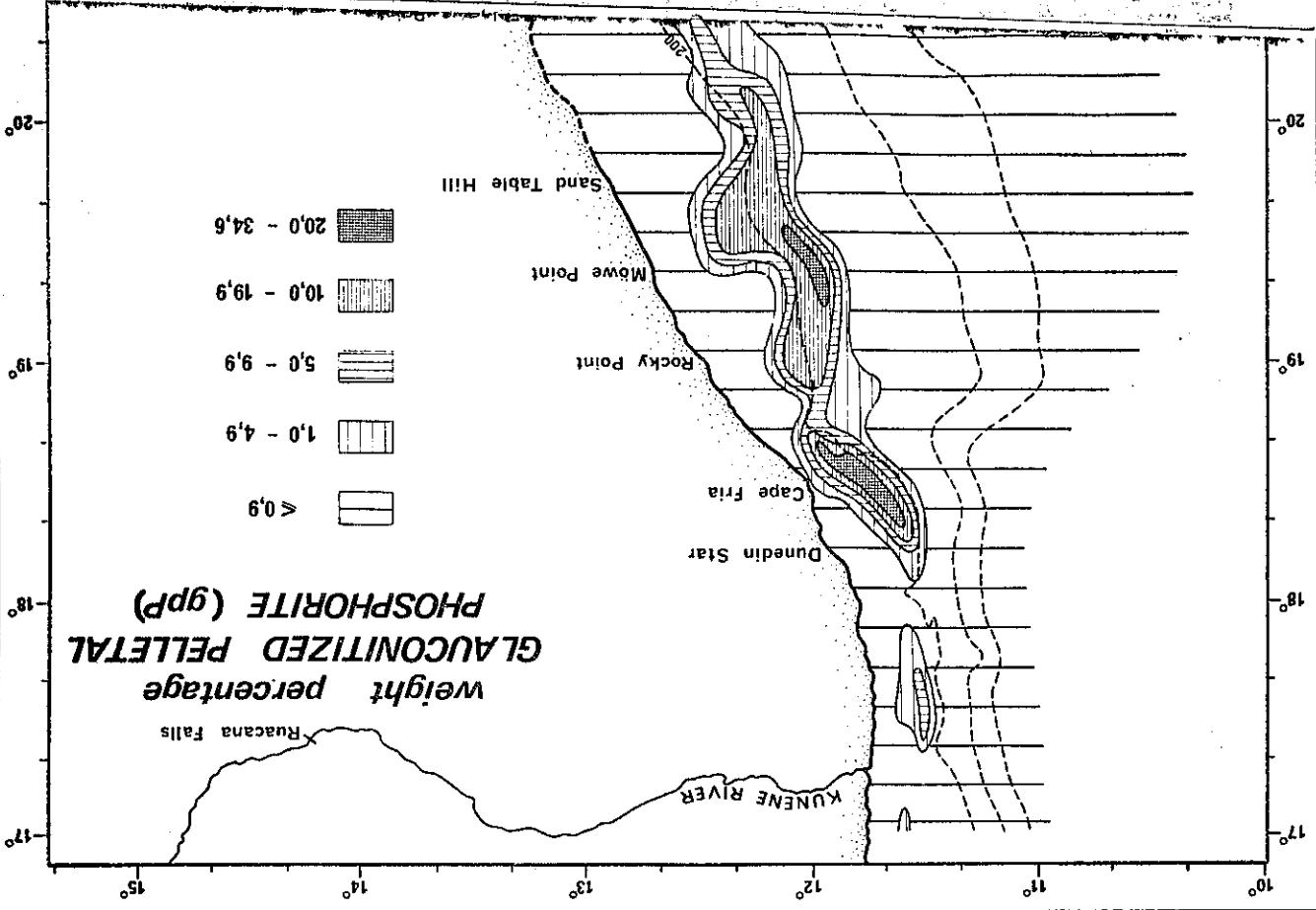
In the Transvaal, with its big population concentration, it was essential that economic decentralisation take place.

VITAL

The homelands, developed through agricultural growth leading to the establishment of secondary industry, were vital to the peaceful co-existence of the different population groups in the long term.

South African agricultural production would have to double in the next 30 years to meet population growth, and more than double to meet increased needs due to rising prosperity and the demands for food which this would make, as well as meet economic demands through exports.

weight percentage
GLAUCONITIZED PELLETAL
PHOSPHORITE (gpf)



A tunnel of profits all the year round

The advent of tunnel farming in South Africa has created a completely new facet of food production on a more economical scale and assuring regular growths.

Although in overseas countries this system of farming has been in operation for many years, it is relatively new in South Africa. For this reason the Topline Company has been doing extensive research and ex-

perimenting to ascertain the most suitable size and shape of tunnels to suit conditions in different areas — a most important aspect to ensure optimum production with minimum risk factors. The company feels very strongly about this and are now able to offer various complete systems to suit requirements of each grower.

Vermiculite growing, particularly in the Eastern

Cape and Border regions, has become the accepted method of growing and has been proved safe.

Tunnel farming is not a hobby and requires daily personal attention, a basic agricultural know-how.

Tunnels basically, have a four-fold advantage over conventional farming — it requires little land; very little water; reduces labour by at least 60 per cent; and very little risk factors.

The company recommends using nursery grown seedlings to ensure higher production from each tunnel. Seedlings grown under strict conditions, are also obtainable from them.

Production figures of tunnel growers throughout the country proved the advisability of installing two commercial size tunnels — 42 m and longer — or three or four tunnels 30 m long. This ensures a continuous production — vitally important to the profitability of this farming system.

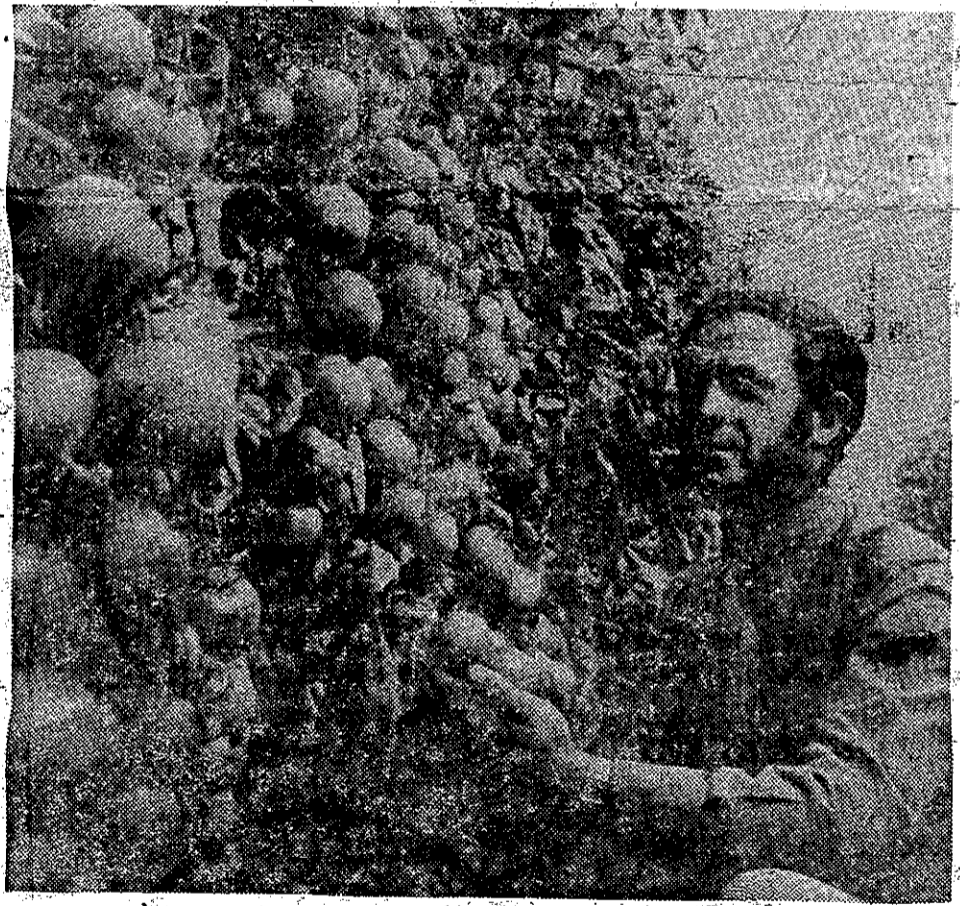
There have been many bold claims about production figures and financial gains from tunnel growing. These figures

are confirmed by the company's own experimental farm. A 51 m tunnel, using vermiculite, produces some 9 600 kg tomatoes a year. With the company's new vermiculite-trench system, production was increased to 16 800kg; and using soil and a slightly different fertiliser the latter yield was also obtained.

The company, through its general manager, Mr Colin Robertson, and its marketing manager, Mr Peter Barkhuizen, has made extensive study tours to perfect its tunnels and the best methods of tunnel growing.



Mr Robertson with seedling tomatoes.



Mr Robertson holding a truss of tomatoes grown inside a tunnel



A crop of tomatoes inside a tunnel.



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D.D. 18/8/77

When shearing is worth big money

Shearers from around the world are being invited to take part in a World Shearing Competition to be held in Britain next year with about R3 000 in prize money at stake.

The World Sheep Shearing Contest, the first of its kind to be held in Britain, is being staged by the Royal Bath and West Show Society which next year will be celebrating the 200th Anniversary of its foundation.

Britain's oldest continuous running agricultural show, the Bath and West has been taking an active interest in competitive sheep shearing for the past ten years and has been involved in sheep shearing contests since before the turn of the century.

"I'm sure there were shearing competitions at the Bath and West during the last century," said the Show Society's Chief Executive, Lord Darling, "but it wasn't until 1964 when we affiliated with the Golden Shears Society of New Zealand that serious competition started with world famous shearers from Australia



A South African shearer in action.

and New Zealand taking part."

A permanent sheep shearing building, an exact copy of a shearing shed in Masterton, New Zealand, was built at The Bath and West Show Society's Permanent grounds at Shepton Mallet in Somerset.

Soon the European Golden Shears Cham-

pionships, attracting shearers from France and Germany as well as the UK, became a popular event in the Bath and West calendar.

Next year the Bath and West World Sheep Shearing Contest will be open to two top shearers from each of the competing countries, selected by that country's approved agricultural body.

D.D. Supp. 18/8/77

Training available at five levels

Formal agricultural training is available at five different levels, i.e. at primary schools, secondary schools, agricultural colleges, colleges of advanced technical education and university faculties.

Primary and secondary schools are run by the education departments of the four provincial administrations while agricultural colleges are controlled by the Department of Agricultural Technical Services. Colleges of advanced technical education are under the care of the Department of National Education and agricultural faculties under the universities concerned.

Certain secondary schools in the Cape Province and Natal offer agriculture as a formal subject. There are also special agricultural high schools in the four provinces where pupils are required to take one or more agricultural subjects. These schools usually have a balanced economic farming unit which provides sufficient agronomic and livestock material for demonstrations and training purposes.

At most of the agricultural high schools

the choice of subjects is wide enough to enable scholars to obtain University entrance qualifications.

There are five agricultural colleges in the Republic, namely Stellenbosch, Elsenburg, Glen (Bloemfontein), Groenfontein (Middelburg, C.P.), Cedara (Pietersmaritzburg) and Potchefstroom. A sixth college, called Neudamm, is situated near Windhoek in South West Africa.

All agricultural colleges offer a post-high school two year diploma course. Practical training take up about half the student's time. The balance is devoted to lectures and demonstrations. Besides scientific and agricultural subjects, attention is also paid to training in farm economics and management. In addition to the diploma course special and short courses are available.

In 1956 the Public Service Commission instituted an important in-service training scheme for technicians whereby pupil technicians receive a full salary while undergoing instruction. Tuition fees are paid by the State on condition that after completing their training the students serve the State for a period of one

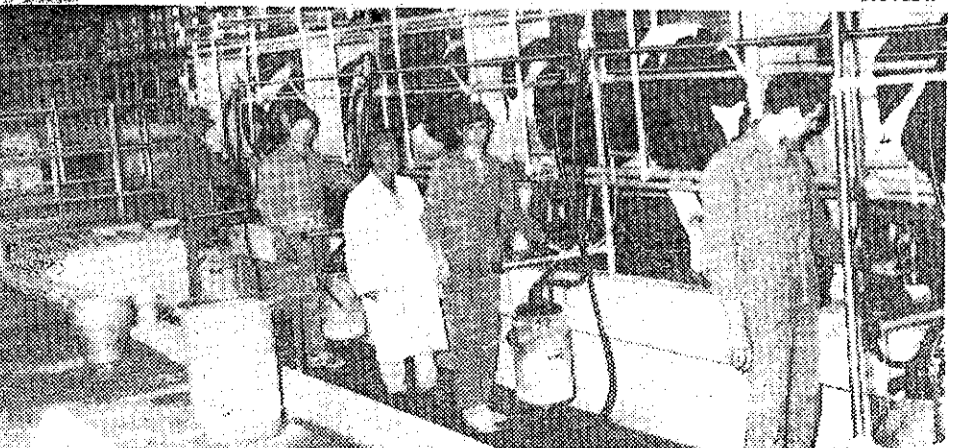
year for each semester or part of a semester of their training with a maximum of three years.

To qualify for these courses candidates must have a matriculation (or equivalent) certificate. For certain courses mathematics is an essential entrance qualification.

Until 1972 the Department of Agricultural Technical Services assumed responsibility for all courses of an applied agricultural nature, while the balance were offered by the Pretoria College for Advance Technical Education. Since that date, however, the College has been responsible for the entire training scheme.

Four South African universities have faculties of agriculture. The duration of a B.Sc (Agric.) course is four years. The University of the Orange Free State also offers an additional special course, the three year B (Agric), aimed at the training of potential farmers and teachers. The University of Stellenbosch offers two additional courses, namely a three year degree course in agricultural management and a four year degree course in agricultural education.

—Barclays National Review



The Winterberg Agricultural High School, Fort Beaufort, offers agriculture as a formal subject. Here some of the scholars are milking cows in the school's modern milking parlour.

Export losses will ³ general cost RDM 22/8/77 SA millions

By GERALD REILLY

SOUTH Africa's losses this year on the export of a number of major agricultural products will amount to millions of rands unless there is a dramatic and unexpected upsurge in world market prices.

Unfortunately for South Africa one of the country's best agricultural years for decades has coincided with similar bumper conditions in the United States, Russia and Europe.

Expected losses will have a significant effect on South Africa's foreign exchange earnings and on the balance of payments.

The major commodities affected will be wheat, maize and oil seeds.

The Wheat Board expects to run up an export loss of R17-million this year.

SAGGING

The main reason is the sagging world wheat price caused by bumper crops in the major wheat-producing countries.

The general manager of the Wheat Board, Mr J van Aarde, said yesterday the 1976/77 crop had been a record 2 128 000 tons against a local consumption of about 1 650 000 tons.

Mr Van Aarde said that for the first time in many years local consumption had declined.

The reason was not clear but consumer resistance to higher bread and wheat product prices could be partly to blame.

Because of surpluses any major change in world market prices was not expected for the next year or two.

THREATEN

Oats and barley will also be sold at a loss.

This year's maize crop — the second biggest on record at 9 400 000 tons — has left an exportable surplus of 2 900 000 tons.

Again big crops in the US, Russia and Western Europe threaten big losses for SA.

A spokesman for the Oil Seed Control Board said production of sunflower seed had increased by 90% compared with last season's crop.

The board was not yet exporting at a loss, but if production continued at the current rate losses on exports were expected.

Meanwhile in spite of record production, the prices of cooking oil and margarine are not expected to drop.

During the past two years the producer price of sunflower seeds has increased by more than 25%.

Big farm export losses

RDM 22/8/77

(3) general

By GERALD REILLY

SOUTH Africa's losses on the export of a number of major agricultural commodities this year will amount to millions of rands unless there is a dramatic and totally unexpected upsurge in world prices.

Unfortunately for South Africa, one of our best agricultural years for decades has coincided with similar

bumper conditions in the US, Russia and Europe.

The expected losses will have a significant effect on the country's foreign exchange earnings and on the balance of payments.

The major commodities affected are wheat, maize and oil seeds.

The Wheat Board expects to run up a loss of R17-million on exports this year. The main reason is the sagging world wheat price caused by enormous crops in Russia, the US and Canada.

The general manager of the board, Mr J van Aarde, said in Pretoria this week the 1976-77 crop had been a record, 2 128-million tons against a local consumption of about 1,65-million tons.

Mr Van Aarde said that for the first time in many years local consumption had declined. The reasons were not absolutely clear but consumer resistance to the higher bread and wheat product prices could be a contributory factor.

The average increase in consumption over the past 30 years had been between four and five per cent a year.

Because of the world surplus no substantial change in world

market prices was expected for the next year or two.

Small quantities of oats and barley will also be sold abroad at a loss.

This year's maize crop — the second biggest on record at 9,4-million tons — has left an exportable surplus of 2,9-million tons.

Again because of big crops in the US, Russia and Europe, big losses are expected.

A spokesman for the Oil Seed Control Board said production of sunflower seed had increased by 90% compared with last season's crop. The harvest amounted to a record 480 000 tons.

He said the board was not yet exporting at a loss, but if production continued at the current rate, losses on exports were probable.

In the past two years the producer price of sunflower seeds has risen by more than 25%.

The spokesman said the costs of storage were so prohibitively high that the board, like other commodity control boards, had no alternative but to export.

At least in this way foreign exchange was earned, he said.

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Agriculture and the economy

M. Perry Agricultural Correspondent 22/8/77

THE CURRENT world food situation and the problems of agriculture in a depressed economy will be highlighted in a symposium to be held in Pietermaritzburg on Thursday.

The symposium is being organised by the South African Institute of Agricultural Extension — one of the country's foremost scientific societies serving agriculture — and will highlight the financial management of farms in the current economic climate.

The venue for the symposium, which starts at 9 a.m., is the Capital Towers Hotel.

Speakers will include Mr. R. M. Brink, of Bar-

clays Bank Agricultural Services Division, Professor J. A. Groenewald, of the Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Pretoria, and economists and farmers.

The symposium will be divided into three sessions.

The first will deal with the world food situation, the second with concepts of financial management and the third with practical examples of farm management on a large sugar estate and a mixed farm.

General

it not only an offence (born outside Rhodesia) by the main urban areas) ready in employment. Only to men, but the Minister women. The 69 000 foreign it would appear to be those. They constitute 35 male workers in 1975.

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TABLE

FOREIGN AFRICAN WORKERS IN RHODESIA

1972-75

| YEAR | Foreign | | | All Workers | | |
|------|---------|--------|---------|-------------|---------|---------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| 1972 | 203 658 | 18 130 | 221 788 | 696 663 | 105 177 | 801 840 |
| 1973 | 201 987 | 18 461 | 220 448 | 733 497 | 119 487 | 852 984 |
| 1974 | 199 333 | 18 418 | 217 752 | 766 055 | 123 373 | 889 428 |
| 1975 | 195 725 | 18 296 | 214 021 | 861 482 | 127 158 | 928 640 |

TABLE 7.

FOREIGN AFRICAN WORKERS IN RHODESIA

1956-75

| Year | Number | % of Total |
|------|---------|------------|
| 1956 | 309 775 | 50,8 |
| 1961 | 278 373 | 45,4 |
| 1969 | 229 154 | 34,0 |
| 1972 | 221 788 | 27,7 |
| 1975 | 214 021 | 23,0 |

Source: Rhodesia, Final Report on the September 1961 Census of Employees, C.S.O., Salisbury; Rhodesia, 1969 Census of Employees, C.S.O., Salisbury, (mimeo); C.S.O., African Employees By Country of Origin, DL/978/15, Salisbury, (mimeo)

As an.....

The £13 farm gets a new lease of life

9/9/77
3 General

A farm in the Meises Halt area, near East London, has proved to a South West Africa family that farming and agricultural methods here are in many ways different from that in their former home country.

Several disappointments, including the death of several cows and calves, have borne this out. But, although costly, lessons from which they could learn.

The farm — Inkbury — was bought, a century ago, for £13 (R26) but in recent years, without occupants, had become neglected. Now after nearly four years, Inkbury, is showing a number of improvements — many more are in the planning stages.

Mr J. F. Bester, wife Antjie and son Davé came

Jac van Wyk's Farming Page — every Friday

to Inkbury in 1973 from Gobabis where they had farmed with cattle, sheep and goats.

Mr Bester had to leave South West Africa for health reasons.

Several problems awaited them — new lands had to be created for dairy and pig fodder crops, the house, in an advanced stage of neglect, needed repairs, pastures had to be developed, new buildings were needed for the piggery, water had to be laid on, plus other demands.

Undaunted, these tasks were tackled with deter-

mination and, together with a few cash crops, Inkbury is already producing a fair supply of milk and porkers. Both dairy and piggery are to be extended. These together with poultry, will be the main interests.

The piggery, however, will be in charge of the son Davé while Mr and Mrs Bester are seeing to the other interests. In this Mrs Bester has already played an important role and intends to keep up her share of responsibilities.

Yes, Inkbury is showing improvements, but will certainly undergo more and bigger changes

Recreational interests? The work on Inkbury. And in the evenings, discussions on the day's programme and the tasks of tomorrow.



Mrs Bester and her son Davé.

Attractive corner?

East London has many enthusiastic gardeners, but until now very little enthusiasm has been shown towards the Border Horticultural Society's annual garden and pavement competition which closes on September 14.

The judging of the gardens will be done by a world renowned author and writer on gardening, Sisma Eliovson, of Johannesburg. She will talk on landscape gardening in the central library on September 23. Her talk will also include "What

does well in East London."

Gardeners should feel more encouraged to enter this year's competition — they need not enter the whole garden but only a special section or an attractive "corner". This also applies to vegetable gardens. Prizes? Many

Crops to beat drought

Farmers, particularly those in drought areas, are urged by the Department of Agricultural Technical Services to develop fodder banks with drought-resistant fodder crops.

According to a spokesman of the Department, research in the Eastern Cape has shown that 48 per cent of the farmers have less than one per cent of the farm under drought-resistant crops. In one district, frequently listed as drought-stricken, 37 per cent of farmers have no fodder bank.

Every farmer, especially those in low rainfall areas, should prepare himself for emergency situations such as drought. Which farmer has not yet seen or heard of, Old Man salt bush, spineless cactus or American aloes? These, the Department says, are among the suitable plants to develop a fodder bank.

R8 250 ram

A Barkly East farmer, Mr Frikkie Nel, of Bergplaas has paid what is regarded as the second highest price to be paid for a ram at the Bloemfontein Merino ram sale.

The price of R8 250 is R1 000 more than last year's highest price. The record price at this sale — held annually — was R10 000 and was paid a few years ago.

More than 900 buyers attended the sale and the general impression was that the sale showed confidence in the future of the wool industry.

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for Registrar

INTENTIONS

1st Mon. Prisoners awaiting execution
 2nd Tue. "Political" prisoners
 3rd Wed. Pass Law prisoners
 4th Thu. Warders and guards
 5th Fri. Makers and executors of the laws
 6th Sat. That all may share a vision of the
 by George F. The

FROM THE ACTING RECTOR

CONFIRMATION

For the benefit of the parents of the
 Confirmation candidates I would like them to
 know that the confirmation service will take place on
 the 1st stage of the confirmation service.

Drought, disease, fires in Border

D.D.
9/9/77
3-9 General

EAST LONDON — Raging veld fires have caused thousands of rands damage to farms in the Queenstown district. Cattle are dying from starvation and a sheep epidemic has hit farmers.

Special report by
GAVIN ROBSON

In the Sada and Whittlesea areas, over 5 000 hectares of grazing was burnt out when a two-day fire swept through the now South African Bantu Trust farms destroying all grazing for 26 000 units of stock belonging to the Thornhill people.

A veld fire in the Klaas Smit River area, several kilometres outside Queenstown, was still raging yesterday after it was first sighted on Tuesday.

On the farm of a Hereford breeder, Mr S. L. Moorcroft, labourers and members of the Queenstown districts Civil Defence battled yesterday to put out a raging fire which swept across the farmlands causing extensive damage to grazing.

A fourth fire this week destroyed all grazing on a SA Bantu Trust farm adjoining his farm and spread across the Madeira mountain range and neighbouring Queenstown game reserve.

The Secretary for the Eastern Agricultural Union in Queenstown, Mr K. Odendaal, said several farmers in the Whittlesea district had also been affected.

"The spate of fires is a result of very dry veld, no rain for the past months and the hot, dry winds," he said.

"I feel relations between the white farmers and Ciskei people have become severely strained because of Thornhill stockowners

helping themselves to grazing veld available on the bordering white farms".

"Originally when the people moved to Thornhill they benefitted because of the excellent quality grazing, but now because of excessive stock all grazing is virtually non-existent.

"The white farmers have found there is a lack of co-ordination and direction among the people that surround them. They are leaderless, waste time sitting around and when they see any signs of fire do not go and investigate, but will only act if their homes or properties are directly threatened," Mr Odendaal said.

White farmers in the Thornhill district are appalled by what they are experiencing and seeing happen to the Thornhill stock.

Mrs Norma Payn, another farmer in the Thornhill area, said: "The position is very serious. All the lucerne grazing lands are turning into dust areas, windmills on many SA Bantu Trust farms are no longer operational, the condition of the land is fast deteriorating and now soil erosion is setting in".

Another cause for con-

cern among farmers is that a "plastic-bag" problem is plaguing the area.

"Plastic bags from the people living at Thornhill are littering the area and are killing the stock.

"There have been a number of reported cases of stock deaths because the animals have no grazing left and are eating the plastic bags thrown all over by the people at Thornhill.

On the sheep epidemic, Mr Frost said nine white farmers in the area were subjected to a three-month quarantine of their sheep because of a "scab" epidemic.

"The Ciskei Government seconded officials denied that Thornhill sheep had this scab disease. And they rejected a State Health veterinary report from Queenstown that there were cases of scab among Thornhill sheep.

"It was only after two farmers went to Pretoria and discussed the matter with the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Dr F. Hartzenberg, that he instructed the Ciskei Government to do something about the epidemic.

"Finally Dr Hartzenberg issued a directive that all the Thornhill sheep be immunised, but now there are nine sheep farmers who cannot move their stock until the three-month quarantine period is ended," Mr Frost said.

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 their preparation and to continue to do so after they have been confirmed. In this way you will be able to influence them to become regular and faithful members of Christ's Church.

DEFENCE ON FARMS

Mercury Reporter 9/9/77

LADYSMITH - The positive role which every farmer could play in South Africa's war of survival was stressed by Mr. Thys Wessels, MPC for Klip River, when he officially opened the Ladysmith and district Farmers' Association's annual stock show here yesterday.

South Africa had been caught up in the Russian dynamics of aggression and conquest and all future planning should be done with this in mind.

South Africa had become isolated in the focus of the world's spotlight although she had not sought this.

"I think it is of paramount importance that every

farmer should go home and say: 'How am I bound up in the defence of my country?'" warned Mr. Wessels.

Another question the farmer should ask was: "How am I going to defend those dear to me, my property and my life's savings?"

"The situation could arise sooner than we think and it is imperative we are prepared."

Mr. Wessels said that the devastating recent fires in the Besters, Bergville, Fort Mistake and Normandien areas in Northern Natal made it vital for every farmer to give consideration to preventative measures to curb runaway fires before next winter.

"I stress we are experiencing a war of survival. Those powers which have been let loose in South Africa have also been let loose in the economic field."

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CO-OPS (3) general

Sowing wider

FM 16/9/77

Farm co-operatives are soon to regain access to Land Bank financing for certain secondary activities. With the new provisions of the Income Tax Act eroding their preferential tax status, this concession should provide some welcome relief.

Since 1972 the Land Bank has been prohibited from providing co-ops with finance for secondary activities. This resulted from other manufacturers objecting to such unfair benefits for competing co-ops.

The ban has now been lifted, and co-ops will be able to get Land Bank finance for secondary activities at so-called competitive rates. Secondary activities include processing operations like the manufacture of fruit juices or peanut butter, assembling of tractors and the manu-

facture of other farm implements.

Competitive rates haven't been defined yet, but it is expected that they will approximate the prime lending rates available from commercial banks.

Another concession on the cards to co-ops will be the removal of prohibitions on certain types of transactions. Co-ops will be able to trade in such items as building materials, protective clothing and footwear. Agreement has been reached but this will only be formalised when the Co-operatives Act is amended in the next session of Parliament.

The consequence of such changes, says Piet Swart of the SA Agricultural Union is that, "Co-operatives will, in future, be able to serve all the needs of the farmer."

B-General 25/9/77

B

4

The Golden

U.K. BROKERS CASTING EYES

JOHN CAVILL in LONDON

WHEN London stockbrokers who deal in South African shares become too busy to take a telephone call, you get the first hint.

But when they invite a South African correspondent to lunch no fewer than four times in 10 days, you know.

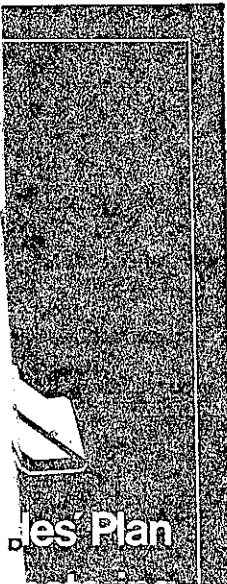
Coinciding with a 13 percent jump in the securities, or blocked, rand and an upsurge in the gold price through

It is, inter alia, about how difficult it is to buy South African mining stocks in reasonable quantities.

And this is in spite of the headlines over the death of Steve Biko, the impending general election called to secure a mandate for the South African government to defy international disap-

office of Merrill Lynch, the giant New York broking firm. "The improvement in the gold price was not. It is as simple as that."

In July, when American buying, particularly of De Beers began to build up, the main suppliers were European sellers. Then at the end of August



(big) hue which reflects, in part, the soil colour.

Gross grazed has a very fine photo image texture and there is a brown-grey

easily done and is reliable, along with other hue and textural features.

Photo-interpretation is based largely on site recognition which can be

situations does it become close to being dominant.

Eragrostis capensis occurs throughout the pediment but only in terrace

which this type belongs.

Eilonurus argenteus, Heteropogon contortus basic species group is the one to

can survive heavy grazing and trampling treatment. The Eragrostis chloromelas,

all grasses are grazed off very short and Eragrostis lehmanniana is present as it

for cattle. Where grazing is heavy, which is in the largest portion of the area,

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of the year. The Eragrostis chloromelas, Eragrostis capensis dominated

to the river is good and the soil is seldom waterlogged and is dry for a large part

flood plain, indicates a moist site, but in fact the drainage from the terrace to

This community is represented by plot 174, and this habitat, being a former river

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5.2.4 (i) Eragrostis chloromelas - Eragrostis capensis co-dominant grassland

5.2.4 Communities of the river terraces

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born 7th December, 1944 in
Pierre André
PETIT

Sun. Feb. 11/1977

THE HIGH LIFE

(3-Crewal)

BARGAIN HUNTERS DISMAY FARMER

Property Editor

ONE of Natal's great farms, a 607,8-hectare spread boasting a seven-bedroom, four bathroom home, was knocked down this week for R120 000 — but the owner said the price was ridiculous.

Mr David Henderson, owner of the farm Davlynn, said it was unlikely he would accept the offer, or bids for several other of his farms which were auctioned.

One farm, known as Melbrake B, was knocked down for R60 000 to Mr Peter McHardy. It had been in the family of Mr Henderson's wife, Lynn, for more than 100 years.

But Mr Henderson said only the sale of the farm Zyferfontein for R42 500 was likely to be confirmed. He said the auctioneers had received approaches from interested parties after the sale, and further offers might be considered.

Several hundred people — neighbours of the Hendersons at Mooi River and bargain hunters from the Transvaal, Cape, Free State and Swaziland — watched as Mr Henderson's lifestyle was put on sale.

Mr Henderson said: "The sale prices were disappointing. I have spent at least R250 000 developing the main farm Davlynn from bare veld over the past 19 years. There was not even a tree when we first moved here.

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D.S. 397/77

3-General

Oom Frikkie Nel finds some good mothers

Keep your blood-line pure. That is the advice of a prominent Barkly East stud-farmer to all wool and stud farmers.

Yes, Oom Frikkie Nel, as well known as his farm, Bergplaas, should know what he is talking about. He has farmed with sheep and cattle since 1926 and his experience as a Merino stud farmer dates back to 1938. During that period farmers from all four provinces have travelled up to 1 000 kilometres to his farm for their purchases. Previously he took his stud animals for

sale to sales in different areas. Today the buyers have to go to Bergplaas.

Oom Frikkie grew up on Bergplaas and was educated at Queens College.

His stud was started with a pure "Minnaar" blood-line — one of the largest breeders in the country.

It was not all plain sailing. One of the rams — bought for R10 000 — died after he had fathered only three lambs. Then the ram he had bought for R8 000 died. This investment brought only 36 lambs.

The latest purchase, a few weeks ago, was for R8 250 at the Bloemfontein ram sale. This ram was adjudged grand champion at the Elliot show.

The Bergplaas stud today numbers some 300 breeding ewes and the demand for their progeny is "very good". Young rams sell for up to R3 000 each.

The farm also carries a 3 000 Merino flock plus a "hamel farming" section.

Apart from these activities Bergplaas also runs a large Simmentaler stud.

Why this breed?

"I had an Afrikaner stud for 16 years and exhibited very successfully on a number of shows. Certain characteristics of the Simmentaler decided me to dispose of the Afrikaner stud," Oom Frikkie said.

"The Simmentaler originated in Switzerland and our climate here is practically the same. They have a high fertility rate, the calving percentage (96) is very high and the cows are good mothers and have more milk than the Afrikaner. The demand for these animals is also very good."

Bergplaas has no parasites and dosing takes place once a year as a preventative measure.

The many lands are used only for domestic use — maize, lucerne and other fodder crops. This farm always has a healthy

Farming Page

BY JAC VAN WYK



fodder bank which is borne out by some 8 000 bales of lucerne plus other crops.

"Sell lucerne? Never! Any farmer who sells fodder makes a grave mistake, unless he is a commercial grower," Oom Frikkie said.

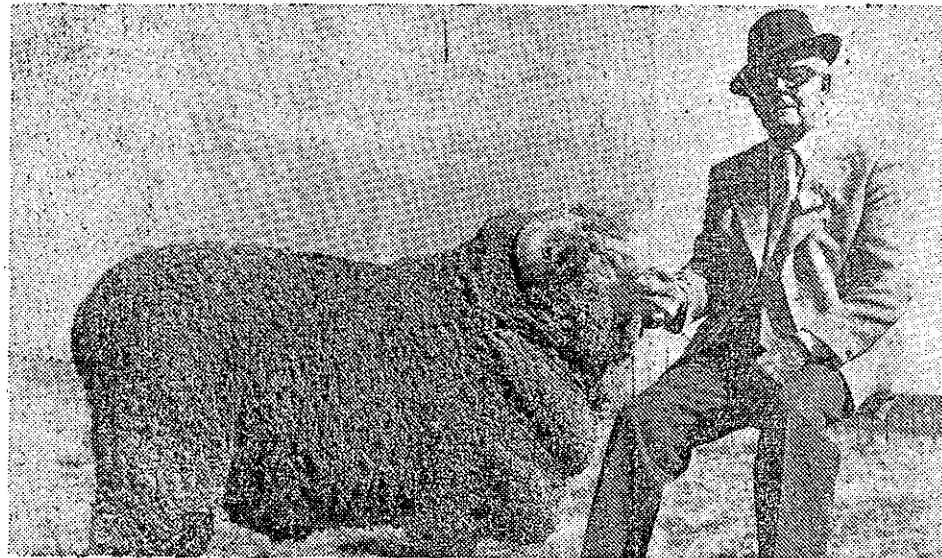
"During drought and dry periods we have no problems whatsoever. Our sweetveld and red grass see to that. In fact, last

drought we received an average of 6,5 kg of wool per sheep."

In all these activities only son Dawie plays an active and important role. Two daughters are married.

"I should have had one more son," Oom Frikkie said.

But a grandson is growing up fast and will hopefully also "take to the soil".



Oom Frikkie Nel and his R8 250 ram

Butter: Dairy chief speaks out

The chairman of the Dairy Board, Mr Jan van Vuuren, defended his Board's actions at the Natal Agricultural Union congress and said that the Board was not to blame for the country's "butter dilemma."

Mr Van Vuuren, replying to criticism of the Dairy Board by farmers, denied that his Board was responsible for the butter surplus. Delegates at the congress said the Board was going from "one panic situation to another," and had made "weird decisions which made no sense" either to farmers or

the public.

He said that the main reason for the butter surplus in South Africa was severe competition from yellow margarine. This started when the Government allowed margarine to be coloured some years ago and resulted in "60 per cent drop in butter sales." Mr Van Vuuren added that milk production in South Africa had increased by some 50 per cent over the same period in spite of rising consumption of milk.

Mr Van Vuuren said the reason for the price of butter

being raised in the face of a massive surplus, was because the Board had merely tried to sell butter at a price which covered its cost of production.

He said another reason for the surplus was that vast amounts of milk powders had been imported at low prices from overseas countries who were also experiencing surpluses. He said because of this competition the surplus milk in the country could not be syphoned off into alternative by-products.

The Board, he said, had no control over these imports.

Margie in mom's footsteps as top show exhibitor

Women judges at agricultural shows and full-time women farmers have become familiar figures in agricultural fields — and have proved themselves just as competent as men.

Two such women from the Border area are already well-known stud breeders in the Ugie area — a mother and daughter combination — Mrs Marjory Sangster and daughter Margie.

The other two are both judges and top stud breeders. One is the only woman pig judge in the country and probably in the world, and has one of the largest pig studs in the country — Mrs Helen van Aardt, of Aliwal North. The other is an Afrikaner cattle judge and Afrikaner stud breeder — Mrs B. Dorrington, of King William's Town. Mrs Dorrington's stud, however, is in the Zeerust district, Transvaal.

Mrs Sangster's farm Agassiz is well known for its Braehour Stud (Dohne Merino) and Agassiz Aber-

deen Angus Stud.

The Dohne Merino Stud was started in 1968, and as Margie said, "because it is an excellent dual purpose breed with good body conformation, hardy and a well-known wool producer"

Agassiz also has a Dohne Merino flock.

The Aberdeen Angus Stud was started in 1970 and, like the Dohne Merino Stud, has met with considerable success on agricultural shows. The progeny of both studs are

in considerable demand — rams and bulls. Both studs received championship awards at the recent Elliot show. "Torburlea Essky" was adjudged grand champion Aberdeen Angus bull. This bull was a young calf of a cow which Mrs Sangster bought at Machadadorp, Eastern Transvaal, from one of the biggest Aberdeen Angus breeders in the country.

The young bulls are sold from 18 months to two years. The heifers are not sold at this stage and become part of the herd.



Miss Sangster with her grand champion exhibit.

The Sons of the Soil programme to be launched in the homelands next year aims to stimulate more youthful black interest in farming. **BRUCE HEILBUTH** writes from Cape Town.

With the object of encouraging more black youths in the homelands to study for careers directly linked with agriculture, an ambitious Sons of the Soil programme will be launched in each of the nine South African homelands next year.

The programme, similar to the highly successful "Tomorrow's Man of the Soil" contest for the sons of white farmers in 1969, is due to start early in the new year.

Its organisers, based in Johannesburg, have had support for the programme's concept from the Department of Bantu Administration and Development, the Department of Bantu Education, from homelands leaders, Fort Hare University's agricul-

Producing ^{Sten} the farmers of tomorrow

18/10/77

3-General

tural faculty and other colleges and schools in the homelands and from the Anglo American Corporation, who have contributed towards the detailed preparatory research for the project.

First of the homelands leaders to identify himself with the Sons of the Soil programme is Mr L L W Sebe, Chief Minister of the Ciskei, who has agreed to be a patron.

The Ciskeian Zenzele women's agricultural organisation — which has more than 8 000 members in its 203 branches in the Ciskei — has agreed to organise the Sons of the Soil programme in their homeland.

The programme will take the form of agricultural examinations, three times a year. The questions will be set by experts to test the knowledge and potential of boys in both primary and secondary classes, from

Standard 3 to matriculation.

The questions will be graded according to class levels, and girls as well as boys may enter. Prizes will be awarded to the winners of each category in the two preliminary examinations. In the third and final annual examination winners in the secondary classes will each be awarded a bursary worth R2 400.

The object is not only to stimulate more youthful black interest in farming but to produce the desperately needed progressive farmers, agriculturists and scientists of tomorrow.

The R2 400 bursary will be kept in trust for the winners until they complete their matriculation. They will forfeit it if they fail to complete all their schooling or if their standards fall below certain minimum level after winning the bursary.

'Farmers are not profit-hungry'

③ general, pop. 20/10/77

DURBAN. — There was not a single controlled food product for which consumers paid more than twice what the producer received, the president of the Free State Agricultural Union said in Durban yesterday.

Mr Jan van Vuuren told the South African Agricultural Union's Congress that this compared with the three or four times higher prices faced by consumers overseas after products left the farm.

The only agricultural products not controlled in South Africa, fresh fruit and vegetables, escalated in

price up to six times above what farmers received, he said.

"Draw your own conclusions from this."

Mr Van Vuuren was introducing a motion which seeks to establish a permanent liaison committee between organised agriculture and consumers.

Organised agriculture was not out to make the biggest possible profit out of consumers, Mr Van Vuuren said. Its aim was to return a service by producing food as well and cheaply as possible. And the object of the proposed liaison with consumers was to gain their confidence.

The 22 control boards cost South Africans only 50c a head each year and often received a bad Press from "sensation-seeking media." — Sapa.

Agricultural Correspondent
FARMERS are concerned that the image of agriculture has been tarnished in the eyes of the consumer.

Delegates at the SAAU congress in Durban yesterday deplored the fact that farmers were continually criticised by the consumer as being the cause of high food prices.

Speakers said the only aim of the farming community was to provide quality food for the country at reasonable prices.

Delegates said that food could continue to be grown only if farmers were paid an economic price for their produce.

Mr. Albert Basson, president of the SAAU, said: "The economic position of South African farmers is

Worries *3-General* down on the farm

deteriorating as a result of the increasing cost of farmers' production inputs."

Speaker after speaker at the congress attacked the escalating costs of rail transport and said that rail tariffs imposed by the SAR had risen some 360 percent in the past few years.

During the past seven years the number of sheep transported by the Railways from farms to abattoirs had

dropped from 10 million to 3 000 000. The number of cattle had dropped from more than 2 300 000 to 1 400 000.

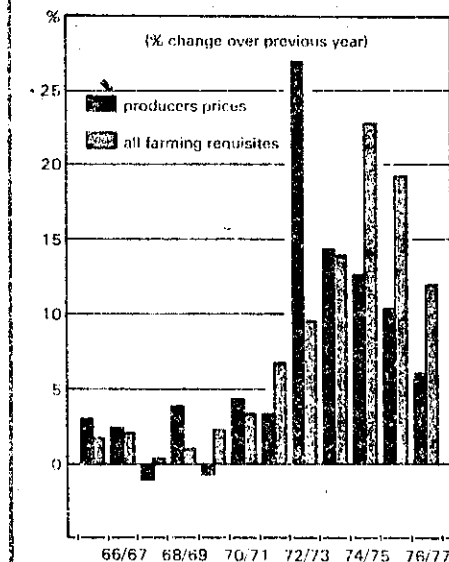
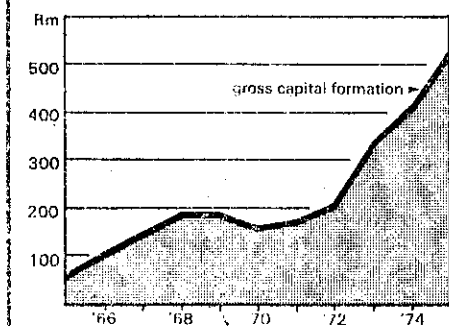
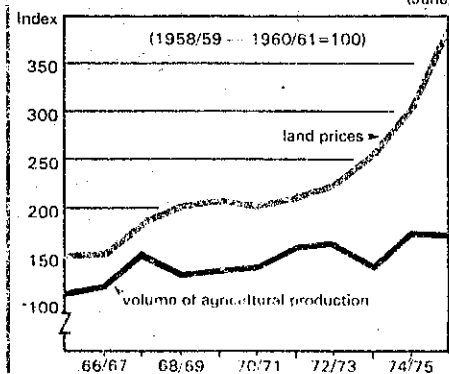
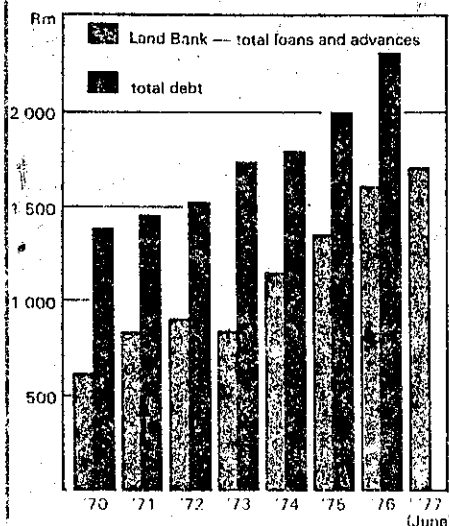
As a result farmers had been forced to use road transport and the Railways were losing revenue.

Farmers were also concerned that many essential services were being withdrawn from rural areas.

It was stated that the removal of rail and motor transport services and difficulties in getting electric power on remote farms were contributing to a weakening of the socio-economic position of South Africa's hinterland.

Many speakers complained that this had resulted in fewer Whites staying on farms in remote areas and, as a result, the defence of these areas was becoming critically weak.

THE FARMERS' STORY



The farmer's lot

3 GENERAL
FM 28/10/77

Right now it's not a happy one.
Like the rest of us he's feeling the recession

Despite good weather during the past few years, agriculture is in a bad way. Just look at farmers' ever-rising debts, their soaring costs, the low yield on their capital, their increased fixed and working capital requirements, and their ever-worsening risks. Such was the overwhelming conclusion drawn at last week's get-together in Durban of the South African Agricultural union.

Crying wolf? Not according to the statistics. Real net farm income is falling. The importance of a sound farm sector goes without saying: it not only largely feeds the nation, it is still the largest foreign exchange earner after gold. And it provides manufacturing industry with a third of its raw materials. Sooner or later, a spell of bad crop years is bound to follow the recent good ones; costs are sure to go on increasing; world surpluses seem bound to continue nipping export prices. Then what?

The crux of the problem is that during the past three "good" years, production and price increases have failed to keep pace with the sharp rise in production costs. Hence soaring debt, increased capital costs, low returns on capital and worsening risks. Yield before tax for the calendar year 1976 was 6,4% on an estimated total investment of R18,500m. This excludes payment of interest on borrowed funds and redemption of capital.

Although the current 1976-77 season has been described as "very good for the agricultural sector in many respects," the figures are unusually deceptive. On the bright side, the volume of production increased, and so did the gross value of production. Farmers' gross income increased in 1976-77 from R2 723m to R3 389m (24%) while their net income increased (after sharp falls in the two preceding years) by R424m to R1 485m (40%). But the chief reason was that almost two-thirds of the 1977 maize crop of 9,4m t came in early — in the end of the 1976-77 crop year instead of in the beginning of the 1977-78 year, as could normally have been expected. Thus, one year's figures virtually included two maize crops. For the year ended March

31 1977, the net income of farmers in money terms only increased by 3,6%.

As usual, some sectors fared worse than others: many are already feeling the effects of falling world prices. Thus:

- Maize is being exported at a considerable loss.
- Wheat is also being exported at a loss. Farmers in the OFS have suffered losses because of a very dry autumn; there have also been some losses in the Cape as a result of heavy rains.
- Sugar cane production was considerably higher, but payments to producers were much lower due to the sharp drop in world prices.
- Wine production dropped a little because of bad weather. Farmers' gross income is expected to drop 15% with a considerably greater drop in net income.
- The average export price of apples and pears was about 75% higher, but because of a drop in exports, payments to producers will be about the same as last year.

More generally, it is about the short and mid-term future that the SAAU is particularly disturbed. So far, production has kept pace with population growth. But will it continue to do so? A key problem is the high market value of land, a worldwide phenomenon in developed countries. Because there is only a limited amount, prices have risen continuously as world demand for food has grown. In addition, inflation tends to accelerate the increase. The amount of farmable land in SA not actually being farmed is now negligible. And the cost of setting up a new farmer, according to Agriculture Minister Hendrik Schoeman, is now R200 000.

The effect of the increased production costs is reflected in increased debt: as each crop costs more to put into the ground, farmers have to borrow more. Maize farmers say that where in 1970 it cost 68 t of mealies to buy a tractor, today it costs 151 t. Increased costs also increase the risk factor: if a crop fails the loss is greater. Ten years ago net income averaged 50% of gross income; today, the figure is less than 40%.

It all boils down to the need to get

production costs and producer prices back into line. Though the cost of farm requisites is showing signs of levelling off, it is not likely to stop rising entirely. On the other hand, prospects of appreciably higher producer prices are not good either. The government is against raising subsidies; prices for export products are bound to be affected by the world surpluses; there are signs of consumer resistance because of the recession. Meat producers have had to increase levies in order to lower consumer prices. Fresh milk consumption has dropped by about

5% even though there has been no price increase.

What is the answer? "Efficiency," says Schoeman. That won't come about overnight. Last year some 2 000 farmers left the land. A faster rate would be unhealthy.

The outcome of the SAAU congress is that talks are to be held with the Ministers of Agriculture and Finance. First thoughts seem to be that the government will be asked to make more money available for loans at low interest rates, through the Land Bank and the Depart-

ment of Agricultural Credit & Land Tenure. This might ease the pressure a bit.

But, if efficiency is the ultimate answer, as indeed it is, the erratic pattern of producers' prices suggests that it is not only farmers, but Schoeman's own departments that need much more efficient planning.

The new Marketing Council (chairman: Mr Henry van Rensburg) has now been set up and should be in full swing early next year. It could make a useful contribution.

OILSEED EXPORTS

Going nuts ③ General

FM 13/10/78

It has been a topsy-turvy year for SA's oilseed producers. While earnings from edible groundnut exports are expected to reach a record R28m, local oil processors last week arranged for the import of 12 000 t of sunflowerseed.

The sunflowerseed problem appears to be the result of a big miscalculation of the size of the SA crop. The Department of Agriculture's final crop estimate, issued a few weeks ago, was 508 000 t, but latest information points to a yield of only 440 000 t. Meanwhile, traders apparently committed themselves to some 15 000 t of exports.

The outlook for groundnut exports, however, is "extremely good", according to Oilseeds Board GM Frans Ströh. The 1977-78 crop will reach 210 310 t (167 776 t in 1976-77). About 35 000 t each of edible nuts and the lower grade crushing nuts will be available for export.

Exports of groundnut oil are expected to reach 19 700 t, bringing in about R18m in foreign exchange, while some 25 000 t of sunflower oil will be sold abroad for a total of around R12.5m. Total earnings from oilseed exports are thus likely to top R80m this year, compared with roughly R48m in 1977.

Prices are high too, especially for edible groundnuts, which currently fetch around R800/t. SA nuts enjoy a premium of up to \$100/t over competitive

US products, which are mostly grown under irrigation and artificially dried, thus giving them a less nutty flavour than SA nuts. "We have never been able to meet demand," says Ströh. Main markets are the UK, West Germany, Scandinavia, Japan, New Zealand and Canada.

Demand for crushing material (from which groundnut oil is made) is also firm, reflecting the growing switch from olive to groundnut oil. Ströh reckons that a sale of 5 000 t of groundnuts last week brought in a profit of no less than R750 000.

Private commodity traders frequently complain that much of the lucrative oilseeds business passes them by, since the Oilseeds Board channels exports through a sole agent in London, Overseas Farmers Co-Operative. Ströh asserts, however, that OFC only handles edible nut exports to Europe, which account for no more than about half the total. The rest of the crop is channelled through the trade.

11/4/79 00 247 2 Genera

Food price hikes?

PRETORIA — Another wave of food price increases is expected to hit the consumer in the next few months.

Yesterday, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Schoeman, announced increases in the price of ground-nuts — up from R295 a ton to R353; sunflower seed from R162,50 to R180; and soya beans from R180 to R202 a ton.

A maize price rise of about 20 per cent is expected to be announced later this month.

In the wake of oilseed price increases, prices of cooking oil are certain to rise.

The price of mealie meal and other maize products will ripple from a certain maize price increase. — DDC.

Platteland power

FM 11/11/77

③ general

Farm co-ops are aggressively looking for new pastures. Fine, but then the grass should not be greener for them

At the beginning of the cooperative movement amongst the farmers of SA, and also of every advance it achieved in later years, there was a period of economic distress — Report of the Steenkamp Commission of Inquiry into Cooperative Affairs.

In the depths of SA's worst post-war slump, the co-ops are preparing to take another giant leap forward. Organised commerce and industry, which are fighting the co-ops' plans tooth and nail, must rue the day they asked Pretoria to tax co-ops like ordinary companies.

Earlier this year a tax of sorts was introduced. Though it is peppered with loopholes and special privileges (FM April 8), the co-ops are using it as a powerful bargaining counter.

"We have gone as far as we can on the tax question", asserts the SA Agricultural Union's co-op expert Inus van Rooyen. The co-ops are also prepared to forego their present exemption from trad-

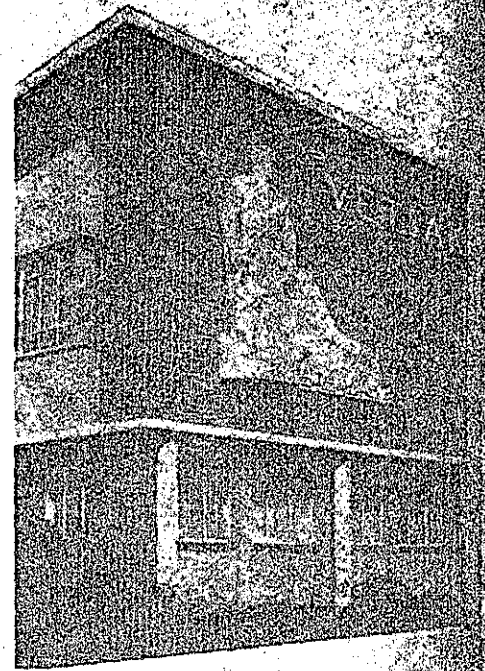
ing licences, but beyond that, says Van Rooyen, "we want to have our side of the 'package deal' put into action without any argument from anybody".

It's a hefty *quid pro quo* they're demanding. Broadly speaking, the Cooperative Societies Act allows co-ops to handle and process their members' produce and to trade in all "farming requisites".

But the definition of farming requisites is murky. Co-ops may sell animal feed but not rations for farm labourers. They can supply building materials for sheds but not for workers' houses.

Van Rooyen demands: "They must be free to expand their activities to cover all services relating to production, collection, processing and marketing of farm produce". Included would be such activities as extension services, leasing of agricultural machinery and widespread manufacturing.

"We believe", says Van Rooyen, "that if co-ops go into processing and market-



ing on a bigger scale, we could shorten the pipeline between producer and consumer to the benefit of both".

Others are not convinced. Assocom, FCI and the Motor Industries Federation have submitted a lengthy protest to government. And Minister of Agriculture Hendrik Schoeman assures the *FM* the Act will not be changed next year to allow co-ops into areas now closed.

The private sector has no objection to the co-ops competing with businessmen. All it asks is that they should play to the same rules. The tax regime is just one of the areas where the societies enjoy a clear advantage, it is claimed.

Among the others:

- An automatic lien in favour of co-ops restricts the granting of credit to farmers by other traders.
- Co-ops are exempt from various industrial laws — wage determinations, for instance.
- Cheap Land Bank finance not only for primary activities but also fruit juice manufacture, tractor assembly and so on (*FM* Sept 16). "We deserve lower interest rates", says Van Rooyen. "Co-ops carry the Land Bank's risks and the Bank has not lost a single cent in 40 years."
- Where a certain percentage of producers, in an area are members of a co-op (or where that proportion of a commodity is produced by co-op

members), all other producers must channel their crop through a co-op.

• There is considerable pressure on farmers and co-ops to support the cooperative movement. Mr F Labuschagne, chairman of Noord-Wes, was quoted last week as saying he hoped that co-ops throughout the country would act "spontaneously" to support Exol, a Free State re-refinery partly owned by four big co-ops.

One of business' biggest gripes is that much of the co-ops' financial muscle comes not from their business acumen but from the handling and storage fees they are paid as agents for the control boards.

The amounts are huge. In the 1975/76 season, the Maize Board paid its agents about R59m, of which 85% went to co-ops. In the previous season agents of the Oilseeds Control Board — almost all of whom are co-ops — received R8,3m for groundnuts and R3,7m for sunflowerseed. Handling and storage payouts on oats and barley total around R1m.

That proves nothing, say the co-ops. They point out that these fees are calculated by the National Marketing Council on the basis of the average costs of a sample of agents handling each commodity. Explains Hendrik Schoeman: "It follows that those agents who operate at costs below the average will show a sur-

plus and those with higher costs will not recover all their costs".

In practice it doesn't seem to work that way. An adviser to several co-ops says those he works with have yet to show a loss on their handling and storage fees. "A major portion of their profits flow from surpluses on these payments", he adds. Another man with close co-op connections reckons Sentraal Wes' handling department makes a profit of R8m (some prefer to call it a "saving") in good years.

There's also scepticism of how closely the NMC's estimates reflect true costs. "The moment you work with the NMC you inflate your costs", notes one expert. Says a senior official of one control board: "Uniegraan works closely with the NMC in cost calculations. The co-ops are then sure that their interests are protected".

No pantihose

Another sore point in the private sector is the co-ops' increasing activity among non-members. According to the Act, they may trade with non-members only with the Minister of Agriculture's approval. "We don't want to change that", says Van Rooyen. "We don't want to manufacture pantihose, and we'll discipline ourselves."

But ministerial exemptions and the facts of life are making a mockery of this "discipline". Sentraoes, for instance, had two ten-seater aircraft which it used for weather modification and to transport employees. Later, it was decided to use the planes more economically. A separate company — Sentra Lugdiens — was formed and has now been given a public charter licence by the National Transport Commission covering the whole of southern Africa.

Co-operative Shipping Services has permission to do up to 10% of its business with non-co-op members. According to *Rapport*, the major customers of Exol's used oils are government and the mines. And Sentraboer has permission to issue third party cover to non-members.

The Steenkamp Commission pointed out 10 years ago it was virtually impossible for a co-op garage attendant, for instance, to distinguish between member and non-members. And the wider the co-ops spread their wings, the greater the identification problem is likely to be.

The most telling indictment of co-ops claims that they can discipline themselves is the off-guard remark by a senior executive of one co-op-owned company that "chairman of co-ops sometimes asks us to handle their friends' stuff".

Solutions to these problems will not come easily. It's clear however, that co-ops either need some clearer guidelines on what they may and may not do or if they are to carry on creeping into new areas of the economy — they must forfeit their many special privileges.

THE NOT-SO-GENTLE GIANTS

Few city-dwellers appreciate the immense size and power of SA's 330 farm cooperatives.

With an annual turnover of around R3bn and reserves of some R350m, they handle 85% of the country's maize crop, almost all its wheat, oilseeds, wine, citrus, tobacco and dried fruit and a large chunk of almost every other farm product.

Co-ops have substantial holdings in the fertiliser, milling, animal feed, chemical and tractor industries. Four co-ops recently acquired a stake in the oil company Trek.

Biggest co-op of all is Sentraal Wes of Klerksdorp. It employs over 6 500 people and its 1976/77 turnover of R398,5m was bigger than Tiger Oats' and on a par with such industrial giants as AECI and Amic. It recently floated a sizeable debenture issue.

Sentraal Wes' products division handles a third of SA's grain harvests and its tentacles reach far beyond the western Transvaal and Free State.

It has a 30-year agreement with the Transkei Development Corporation to operate mills and depots in the homeland. In SWA/Namibia, it owns a maize mill at Otavi and distributes edible oils.

Sentraoes — based at Ficksburg —

sells crop and hail insurance. Premium income last year totalled R22m, which puts it among SA's top 10 short-term insurers.

Sentraboer (which collected premiums of R16,5m last year and reinsured R6,6m of Sentraoes' business) provides third party, fire and even marine insurance.

Then there's the shipping, forwarding and clearing co-op, Cooperative Shipping Services. CSS has 60 shareholders, of which the largest are the Citrus Exchange, Langeberg and the Oilseeds Control Board. It handles not only farm produce, but also such items as tractors and combine harvesters.

To most co-ops, money is no object. Laeveldse Koöp, based at Nelspruit, not only boasts a Cessna 310 to transport employees. It has also bought — wait for it — two Learjets. "We use them only for weather modification," claims a senior executive.

Stories are legion of mouth-watering job offers from co-ops. Former Maize Board GM Andries Scholtz now heads Noord-Wes. A director of one large company says another co-op was prepared to double his already substantial salary. "They have to pay more to tempt men to the platteland," notes the SAAU's Van Rooyen.

Farming debts 'too high'

Star
13/11/78
(4)

Pretoria Bureau
The "pool of debt" being built up by farmers was getting too big, Mr A T Coetzee, an economist of the SA Agricultural Union, said today.

Mr Coetzee said a memorandum recently submitted to the Minister of Finance made recommendations on how to deal with the problem.

This followed a meeting in February between the Agricultural Union, the Ministers of Finance, Agriculture, and Economic Affairs and the Reserve Bank, among others.

The union expected to be summoned shortly by the Minister of Finance to discuss its recommendations, Mr Coetzee said.

R5 000-MILLION

He said although the percentage short-term loans formed of farmers' assets had increased only slightly in recent years, the actual amount of money involved had increased dramatically.

Short-term loans alone increased from just over R716-million in 1973 to R1 942-million last year. By 1983 they were expected to amount to R5 000-million.

Figures were not available for long-term loans, he said.

A prime cause of the increase in the amount was an average annual increase in production costs of 15 percent in recent years, while prices of agricultural products increased at a much lower rate in line with the Government's "cheap food" policy.

A realistic price was not the only weapon a farmer could use to keep pace, Mr Coetzee said. He could also increase his volume of production.

WEATHER

However, because he had to deal with unpredictable elements such as the weather, an increase in volume was not easy to obtain.

Mr Coetzee said there had been a degree of retrogression in the farming sector, due to a decline in the profitability of farming. Earnings were now generally between six percent and seven percent on capital.

The system of adjusting prices of agricultural products also had to be improved. Prices had to be more realistic in relation to increased costs. This would have to be a gradual process.

FARMING

Jac van Wyk

The change that paid

The many tasks of a farmer on a small farm can be just as demanding as that of a farmer on a large farm. A visit to one of the many small farms in the East London area will confirm it. One such farm — Black Diamond, of Mr L. N. (Lawrence) Cloete — is a typical example.

Mr Cloete, a Stutterheim product, started farming in that district on Southdown with vegetables. The distances to his main markets — East London and King William's Town — decided him to move to Black Diamond in the Kwelera District in 1976.

Today, 15 months later, he is glad he had taken that step in spite of a few disappointments. These were mainly caused through low prices at an oversupplied market.

Mr Cloete also realised he will have to put in every effort if he was going to reap any "diamonds".

The main interests at Black Diamond are tomatoes, carrots and cabbage while other vegetables are grown on a smaller scale.

"My biggest handicap on this farm was not knowing the climate. In Stutterheim we were used to frost and cold winters while here one can grow crops throughout the year," Mr Cloete said.

"I don't profess to know everything yet about the growing cycles of certain products, but feel more confident than when I started."

Today, 100 acres of the 300-acre farm are under cultivation and more lands are being planned for new products.

Any vegetable grower knows how labour intensive this type of farming is and what it entails — ground preparation, planting, fertilising, spraying (at least once every two weeks), weeding and weed spraying, irrigation, the erection of stakes for tomatoes, picking and cleaning, preparing the vegetable boxes, marketing, and the many other tasks which cannot be neglected.

Taking all these tasks into consideration the question can well be asked if these food growers are truly appreciated. Time



Mr Cloete with tomatoes being prepared for the market.

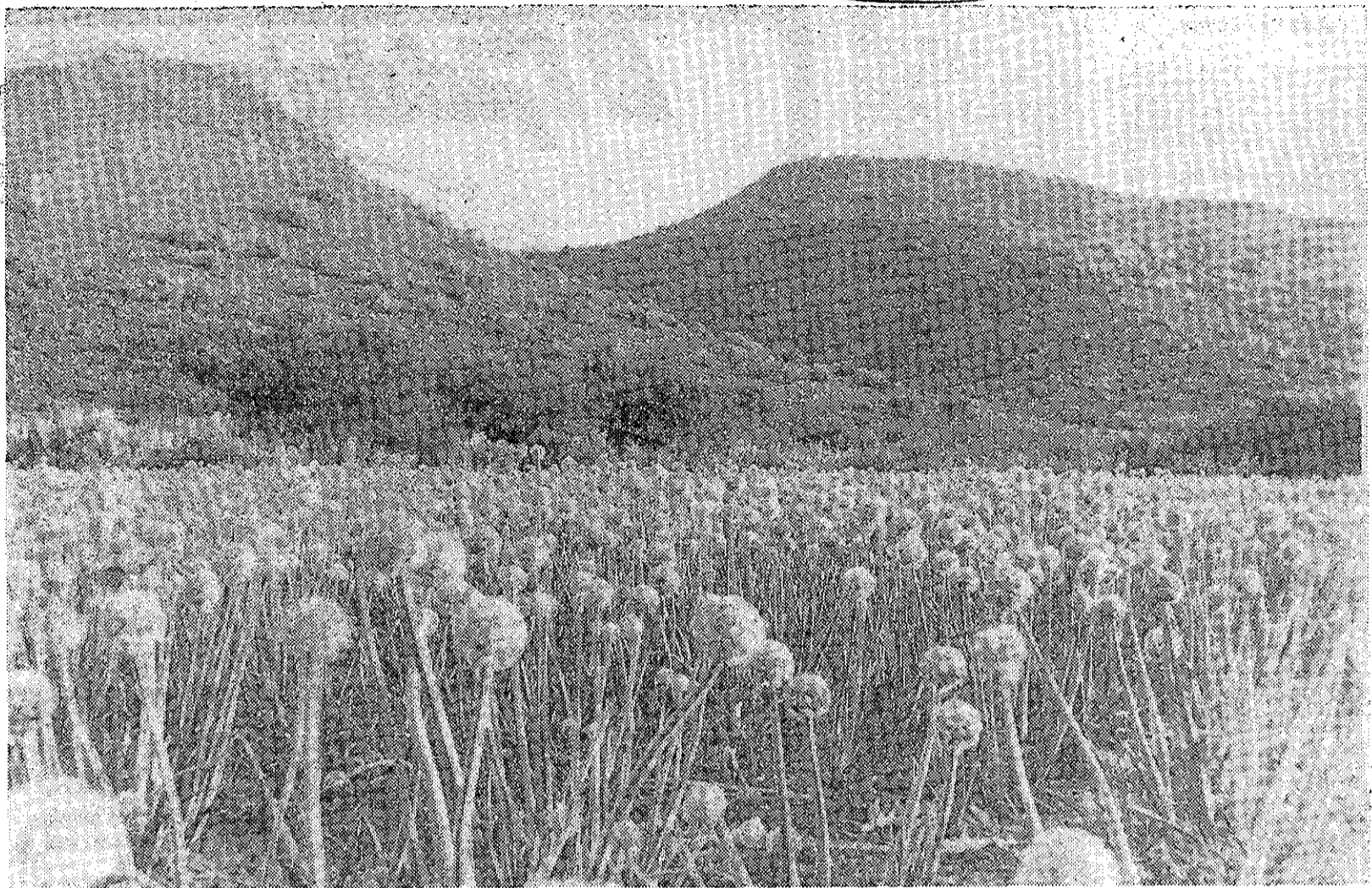
and again these farmers have to bear considerable disappointments through climatic conditions, or prices which do not even cover costs. And when this happens prices in retail shops do not show a decrease.

Mr Cloete feels that vegetable production has increased considerably this year, hence the lower prices at the market. Previously he had also supplied markets as far as Bedford and Queenstown,

but has decided to supply mainly to the East London market.

And with all these daily activities, Mrs Cloete also has her responsibilities — supervising the cleaning and packing of the vegetables in which she takes an active part. Then she has to see to the needs of the children plus her other wifely duties.

Yes Black Diamond may be a small farm, but it certainly keeps its occupants busy!



Onion seed ready to be harvested on a farm in the Oudtshoorn district.

Seed sellers can be prosecuted

Farming Page

BY JAC VAN WYK

It is surprising that some seed sellers are still being prosecuted in terms of the Seed Act of 1961. Until then a number of sellers — people who knew nothing or very little about seed — were guilty of selling seed of very low quality to ignorant buyers.

The act restricts the sale of vegetable and farm seeds to those varieties approved by the Department of Agricultural Technical Services and which appear in a varietal list which is circulated. Seed merchants who had spent many years in seed production and had suffered through the malpractices of others, welcomed the act.

Since its enforcement people who sell seed or are in charge of a seed warehouse, must have sufficient knowledge about

the seed they are handling or must be under proper supervision of people who have such knowledge.

The act requires that persons who clean or sell seed keep a full record up to three years after the seed had been cleaned or until the last seed has been sold.

Other restrictions are that people who clean or sell seed must be registered and that seed should be properly labeled.

Another surprising factor is the number of people who buy seed without reading what is written on the labels of seed packets. This could lead to disappointments as the germinating vitality varies from one standard of seed to the other — from 85 to 50 per cent and lower.

In the case of imported

seed such seed can only be sold after the approval of the Department of Agricultural Technical Services.

There are also other restrictions which affect seed growers. For example, they are not permitted to market the product from which they are growing vegetable seed. Their crops are under constant supervision of seed inspectors.

At today's prices seed production appears to be a lucrative undertaking but, considering various factors, certainly not an attractive undertaking. It is very labour intensive. The lands have to be kept absolutely free from weeds and harvesting and cleaning of the seed is a slow process which demands care. And then, the ever-present hazard of adverse weather con-

ditions such as frost and hail. Also the fact that it takes two years to produce one crop of onion seed. The seed is planted the first year to produce the bulbs. The next year the bulbs are planted to produce the seed.

Border has two prominent seed producers, Mr J. C. (Jannie) and Mr I. D. Coetzee — two brothers — of the farms Hongerkloof, Lentelus and Springbok, in the Steynsburg district.

The biggest concentration of vegetable seed growers in the Cape are in areas such as Oudtshoorn, Uniondale, Douglas and Prieska.

Although a fair amount of vegetable seed is grown in South Africa, it is far short of local demand and therefore a considerable amount of seed has to be imported.

The seed growing undertaking in the Steynsburg area really started through a planting error.

In 1960 the brothers planted onions for normal marketing purposes but planting was too late. The result? The onions went to seed. This led to the decision to grow seed from the following season.

The undertaking started on one farm and later branched out to the other farms. This step, naturally, reduced the high risk factor. Should a crop on one farm be damaged through frost, hail or other element of nature, the chances are that the crops on the other farms may not be affected.

According to Mr Jannie Coetzee harvesting is done in January and yields on the farms vary from 600 kg to 300 kg per hectare.

Ticks cost SA R70 m

Daily Dispatch

6/1/78

General

The tick menace in South Africa — now causing the country R70 million of damage per annum — has become a matter of considerable national importance. No country can afford such losses in any one sector of agriculture — especially in meat, wool and hide production.

No wonder thus that large amounts of money are spent to combat these deadly little killers.

The East London area, because of its warm, humid climate with little variation, is a paradise for ticks. It was in this area where the first resistant tick species were encountered.

An authority on ticks and tick control, Dr F. J. Veldman, feels the farmer has contributed largely to the existing situation.

Dr Veldman, among others, is co-author of the well-known "Stock Disease Handbook" which is widely used by farmers, agricultural colleges and students of stock-breeding. He is also the director of research and development Agricura Ltd.

This is what he has to say on tick control:

Of all the external parasites of cattle, ticks

Farmers concerned

Some farmers in the Border area are perturbed about rumours that South Africa was importing butter and powdered milk in spite of surplus stocks here.

Inquiries with the Dairy Board and Milk Board prove these allegations to be untrue. The Dairy Board and the Milk Board say there is no surplus butter and only light stocks of milk powder, and that there are "no, no imports" of each of these products.

This information should be more encouraging to milk and cream producers and act as a cautionary factor to those farmers contemplating a switch-over to some other branch of farming.

are of the greatest economic importance. The reasons for this are that:

a. Ticks are blood-suckers.

b. Some ticks can have a toxic effect on cattle (tick toxicosis).

c. The ticks with long mouth parts (bont and bont legged ticks) burrow deeply into the skin to give rise to abscesses and damage the hide.

d. Ticks cause teat and udder damage so that the calf cannot be fed sufficient milk.

e. Ticks transmit some of the most important diseases e.g. heartwater, redwater and tick gallsickness (anaplasmosis).

One is therefore justified in stating that the cattle farmer cannot farm without effective tick control.

Ticks can only be controlled by wetting the animals thoroughly at the right intervals with a tickicide. Wetting should be thorough — right down to the skin — because the young ticks suck blood under the hair. The interval is determined by the length of the period which the immature or mature ticks stay on the animals. With most ticks this period is one week or longer but the brown tick rarely stays on the animal for a week so that it may become necessary to treat cattle at short intervals in a bad tick season to effectively control this important parasite.

Cattle are wetted thoroughly by mechanical means (spraying with a spray pump or spray race) or by dipping in a plungedip. All these methods will control ticks provided the animals are wetted right down to the skin. To wet only the surface of the hair is a waste of money.

There are a number of dips on the market and the labels of these products will indicate whether a product will control ticks on all farms or not, in other words whether resistance can be expected. This is important

when the farmer decides on a dip.

Any dip will only kill ticks at a certain minimum concentration. Lowered concentrations cannot achieve proper control. This is where the greatest problem in tick control in plungedips in South Africa lies, because most plungedips are under strength — some contain almost only water. The farmer is to blame for this unsatisfactory state of affairs because he is usually not interested in what goes on in the dipping tank and does not ensure that replenishment is done properly. The required concentration is not maintained.


Chlorfenvinfos is today

one of the most potent tick killers available in South Africa. But also for this chemical applies that it must be used at the correct strength. This product tends to strip more rapidly when animals are dipped in the plungedip and spray race. Therefore, a method had to be found to stabilise it so that replenishment at a higher level than 150 per cent (1 1/2X) of the fresh filling of the dipping tank would be necessary (150 per cent is regarded as normal for modern dips). Up to now only one method of stabilising this excellent tick killer has been found and that is by combining it with Camphechlor.

This patented stabilising method is now marketed by Sentrachem (Reg No G58 Act 86-47).

Its replenishment rate is 150 per cent while all other Chlorfenvinfos containing dips replenish at 170 per cent and more. It is the most stable Chlorfenvinfos containing dip on the market. Camphechlor, the stabiliser, is also a well-known tick killer and is used on a large scale on its own for tick control in South Africa.

The new dip therefore, must kill ticks if used correctly. And this is exactly the experience of farmers in Southern Africa who use this product.



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RAPPORT 15/1/78

meer ③ GEN

SUID-AFRIKA se boere het in die jaar 1976/77 nagenoeg R1 181 miljoen aan boerderybenodighede bestee. Volgens syfers wat deur die afdeling landbou-bemarkingsnavorsing verskrek word, is dit 15% meer as in die vorige jaar.

Aan brandstof is 23% meer bestee, aan onderhoud en herstelwerk 9% meer, aan misstowwe 13% meer en aan veevoer 24% meer.

Die pryse van boerderybenodighede het in die loop van die jaar met 11% gestyg. Wat masjinerie en gereedskap betref, was die styging 9% en die van korttermynbenodighede 12%. Die pryse van omheiningsmateriaal het met 14% gestyg. Brandstofpryse het met 13% gestyg en boere moes 20% meer vir hul veevoer betaal. Trekkers was 7% duurder en werktuie 9%.

Reën bring hoop

Maaffant 15/1/78

31
General

DIE goeie reën van die laaste tyd het die landbouvooruitsigte vir 1978 in die somerreënstreke drasties verbeter. Normale oeste kan in groot dele verwag word. Die lang droogte het oeste in sekere dele egter geknou en laer opbrengste as gewoonlik kan in die Sentrale- en Suidelike Vrystaat, dele van die Suid-oos Transvaal en Noord-Transvaal verwag word, sê dr. Harry Luitingh, direkteur van die misstofvereniging van Suid-Afrika.

Die laat lentereën het ook tot gevolg gehad dat ouderdom van gewasse baie wissel. Ofskoon laer opbrengste van jong gesaaides verwag kan word, was dit in baie dele 'n bedekte seën deurdat die jong gesaaides nog by die goeie reën kon baatvind.

Die onlangse reën het goeie vooruitsigte vir koring in die Springbokvlakte tot gevolg. Koring word in dié gebiede in Februarie aangeplant en word feitlik uitsluitlik op opgegaarde vog verbou.

Koringopbrengste in die Vrystaat is oor die algemeen bo verwagting goed ondanks die lae reënval in November en Desember. Die kwaliteit van die koring was egter heelwat swakker as gewoonlik.

Die MVSA se navorsingsafdeling het die huidige seisoen sowat 57 proewe

onder somergraan- en oliesaadgewasse en graansorghum. Hierdie proewe strek van Senekal in die Suid-Vrystaat tot Middelburg in Oos-Transvaal. Van hierdie proewe is daar minder as 10 wat as gevolg van droogte drasties verminderde opbrengste sal gee. Die res van die proewe behoort normale en selfs bo-normale opbrengste te gee.

Die moeilike toestande waarmee klein- en somergrane die huidige seisoen te kampe gehad het en die feit dat landbouvooruitsigte op die huidige tydstip in die algemeen rooskleurig lyk, beklemtoon weer eens die belangrikheid van optimale benutting van die produksie-insette.

In die lig van die pas aangekondigde verhoogde kunsmispryse word die benutting van dié insette van nóg groter belang. Ten einde maksimum-benutting van bemesting te verkry, word dit dus van al hoe groter belang dat goeie bewerkingspraktyke toegepas word, die geskikte kultivars op die regte tyd geplant word en onkruid- en insekbestrydingsmaatreëls korrek en tydig toegepas moet word.

Korrekte gewaskeuse, gekoppel aan grondpotensiaal, word ook steeds van groter belang.

SA FARMERS'

INCOME UP

BY 20 PERCENT

ARGUS
23/11/78
3 General

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The net income of farmers increased by more than a fifth last year compared with 1976.

Their net income for the year to September 1977 increased R224-million, or 22 percent more than the previous year, statistics issued by the Department of Agricultural Economics and Marketing show.

Their gross income for the period increased by R500-million, or 18 percent.

Income from field crops increased by R396-million, mainly because of larger crops of summer cereals.

Livestock accounted for R90-million of the increased income and horti-

cultural products for R14-million.

The increases occurred in spite of a drop in farmers' income during the third quarter of 1977, due mainly to earlier marketing of summer cereals, and to an increase of 13 percent in farming expenditure during the quarter, compared with the corresponding period in 1976.

The consumer price index for food in September last year was 209,1 based on a figure of 100 in 1970.

The price index of farming requisites, based on a figure of 100 in 1960, was 280,2.

SUN. EXPRESS

Farmers

29/1/78

not the

3-General

'baddies'

Express Reporter

TWO State departments, alarmed by growing criticism of the farmer as food prices skyrocket, have embarked on an ambitious campaign to put across agriculture's point of view to the man in the street.

Behind the plan to convince the consumer the farmer is not the ogre he is sometimes believed to be are the Department of Statistics and the Department of Agricultural Economics.

The plan is to publish regular scientific computations of what the farmer actually gets for his produce — and to show how much the middleman makes before the product reaches the housewife.

The initial survey on which the comparisons will be based has been completed. It covers the period from January 1974 to May 1977.

And the figures show a far bigger slice of the market going to the middleman than most people realise, say Department of Agriculture sources unofficially.

To make the subject matter intelligible, the two departments are setting up what they call a "basic food basket" of 30 items probably bought each month by the average White family.

Over the 41-month period covered by the reports, the "basket" has increased in cost by 42% — from R68,03 in January 1974 to R96,58 in May last year.

In that time the farmer's share has increased by only 30%.

A senior official told me: "Clearly, the increase in the farmer's income is lagging."

Between 1974 and 1977 the consumer price of meat increased by 30%. But the farmer's share of the meat price increased by only 14%.

'SUPPORT FARMERS' APPEAL

Mercury Reporter

Noted Mercury 2/24/78

PIETERMARITZBURG — The Natal Agricultural Union yesterday called for consumers to join farmers in strengthening commodity control boards in the country.

An editorial in Naunlu, the union's official mouthpiece, said yesterday that housewives and consumers could no longer "afford the luxury of being thrown to the wolves."

"Vegetables are not controlled and no one needs to be told how depressing it is to learn that there is a 400 percent mark-up between the farmer's and housewife's prices," the editorial said.

It said the disappearance of the control boards would lead to unheard-of exploitation of both producers and consumers, food shortages, prices which fluctuate violently and disruption of food supplies.

"The marketing of food is a function which lends itself to exploitation as demonstrated by the vegetable sector, hence the clamour by free marketers," the editorial said.

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day February 4 1978

Farmers count the cost of the floods

Steyn
4/2/78
③

Pretoria Bureau
Flood-stricken farmers from Brits to the Botswana border are counting their losses which could run into seven figures. Many started taking inventory of the damage yesterday but those worst hit cannot — water which flowed up to 4 m deep

across their lands this week has not yet subsided completely.

And the recent rains have also devastated market gardens in the Johannesburg - Pretoria area, sending vegetable prices at produce markets soaring through the ceiling. "In the rains of 1976

farmers suffered severe losses but not on this scale," said a spokesman for the Transvaal Agricultural Union.

"Every crop, maize plant and beanstalk on the banks of the Crocodile River was washed away. For the vegetable farmers in the Johannesburg-Pretoria area, particularly at Muldersdrif, it was a disaster.

"A damage estimate at this stage is impossible. Any figure will be a guess although it will run into seven digits easily," he said.

The district Agricultural Union of Thabazimbi has sent a telegram to the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Schoeman, asking him to declare the entire area a flood disaster area, and seeking millions of rands in aid as soon as possible. This will enable farmers to plant wheat in time for winter.

One farmer, Mr Dawie Snyman of the Doedoeskop area, lost a 300 morgen crop of soya beans and another 350 morgen stretch is still under water.

Mr Snyman and another farmer, Mr Paul Hugo,

had three farm dams, which cost roughly R30 000 to build, washed away.

Tobacco crops were ruined and farmers growing maize seeds — an expensive process — suf-

fered severe losses, Mr Smith said.

A senior official at the Johannesburg produce market said yesterday vegetable quality was "without a doubt down" while prices were high.

Storm heroes still suffer

Two men who jumped into the floodwaters last Saturday when a small child was sucked into a drainpipe are still receiving medical treatment.

Acting senior traffic inspector Mr Bennie Steenberg jumped into the swirling water at Kibler Park, caused by a heavy rainstorm.

He got stuck while the child was swept right through the pipe underneath the width of the main Kibler Park road.

According to bystanders the three-year-old child was almost unscathed.

A black man employed by the traffic department, who did not want his name mentioned, went to Mr Steenberg's rescue but was also washed through the pipe. Mr Steenberg was eventually pulled out with some towelling.

Mrs Audrey Steenberg of Padstow Street, New Redruth, Alberton, said her husband was badly bruised and had a dislocated hip. The other man was knocked out and more severely injured.

Mr Steenberg is still receiving daily physiotherapy.

Bid to clear Noordgesig

Alternative accommodation for 20 flood-affected coloured families in Noordgesig, Johannesburg, is one of the suggestions to be put before Mr Steyn, Minister of Community Development, soon.

The families last week lost most of their personal belongings and had their furniture and homes damaged by floods. They live in a low level of Noordgesig near a stream that often overflows.

Dr W J Bergins, leader of the new Freedom Party of Southern Africa (formerly Federal Party), this week visited some of the affected families.

He said in an interview that he would take up the matter with Mr Steyn, either to provide alternative accommodation for them or to find some solution to prevent further flooding.

He added that he was also to tell Mr Steyn about the Johannesburg City Council's alleged neglect of this area.

Mr Arthur Booyens, the party's Transvaal leader and chairman of a relief committee for Noordgesig, appealed for small items of furniture these families could substitute for those damaged or broken. He can be contacted at 839-2066.

Warning of 'disaster' ^{Star} 10/2/78 3-General for farmers

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — A warning was given in Parliament today that consumers would have to pay more for agricultural produce if farmers are to be saved from financial disaster.

The possibility of more increases was raised by a Nationalist, Mr G F Kotze, who introduced a motion calling the Assembly's attention to the weak financial state of the agricultural industry.

He said the only alternative to higher prices was increased loan subsidies to the agricultural sector. It was an alternative he and many other people did not like, he said.

Mr Kotze (NP, Malmesbury) pointed to a drastic increase in agricultural production costs and farmers' debts.

"We'll head for disaster if we do not take note of this situation," he said.

The agricultural sector was no longer generating capital but consuming it.

LEAP

Over the past 10 years production costs had increased by 139 percent compared to an increase of only 99.8 percent in the price of agricultural produce.

The agricultural sector's debt increased by 5 percent over the five years till 1976 and by 15 percent from 1976 to 1977.

The burden of debt was increasing at a growing rate.

Private enterprise was not eager to risk investment capital in the sector because of the risk and low interest need.

With the Land Bank providing 20.8 percent of agricultural financing it would require the Government to make more money available.

It was also necessary to take a new look at the financing ability of the Land Bank because farmer's co-operatives were finding it increasingly difficult to generate their own finance.

3 General

Consumer subsidies on subsidized agricultural products

174. Mr. P. A. MYBURGH asked the Minister of Agriculture:

- 1. Naam (e)
- 2. Ouderdo
- 3. Ras
- 4. Tuiste
- 5. Soort v
- 6. Skoolja
- 7. Span
- 8. Nommer
- 9. Hoe lan

- (1) What amount was paid during 1976-'77 in consumer subsidies on each subsidized agricultural product;
- (2) what is the estimated amount to be paid on each during the 1977-'78 financial year.

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

- (1) Dairy products R 7 197 302
Bread R67 765 887
Maize* R76 853 805
- (2) Dairy products R 7 119 500
Bread R65 162 000
Maize* R60 500 000

manne

*A subsidy of R7 700 000 in respect of railway rates on maize and maize products is included.

10. Hoe het u geleer om dit te doen?

11. Het u al ooit ander werk gedoen?

Indien wel, kort besonderhede van vorige werk:

| Plek | Tydpark | Soort werk | Weeklikse loon | Rede waarom u die werk verlaat het |
|------|---------|------------|----------------|------------------------------------|
|------|---------|------------|----------------|------------------------------------|

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4
- 5.

12. Het u al ooit daaraan gedink om ander werk te doen?

Indien wel, waarom verander u nie van werk nie?

13. Vir watter deel van die jaar doen u hierdie werk?

14. Hoeveel plase besoek u elke jaar?

3 General

Agricultural production/exports X

175. Mr. P. A. MYBURGH asked the Minister of Agriculture:

What was the value of the Republic's agricultural (a) production and (b) exports in 1977.

3)

24. Het u a _____ ander skeerspanne saam te werk, byvoorbeeld om hoër betalings te bepaal? Indien wel

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

(a) R3 506,9 million.

(b) R1 160 million* (Processed and un-processed products).

25. Word u daagliks, weekliks, of aan die einde van die werk op elke plaas betaal?

Vra u om 'n voorskot en/of agterskot?

Is die boere gewoonlik bereid om dit te gee of nie?

26. Na u mening, is daar op die oomblik 'n tekort aan skeerders in die distrik? Indien wel, wat is die rede hiervoor?

in

Dink u daar sal die toekoms 'n tekort ontwikkel? Indien wel, wat sal die gevolge hiervan wees?

Hike hits farmers

DURBAN — The increase in rail tariffs will add between R30 and R40 million to farmers' transport costs and the director of the South African Agricultural Union, Mr C. Cilliers, fears many farmers will be forced to leave their land.

Commenting on the jump in rail tariffs announced by the Minister of Transport, Mr Cilliers said the Railways Budget was a disaster for the country's farmers. He said farmers were "most perturbed" and he forecast that many would have to give up farming.

"At least 25 per cent of the cattle farmers in some areas have already gone out of business. To those still on the land this will be the final blow," he said.
— DDC.

FARM PROSPECTS

Not so bad

pm 3/3/78
③ general

It looks as if the 1978 farm season won't be as bad as was feared two months ago. Widespread rains since New Year over most summer crop areas have turned droughts into floods — and damage from the water has so far not hurt too many farmers.

“Luckily, with a few exceptions, we can once again anticipate a fairly good crop in the summer rainfall areas,” notes Barclays' chief agricultural adviser Philip Vogel. SA Agricultural Union deputy director Piet Swart agrees “the summer crops will be relatively favourable. The rain has generally done a lot more good than harm.”

Here are the latest crop reports:

● **Maize.** Veteran forecasters Kahn & Kahn put the 1978 crop at 9,125 Mt (9,3 Mt). That may be a little optimistic, though most agree it will be more than 8,5 Mt. First official estimate is due in about a fortnight, but the Department of Agriculture reckons farmers have planted about 1% (50 000 ha) more maize than last season.

Main problem areas remain the NW Free State and far western Transvaal. About 20% of the crop in these areas has been irrecoverably lost as a result of dry weather. One herbicide distributor reckons sales of his products in the region are a third down on last year.

Insecticide sales are up however — the result of widespread outbreaks of maize stalk borer. These could bring down crop yields.

The Maize Board has apparently been convinced that prospects are better than they were in December. It has agreed to sell four cargoes of whites for May shipment, the first time in three months that any have been put on offer. Total May shipments — also the highest in three months — will be 16 cargoes.

● **Wheat.** With over 90% of the crop delivered, the Wheat Board estimates the 1977 crop at 1,751 Mt (2,172 Mt). This will mean a surplus of about 107 800 t, which excludes the previous season's carryover of nearly 0,3 Mt. The Board has already exported close on 100 000 t this season and expects to ship another 50 000 t. This will give a 250 000 t carryover for the year.

But there are some clouds on the horizon. Farmers on the Springbok Flats were due to plant their winter wheat last week, but heavy rains have prevented them entering their fields. Though an official at the northern Transvaal Co-op reckons the situation is “not yet critical,” the sowing deadline is mid-March.

● **Tobacco.** Minister of Agriculture Hendrik Schoeman last week predicted a record 1978 crop of 50m kg (40,5m kg). A surplus of some 13m kg of oven dried and 1m kg of light air dried and burley tobaccos is forecast.

These preliminary estimates will probably turn out to be over-optimistic. Heavy rains in the western and northern Transvaal have done a lot of damage. There's still hope, however, that pickings will exceed last year's crop.

The Transvaal Lowveld has been spared rain damage, mainly because early planting meant that three-quarters of the tobacco crop was under cover when the rains came. Production in this area may top 10m kg, compared with 7,9m kg last year.

● **Potatoes.** The important Highveld crop has been waterlogged, and will total no more than 10m pockets (12,4m). What's more, moth infestation has lowered quality. The eastern Free State crop will also probably be a little smaller than last year.

In the Ceres area, however, a good crop of around 4m pockets is possible.

● **Citrus.** Last year's small Valencia crop meant that total production was well down on 1976's record. The export orange crop totalled only 20,4m cartons. Hopes are high, however, that this season's pickings will be at least 10%-12% up on 1977. Quality should also be

good.

Citrus men's biggest worry is the slump in overseas demand, following discovery of mercury-poisoned Israeli oranges in Europe. This could mean that when SA exports start in April, they'll have to compete against large unsold stocks of Israeli Jaffas.

● **Oilseeds.** Low wheat prices have prompted many farmers to diversify into groundnuts, sunflowers and beans.

Plantings point to big crops. Sunflower sowings this season total 449 000 ha (388 800 ha), groundnuts cover 213 900 ha (173 500 ha) and soya beans 25 400 ha (24 900 ha).

Wide range of food prices on way up

Start
4/2/78
3- General

South African consumers, already hit by Government-approved price hikes announced at the New Year, can expect a further ripple of increases from the increased rail tariffs announced this week.

Agricultural products such as meat, fruit, dairy products, potatoes, eggs, wheat and vegetables, probably will rise most.

Not only will it cost more to transport these products, but it is also going to cost more to transport fertilizer — a major part of the producing costs.

However, as consumer organisations pointed out this week, increases from rail tariff hikes will be "right across the board."

Petrol and building costs (as a result of the higher charges of transporting cement) . . . are just a few of the widespread price hikes expected when the new rail tariffs come into effect on April 1.

EFFECTS

The Afrikaanse Handel-sinstituit says the increases will add one percent to the consumer price index over the next six to 12 months.

And this does not take into account the already enormous effects of Government-approved price increases for sugar, fertilizer and steel announced at the New Year, and introduction of sales tax later this year which is expected to push up costs even further.

LITTLE COMFORT

To Mrs Margaret Les-sing, a member of the Consumer Council and former chairman of the Consumer Union, the consumers' only hope at the moment lies with the full Budget to be announced by the Government in March.

"We can only hope that the Budget will give us a little bit of comfort," she said.

Professor Koos Stadler, of the University of Pretoria's Economics Department, said that while the rail tariff increase was not that high, it could prove to be the final straw in terms of farmers being able to absorb further cost escalations.

He said farmers were in a weak position now, after substantial cost increases in the last few years which had not been matched by price rises of their products.

The Government would come under strong pressure this year to push up food prices to keep farmers in production.

Professor Stander warned traders who tried to take advantage of the rail hike not to unfairly raise prices.

He said consumers had reached the stage where they simply could not afford to pay much more and highly priced products would not be bought. He advised traders in their own interests to bear part of the higher tariffs.

Farmers' union queries claim on livestock

The South African Agricultural Union (SAAU) today queried a statement by the Minister of Transport, Mr S L Muller, on SABC news and TV last night that the railway tariff on livestock had increased by only 110 percent since 1970.

Mr J L van der Walt, the SAAU's officer for the meat industry, said the union was perturbed about wrong information being given to the public.

According to Mr van der Walt the rail tariff of livestock had increased by more than 400 percent since January 1973.

Mr van der Walt said the SAAU sent a telegram to the Minister asking for a correction.

The telegram read: "SAAU requests correction of report on SABC news and television that railway tariff on livestock increased by only 110 percent since 1970. There was an increase of 60 percent on January 1 1973, an increase of 60 percent on November 1 1974, an increase of 50 percent on April 1 1976, an increase of 20 percent on April 1 1977 and an increase of more than 9 percent from April 1 1978 — a total increase of more than 400 percent since January 1 1973.

"Your early speedy reaction will be appreciated." — Sapa.

ditions of Lesotho, particularly considering the education level, it's not bad. There are some places better than others. For example in Tshakolo per ha production was over 4 tons/ha. farm: 4,5 ha.

Loans to Coloured farmers

Intensive culture

Now let's talk about 4 tons/ha. With aer the experiment of feeding this gave only 2 tons

334. Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of Finance:

(a) How many loans were granted by the Land Bank to Coloured farmers in each of the past five years and (b) what was the total value of such loans in each of these years.

average was about some ponds we tried with aeration and

Pellets cost about 11 proper fish pellets; water after 1 minute.

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

| | (a) | (b) |
|------|-----|----------|
| 1973 | 15 | R13 710 |
| 1974 | 25 | R65 420 |
| 1975 | 26 | R76 300 |
| 1976 | 58 | R150 000 |
| 1977 | 17 | R71 820 |

pellets were not they dissolve in the produce our own pellets.

The villagers scrape there's food still there. If the fish don't eat food it can be for various reasons. Here in Lesotho it could be because of a cold day in the middle of summer or else lack of oxygen.

This is a feeding table for the automatic feeder:

FEEDING TABLE FOR AUTOMATIC FEEDER
ABOVE 18°C.
GRAM PER FISH

| FISH PER HA | 2000-4000 | | 4000-6000 | | 6000-8000 | | 8000-12000 | | 12000-15000 | | 15000-20000 | | 20000-50000 | |
|-------------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|------------|--------|-------------|--------|-------------|--------|-------------|--------|
| | PELLETS | GRAINS | PELLETS | GRAINS | PELLETS | GRAINS | PELLETS | GRAINS | PELLETS | GRAINS | PELLETS | GRAINS | PELLETS | GRAINS |
| 20-50 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 50-100 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| 100-200 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| 200-300 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| 300-400 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 2 |
| 400-500 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 2 |
| 500-600 | 8 | 3 | 9 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 8 | 2 |
| 600-700 | 9 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 11 | 3 | 9 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 8 | 2 |
| 700-800 | 9 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 11 | 3 | 11 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 9 | 2 |
| 800-900 | 9 | 3 | 11 | 2 | 12 | 2 | 12 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 9 | 3 |
| 900-1000 | 10 | 3 | 11 | 3 | 12 | 3 | 12 | 3 | 11 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 9 | 3 |

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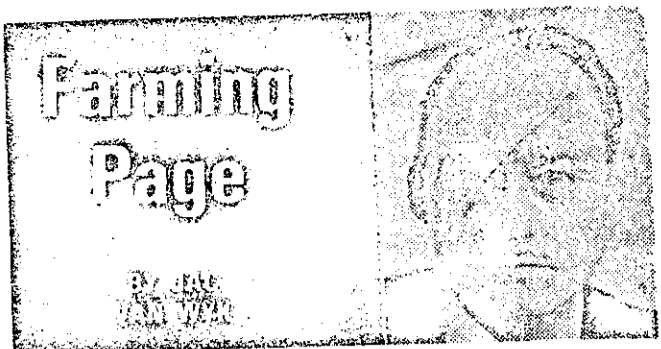
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Appeal to ^{(3) General} farmers to participate



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60-42

~~78-50~~
78-50

29-50 808-00

75-42

9-81 485-23

15281-38

Mr. and Mrs. Beal-Preston enjoying a discussion with Dr. Jansen.

We have some very good genetic material and stud breeders in South Africa, from a scientific point of view, are in a very favourable position.

The statement came from Prof Dr B. C. Jansen, chief director of Veterinary Services, Pretoria, when he opened the Friesland Farmers' Day on the farm Exwell, of Mr Donnie Beal-Preston, near Cathcart.

In explaining the prohibition on injudicious imports of animals, the stock improvement Act, the computerisation of all information of interest to the stock industry, and the National Performance and Progeny Test for Milk Breeds, Dr Jansen said the new scheme now in the process of being fully implemented, has several clearcut objectives in the interest of our dairy cattle industry:

1. To provide for the urgent need which exists for proven bulls in the dairy cattle industry. Up to the present the lack of such bulls has been seriously hampering developments in the spheres of both stud breeding and artificial insemination.
2. Selection of the highest and most persistent producers from the dairy cow herd.
3. The detection of any defects in the management and feeding of a dairy herd and monitoring the effects after corrective procedures have been instituted. This can have profound economic effects on a dairy enterprise.

"The existing milk recording services should be so extended and adapted to be as comprehensive as possible," Dr Jansen said.

"The extension of milk recording services is a prerequisite for a comprehensive and systematic progeny testing scheme for both AI and other bulls in respect of quality and quantity of milk. Unfortunately at present a rather low percentage of the bulls involved in the

stud breeding and commercial dairy production demands from breeders not only the closest co-operation, but also a broad national and comprehensive long-term approach to the testing and supply of proven bulls to the industry. All branches of the dairy cattle industry will benefit from a realistic and balanced integration of AI as a technique to prove young bulls and distribute the semen of proven bulls.

"The introduction of a successful progeny testing scheme will be the most important single factor in the future development of dairy cattle breeding in this country and I appeal to as many of you as possible to participate in the interest of the Friesian breed.

"Young, promising bulls will be purchased and their progeny compared. The principle of the contemporary progeny comparison represents technically the most satisfactory system of bull testing. This involved the comparison of contemporaries i.e. daughters of different bulls under a variety of environmental conditions."

The scheme consists of two phases:

1. Determining the performance of each cow in the scheme in terms of daily and total lactation production of milk, butterfat and protein.
2. The systematic progeny testing of milk breed bulls to identify those bulls of which the semen is suitable for AI purposes and of which the progeny produces effectively in comparison with their contemporaries.

Dr Jansen said there was no simple formula for mastitis control.

"It needs a modern approach, meticulous application of the principles of hygiene, correct functioning of the milking machine, the application of teat dip after milking, treatment of clinical cases and dry cow treatment."

He said he has a preference for Friesians

NM 1/5/78 (3-General)

'Gloomy future' for fertilisers

Agricultural Correspondent

THE chairman of the Fertiliser Society of South Africa, Mr. J. G. Norton, described as "grossly unreasonable" the importation into the country of cheap fertiliser from a neighbouring State.

Addressing delegates at the society's annual general meeting which was held at Umhlanga on Friday last week, Mr. Norton deplored the fact that a neighbouring State was permitted to market low-cost imported fertiliser in South Africa at South-African prices.

Although Mr. Norton did not mention the county by name, Swaziland has developed its own fertiliser industry and imports cheap fertiliser which is later resold in the eastern Transvaal and northern Zululand. Fertiliser companies in these areas have been waging a price war for some time.

Reporting on the activities of Fedmis and Triomf in the export market, Mr. Norton said both companies had had problems with the export of phosphoric acid. He said although both companies had sold their entire export capacity, "prices did not reflect a profitable phosphoric acid industry."

Mr. Norton predicted that with prices improving the picture looked better.

Crisis

On the home front Mr. Norton predicted a crisis in the fertiliser industry unless consumers of fertiliser started buying their requirements now. He said because of the tight economic climate, farmers were holding back on placing orders and fertiliser sales had dropped by 25 percent compared with last year.

Mr. Norton also predicted a gloomy future for the fertiliser manufacturers in the Republic.

He said profits from the industry had dropped and the return on capital invested was "inadequate". He complained that the industry was "severely price controlled" and although returns of 15 percent were theoretically permitted, "we will probably get a return of only 10,65 percent" which he said was insufficient to attract additional capital to maintain growth.

Black cloud over farmers'

RDM

9/5/78

3 Gen

THE ASSEMBLY. — A black cloud hung over the future of the agricultural industry, Mr P A Myburgh (PFP Wynberg) said yesterday.

Opening discussion on the agriculture vote in the Budget debate, he said astronomical amounts of capital were needed to keep the industry healthy, but with agriculture offering the lowest returns on capital investment of any industry, investors would not be attracted.

"We have reached the stage where I fear a quarter of the country's 76 000 farmers will leave their farms in the next decade, and that estimate could well prove to be conservative."

In the next five years capital expenditure of about R5 000-million would be needed, but interest on capital in the farming industry last year was estimated at 3,6%, which was an unattractive rate for investors.

Other points made were:

- Mr J J G Wentzel (NP Bethal): Farmers were proud people and each wanted to be boss of his own farm.

- Mr Bill Sutton (NRP Mooi River): The quarrel in the mealie industry could not be tolerated any longer and the Minister must take steps to end it.

- Mr Rupert Lorimer (PFP Orange Grove): The report of the Department of Agriculture was mainly in Afrikaans. He was sick and tired of the English language getting second place, said Mr Lorimer.

- Mr Jan Hoon (NP Kuruman): It was a terrible shame the way certain butchers manufactured boerewors. This was not promoting the popularity of red meat and he urged the Minister to change the regulations so that boerewors contained at least 95% meat, not the present 90%. — Sapa

Cape Times 15/5/78

Takeover makes SA

'vulnerable'

BLOEMFONTEIN. — The systematic takeover of the platteland by land barons had left South Africa militarily vulnerable, General C Viljoen, Chief of the Army, said at a Farmers' Day here yesterday.

The takeover resulted in many farms being occupied only by a few black labourers.

Even if it was economically justifiable to specialize in this way, thought had to be given to the military and defensive aspects of the matter. If attention was not given to the position of the white man on the platteland and the current trend was allowed to continue unabated, it would, eventually, lead to revolution or resistance, and control of the platteland by terrorists, General Viljoen said.

The agricultural sector served as a first line of defence by curtailing the movement of terrorists from their basis to the cities, he added. — Sapa

Parliam

16/5/78 R.D.M.
Laws on
③ General
farmland
in for
ploughing

THE ASSEMBLY. — Legislation revising procedures for the registration of agricultural land would soon be introduced, Mr J J Malan, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, said in Parliament yesterday.

Speaking during the debate on the Agriculture Vote, he said this had become necessary because of severe problems with the existing Act.

An intolerable situation had arisen in which people who had inherited land but had not taken transfer at the time, were not in a position to do so now.

This land could be used fully and legislation was necessary to rectify the situation.

It was also necessary to look at farmers who borrowed too much on the strength of their land.

— Sapa

3-General

The kitchen has an aluminium sink with a cold water tap only. There
 other than for cooking. The men cook
 the men may themselves furnish the
) remain bare.

the light of recent developments. In the short term the demand for water has been reduced because Iscor has indefinitely postponed the erection of a semi-steel factory at the ore terminal at Saldanha. On the other hand, the estimated population growth of the coloured urban and industrial complex at Atlantis is expanding faster than was originally expected and will be over 300 000 by the year 2000. At present Atlantis and nearby Mamre are dependent on groundwater supplies which have been found to be better than it was thought. So a previous scheme has been scrapped and instead Atlantis will be supplied through the pipeline from the Witboogte purification works on the Berg river/Saldanha complex when necessary. The estimated cost of the whole scheme has increased by R14m to R56m.

In addition the involved scheme to supply extra water to Cape Town and to the Berg and Eerste river valleys is under way. The cost for the first phase has increased from R6m to R48m. Total cost is now estimated at R110m.

Water doesn't come cheap.

... bowl. It has no seat. In addition
 ... al is a cold water shower, placed
 ... ver water will flow down the urinal

... Col. So the department has been forced in recent years to concentrate on the most urgent priorities, and retard, or even halt, other less urgent works.

Some of the schemes going ahead this year are:

- Strengthening the Vaal dam. This is now 40 years old, and, says Kriel, "like an old house." It was to be expected that it would need attention. Although considered quite safe originally, it doesn't quite measure up to more stringent modern standards. A drainage tunnel will be built in the foundations below the concrete wall along its whole length "to reduce uplift." In addition it is proposed to install a set of pre-stressed cables near the upstream face of the wall, or thicken the downstream, or both.

- The gate height will be raised by 1,62m to improve the dam's flood discharge regulation. Various other mechanical improvements will bring the cost to R8m, and construction will start this year. Later the permanent storage capacity of the dam may also be increased.

- The OFS goldfields need more water. It is proposed to construct an additional water supply main from Balkfontein to Bothaville, and also 14km of additional pipelines between Welkom and Virginia to improve the supply in those areas. Cost: R4m.

- Iscor's new coking coal mines in the Soutspansberg will have to have water before they can start operations. This will be supplied from the existing Nzhelele dam which will be replenished from other sources so that irrigation doesn't suffer. At the same time water will be made available from the Stockford dam for the town of Messina. Cost: R25m.

- The Berg River-Saldanha Scheme. This has been considerably amended in

'NEW' HOSTELS:

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WATER DEBATE 3, FM 26/5/78
 Mostly about money

A warning to farmers that water is becoming more expensive and must be conserved was sounded by Minister of Water Affairs, Braam Raubenheimer, in this week's debate in Parliament.

Although the department's vote was increased this year from R160,4m to R169,6m the increase, says Secretary for Water Affairs, Dr Kriel, is not enough even to cover inflation, which he argues is higher in construction than the overall

SA boere se begrip baie beter

4/6/78

③ GENERAL

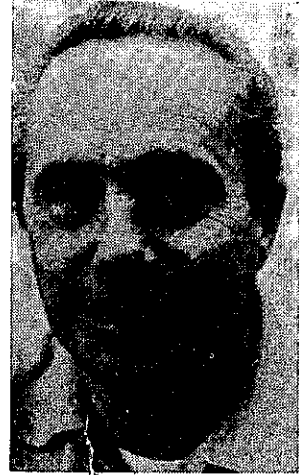
SUID-AFRIKAANSE boere het vandag 'n baie beter begrip van landbou-ekonomie as sewe of agt jaar gelede, sê mnr. M. C. 'Chuck' Miller, senior produk- en bemarkingskonsultant vir landbou en bosbou van Caterpillar Overseas SA, waarvan die hoofkantoor in Genève is.

Mnr. Miller, wat landbouskouske bygewoon het en in al vier die provinsies deur boerderygebiede gereis het, het aan die einde van sy vierde besoek aan die Republiek sedert 1970 in Johannesburg gesê dat daar bemoedigende tekens is dat boere besig is om meer

'n harde kors, het mnr. Miller verduidelik, het die klem tot nou toe geval op groter enjinvermoë om steeds groter trekkers aan te dryf.

Maar, het hy uitgewys, die moeilikheid was om traksie te voorsien wat dié krag doeltreffend kon benut. En dit is om dié rede dat al hoe meer boere begin belang

terpillarmasjiene wat ons in Suid-Afrika aan die werk gesien het, is tussen 20 en 25 jaar oud en het tot 25 000 diensure agter die rug," het hy gesê.



MR. CHUCK MILLER

Landbou - RAPPORT

vandag aan die ekonomie van doeltreffende grondvoorbereiding te gee.

Daar was 'n tyd toe 'n boer eenvoudig sy lande geploeg het en vir die beste gehoop het. Vandag is hy egter gemoeid met die verbetering van produktiwiteit - en met die groter boere aan die voorpunt - kyk hy al hoe meer na sy algehele bedryfskoste.

"Dit was verblydend om die toenemende getal boere in hierdie land te sien wat begin besef watter ernstige en duur probleem grondverdigting in werklikheid is," het hy gesê.

Weens die uitgawes verbonde aan die opbreek van

stel in die landboukruip-trekker as 'n oplossing vir die probleem.

Oor die moontlikhede vir kruiptrekkers in Suid-Afrika het mnr. Miller gesê dat die hoë trekstangkrag van 'n Caterpillareenheid vir spesiale gebruike hom uitmuntend geskik maar vir kloof-diepploeg- en beitelwerk, veral in gebiede waar grondverdichting 'n probleem oplewer.

"Ons verwag nie dat landboukruiptrekkers ooit wieltrekkers geheel en al sal vervang nie, maar aangesien diepwerking sulke dramatiese resultate opgelewer het, het ons hier 'n oorheersende belangstelling in die bestedingsdoelmatige ruspertipe masjien aangetref," het hy gesê.

"En," het hy bygevoeg, "indien ons enige vooroordeel teen kruiptrekkers teengekom het, was dit teen die veronderstelde hoë instandhoudingskoste van die onderstel."

Met betrekking tot dié vraag het mnr. Miller daarop gewys dat 'n trekkerband vandag in die omgewing van R300 kos - of R2 400 om 'n agterwielrubberwieleenheid van bande te voorsien.

"As 'n mens 'n gemiddelde lewensverwachting van 1 500 uur vir 'n band neem, kan die algehele koste onder ongunstige boerderyomstandighede - op R1,60 per uur, of meer, bereken word. Hierby moet ook nog die alomteenwoordige moontlikheid gevoeg word dat 'n band heeltemal vernietig kan word.

"Ten einde boere te help om hul bedryfskoste in bedwang te hou, gee Barlow's se Trekkerafdeling nou uitvoering aan 'n onvoorwaardelike waarborgprogram vir onderstelinstandhouding. Sommige van die Ca-

2/8/78 W.B. [unclear]

Farmers in debt

JOHANNESBURG — Despite favourable farming conditions over the past three years, the total indebtedness of South African farmers has increased from R2 058 million to R2 662 million, a rise of 29 per cent, says Mr Rob Brink, agricultural adviser to Barclays National Bank.

He adds that between 1975 and 1977 credit advanced to farmers by commercial banks rose R105,8 million to R560,3 million, an increase of 23,2 per cent, while loans from co-operative rose by R214,5 million to R461,9 million, an increase of 86,7 per cent.

"While the so-called 'operating credit' to farmers from the above sources has increased overall by 46 per cent during this period, the total value of agricultural production has risen only R721 million, or about 25 per cent to R3 625 million," Mr Brink points out.

"This means a large amount of 'operating credit' is being used for the wrong purposes, to finance medium and long-term farming items instead of purchasing short term requirements."

Plea to strengthen farmers' co-operatives

15/6/88
3 General

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EAST LONDON—Today I stand here before you with mixed feelings. On the one hand I have a great package to sell to you concerning your future as farmers, but on the other hand I have been asked to come here to explain my actions in this area during the first few months of this year, where I tried to implement this same package but unfortunately it failed". This statement came from the head of the co-operative department of the South African Agricultural Union, Mr Inus van Rooyen, at the Eastern Agricultural Union's congress here.

"Is this package then worth while offering to you today, if I cannot back it up with success? This question is so important that I am extremely grateful that you made it possible for me to be here this afternoon to face the people to whom I have a responsibility, in whose service I stand, and to whom I have given forty years of my life. You will therefore appreciate that this meeting is to me of the utmost importance, and I sincerely hope I will not fail you in what you are expecting of me today.

"I wish to start by quoting Bob Bergland, the Secretary of Agriculture, US Department of Agriculture:

"The co-operative concept is simple and direct: mobilise the economic assets of people for their own mutual interests. As the nation's largest single industry the wonder is that farmers haven't used this vast potential power more aggressively and more effectively. Farmland co-operative is now reaching out to employ every facet of the farmers' economic clout and, at the same time, provide them with the vital services farmers need such as inputs, processing and marketing services from the farm to the consumer.

"What the farmland co-operative is doing is far more effective than all the farm programmes, all the government directives and all the farm strikes can ever achieve. The use of the co-operative principle is much more effective and its results much more enduring. Until a better system is devised the co-operative vehicle is the farmers' best bet to compete within the system, but to compete successfully you have to be big enough and powerful enough to meet the agri-business conglomerates on their own ground, have the facilities, the know-

how and the effective bargaining power. The only way family farms will survive is through co-operatives, and the only way co-operatives will survive is by getting bigger. Co-operatives will have to become onestop centres where the producer buys all his supplies and markets all his products.

"When one listens to this coming from that tremendous country, and when one is surrounded by many witnesses in our country confirming these statements, and when one takes note of the economic position of todays farmers, then I am convinced that we must do all in our power now to strengthen our co-operatives, or else we will be accused of selfish leadership, of sacrificing what is to the farmers' advantage for what is to the co-operatives' advantage, of elevating the cooperative to a goal in itself, and not as a means, a tool in the hands of the farmers by which they can

bring about economic advantages for themselves. ai-

"In the first place our co-operatives today fall under a tax obligation which can bring about a situation such as that of a year ago. We must realise that the most important source of capital forming for our co-operatives is now cut off. Surpluses now become loan funds which are to be paid back to members at one or other time. This is going to effect the necessary capital demand of our co-operatives, and is going to pose demands which previously did not exist."

In the second place, Mr Van Rooyen said, it was wishful thinking to expect that the stranglehold of rising production costs and the flattening of product prices could be prevented by the state. On the contrary there were signs of relaxation of control by the state and the farmers were compelled to improve their position by self-help methods or go under. — DDC.

look at the basic differences between Latin and the languages with which most of you are familiar. For Afrikaans, word order is the means whereby its sentence is indicated e.g. "John sees Peter" Peter sees John". Though word order is also not the means whereby the function of a word in For this purpose Latin uses inflection, i.e. words, which we call declension in nouns, ad-conjugation in verbs. So the English sentences "Petrum videt" and "Petrus Johannem videt" the word-order within these sentences, but the words in its sentence will still be the same. to a large extent dispensed with inflection, I see him, he sees me; the function of in- the word order, and by an extended use of prepo-

from languages like English in a further im- conjugation of the verb, for example, the different the need for expressing the subject if it is a is a pattern to which the English speaker must whereas Italians and Spaniards will not find the

Homelands worry farmers

16/6/78
3 General

EAST LONDON — Farmers yesterday expressed strong concern at the deteriorating position of farms bordering on the independent homelands in the Eastern Cape.

The annual congress of the Eastern Agricultural Union yesterday passed a resolution requesting the South African Government that the position not be repeated in the case of future homelands.

The motion was proposed by Cathcart farmer, Mr J. S. Potter.

An amendment by another Cathcart farmer, Mr A. M. Evens, that the Government be requested to establish no further independent homelands was ruled out of order.

Mr Potter said someone had to farm next to independent homelands.

He named five problems facing border farmers:

1. Stock theft.
2. Intimidation of staff.
3. Trespassing.
4. Land values

deteriorating.

5. Isolation of Border farmers.

It was difficult for police to capture suspects in stock theft cases when they had jurisdiction on only one side of the border, Mr Potter said.

He called for stiffer sentences and no remissions in stock theft cases.

Mr Potter suggested a reward system for information leading to arrests.

He also called for cooperation between farmers and local chiefs or headmen.

On the matter of trespassing he suggested before homelands were handed over there should be fencing along the borders and even areas next to rivers should be fenced.

Land values dropped in the vicinity of homelands and there should therefore be a buffer zone of Government land between the homeland

border and the farmers.

"The country spends millions of rands on defence. But the best defence against any terrorism network is a viable platteland community," Mr Potter said.

He said the position of Transkei should not be repeated in the case of the Ciskei.

Some farmers said the problems of farms bordering the Ciskei were as bad as those bordering Transkei.

Mr N. Lloyd of Berlin said he had recently lost 100 sheep.

"We are in serious trouble and something serious must be done about it," Mr Lloyd said.

Kei Road farmer, Mr Pat Rogers, said farmers were powerless.

"Anything said to our Ministers goes unheeded. The responsibility rests with the architects of this policy. We must ask the Minister is he in our favour? Is agriculture important? If his answer is

yes then something must be done by the recognised authority," said Mr Rogers.

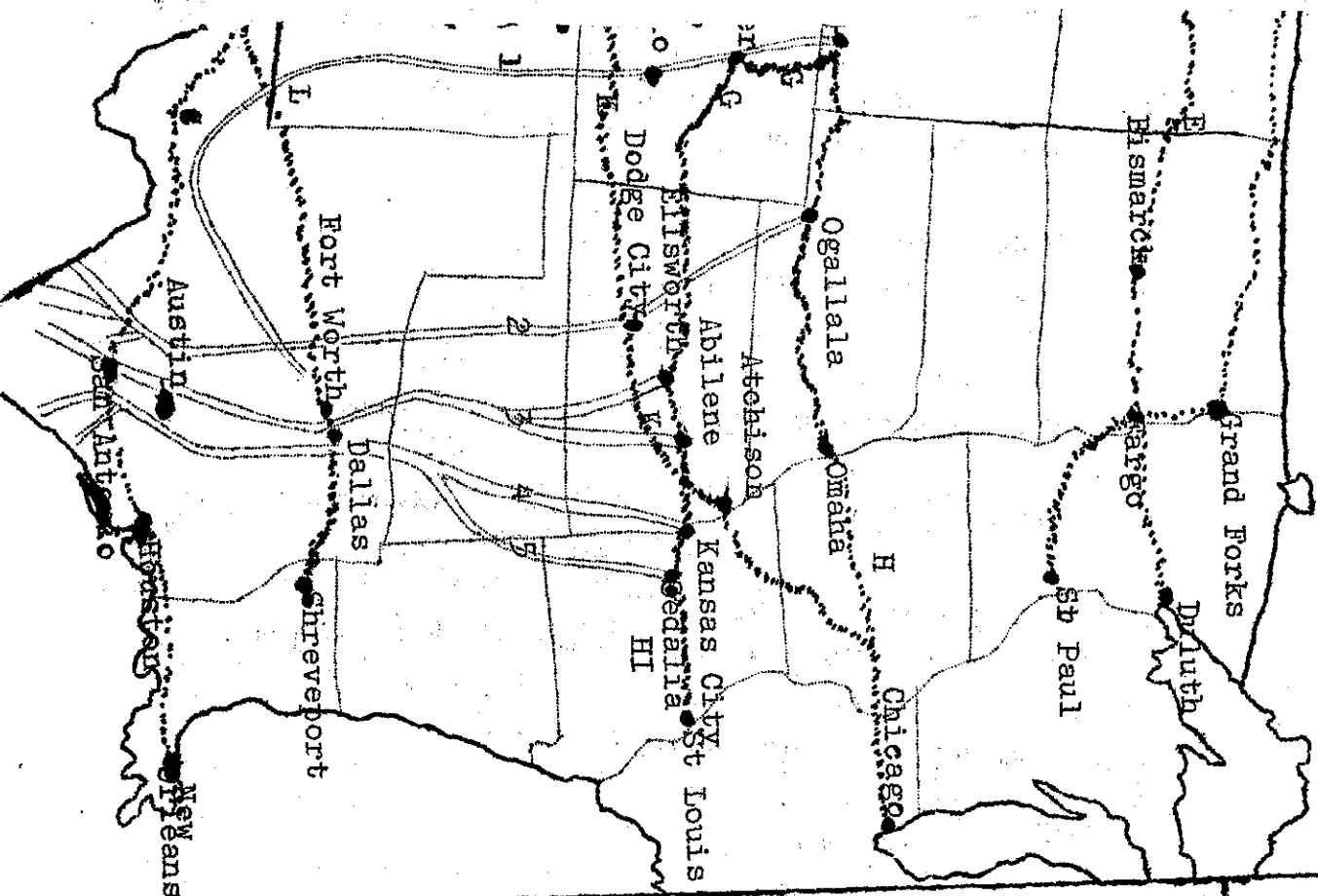
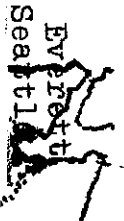
A great number of farmers were doubtful about their future in the area, said Mr D. N. Trollope of Bedford.

He said it was regrettable the tone was derogatory when referring to neighbouring states. In future the EAU might find itself dealing with the Ciskei Government rather than the South African Government.

National servicemen should be called in to patrol the border, said Adelaide farmer Mr M. Pringle.

Mr J. Jordaan, the East Griqualand MP, told delegates the Government had given its assurance the white corridor between the Ciskei and Transkei would remain.

He gave his assurance he would put the farmers case to the Government — DDR.



- CATTLE TRAILS:**
- 1 Good Night-Loving Trail
 - 2 Western Trail
 - 3 Chisholm Trail
 - 4 Eastern or Shawnee Trail
 - 5 Sedalia Trail
- RAILROADS:**
- A Central Pacific
 - B Union Pacific
 - C Southern "
 - D Great Northern
 - E Northern Pacific
 - F Oregon Short Line (U.P.)
 - G Kansas Pacific (U.P.)
 - H Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific
 - I Missouri Pacific
 - J Atlantic and Pacific (A.T. and S.F.)
 - K Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe
 - L Texas and Pacific
- CATTLE TRAILS AND RAILROADS, 1850-1895**

16/6/78 DD 3 General

Market controls thwart farmers says Matthews

Kenis van die Middelnederlandsse Letterkunde laet n mens
dat dit een van die hoogtepunte van die Nederlandsse Letterkunde
is die grootste Ma...

Middelnederlandsse Letterkunde.

...nennende oorlewing van so n teks is daar heel dikwels met verloop
van tyd verander, wegelaat of bygevoeg sodat dit moeilik is om
te se hoe die lied daar uitgesien het voordat dit vir die eerste
maal opgeteken is. Daarby moet n mens die populariserende rol
van die melodie by hierdie poësie nie vergeet nie. In die tyd
toe geskrewe of gedrukte poësie n seldsaamheid was, was hierdie

2/...

EAST LONDON — Farmers must fight for their cause, and it is the duty of every farmer to help his organisation do this, the president of the Eastern Agricultural Union, Mr H. J. D. Matthews, said in his address at the Union's congress here.

"As economic times become tougher as they

are becoming, we will need as never before the support of every person making his living from the soil.

"The overriding worry I see for the beef farmer is his inability to get into the market due to the pressure on controlled markets and the tightening up of the permit quota system. There is a feeling of utter helplessness when one has a product to sell and no market for it.

"The cattle farmer has suffered a sharp drop in income which will cause many beef producers to try other avenues of farming. This will result in a shortage of beef in a few years time. Recent developments in the dairy industry illustrate this. So the see-saw effect of farming will continue and it will become a case of "aanhouer wen" for those who can withstand the cost price squeeze.

"At this stage of the recession it is more a case of survival than of active profit-orientated farming. I believe the survivors will prosper once again in the not too distant future."

Mr Matthews said that as everyone was now price

conscious, it was general practice to look around for the best prices. It was therefore disturbing to notice that it was possible for private suppliers of certain goods to undercut co-operatives. This state of affairs deserved the urgent attention of co-operative management and it was also the duty of

Reports by
JAC VAN WYK
and
PETER KENNY

co-operative members to bring this to the attention of the management concerned.

"But it is the State-owned or semi-State organisations which bother me as far as costs are concerned. The Railways, Escom and Iscor are the big concerns and one must doubt their economic efficiency when, in order to meet deficits, their only solution is to raise tariffs.

"Because they are monopolies they are

answerable to no one and in competition with no one. A feeling of helplessness spreads over the consumer of electricity or steel products as huge increases are announced for which the consumer must pay.

"An arrogant 'take it or leave it' attitude pervades some State-run concerns. We look in vain for an upsurge of efficiency in productivity, or to see an example to the private sector being set by these organisations."

He said that as in the past, the Union was again affected by the homeland consolidation programme.

"Last year I pleaded with farmers, particularly those not affected by the programme, to be patient with the problems of farmers concerned. This year I plead again, but with one important amendment — that the demands of the homeland leaders have now spread to such an extent that practically the whole area of our Union will be included. It is important for all members to take note of these developments.

"During the past year, buying has taken place in

the Peddie and Queenstown district, the latter areas being chiefly in the Whittlesea, Bolotwa and Gwatya areas. It is once again evident that much soul-searching goes on in people's minds when made an offer.

"Very often the offer is less than was expected, although in some cases prices paid are very acceptable. However, my sympathy lies with the owners of old family farms which are priceless as no one can pay for sentiment.

"The decision to sell must be made as it is inevitable but once made the problem of re-establishing oneself is a complicated and difficult problem for the following reasons:

Farmers are reluctant to move for a number of reasons, said Mr Matthews. Certain farms are irreplaceable, and farmers who are bought out are not as wealthy as they are assumed to be. Most do not want to move far from their original farm, and competition for suitable properties is keen. It is not easy to sever ties with a community in which one has grown up. — DDR.

Quick cash for farmers—by computer

By TONY KOENDERMAN

AMERICAN computer company NCR is tapping a surprisingly progressive streak in South Africa's farming community, where the cooperative movement has become a willing customer for computers.

This week NCR landed a R610 000 deal for 20 midi and mini-computers with the Sasko milling cooperative, comprising 10 mills and 30 bakeries.

Debtors, stock control, production requirements, recipe costing and general ledger are some of the functions which the processors — a mix of 8100 and 8200 series — will perform.

"Previously, Sasko had several other makes of computer installed," says NCR's Edgar Peterson. "Now it has gone for standard accounting and reporting throughout the group."

NCR's success in the cooperative market is a payoff for its policy of dividing the market up according to customer "vocations" rather than according to product types.

It thus has three vocations in its marketing structure — retail; commercial and industrial; and financial, medical,

educational and government.

The third category, is headed by Mr Peterson, who targeted specifically on agricultural cooperatives. With seven months of the current financial year gone, the division's revenue is already 24 per cent ahead of quota for the whole year, which, in turn, called for a 20 per cent increase on last year.

The past 12 months have seen orders for NCR computers from Oostelike Transvaalse Kooperatief (worth R1-million), Natalse Land-

bou-Kooperatief (more than R1-million), Drakensberg, Clocolan, Senekal, Kroonstad-Wes and Douglas cooperatives.

"Apart from four installations, all the major cooperatives using computers have NCR hardware," said Mr Peterson.

NCR has developed a package to meet the specialised accounting needs of the smaller cooperatives. One of their problems is that after waiting six months to bring in their crops, farmers want instant payment for major purchases.

Buck

are farming on land of less than 50 ha.

Myburgh's recipe, in part, is:

- Investigate what can be done to implement the report. A lot of these very small farmers will have to drop by the wayside so that small farms can be consolidated into productive units.

- There are three cost items over which the farmer has little control: fertilizer, fuel and food. Something *must* be done, Myburgh argues, to stop price escalation. If farmers are forced to start using less fertiliser the results could be disastrous. And the maize price is particularly relevant as 45% of maize is consumed by



other farmers. It is now feared that the recent maize price increase may harm both the broiler and the pig industries. If that happened maize farmers might find themselves sitting with surpluses which would have to be exported at a loss.

- Any farmer given state financial help must work to a plan, with an agreed book-keeping system which will be scrutinised twice a year.

Now, where's the action? The proposed committees have not even been set up. The Secretary for the Department of Agricultural Technical Services, Dr W A Verbeek, explained that the report had

first to be submitted to the SA Agricultural Union for its views, and this took a long time. Meanwhile, Dr Verbeek said, some aspects of the report were already being implemented while it was still being written: *inter alia* the soil classification programme has been completed: liaison with the SAAU and the private sector on extension work has been a great success; and formal training has much increased — all five agricultural colleges are full.

The vital question of unviable units depends on the SAAU's recommendations.

Replying to the debate on Monday, deputy minister JJ Malan announced that legislation will soon be introduced revising procedures for the registration of agricultural land. This could be more important than it sounds. It will, for instance, prevent fathers from bequeathing land in uneconomic units.

AGRICULTURE ³ agric. Too much clucking

FM 19/5/78

Although the message came across loud and clear that all's not well down on the farm, last week's debate on the agricultural budget was the most constructive there's been for years. The PFP's spokesman on agriculture, Philip Myburgh, analysed the broad agricultural situation, outlined a course of action and dragged the Report of the Committee of Inquiry into Rural Reform, tabled last year, into the light of day.

Myburgh argued that since 1967 gross agricultural income grew year by year from R1 200m to R3 500m now. At the same time net income increased from R502m in 1968 to R1 336m in 1977. Yet production costs per year have now reached nearly R2 000m, so net income is not enough to put in next year's harvest: therefore farmers have to put in money from outside. Meanwhile the industry's indebtedness increased from R900m to R2 000m. Last year the Land Bank had to find R1 900m for co-ops and farmers, and if this continues at the present rate, in five years the Land Bank will have to find over R5 000m.

The return on capital, excluding appreciation on the value of property, is the lowest of any sector in the economy and something like 20 000 farmers

Hand 20/6/78
3

Farmers taking to towns

Pretoria Bureau

The current economic squeeze is driving farmers, particularly those on the country's northern borders, off their farms and into the urban areas.

The South African Agricultural Union, which considers white occupancy of these farms essential for defence purposes, has already urged the Government to act.

Deputy director of the union, Mr Piet Swart said yesterday he did not have any figures, but his information was that farmers were leaving border areas.

"The position is that livestock farmers — particularly beef farmers — are going through a bad patch at the moment with rising production and marketing costs, etc. And there are an extensive

number of stock farms in the border areas.

"It has nothing to do with politics or the country's security situation... they are being squeezed out economically," he said.

Mr Swart went on to say the day might come when the country would have to take special steps to get farmers back to their farms—"to get our borders manned."

The SA Agricultural Union's congress last year decided white occupation of farms, especially border farms, was essential and it appealed to the Government "to give sympathetic consideration to effective measures to ensure such occupancy."

Mr Swart said negotiations with the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Schoeman, were constant and this specific issue was included.

JONG REUS B.K.B. DRIE JAAR OUD

RAPPORT 25/478 (3) GENERAL

BKB vier Saterdag sy derde verjaardag, en die jong reus verwag 'n geldelike omset van diep in die R300 miljoen vir die afgelope boekjaar.

Boeremakelaars (Koöperatief) Beperk, wat sy hoofkwartier in Port Elizabeth het, is op 1 Julie 1975 gestig as gevolg van die samesmelting van drie koöperasies wat bekend gestaan het as BSB, FCU en KWB, plus 'n verskeidenheid van private ondernemings wat deur die jare hul lot by die koöperasies ingegooi het.

BKB is dus eintlik die resultaat van 'n evolusie wat meer as 50 jaar gelede begin het, en wat vandag beskou kan word as die veeboer se tuiste vir die toekoms.

Hy verskaf nou 'n omvattende eenstopdiens aan 60 000 ondersteuners, blank en nie-blank, dwarsdeur Suider-Afrika en Suidwes.

„Ons beleid is om verantwoordelikheid te aanvaar vir die hantering van die produk van die produksiestadium af tot waar dit vir die eerste keer in geld omgeskep kan word vir die produsent,” sê BKB se senior hoofbestuurder, mnr. Rian Enslin.

Die produkte waarna hy verwys, behels wol, sybokhaar, karakoelpelse, lewendehawe, huide en velle. BKB hanteer tans alle wol en sybokhaar, sowat 70 persent van alle Swakara wat in Londen bemark word, terwyl sy omset in lewendehawe tans R100 miljoen oorskry.

Boonop word 'n uitgebreide velddiens verskaf ten opsigte van alle aspekte van die veebedryf.

Die samesmelting het bygedra tot aansienlike besparings en beter benutting

van personeel, arbeid en vaste eiendom. Duplisering van kapitaalbeleggings in geboue, duur meganiese toerusting en behouersgeriewe is uitgeskakel, wat ook tot veel groter doeltreffendheid lei: „Hoe groter 'n onderneming se volumes, hoe groter die spesialisering en gevolglike doeltreffendheid,” sê mnr. Enslin.

Die koöperasie lewer baie belangrike dienste met die verskaffing van

die boer. Een van hulle, Saamwerkverspreiders (Edms.) Beperk, is een van die grootste kleinhandelverspreiders van vuurwapens en ammunisie in die land. Verlede jaar het hulle wapens en ammunisie ter waarde van R1,5 miljoen verkoop.

„Die amalgamasie het 'n verskeidenheid van deure geopen wat lei tot beter diens aan lede en ondersteuners,” sê mnr. Enslin. So is daar byvoorbeeld on-

hoofkantoor van die organisasie geskep om spesiale aandag aan die aankoop van voorrade, veral veemiddels, te skenk ten einde die voordeligste pryse vir die produsent te beding.

Die samevoeging van skeerdienste het meegebring dat BKB 'n leidende rol kan speel met betrekking tot die opleiding van skeerders en klassers ten einde in die steeds groeiende behoeftes wat uit die gebrek aan arbeid op die platteland ontstaan, te voorsien.

Twee senior amptenare vertrek volgende maand na Australië en Nieu-Seeland om ondersoek in te stel na die jongste verwikkelinge in die skeer van skape, die vervoer van lewendehawe en om besoek af te lê by die voorste Merinostooterye.

Die koöperasie stuur gereeld amptenare na Londen en ander dele van die wêreld om tred te hou met die nuutste tegnologie in die boerderybedryf.

„Ons stel ons tot die diens van die boer en ons land,” sê mnr. Enslin.

Landbou - RAPPORT

boerderybenodigdhede aan lede en ondersteuners. In die Republiek is die diens veral toegespits op die verskaffing van skeerbenodigdhede en veemiddels, terwyl dit in Suidwes, wat nie so goed bedien is met landboukoöperasies nie, 'n veel wyer omvang aanneem.

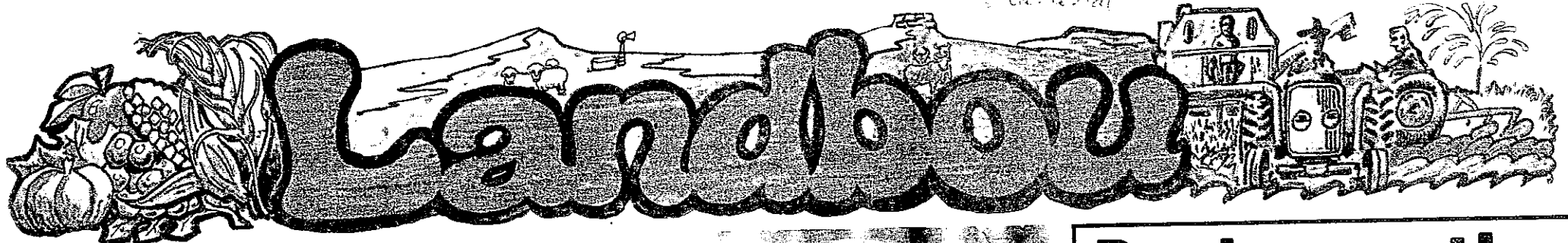
Verlede jaar het BKB 4.000 skeerders in diens geneem en meer as ses miljoen skape geskeer. Spesiale plekke moes oral in die land gebou word om die skeerders te huisves.

Die koöperasie tree ook op as verspreider van melkvervangers vir die grootmaak van lammers en kalwers. By die koöperasie se demonstrasieplaas naby die Paarl word deurlopende praktiese proewe gedoen met betrekking tot die gebruik van die melkvervangers. Ander proewe t.o.v. veeboerdery en hoe om dit te verbeter, word ook gereeld gedoen.

'n Groot aantal volfiliale van BKB dra by tot 'n groter en omvattender diens aan

langs in Bloemfontein 'n kantoor geopen wat hoofsaaklik ingestel is op verduesies en uit-die-handverhandeling van vee om BKB se dienste in die OVS nader aan sy mense te bring.

'n Afdeling is by die



Landbou

UITDAGINGS BEDREIG BOER



MNR. HENDRIK SCHOEMAN, Minister van Landbou.

LEES BINNE

- Mnr. Herby Cullis van Same-trekkers oor vierwielatgedrewe trekkers — en die voordele daarvan ... bl. 2.
- Die ekonomie van super-trekkers ... 'n groot boer vertel ... bl. 8.
- Kernvrae oor trekkers en landbou-implimente — bedryfsleiers se wat hulle dink ... kyk op bl. 4 tot 7.
- Dr. Barry Boshoff, hoofingenieur van die afdeling landbou-ingenieurswese van die Departement Landbou-tegniese Dienste, se daar is 'n duidelike verskuiving van kleiner na groter trekkers ... bl. 3.
- Die beste masjinerie kan nie help as die boer sy saad nie reg kies nie. — Dr. Piet Möhr van Sensako gesels daarvoor. ... bl. 2.

Besin ernstig: te veel trekkermodelle

Deur HENDRIK SCHOEMAN, Minister van Landbou

IN 1955 was daar 34 fabrikante met 200 basiese trekkermodelle wat meegeeding het om sowat 8 500 trekkers te verkoop. Dit was 'n verontrustende situasie omdat die redelik klein, maar erg gefragmenteerde mark tot onekonomiese meganisasie en onbevredigende herstel dienste gelei het en boere het talle klagtes gehad.

en toegeneem het tot 15 000 trekkers per jaar.

Hoewel daar 'n verbetering is, vind mens nog byvoorbeeld 42 modelle wat in die 45 tot 67,5 kW-klas meeding. En dis 'n onnodige luukheid. Sekere firmas bied selfs soveel as 11 tot 13 basiese modelle aan.

Daar is dus nog groot ruimte vir verbetering, veral as in ag geneem word wat in ander lande met net soveel trekkers as die RSA gebeur. In Australië, byvoorbeeld, met 'n trekkerbevolking so groot soos die RSA, ni. 300 000, is slegs 5 fabrikate op die mark (10 modelle tussen 27 en 87 kW). Argentinië, met 'n trekkerbevolking van 250 000, het 4 fabrikate en 26 modelle.

Sedert 1961 is geslaagde pogings aangewend om die toestand te verbeter deur o.a. 'n realistiese invoerbeleid toe te pas en deur die bemoeienis van die afdeling landbou-ingenieurswese in die Departement Landbou-Tegniese Dienste, om voorgenome invoerders in te lig oor die sterk kompeterende trekkermark. Voorligting is gegee aan alle instansies wat nuwe fabrikate wou invoer wat nog nie in die land was nie.

Daar sal dus in die toekoms ernstig besin moet word oor hoe verdere rasionalisasie bevorder kan word. 'n Interdepartementele komitee het so pas 'n studie hieroor voltooi en 'n verslag ingedien. Die aanbevelings van die komitee, wat ook ander instansies raak, sal deur my oorweeg word en verdere stappe sal gedoen word vir toepassing in die trekkerbedryf.

Die situasie het sedert 1955 baie verbeter deurdat sekere trekkermededingers hulle vrywillig onttrek het en in 1977 was daar 18 fabrikate te koop met 119 modelle, terwyl die mark intus-

DIE Suid-Afrikaanse landbou staan vandag voor groot uitdagings om sy rol as voedselvoorsiener, verdieners van buitelandse valuta en spens van Afrika op parate wyse te vervul.

Nie die minste hiervan nie is die groot kapitaalbeleggings aan masjinerie en implimente wat dit vandag van die boer verg om sy oes nog wisingewend teen immer stygende produksiekoste te lewer.

Afgesien daarvan moet die boer terselfdertyd noodwendig ook in hierdie tye waarin ons leef kennis neem van hoe buitelandse boikotte en politieke grille reeds ander sektore in Suid-Afrika getref het en homself afvra hoe verskans hy daarteen is.

Wanneer die boer dit alles oorweeg, is dit baie duidelik dat eie vervaardiging en koop Suid-Afrikaans werklik betekenisvolle voordele vir die boeregemeenskap inhou. Die boere het trouens reeds self ver op hierdie pad gevorder met 'n eie koöperatiewe vervaardigingsbedryf wat vandag die grootste verskeidenheid van landbouterusting in die land maak en versprei.

Ewe so is daar ook ander internasionale

en Suid-Afrikaanse maatskappye met 'n lang verbintenis en diens aan die Suid-Afrikaanse landbou wat ook reeds en steeds 'n uitstaande rol speel in die proses van eie ontwikkeling en vervaardiging van landboumasjinerie en -implimente. Dit is bemoedigend dat van die internasionale maatskappye hulself in die jongste verlede sterk uitgespreek het dat hulle in Suid-Afrika gaan bly.

Dit sou net verwelkom kon word indien dit tot meer plaaslike vervaardiging sal lei in 'n landboumasjinerie- en implementemark wat op die oomblik nog baie invoerafhanklik is.

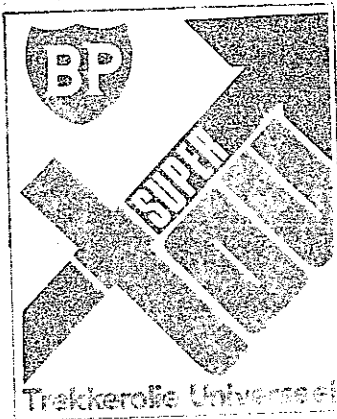
Dit wil ook voorkom asof indien die tyd ooit daarvoor ryp was, daar nou met vrug gekyk kan word na watter bydrae rasionalisasie en standaardisasie op die landboumasjinerie- en implementefront tot die welsyn van sowel die vervaardigingsbedryf as die boer kan lewer. Tydige stappe kan alleen daartoe bydra dat Suid-Afrika in die toekoms oor voldoende lewenskragtige en onafhanklike voorsieningsbronne sal beskik met 'n landwyse onderdelevoorsienings- en diensnetwerk. Georganiseerde Landbou het reeds

BP Super TOU.

BP Super TOU.

Die olie wat die vinnigste groei.

Groot sukses vir BP se bedryfseker, universele olie. Sluit aan by die boere wat weet waarom.



Jock Dunn van Brooklands, Shakaskraal.
„BP Super TOU in my Ford 5000 het remgeraas en slykneerslae uitgeskakel. Deur net een olie vir al my vaste enjins en plaasvoertuie te gebruik, bespaar ek 'n tamaai klomp pakruimte.”

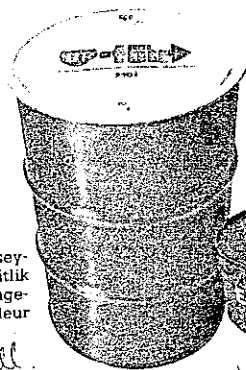


Abram van Straaten, Emtombeni, Natal.
„My Massey-Ferguson 188 werk onder moeilike toestande in die suikerveldlande. Na baie maande is daar geen merkbare slytasie nie. En BP Super TOU bespaar my ook baie pakruimte.”



Brian Coull, Highlands Farm, Natal.

„Na maande se swaar gebruik in my Massey-Ferguson 188, het meting getoon dat daar feitlik geen slytasie was nie — en geen teken van remgeraas nie. Die gevaar van verkeerde gebruik deur ongeskoolde arbeid is uitgeskakel.”



Kry die „tweehouer” -metode vir eenvoudiger instandhouding: BP Super TOU met BP Energreaas Universeel. Gesels met u plaaslike BP-man oor BP se uitmuntende reeks produkte vir die plaas. Gerugsteun deur BP se landwyse Groen-en-Goud diens.

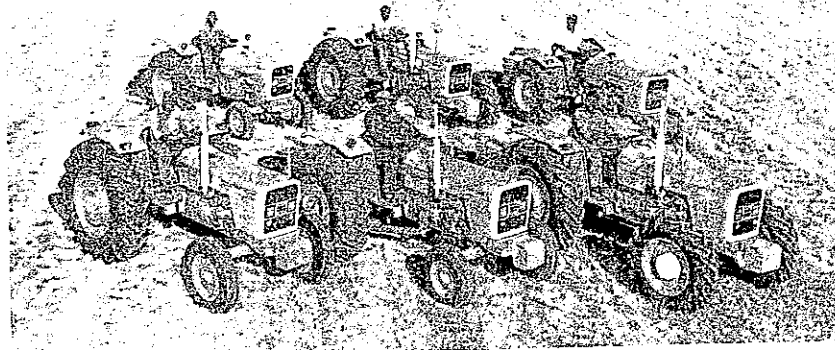
BP Super TOU doen alles. Goedgekeur en aanvaar deur toonaangewende trekker-voorvaardigers, insluitend Ford, Massey-Ferguson, John Deere en Fiat (Vetsak).

Groei met die Groen en Goud

kers . . . Di. 3.
© Die beste masjinerie kan nie help as die boer sy saad nie reg kies nie.
— Dr. Piet Möhr van Sensako geeis daaroor.
. . . bl. 2.

Daar voretoe trekkermededingers hulle vrywillig onttrek het en in 1977 was daar 18 fabrikate te koop met 119 modelle, terwyl die mark intus- instansies raak, sal deur my oorweeg word en verdere stappe sal gedoen word vir toepassing in die trekkerbedryf.

ONTMOET DIE VOORTREKKERS!



Malcomess se Landini-reeks.
Die kragspan wat voor trek met betroubaarheid en ekonomie.

Die Groot Trek is dwarsoor die land aan die gang! Want al hoe meer boere dwarsoor die land voor aan met die Landini-reeks — die Bantam, 5500, 7500, 7500 4WD, 8500 en 8500 4WD.

Vir elke boer en elke taak is daar 'n Landini. Trekkrag, betroubaarheid, ekonomie, veelsydigheid, genef, noem maar op — elke Malcomess Landini kan in elke opsig meer as sy man staan.

Maar kom ons laat die feite self praat. Kyk na die volgende kenmerke van elke Malcomess Landini in die reeks. En sien self waarom noem ons hulle die Voortrekkers.

- Uitmuntende gewig/krag-verhouding (65 kg per kW)
- Helboom-effek van teruggeswaaide eind-aandrywing help om sy neus op die grond te hou.
- Perkins-enjin met hoe wringkrag en lae brandstofverbruik en baie reserwekrag vir die taak-kotte in die land.
- G'n oorverhitting nie danksy 'n ekstra-groot verkoeler en goeie lugvloei.
- Ten volle onafhanklike kragatakker wat met die hand ingeskakel word sonder dat die trekker hoef te stop.
- Enjinkap klap vooroor vir maklike toegang tot battery waaierband, lugfilter en enjin.
- 12 ratte vorentoe en 4 tru vir optimale kW.

benutting Gesinchroniseerde vorentoe- ratte vergemaklik padwerk.

- Optimum hidrouliese druk en voer sorg vir 'n gevoelige dog sterk kat-ll-hyser, met bogemiddelde hiservermoë van 2650 kg by punte van hysarms.
- Dubbele skyfremme.
- Trekker kompleet met rigting-wysers, remligte, toerieteller, uurmeter, brandstofmeter en ten volle verstelbare skokdempende stipek. Ligte versink vir ekstra beskerming.

Demonstrasies

As u nader wil kennis maak met die Malcomess Landini-reeks, gaan vra gerus u naaste Malcomess-handelaar om 'n demonstrasie of kom na een van ons demonstrasiedae. Of pos die koepun hieronder (sonder posgeld) vir 'n gratis prosieure.

MALCOMESS

Naam _____
 Plaasnaam _____
 Adres _____
 Postkode _____ Tel _____

Vierwiele klop 'n man moeilik

Die Suid-Afrikaanse boer is vandag, soos nog nooit tevore nie, op soek na doeltreffendheid wat sy trekkers en implemente betref. Die steeds stygende koste van brandstof is een van die hoofredes vir hierdie neiging.

het die aantal trekkers gedaal maar die hoeveelheid in terme van kW is hoër. Wat ook te bespeur is, is dat boere baie meer selektief geword het in hul soektog na die regte trekker vir die regte werk.

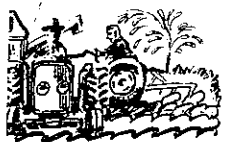
Só het mnr. Herby Cullis, bemerkingsbestuurder van Same-trekkers, in 'n onderhoud gesê.

Wat trekkers betref was die modelle van 60 kW tot onlangs die grootste verkoper. Maar die kragtiger modelle van 75 kW het reeds 10 persent van die mark ingepalm.

Dit is nie net dat die boere groter en nog groter trekkers wil bekom nie. Daar is reeds deeglik bewys dat 'n trekker wat oor te min krag beskik dikwels ondoeltreffende resultate lewer. In die jaar 1975/76 is 'n rekord-totaal van 22 000 trekkers in Suid-Afrika bemark. Dit was grotendeels te wyte aan 'n wêreldkort van trekkers wat 'n kunsmatige kopersmark geskep het.

Verlede jaar is sowat 15 000 trekkers in die Republiek verkoop. Gevolglik

Weens die koste van brandstof is traksie nou die vernaamste vereiste van die boer. Hy wil nie sien dat die agterste twee wiele in die rondte draal weens 'n gebrek aan traksie nie. In



die opsig word al hoe meer na die voordele van vierwiel aandrywing gekyk. Daar is byvoorbeeld beter traksie onder alle grond omstandighede. Gevolglik is daar 'n besparing van brandstof, en die slytasie van die bande word tot 'n minimum beperk. Omrede die trekker meer doeltreffend werk is die meganiese slytasie ook minder.

Die trekker met vierwiel aandrywing is meer stabiel, veral in 'n heuwelagtige omgewing. Dit is veral van belang vir boere wat met suiker, vrugte en wynbou betrokke is.

Selvs wanneer dit 'n sleepwa trek is die vierwiel aangedrewe moeilik om te klop. Die enjin weerstand bereik die pad oppervlak deur al vier wiele en die sleepwa stoot nie meer van agter nie.

Mits die vierwiel aangedrewe trekker reg ontwerp is, is hy ook in 'n mate veiliger as sy tweewiel-boetie. Die doeltreffendste vierwiel aangedrewe trekkers beskik oor 'n lang asaafstand en 'n lae middelpunt van swaartekrag.

'n Moontlike nadeel is die feit dat die koopprys tussen 10 en 15 persent hoër is. Maar die brandstofbesparing kan die prysverskil balanseer. Al hoe meer boere verkies nou die stelsel van selektiewe diep ploeg. En dit kan alleen met 'n vierwiel aangedrewe trekker geskied.

Vyf jaar gelede was 2,3 persent van die trekkermark deur die vierwiel aangedrewe trekkers ingepalm. Verlede jaar het die marktaandeel tot net onder 10 persent gestyg. Die skattig vir die huidige jaar is sowat 12 persent.

Daar word op die oomblik 137 verskillende trekkermodelle in Suid-Afrika bemark. Hulle verteenwoordig 15 fabrikante. Van die 137 trekkers is 90 tweewiel aangedrewe en 47 vierwiel aangedrewe modelle.

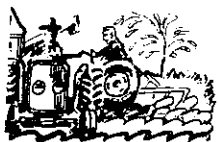
Alles dui daarop dat die vierwiel aangedrewe trekker die trekker van die toekoms gaan wees. Enige vierwiel aangedrewe trekker kan met 'n eenvoudige handfeboom oorgeskakel word na 'n gewone trekker met net twee krazwiele. sé



EEN van die grootste voordele van 'n vierwiel aangedrewe trekker is dat dit enige grond in enige weersomstandigheid kan bewerk. Selvs 'n swaar neerslag van sneeu hou hierdie kragtige reus nie binne in die stoor nie.

Geskoolde arbeid en meganisasie

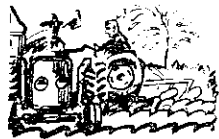
'n SPESIALE boerekoöperasie waarvan boere en koöperasie lede sal wees staan op die punt om deur georganiseerde landbou in die lewe geroep te word om arbeidsrekrutering op 'n beter grondslag te plaas en



oor die algemeen na die beeld van landbou as werk-gewer om te sien.

Volgens die Suid-Afrikaanse Landbou-Unie het die resessie daartoe gelei dat daar 'n oorvloed van veral geskoolde arbeid uit die nywerheids- en mynbedryfssektore na die landbou plaasgevind het en dat

gehad het om heelwat geskoolde arbeid te bekom op

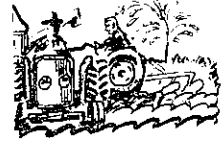


'n tydstop toe die resessie hulle ook sterker in die rigting van meganisasie gedruk het wat meer opgeleide arbeid vra.

Die meganisasieproses sal voortduur, maar daar is nou reeds tekens dat met die herstel van die ekonomie daar veral 'n tekort aan opgeleide arbeid in die landbousektor gaan ontstaan wanneer arbeid weer na die ander bedryfssektore begin terugvloei.

Die landbousektor wil

baie graag sy arbeiders nog beter vergoed. Maar die vergoeding kan nie losgemaak word van produksie nie. Dit lê alles groot klem op die opleiding van arbeid. Maar die Landbou-Unie besef ook dat opleidingsgeriewe alleen nie genoeg is as daar nie kanale bestaan waardeur die opge-



leide werker dan in die landbou opgeneem kan word nie. Die Landbou-Unie voel ook sterk dat aangesien arbeid waarskynlik die belangrikste uitvoerprodukt gaan wees van tuislande en onafhank-

like swart state, die hele kwessie van opleiding ook meer aandag daar moet geniet.

Die Landbou-Unie het ook kennis geneem van die feit dat waar arbeid 'n belangrike uitvoerprodukt van die tuislande en swart state is, dit vermag kan word dat daar van hulle kant druk sal kom om die hele kwessie van die rekrutering van arbeid op 'n vaste grondslag te plaas.

Daarom word hierdie nuwe spesiale boerekoöperasie in die lewe geroep om die bestaande werwingsorganisasies wat tans vir die landbou bestaan, te korrigeer. Werwingsfasiliteite sal daargestel word vir



Boer soek net die beste saad

MEGANISASIE en arbeid vorm saam 62 persent van die mielieboer se produksiekoste. Hoeveel wins hy op hierdie belegging gaan maak, hang van baie faktore af, maar seker nie die minste nie van die saad wat hy plant wat ongeveer 3 persent van die produksierekening uitmaak. Dit verg niks meer en kos die boer ook nie juis ekstra om 'n swak of goeie kultivar te plant nie - met een en dieselfde duur trekkers, gesofistikeerde planters en voorbereiding van die grond met duur implemente nie - maar die verskil tussen swak en goeie saad, kan uiteindelik 'n verskil van tussen 30 persent en 40 persent aan die oes beteken.

Dr. Piet Möhr, assistent-hoofbestuurder van Sensako, reken trouens dat met die regte keuse en goeie gehalte saad wat optimaal ten opsigte van al die ander produksiefaktore behandel word, daar geen rede is waarom mielieproduksie in Suid-Afrika nie byvoorbeeld met minstens 50 persent verhoog kan word sonder juis meer koste nie. Dit geld ook vir die produksie van die meeste ander gewasse.

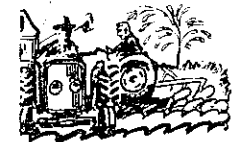
Die boer wat vandag met die meeste moderne trekkers en implemente werk en met kunsmis en goeie plaagbeheer sy oes die beste kans wil bied, behoort daarop te dring dat slegs die beste kwaliteit gesertifiseerde saad aan hom verskaf word. Want met alle produksiefaktore optimaal toegepas - kultivarkeuse insluit - word die potensie oes reeds vastgestel deur die kwaliteit saad wat geplant word. Daarom is Sensako, die enigste sentrale saadkwekerskoöperasie in die land, so ernstig daarop gesteld dat geen swak kultivar die mark bereik nie.

Dr. Möhr sê dit is onrusbarend waarom boere seker kultivars plant. Redes soos dit het goed by my

prestasie oor die algemeen ook gekoppel is aan faktore soos plantpopulasie, planttyd, opbrangspotensiaal en bemestingsvlakke. Siekte-weerstand van kultivars is eweens van deurslaggewende belang. Alle ander faktore gelyksynde, kan die boer met die regte kultivarkeuse vir die betrokke toestand op 'n spesifieke land enigiets tussen 30 persent en 40 persent meer van sy oes verwag.

Baie mense is nie bewus wat die teling en vrystelling van 'n nuwe kultivar alles behels nie - m.a.w. die lang pad vanaf die teler tot by die boer. Dit seker een van die tydrowendste en veeleidendste take in landbounavorsing. Afgesien van die ingewikkelde genetiese tegnieke en vaardighede wat vereis word, begin die teler basies by die ontwikkeling van teelmateriaal. Hierdie proses mag jare neem.

Met mielies byvoorbeeld, waar die eerste vereiste die ontwikkeling van soge-



naamde suiweryne deur middel van selfbestuwing is, neem dit vyf seisoene en langer. Daarna word die suiweryne in duisende verskillende kombinasies met mekaar gekruis. Hiedie kruisings word vir een of meer seisoene in opbrangs- en siekteproewe met mekaar vergelyk en slegs die „beste“ geselekteer vir verdere toetsfasies van drie tot vyf seisoene met opeenvolgende strengere seleksies en wyer toetsing. Die laaste toetsfase bestaan uit slegs vyf tot tien kultivars wat teen die beste bestaandes by verskillende planttye, spasierings, bemestingspele ensovoorts in honderd en meer wyder-omtrekde proewe op proef-

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vir alle tipes gesaaides teen billike pryse.

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wielaangedrewe en vierwielaaangedrewe modelle.

Alles dui daarop dat die vierwielaaangedrewe trekker die trekker van die toekoms gaan wees. Enige vierwielaaangedrewe trekker kan met 'n eenvoudige handhefboom oorgeskakel word na 'n gewone trekker met net twee kragwiele, se mnr. Cullis.

oor die algemeen na die beeld van landbou as werkgewer om te sien.

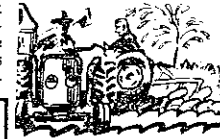
Volgens die Suid-Afrikaanse Landbou-Unie het die resessie daartoe gelei dat daar 'n oorvloed van veral geskoolde arbeid uit die nywerheid- en mynbredryfsektore na die landbou plaasgevind het en dat die boere die geleentheid

Die meganisasieproses sal voortduur, maar daar is nou reeds tekens dat met die herstel van die ekonomie daar veral 'n tekort aan opgeleide arbeid in die landbousector gaan ontstaan wanneer arbeid weer na die ander bedryfssektore begin terugvloei.

Die landbousector wil

leide werker dan in die landbou opgeneem kan word nie. Die Landbou-Unie voel ook sterk dat aangesien arbeid waarskynlik die belangrikste uitvoerprodukt gaan wees van tuislande en onafhank-

die bestaande werwingsorganisasies wat tans vir die landbou bestaan, te kordineer. Werwingsfasiliteite sal daargestel word vir



boere en boereorganisasies waar die behoeftes bestaan met die uiteindeleike doel dat werwing ook deur die sentrale organisasie gedoen sal word, net soos die myne dit doen. Die boerekoöperasie sal hom ook ten doel stel om sekere minimumstandaard diensvoorwaardes deur die landbousector aanvaar te kry.

die kwaliteit saad wat geplant word. Daarom is Sen-sako, die enigste sentrale saadkewerskoöperasie in die land, so ernstig daarop gesteld dat geen swak kultivar die mark bereik nie.

Dr. Mohr sê dit is onrubarend waarom boere seker kultivars plant. Redes soos dit het goed by my buurman gedoen; ek is tradisioneel daaraan geheg; het daarvan gelees; resultate van 'n proef in sy omgewing, en so meer. Die boer wat sy keuse hierop grond, mag reg wees, maar die kans is groter dat hy verkeerd is en onbewustelik besig is om geld te verloor. Selfs die resultate van 'n betroubare proef, kan sonder die nodige insig tot 'n verkeerde keuse lei. Want wat die boer altyd in gedagte moet hou, is dat kultivar-

verdere toetsfasies van drie tot vyf seisoene met opeenvolgende strengere seleksies en wyer toetsing. Die laaste toetsfasie bestaan uit slegs vyf tot tien kultivars wat teen die beste bestaandes by verskillende plant-tipe, spasiërings, bemestingspele ensovoorts in honderd en meer wydverspreide proewe op proefplase en by boere getoets word. Slegs dié wat beter presteer as die bestaande beses, gaan na die Departement van Landbou-techniese Dienste se Cultivarproewe vir amptelike vrystelling. Dit kan dus twaalf jaar en langer neem voordat 'n teler begin totdat 'n nuwe kultivar die boer bereik. Verder begin die teler met 'n paar duisend nuwe moontlikhede en eindig met een of twee indien hy gelukkig is.

SAME

Die Trekkrag Trekker

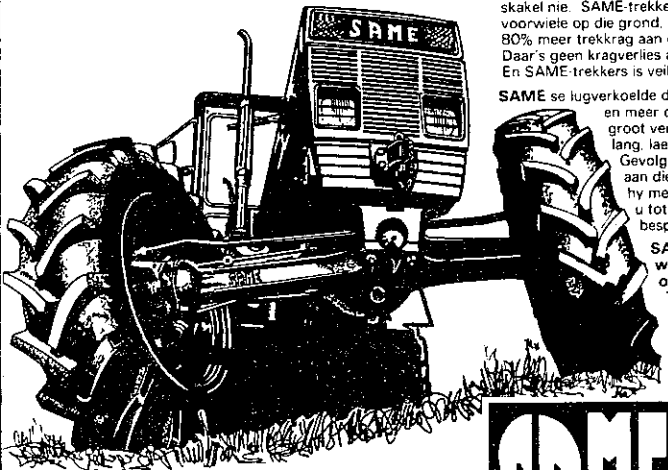
Trekkrag. Dis die verskil tussen 'n trekker en 'n 'groot' trekker. Dis hoe SAME u groter trekkrag gee. En meer doeltreffende gebruik van krag, groter veiligheid en belangrike besparings in tyd en geld:

SAME was, en is nog steeds, voor in 4-wielaandrywing beter vas. Songebakte lande kan geploeg word voor die seisoensreëns begin. En in die sagste of natste grondtoestande skep SAME-trekkers steeds gewig in funksie om 'n Trekker met 2-wielaandrywing het meer dooie gewig en tot 25% meer krag nodig vir dieselfde werkverrigting as SAME se 4-wielaandrywing, selfs in volmaakte toestande.

SAME se ideale gewigsverspreiding, lang asafstand en lae swaartepunt het reg van die begin af deel gevorm van sy 4-wielaandrywingsontwerp. Dit was nie nodig om van twee-wielaandrywing na vier-wiel oor te skakel nie. SAME-trekkers hou dus altyd hul voorwiele op die grond, om sodoende met tot 80% meer trekkrag aan die grond vas te klou. Daar's geen kragverlies as gevolg van glying nie. En SAME-trekkers is veiliger, veral op heuwels.

SAME se lugverkoelde dieselenjins loop warmer en meer doeltreffend. Daar's geen groot verkoeler om SAME se lang, lae profiel te bederf nie. Gevolglik klou SAME beter aan die grond vas, funksioneer hy meer doeltreffend en kan hy u tot 50% aan brandstofkoste bespaar.

SAME het 50 jaar van wetslae in trekker-ontwerp agter die rug. Trek voordeel daaruit. Kry 'n houvas op die probleem met die Trekkrag Trekker. Daar's 'n SAME-handelaar naby u.



Same en Lamborghini
 Trekkeragentskappe S.A. (Edms) Bpk
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Produksiekoste van mielies

VOLGENS die afdeling bemarkingsnavorsing van die Departement Landbou-Ekonomie en Bemarking is die produksiekoste van mielies soos volg:

- Meganisasie: 44%
- Arbeid: 18%
- Kunsmis: 24%
- Saad: 3%
- Vaste verbeterings: 3%
- Diverse: 8%

Vermy duur oorplanting

Bepant meer landerye - Bespaar tyd

installeer **DICKEY-john**



die fotoelektriese saadmonitor vir planters.

Model D3m
 Neem die kommer uit plantwerk — luk nêe die saad in die rye lê met 'n Dickey-John D3m plantemonitor. Jy hoef nie jou nek te verrek om te sien of die planter sy werk doen nie... of kort-kort stop om te sien of die rye beplant is nie.
 Model D3s
 Plant teen die digtheid wat jy kies met die D3s plantemonitor. Weet wat die saadstelling is terwyl jy op die trekker sit. Beheer elke ry se plantspoed in 1/2 sekondes. Al die voordele van die D3m plus die unieke "Dickey-John Scanomatic" kermerk.

Dickey-John is by Jou Koöperasie of werktuighandelara beskikbaar.

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 Posbus 414, Krugersdorp, 1740.
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| TOYOTA 6000 | L.W.B.-vragwa, 7 t | R3 500 |
| HENRED | -WIPSAKSLIEPWA, 30 kub meter | R6 500 |
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| MACK F95RST | -TANDEMAS-VOORHAKER (6 x 2) | R11 500 |
| MACK F95RST | -TANDEMAS-VOORHAKER, 1977-model, baie goeie toestand | R26 500 |
| MACK F95RST | -TANDEMAS-VOORHAKER (6 x 2) | R14 500 |
| MACK F785RST | -ENKELAS-VOORHAKER | R8 850 |
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| MACK F785RST | -TANDEMAS-VOORHAKER | R16 850 |

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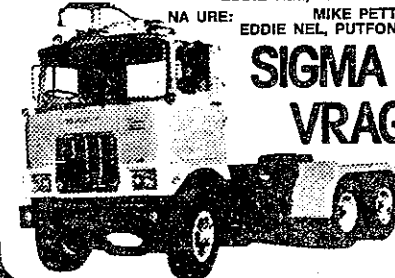
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GROOT TREKKER NEEM OOR

DAAR is 'n baie duidelike verskuiwing van kleiner na groter trekkers in Suid-Afrika, sê dr. Burrie Boshoff, hoofingenieur van die afdeling Landbouingenieurswese van die Departement Landbou-egniese Dienste.

„Ons kan verwag dat hierdie neiging sal voortduur. Daar is ook 'n duidelike aanduiding dat die trekker-kerpe in totaal dalk besig

dat verminderde bewerking in hierdie geval hom baie goed leen tot die aanwending van groter trekkers in die algemeen, sê dr. Boshoff.

Dit is ook wat reeds op al ons koringplase gebeur en wat baie goed op die Springbokvlakte waarneembaar is. Dit moet egter onomwonde gestel word dat die Departement van Landbou-egniese Dienste en die afdeling landbouingenieurswese nie besig is om groot trekkers voor te skryf nie. Elke boer moet sy

gewasse soos mielies, koring, ens. kyk, kan daar gesê word hierdie metodes vandag byna 100 persent gemeganiseerd is. Sekere fasette daarvan kort nog verfyning en afronding.

En hoewel ons 'n oorvloed arbeid op ons plase het in vergelyking met ander Westerse lande, was daar al tye wat boere nie voldoende arbeid vir sy besondere meganisa-siestelsel beskikbaar gehad het nie.

„Ons moet aanvaar dat die vraag en aanbod van

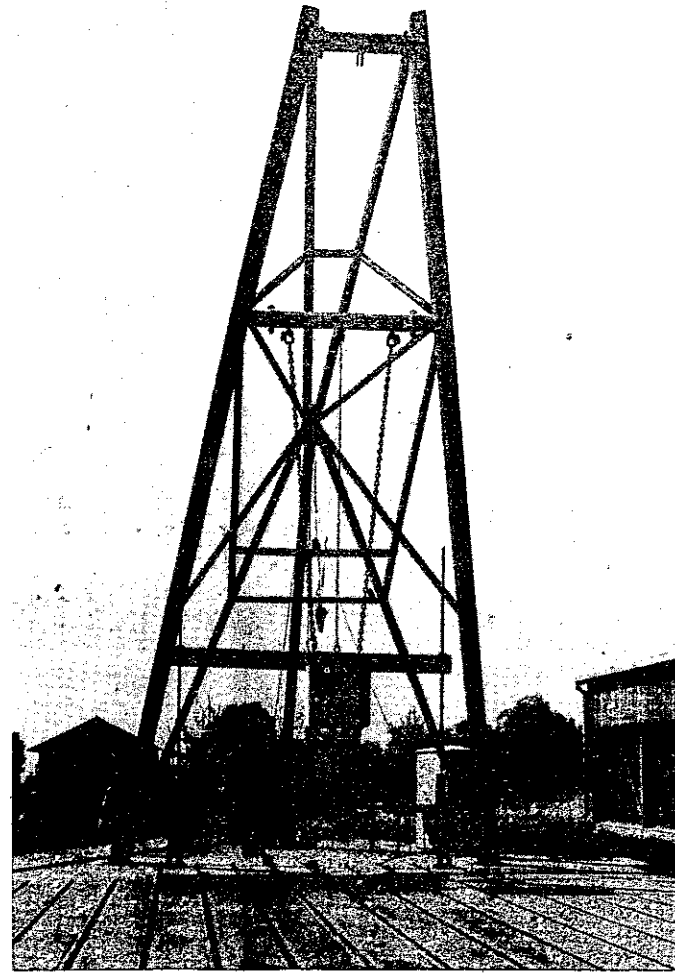
klere op hierdie manier te verdien.

„Ek wil nie op die redes hiervoor ingaan nie. Die feit is egter dat boere besef dat waar daar nie arbeid beskikbaar is nie, hulle hul werk so moet organiseer dat dit met minder arbeiders gedoen kan word en masjiene koop om die werk te doen. Daar is 'n hele paar praktyke waar daar hard gewerk word en waar daar binne die afsienbare toekoms meer gemeganiseerde stelsels aanvaar sal moet word.

„Hier word gedink aan tabak, suikerriet, droëbo- ne, aartappels, katoen, si- goret, druwe en sekere ander vrugesoorte sowel as groentesoorte.

„Gelukkig is dit by ons die geval dat daar gewoon- lik oorsese masjiene bestaan en dat ons slegs die aanpassings moet doen om dit onder plaaslike toestan- de doeltreffend te laat werk.”

Daar bly egter steeds ernstige meganisasiepro- bleme, sê dr. Boshoff. Maar as daar na die veriede gekyk word, het die mielieboere tien tot vyftien jaar gelede soortgelyke probleme gehad wat tans geredelik goed gemeganiseer is.



Minder bewerking aanloklik

WANNEER daar aan verti- kate uitbreiding in die landbou gekyk word, is dit duidelik dat 'n verskeiden- heid boerderypraktyke beter as voorheen gedoen moet word, sê dr. Burrie Boshoff, hoofingenieur van die afdeling landbou- ingenieurswese.

As dit tot landbou- meganisasie teruggevoer word, moet aanvaar word dat grondbewerking, plant- , onkruid- en insekbeheer noodwendig die eerste is wat onder die soekling sal kom. Maar omdat verhoog- de produksie nie ten koste van 'n aanvaarbare kwali- teit kan geskied nie, moet die verdere oes en hanter- ing ook altyd in gedagte gehou word.

Die konvensionele grond- bewerking sal nog lank hier en oorsese toestand word. Basies is hierdie 'n bepro- efde metode wat doeltref- fend is om onkruid- en insekbeheer te verkry enwat verdere beheer ver- gemaklik.

'n Gelyke, fyn saadbed word taamlik maklik verkry, wat in 'n groot mate sukses vir ontkiëming en plantont- wikkeling bied. Ons moet ook aanvaar dat die ryster- plaatploeg met skotteleg en tandskoffel nog in die toekoms met sukses gebruik gaan word. Dit word ook gestaaf deur die neigings in verkoopsters oor 'n hele paar jaar, sê dr. Boshoff.

Die skottelploeg daarteenoor sal beperk bly tot daardie dele waar die grond nie met rysterplaat- ploeg bewerk kan word nie. Hierom moet aanvaar word dat die dalende neiging vir skottelploë sal voortduur.

Dr. Boshoff sê dat vermin- derde bewerking steeds 'n baie aanloklike metode van bewerking bly, wat belofte vir die toekoms inhou. Soos die naam aandui, word daar met hierdie soort be- werking minder kere be- werk en/of net vlakker gewerk.

Daar bestaan geen twyfel meer dat dit wel met sukses toegepas kan word nie, sê dr. Boshoff. 'n Goeie voor- beeld hiervan is die koring- verbouing in die Vrystaat en sels ook op die Spring- bokvlakte. Verminderde bewerking sal net sukses- vol toegepas kan word in rygewasse wanneer dit moontlik is om ook onkruid en insekte doeltreffend te beheer.

Dit is logies dat hierdie praktyk tot 'n fyn kuns uitgewerk moet word sodat tot die maksimum gebruik gemaak kan word van die voordele soos vogbewaring en om erosieverliese tot die minimum te beperk.

Al sou daar geen bespa- ring in energie wees nie, sal dit uit 'n arbeids- tyd- en bewaringsoogpunt deur- slaggewend wees, mits dit nie net dieselfde opbrengs, maar sels hoër opbrengste in die toekoms verseker nie.

Die werktuie wat by ver- minderde bewerking ge- bruik word, sal op die kort termyn bestaan uit besta- nde werktuie wat vir die doel aangepas is. Oor die lang termyn is die ontwikkeling van nuwe werktuie egter nie uitgesluit nie, sê dr. Boshoff.

Tandwerktuie sal nood- wendig hier 'n belangrike rol speel om die grond los te maak en die onkruid te beheer. Skottelëe sal daar- by steeds 'n belangrike rol speel. Planters vir rygewas- se sal sekerlik die meeste wysigings ondergaan ten einde dit in staat te stel om in stoppellande te kan plant.

Wat koringplanters be- tref, is daar 'n wye verskei- denheid op die mark wat wissel van die konvensione- le koringplanter tot die plaaslik ontwikkelde druk- wielplanter. Daar kan egter verwag word dat daar nog modifikasies aan besta- nde drukwielplanters aange- bring sal word omdat dit nog in die ontwikkelings- fase verkeer, sê dr. Boshoff.

Landboumeganisasie is daesdae groot geld, soos uit die tabel hieronder blyk. In die tabel word die boer se besteding daarop vir 1976 in miljoene geges, met die vorige jaar se syfers tussen haakies:

| | | |
|---|--------|----------|
| Trekkers | R121,8 | (R151,0) |
| Grondbewerkingswerktuie | R 23,2 | (R 21,8) |
| Planters en kunsmissyvoers | R 9,6 | (R 9,5) |
| Graan- en katoen-oesmasjiene | R 37,2 | (R 30,2) |
| Hooi- en kultivoormasjiene | R 12,6 | (R 14,7) |
| Plaaigbeheertoerusting | R 4,2 | (R 4,6) |
| Tabaktoerusting | R 5,5 | (R 4,8) |
| Wielmasjiene/toerusting | R 4,4 | (R 4,2) |
| Hamermoeters, voermengars, skafs, spuitpyppe en diverse | R 9,2 | (R 11,0) |
| Besproeiingstoerusting | R 41,7 | (R 35,3) |
| Totaal | R271,1 | (R287,6) |

is om af te plat. Hierdie afplating word gebalan- seer deur die groter aantal groter model trekkers wat verkoop word.

„Dit is dus nie 'n geval dat die totale potensieël drywing wat aangewend word besig is om af te neem nie, maar eerder dat sels meer potensieël drywing in groter eenhede aangewend word.”

Dr. Boshoff sê dat die hele veld van trekkers en die mate waarin groter trekkers kleineres gaan vervang aan 'n groot aantal faktore onderhewig is wat dit moeilik maak om die presiese tempo van vervan- ging te voorspel.

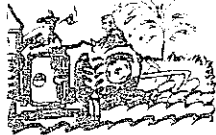
Dit kan aangeneem word dat daar 'n definitiewe nei- ging ten gunste van groter trekkers is, maar dat dit beperk word weens die geweldige prysstygings wat die afgelope drie tot vier jaar ondervind is sowel as beperkte kredietgeriewe.

Op die duur is dit moeilik om te aanvaar dat hierdie aspekte die beperkende faktore gaan bly, maar dit gaan wel afhang van die uiteindelige prys van produ- kte wat die nodige in- komste aan die boer bied.

Wanneer die rol van groter trekkers teruggevoer word na die soort bewer- king, is dit baie duidelik

behoefte bepaal deur be- hoorlike meganisasiebe- planning van sy hele stelsel en dan op grond van ekono- miese en bestuursoorwe- gings besluit wat die beste binne sy spesifieke megani- sasiestelsel sal inpas.

jaar tot jaar gaan verander, juis weens die jare van oorvloed en tekorte. In die breë moet egter aanvaar word dat die beskikbaar- heid van arbeid besig is om af te neem omdat hierdie mense verkies om in nywer- hede te werk en kos en



Dr. Boshoff meen dat ons in Suid-Afrika by die kruis- pad gekom het sover dit die aanwending van energie betref. Hy sê dat dit ook verder twyfelagtig is of daar enigiets binne die volgende tien jaar sal ge- beur. Dit is so omdat navor- sing en ontwikkeling nie in so 'n kort tydperk met nuwe trekkers vorendag sal kom nie.

Dan bly daar arbeid en meganisasie oor. As 'n mens krities na die megani- sering van die algemene

SA te belangrik, sê nuwe IH-baas

SUID-AFRIKA is 'n te be- langrike mark om prys te gee en volgens mnr Dwaïn Treadwell, die nuwe bestu- rende direkteur, is dit maar een van die redes waarom International Harvester nie bereid is om aan die Repu- bliek te onttrek nie.

Mnr. Treadwell wys daar- op dat Internationaal Har- vester se geskiedkundige verbintenis met die land-

bou in Suid-Afrika oor meer as 75 jaar strek „en hierdie assosiasie is van groot betekenis vir ons. Boonop sal 'ons nie ons verpligtinge teenoor al ons kliente en ondersteuners versak nie.

„Indien 'n boer die soort finansiële ondersteuning aan 'n maatskappy gee wat die aankoop van landbou- implemente verg, het hy

alle reg om te verwag dat daardie maatskappy sy ver- antwoordelikhede ten op- sigte van diens en onder- steuning op die langtermyn sal nakom.

„Hierdie beleid word wel- reldwyd deur my maatskap- py nagevolg en daar sal nie in die geval van Suid- Afrika 'n uitsondering ge- maak word nie.”

TWEE unieke toetseenhede, waarvan een hierbo gesien kan word, sal op 16 en 17 Augustus die eerste keer aan die publiek vertoon word. Dit sal by twee meganisasiedae van die Departement Landbou-Ingenieurswese by Silverton naby Pretoria wees en die twee eenhede sal amptelik deur die Minister van Landbou, mnr. Hendrik Schoeman, in werking gestel word. Die eenhede is deur die departement self ontwerp om veiligheidsraamwerke vir trekkers te toets nadat daar aanduidinge is dat veiligheidsraamwerke dalk in die toekoms verpligtend kan word. Daar sal by die twee meganisasiedae sowat 50 demonstrasies op die terrein van 50 ha van die departement wees. Dit sal onder meer vibreermasjiene vir vrugteverpakking, metaangasbereiding uit diere-afval, sonenergie-stelsels vir plaasgebruik, toerusting vir die behandeling van laegraadse ruvoer en gemeganiseerde besproeiingstelsels insluit.

gaan wel afhang van die uiteindelijke prys van produkte wat die nodige inkomste aan die boer bied. Wanneer die rol van groter trekkers teruggevoer word na die soort bewerking, is dit baie duidelik

sing en ontwikkeling nie in so 'n kort tydperk met nuwe trekkers vorendag sal kom nie. Dan bly daar arbeid en meganisasie oor. As 'n mens krities na die meganisering van die algemene

een van die redes waarom International Harvester nie bereid is om aan die Republiek te onttrek nie. Mnr. Treadwell wys daarop dat International Harvester se geskiedkundige verbintenis met die land-

verpligtinge teenoor al ons klante en ondersteuners versak nie. „Indien 'n boer die soort finansiële ondersteuning aan 'n maatskappy gee wat die aankoop van landbou-implimente verg, het hy

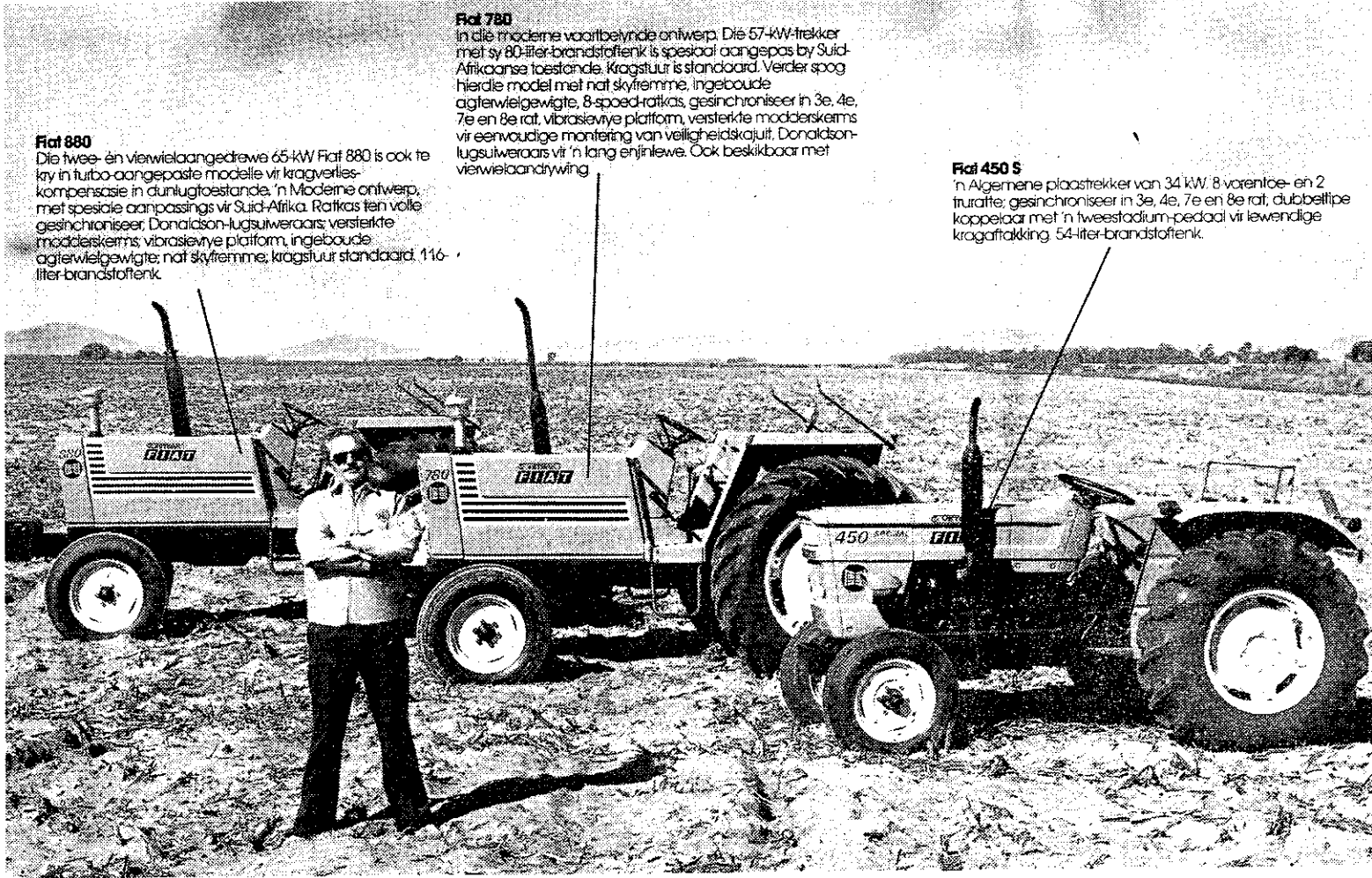
sal nakom. „Hierdie beleid word wêreldwyd deur my maatskappy nagevolg en daar sal nie in die geval van Suid-Afrika 'n uitsondering gemaak word nie.”

onder meer vibreermasjiene vir vrugteverpakking, metaangasbereiding uit diere-afval, sonergestelsels vir plaasgebruik, toerusting vir die behandeling van laegraadse ruvoer en gemeganiseerde besproeiingstelsels insluit.

bewerking bly, wat belofte vir die toekoms inhou. Soos die naam aandui, word daar met hierdie soort bewerking minder kere bewerk en/of net vlakker gewerk.

wielplanter. Daar kan egter verwag word dat daar nog modifikasies aan bestaande drukwielplanters aangebring sal word omdat dit nog in die ontwikkelingsfase verkeer, se dr. Boshoff.

VETSAK VAT DIE TREKKERMARK VAS MET 3 WAARDE-VIR-GELD FIATS.



Fiat 880

Die twee- en vierwiel-aangedrewe 65-kW Fiat 880 is ook te kry in turbo-aangepaste modelle vir kragverlies-kompensasie in duntlugtoestande. 'n Moderne ontwerp, met spesiale aanpassings vir Suid-Afrika. Ratkas ten volle gesinchroniseer. Donaldson-lugsuiveraars; versterkte modderskerms; vibrasievrye platform; ingeboude agterwielgewigte; nat skyfremme; kragstuur standaard. 116-liter brandstoftank.

Fiat 780

In die moderne voortbelynde ontwerp. Die 57-kW-trekker met sy 80-liter brandstoftank is spesiaal aangepas by Suid-Afrikaanse toestande. Kragstuur is standaard. Verder spog hierdie model met nat skyfremme, ingeboude agterwielgewigte, 8-spoed-ratkas, gesinchroniseer in 3e, 4e, 7e en 8e rat, vibrasievrye platform, versterkte modderskerms vir eenvoudige montering van veiligheidskajuit, Donaldson-lugsuiveraars vir 'n lang enjintewe. Ook beskikbaar met vierwiel-aandrywing.

Fiat 450 S

'n Algemene plaastrekker van 34 kW; 8 vorentoe- en 2 trurrat; gesinchroniseer in 3e, 4e, 7e en 8e rat, dubbeltipe koppelaar met 'n tweestadium-pedaal vir lewendige kragafvalking. 54-liter brandstoftank.

Die drie Fiats maak oplosse in die trekkerwêreld. Want Vetsak het die bul by die hoorns gepak met trekkers van buitengewone gehalte - teen van die laagste pryse in elke klas. Vergelyk self, punt vir punt.

- Fiat-betroubaarheid is wêreldbekend. Daarom dat Vetsak op die enjin besluit het vir Suid-Afrikaanse toestande.
- Die unieke ontwerp van die Fiat-enjin dra by tot besonder lae brandstofverbruik.
- Omdat Vetsak so seker is van sy saak, word elke Fiat-trekker gerugsteun deur 'n uitsonderlike waarborg: 2 jaar of 3 000 uur op die enjin, 1 jaar op die res van die trekker.
- Die wydverspreide, kooperatiewe Vetsak-groep bied jou die grootste trekkerdiensnetwerk in die land. Daar is dus 'n dienspunt byderhand, waar jy ook al is.
- Vetsak se oëliggend georganiseerde verspreidingsdiens verseker dat Fiat-onderdele vrylik beskikbaar is, altyd teen 'n spesiale kooperatiewe prys.
- Elke Fiat word gekenmerk deur buitengewone operateursgemak. Enige operateur kan hom hanteer.
- Omdat jy met een van die grootste verkoopspanne in Suid-Afrika te doen het, kry jy persoonlike diens sonder gelyke.
- Vetsak se gespesialiseerde kennis van boerdery in Suid-Afrika word ingespan om Fiats aan te pas by veleisende plaaslike toestande waar nodig.

Benedens hierdie drie trekkers bied Vetsak jou 'n volle reeks Fiats en Allis-Chalmers vir elke doel en toestand, elkeen gerugsteun deur die Vetsak-waarmark en by jou Kooperasie of handelaar te kry teen die mees mededingende prys.

Gesels vandag met die manne by jou Kooperasie of jou Vetsak-handelaar en stel self 'n Fiat op die proef, punt vir punt.

HIERS JOU MERK GEBRUIK HOM.

Die Vetsak-merk. Die merk van jou eienpaarkap op elke boerderyprodukt by jou Kooperasie.



MEGANISASIE

VETSAK
ALLES VIR DIE BOER.

RASIONALISASIE: Is daar moontlikheid tot rasionalisasie in die trekkerbedryf wat voordelê vir sowel die boer as die land inhou?
VETSAK FIAT Plaaslike trekkeervervaardiging is werklik die enigste sinvolle manier om op die trekkermark te rasionaliseer.
MASSEY FERGUSON: Daar is skaalvoordele indien die aantal trekkermake in Suid-Afrika verminder word.
FORD: Rasionalisasie is nie die hoofsaak nie hoewel dit miskien wenslik is.
MALCOMESS: Te veel mededingers is net so skadelik as te min — maar mededinging in die mark kan self 'n behorende rol speel.
RASIONALISASIE: Sou die boere self 'n betekenisvolle rasionalisasie in die trekkerbedryf kan afdwing as dit nie vrywillig van die kant van trekkerfabrikante kom nie?
VETSAK: Die boere verkeer in 'n gunstige posisie omdat ongeveer 'n kwart van alle trekkers wat in Suid-Afrika verkoop word, deur die kooperatiewe beweging bemark word.
MF: Dit is baie onwaarskynlik omdat Suid-Afrikaneers graag in 'n vrye ekonomie met hul onafhanklike gees hul geld wil bestee soos hulle goeddink.
FORD: Waarom sou hulle wil? Hulle ly nie onder die huidige stelsel van vrye keuse nie.
MALCOMESS: Teoreties is dit moontlik, maar in die praktyk is elke boer seker geregtig om 'n maak en verskaffer te kies wat die grootste behoeftebevrediging aan hom lewer.
FRAGMENTERING: Het die fragmentering van die trekkermark huldig 'n

werklik nadelige invloed op die bedryf, die boer en die land?
VETSAK: Baie beslis. Die klein maatskappy of trekkeervervoerder gaan gewoonlik net vir uitsoekgebiede teen lae pryse met 'n minimum-voorraaddekking, die minimum-verkoop personeel en die minimum-dienspersoneel. Gevolglik is hy in staat om die groter maatskappy wat landswye dekking moet gee en al die ander fasiliteite op 'n hoë vlak moet hou, in hierdie gebiede 'n gevoelige slag toe te dien.
MF: Dit het noodwendig 'n nadelige uitwerking op die bedryf, die boer en die land indien verwy word na die aantal make.
FORD: Die top vier voorsien ongeveer 80% van die mark. Die wat daarna volg net 20%. Is fragmentasie dan ter sake?
MALCOMESS: Die feit dat daar 'n relatief groot aantal mededingers is, hou bepaalde voordele vir die boer in deurdag hy nou 'n groter verskeidenheid het om van te kies. Ook verseker die mededinging dat die trekkers so goedkoop as moontlik aangebied word. Gesonde mededinging baat die boer sowel as die land.
TREKKERMODELLE: Het ons werklik meer as 120 verskillende modelle trekkers nodig wat wissel tussen 20-230 kW?
VETSAK: Dis beslis onnodig en werk nadelig in op die bedryf se doeltreffendheid. Die mark behoort goed bedien te kan word met tussen 4 en 6 modelle wat wissel van 40kW tot 120 kW.
MF: Nie soveel nie. Daar is wel regverdiging vir ongeveer 7-8 modelle tussen 30-200 kW.
FORD: Nee, nie eintlik nie. Maar wat maak dit nou saak? Dit kan alleen saak maak wanneer Suid-Afrika met plaaslike vervaardiging begin.
MALCOMESS: Die verskeidenheid van trekkermodelle word grootliks deur die boere self gedikteer en dikwels vereis die boere gespesialiseerde variasies van standaard-modelle. Dis wel moontlik dat hulle te veel modelle vra.

VIER KENNERS GESELS



MNR. WALLY RAUTENBACH, hoof van Ford se trekkeerafdeling en vanjaar se voorsitter van die SA Vereniging van Trekkervervaardigers.



MNR. PIET DE JAGER, hoofbestuurder van Vetsak, die Fiat-trekkeer se verspreiders.

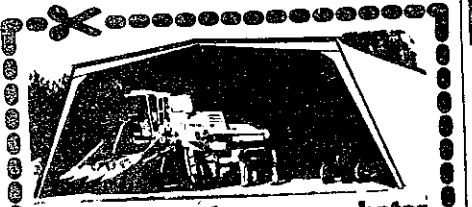


DR. LEON KNOLL, besturende direkteur en adjunkvoorsitter van Massey-Ferguson.



DR. KIT LE CLUS, landbou-ekonomoon van Malcomess.

RASIONALISASIE: DIE KERN VAN DIE SAAK



Geen ander skuur gee u beter pakplek per Rand nie

Die reuseskuur is heeltemal deur Suid-Afrikaneers vir ons Suid-Afrikaneers gebou. Dit lyk nie net skoner en netjieser nie, dit bied u meerdoelgebruik waarde vir u geld.

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- * Sterk staalraamwerk en swaar staalkante.
- * Opsionele ekstas soos dubbelgrydeure, bykomende pleekenhede, ens, maak dit aanpasbaar vir enigiets op die plaas, myn, of in die nywerheid.
- * Hoogste gehalte swaar I.B.R. gesertifiseerde staal.
- * Voorwaardes beskikbaar.
- * Daar's 'n Spartan agent in u gebied.

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SPARTAN
 Die alreuskeur vir landbou en nywerheid.

RASIONALISEER met plaaslike vervaardiging, sê mnr Piet de Jager van Vetsak. Rasionaliseer, maar nie so dat dit beteken dat elke trekkermaak dieselfde komponente moet gebruik nie, waarsku dr. Leon Knoll van Massey Ferguson.

Só gesels van die trekkerbase in Suid-Afrika terwyl hulle nie met te veel optimisme na die toekoms kyk nie. Die mark vir landbou-toerusting het oor die afgelope drie jaar 'n groot insinking beleef en daar is 'n gevoel dat dit een van die sektore in die ekonomie gaan wees wat die heel laaste herstel.

Onder hierdie omstandighede sien dr. Knoll, wat een van die vier grootste verskaffers van 15 verskillende trekkermake en meer as 120 modelle op die Suid-

Afrikaanse mark is, beslis te skaalvoordele indien die trekkermake verminder kan word.

Maar, voeg hy dadelik by, die motornywerheid het reeds bewys dat ondanks finansiële druk, daar bitter min make van die mark verdwyn het. Hy waarsku egter dat indien rasionalisasie moet beteken dat elke maak dieselfde komponente moet gebruik, dit mag lei tot stagnasie in die bedryf en dat dit tegnologie verbeteringe kan vertraag aansienlik dit elke maatskappy se begeerte is om sy produk van tyd tot tyd te verbeter.

Mnr de Jager sê dat die kooperatiewe beweging wat deur sy bemaking ongeveer 'n kwart van die trekkermark beheer, voor op die pad staan wat die landboukooperatiewe beweging na rasionalisasie sien,

naamlik plaaslike trekkeervervaardiging. Vetsak het 'n duidelike opdrag van sy raad wat die sprekkonnd is van die boere van Suid-Afrika, as eienaars van Vetsak, om die plaaslike vervaardiging van trekkers te ondersoek, en indien ekonomies regverdigbaar, voort te gaan met die implementering daarvan.

Die huidige hoë trekkerpryse maak dit meer moontlik om trekkers ekonomies plaaslik te vervaardig, wat Vetsak glo die enigste sinvolle manier sal wees om die trekkermark te rasionaliseer. 'n Verdere belangrike punt waarop hy wys is dat trekkers vandag beslis as strategies beskou moet word vanweë die politieke druk op Suid-Afrika.

Die vraag ontstaan of die boere indien hulle voel dit in hulle eie belang is, nie 'n betekenisvolle rasionalisasie in die bedryf kan afdwing.

sie in die bedryf kan afdwing indien dit nie van die kant van trekkeerfabrikante kom nie. Mnr. Wally Rautenbach van Ford vra dadelik waarom sou die boere wil, want vir Ford lyk dit nie of hulle ly onder die huidige stelsel van vrye keuse nie. 'n Sienswyse wat ook deur Malcomess gedeel word wanneer dr. Kit le Clus sê dat elke boer seker geregtig is om 'n maak en verskaffer te kies wat die grootste behoeftebevrediging aan hom verskaf. Ook dr. Knoll reken dat dit baie onwaarskynlik is dat Suid-Afrikaneers met hul kenmerkende onafhanklike gees in 'n vrye ekonomie hul geld anders sou wou bestee as wat hulle goeddink — man dit is baie onwaarskynlik dat boere 'n betekenisvolle rasionalisasie in die bedryf kan afdwing.

Ook Malcomess meen dat die feit dat daar 'n relatief groot aantal mededingers is, bepaalde voordele vir die boer inhou deurdag hy nou 'n groter verskeidenheid het om van te kies en dat mededinging verseker dat trekkers so goedkoop en rasioneel moontlik aangebied word.

Vetsak neem sterk standpunt teen die fragmentering van die mark in want hy beskou dit so dat baie van die kleiner maatskappye se oorsese moedermaatskappye Suid-Afrika alleen beskou as 'n mark waar oortollige produksie en soms verouderde produkte afgesit kan word, wat die doeltreffendheid van die bedryf benadeel.

Die vraag is of indien die huidige ekonomiese situa-

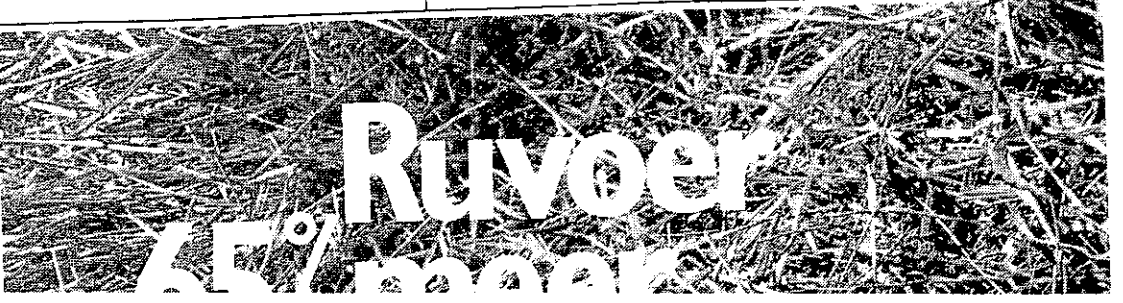
sie langer sou voortduur, dit nie dalk ten gevolg mag hê dat van hierdie kleiner maatskappye waarvan die verkope reeds lae vlakke bereik het, sal verdwyn nie. Die gevolge hiervan vir die boer spreek vir sigself.

Daar bestaan verdeeldheid in die siening oor die vraag of ons werklik meer as 120 verskillende modelle trekkers nodig het wat wissel tussen 20 en 230 kW. Vetsak reken dis onnodig en dat dit nadelig inwerk op die bedryf se doeltreffendheid. Hy reken tussen 4 en 6 modelle wat wissel tussen 40 kW en 120kW behoort voldoende te wees in hierdie huidige kritieke internasionale politieke toestand. Ook Massey Ferguson het redelik baie huiswerk oor hierdie onder-

werp gedoen, en daarvolgens bestaan daar regverdiging vir so 'n 7 tot 8 modelle van tussen 30- en 200 kW.

Malcomess, daarteen, meen dat mededinging op die mark self 'n behorende rol speel wat betref die rasionalisasie van die verskeidenheid van modelle wat deur elke mededinger aangebied word. Die boere self dikteer die verskeidenheid van trekkermodelle, hoewel dit moontlik is dat hulle 'n te groot verskeidenheid vra.

Ook Ford sien die aantal modelle nie as 'n onmiddellike probleem nie, en reken dat dit eers ter sake sal wees wanneer met plaaslike vervaardiging van trekkers in Suid-Afrika begin word.



Ruivoer

75% meer

„Boere onverskillig teenoor kuddes“
 continue

Deur hul eie kooperatiewe beweging beheer die boere egter reeds ongeveer 'n kwart van die mark en n. De Jager meen dat as hulle sover in hulle eie belang kon gevoerd het, hulle beslis in 'n gunstige posisie verkeer om nog duideliker



Ruvoer 65% meer verteerbaar!

Die nuwe Rumensoda-proses:

Vind uit hoe dit die ekonomie van diereproduksie vir u kan verbeter.

Die Rumensoda-proses is so pas deur die vervaardigers van Rumevite vrygestel. Dit behels die benutting van laaggraadse ruvoer met 'n spesiale oplossing van bysoda terwyl dit in 'n hamermeul gemaal of in 'n menger gemeng word. In die proses kan verteerbaarheid met soveel as 65% verhoog word.

Die ekonomiese waarde van Rumensoda-behandelde ruvoer

Die waarde lê daarin dat 'n betekenisvolle persentasie van duur kragvoer-energie deur goedkoop „ruvoer-energie” vervang kan word in rantsone vir melkproduksie, vesteming en onderhoud. Dit word bewerkstellig deur verbeterde verteerbaarheid wat vanselfsprekend inname verhoog.

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Volledige inligting omtrent die toepassing van die Rumensoda-proses is by u koöperasie of voerhandelaar beskikbaar. Of pos hierdie koepon sodat ons met u kan kontak maak.

Die Rumensoda-proses, p/a Rumevite, Posbus 286, Bedfordview 2008

Ek stel belang in die benutting van Rumensoda-behandelde ruvoer vir:

- Beesvesteming
 Skaapvesteming Melkproduksie
 Wolproduksie Onderhoudvoeding

Naam

Plaasadres

Aantal beeste Aantal skape

Aantal melkkoeie

Ruvoer tipe beskikbaar

Rumensoda[®] plus
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Die begin van 'n nuwe tydvak in diereproduksie

kan afluig.

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Rasionalisasie kan egter nog verder gevoer word deur die behoeftes van die boer en hyvoorbeeld dié van die land se verdediging in een pot te gooi wat baie sinvol sal wees as ons kyk na die vorm wat ons land se verdediging in die toekoms sal aanneem, sê mnr De Jager.

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NOU meer as ooit in die bestaan is dit vir hom belangrik om na die welsyn van sy diër om te sien, sê dr. Flip van Schalkwyk van Smith Kline Dieregesondheid.

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Ten einde die meerwordende monde en mondjies te voed, moet die produksie van ons diere nou reeds na maksimaal gerek word. Dieregesondheid moet nou tot sy reg kom. Verby is die dae toe ontstowwe slegs gebruik is wanneer 'n siekte op 'n buurplaas uitbreek. Verby is die dae toe geglo is dat diere maar hul eie weerstand iewers vandaan moet kry teen 'n ver-skiedenis van parasitiese toestande.

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JUN 73

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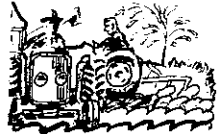
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Jun 74

Standaardisasie bied uitkoms

HANDELAAR KAN 'N GROOT ROL SPEEL

STANDAARDISASIE by trekkers en landboumasjinerie is 'n gebied waar die boer in Suid-Afrika aansienlike besparings kan bewerkstellig. In hierdie opsig kan die handelaar 'n baie belangrike rol speel. Hieroor bestaan daar wei-



dat die ondersteuning van 'n enkele handelaar wat kan voorsien in alle landboubenodigdhede daarom aanbeveel word. Diens, tegniese en finansiële bystand deur die handelaar is sekerlik een van die belangrikste aspekte wat oorweeg moet word by die aankoop van landboutuërusting. Die boer moet ook seker maak dat sy gekose handelaar in die toekoms ook in staat sal wees om hom te kan ondersteun met diens en onderdele-verskaffing.

Enig twyfel by die land se groot vervaardigers van trekkers en landboutuërusting.

Dr. Kit le Clus, landbou-ekonoom van Malcomess, sê dat die koop van 'n nuwe trekker nie 'n afsonderlike aankoopbesluit is nie. Die boer behoort eers te kyk na die beskikbaarheid van diens en onderdele sowel as na die finansiële sekerheid van die maatskappy waarmee hy gaan sake doen.

Kontinuiteit by die maatskappy is nie net belangrik sover dit diens en onderdele betref nie, maar ook ten opsigte van die uiteindelijke inruilwaarde van die aangekoopte masjinerie.

Die uiteindelijke voordele uit standaardisasie spruit uit die besparing op onderdele en diens. Dr. Le Clus sê dat sy maatskappy hierom byvoorbeeld daarna streef om die hoogs moontlike graad van onderdeeluutruilbaarheid in al sy masjiene in te bou sodat die boer minder onderdele hoef aan te hou.

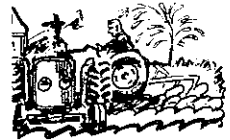
Dr. Leon Knoll, besturende direkteur van Massey-Ferguson, sê dat standaardisasie wel sinvol is as dit betrekking het op standarde vir driepunt-koppeling, kragaste, hidrouliese silin-

Implemente

Dr. Knoll van Massey meen weer dat daar beslis noodsaaklike verbintenisse tussen trekkers en imple-

mentele betref nie. Almal is dit eens dat daar 'n besliste langtermynneiging tot swaarder trekkers is. Vierwielaandrywing gaan al hoe gewilder word en turbo-aanjaers word vir die hoër dele van die land aanbeveel.

Wat die aanjaers betref,



meen mnr. Rautenbach dat dit verkieslik deur die vervaardiger aangebring moet word en hy waarsku boere om op hul pasoppens te wees vir smouse.

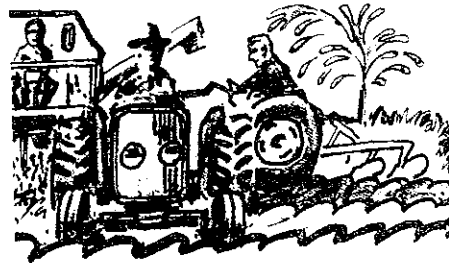
Dr. Le Clus sê dat hoewel daar 'n bepaalde vraagverskuiwing na groter trekkers is, daar die afgelope jaar weer 'n groter vraag na kleiner trekkers was. Hoewel daar in sekere gevalle ekonomiese regverdiging vir die heel groot trekkers bestaan, is die toepassing daarvan beperk deurdat ekonomiese oorwegings dit voorkryf dat enige trekker soveel as moontlik gebruik moet word.

Deurdat die boerdery vandag so 'n duur en kapitaalintensiewe bedryf geword het en die boer nie man alleen al die besluite kan neem sonder tegniese en ekonomiese hulp nie, is

Verband tussen voor en agter

dit duidelik dat al die vervaardigers hier uit hul pad gaan om die boer ten volle ingelig te hou en hom

as hy die hele mark sou voorsien. Die totale mark vir selfaangedrewe stro-



Mnr. Rautenbach sluit hom hierby aan, maar voeg by dat die idee van plaasli-

pers en baalmasjiene is tussen 500 en 600 per jaar onderskeidelik, wat weer eens nie voldoende is vir een maatskappy om ekonomies te vervaardig nie.

ke inhoud vatbaar kan word as 'n enjin gevind kan word wat by trekkers sowel as vragmotors gebruik kan word.

Vetsak se mnr. Piet de

Jager sê dat duur navorsing en ontwikkeling vandag maklik deur die groot vervaardigers van landbou-implemente geabsorbeer kan word.

Hierdie groot vervaardigers van landbou-implemente in Suid-Afrika

Landbou spring resessie vry

is nie meer afhanklik van buitelandse kennis ten opsigte van ontwerp, ontwikkeling en vervaardiging van implemente nie en kan die graad van sofistikasie

lewer wat vereis word.

En hoe sien die groot vervaardigers die insinking in die trekker- en implementemark oor die afgelope resessie?

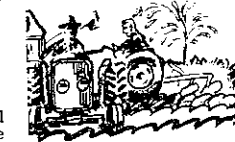
Dr. Knoll sê dat die mark steeds op 'n laer vlak bly as in die vroeë jare sewentig.

Mnr. De Jager sê dat dit wil voorkom of die resessie se volle uitwerking nou eers gevoel word en hy meen dat die trekkermark nog nie sy laagtepunt bereik het nie.

Hy meen dat daar vanjaar minstens 1 000 trekkers minder verkoop gaan word as verlede jaar.

In reële terme kan dit dalk ook gebeur dat die landbou-masjineriemark in Suid-Afrika vanjaar sy laagste vlak sedert die vroeë jare sestig gaan bereik.

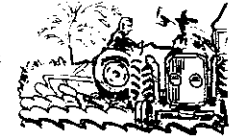
Dr. Le Clus sê weer dat



die land in teenstelling met die algemene ekonomie nie 'n ekonomiese resessie as

sulks beleef het nie. Die landbou is wel geraak deurdat pryse van insette skerp toegeneem het, terwyl die vraag na landbou-produkte in 'n mate verswak het.

Die sakevoorsigte in



die land is vir hierdie seisoen gunstig, hoewel daar bepaalde aanduiding is dat boere meer en meer op kontantvloei-bestuur moet konsentreer ten einde hul netto waardes te beskerm en hul bedryf te finansier.



continue



KUVOER 65% meer verteerbaar!

Die nuwe Rumensoda-proses:

Vind uit hoe dit die ekonomie van diereproduksie vir u kan verbeter.

Die Rumensoda-proses is so pas deur die vervaardigers van Rumevite vrygestel. Dit behels die benutting van lae graadse ruvoer met 'n spesiale oplossing van bytsoda terwyl dit in 'n hamermeul gemaal of in 'n menger gemeng word. In die proses kan verteerbaarheid met soveel as 65% verhoog word.

Die ekonomiese waarde van Rumensoda-behandelde ruvoer

Die waarde lê daarin dat 'n betekenisvolle persentasie van duur kragvoer-energie deur goedkoop „ruvoer-energie“ vervang kan word in rantsone vir melkproduksie, vetmesting en onderhoud. Dit word bewerkstellig deur verbeterde verteerbaarheid wat vanselfsprekend inname verhoog.

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Die Rumensoda-proses,
p/a Rumevite, Posbus 286, Bedfordview 2008

Ek stel belang in die benutting van Rumensoda-behandelde ruvoer vir:

- Beesvetmesting
 Skaapvetmesting Melkproduksie
 Wolproduksie Onderhoudsvoeding

Naam

Plaasadres

Aantal beeste Aantal skape

Aantal melkkoere

Ruvoer tipe beskikbaar

Rumensoda[®] plus
Rumevite[®]

Die begin van 'n nuwe tydvak in diereproduksie

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kan afdwing.

Deur hul eie koöperatiewe beweging beheer die boere egter reeds ongeveer 'n kwart van die mark en nr. De Jager meen dat as hulle sover in hulle eie belang kon gevorder het, hulle beslis in 'n gunstige posisie verkeer om nog duideliker betekenis aan enige vorm van rasionalisasie te gee.

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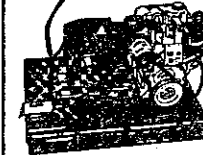
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polonietwyn

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Kimberley

JUN 74

GENOEGSAME volume in die Suid-Afrikaanse trekker- en implementemark is vanwee die betreklik klein en daarby erg versnipperde mark nogal ietwat van 'n probleem. Daarom is uitvoer na veral Afrika-lande 'n ding wat SA vervaardigers in staat kan stel om groter produksielopies op hul produkte te bewerkstellig.

Wat sê die grotes, Massey-Ferguson, Ford, Vetsak en Malcomess, hiervan?

Basies voel almal dat sulke uitvoermoontlikhede wel bestaan, maar dat die politieke situasie in Afrika huidige nie bevorderlik vir dié soort planne is nie.

So sê dr. Leon Knoll, grootbaas van MF, ten opsigte van uitvoer 'n interessante ding wat ons ook op ander fronte soms uit die oog verloor. Dit is nl. dat plaaslike vervaardiging in Afrika-lande 'n ewe belangrike rol speel as in Suid-Afrika.

Trouens, sê hy, dit is by hulle 'n statussimbool. So is daar reeds plaaslike trekker- en implementvervaardiging in sekere Afrika-lande lank voordat hulle daartoe gered was.

Dus, om uiters groot kapitaaluitgawes aan te gaan gegrond op uitvoermoontlikhede, is uiters gevaarlik, aangesien lande na wie uitgevoer word, sonder kennisgewing hul invoere aan 'n ander land kan gee of self begin vervaardig.

Om egter bestaande produksiekapasiteit wat onder benut is, vir uitvoerdoeleindes aan te wend, maak baie goeie sin uit. Want die uitvoermark is buitendien baie belangrik vir Suid-Afrika, nie net as valutaverdiener nie, maar ook om die huidige resessie te help oorbrug.

So bv. voer Safim, MF se plaasimplement-arm, ongeveer R1,5 miljoen se goedere per jaar uit. Dit is ongeveer 11 persent van sy totale omset van R13,5 miljoen.

Mnr. Wally Rautenbach

van Ford sê daar is beslis uitvoermoontlikhede wanneer die politiek dit weer moontlik maak. Trouens, daar is 'n groter mark buite die grense vir dié soort ding as vir ons motors. Maar vervaardigers in Suid-Afrika sal dit moet gaan uitkrap. Vanself sal dit nie kom nie.

Vetsak se mnr. Piet de Jager meen dit is alleen groot maatskappye met verskeie internasionale verbintenisse wat ondersteunende dienste vir hul produkte kan aanbied, wat betekenisvol in as't ware 'n werkplaas vir Afrika bedryf sal kan wees.

Hy sê wat ons nou op die uitvoermark kry, is maar 'n druppel aan die emmer. Maar dit kan betekenisvol word indien ons ons nie vasloop teen invoermure en teen onaanvaarbaarheid van Suid-Afrikaanse produkte vanweë politieke redes nie.

Boonop sal dit nog baie harde werk kos — 'n punt waaroor al die kenners dit eens is.

Bestuur al hoe belangriker

Oor die kwessie van wat die landboumeganisasiefront die boer bied om sy stygende produksiekoste, duurder arbeid (en soms onbekombaarheid van arbeid) ens. te help teenwerk, het die kenners dié boodskap: 'n boerdery is 'n sakeonderneming en moet sodanig bestuur word.

Dr. Knoll sê reguit dat die klas knelpunte wat die boer tref, tref ook elke nyweraar in die land. Produksiekoste in die nywerheid styg selfs skerp as dié van die boer. So bv. het die staalprys sedert 1974 met sowat 133 persent gestyg.

Al manier om die mas op te kom (en dit geld ook die

boer) is deur groter doel-treffendheid, beter koste-beheer, beter benutting van beskikbare bronne en algemene kostebesparings.

Die boer moet, om kop bo water te hou, die regte keuse van implemente maak, die regte trekker-implement-kombinasie gebruik, ten volle op die hoogte wees met kosteberekenings vir die verskillende bewerkingsmetodes en op die mees ekonomiese manier produseer.

Hy moet ook van die korrekte finansiering gebruik maak, dus nie langtermyn-projekte met korttermyn-finansiering finansier nie. Hy moet ook al die inligting tot sy beskikking gebruik en toepas: grondvogtigheid, grondtemperatuur, bemesting-aanwendings en nog baie meer.

Hy moet sy implemente ook goed in stand hou en reg gebruik. Dan sal dit jare hou. Dit is glad nie ongewoon dat landbouimplimente tussen 10 en 20 jaar hou nie. Trekkers kan

omdanks stygende produksiekoste steeds te groei. En dit beklemtoon sy doeltreffendheid.

In die lig van moontlike toekomstige ontwikkelinge raai dr. Le Clus voornemens te jong boere aan om hulle steeds beter te bekwaam en gebruik te maak van die puik geriewe wat ons universiteite bied. Hy dink nie net aan B.Sc.-landbougrade nie, maar ook aan die landboubestuurskursus wat verskeie universiteite deesdae aanbied.

Mnr. Rautenbach lê ook sterk klem op die aspek dat jou toerusting met steeds beter meganiese beplanning wat die bedryf bied, groter produktiwiteit aan die boer kan besorg. Maar die boer moet natuurlik sy deel doen, soos wat van sy kollegas genoem het.

Mnr. De Jager maak 'n interessante punt van Vetsak se kant af. Die boer, sê hy, moet lig loop om nie in 'n poging om stygende produksiekoste te bestry, te oormeganiseer en dan agterna agter te kom dat sy kapitaal as te swaar geword het nie.

Suid-Afrika, en ook Afrika, sit met 'n massa-aanbod van arbeid en die boer sal waar nodig bereid moet wees om meer vir sy arbeid te betaal, terwyl arbeid bereid sal moet wees om die opleidingstandaarde te bereik wat vandag se boer stel.

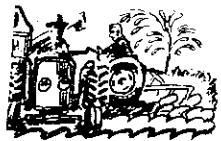
Boonop sal die eindver-

Oppas vir te veel meganisasie

bruiker bereid moet wees om meer vir sy kos te betaal sodat die boer 'n verantwoordelike ewewig kan handhaaf tussen meganisasie en arbeidsbenutting in sy produksie van voedsel. Mnr. De Jager sê dit is 'n

groot anomalie dat die verbruiker van kos kan aanvaar dat die prys van alle produkte styg, maar oënskynlik verwag dat die prys van kos nie daarmee saam moet styg nie. Daarom sê hy die boer kan meganiseer, maar dit moet nooit ten alle koste wees nie.

Gevra waarheen vir die toekomst? Wat wil die maatskappye doen, watter belang het die boer in die ondernemings en hoe word



omgesien dat die boer werklik kry wat hy vir sy boerdery nodig het? het groot klem in die antwoord geval op die permanentheid van hul bestaan en op permanentheid van diens.

Mnr. Rautenbach van Ford sê wat sy maatskappy betref, is hier te lande 'n geweldige belegging gemaak en 'n wye handelsnetwerk opgebou. Vanselfsprekend is Ford vir goed hier.

Die skerp mededinging tussen die baie maatskappye wat die boer voorsien, verseker dat die boer alles kry wat nodig is. „Ons probeer om aan die boer te gee wat hy nodig het. Daarby poog ons om aan hom te

Ons kan uitvoer, maar...

gehou word) en boere kan aandeel in die maatskappy koop (Malcomess s'n deur in die houermaatskappy, Malbak, te belê.)

Dr. Knoll sê van MF: „Die maatskappy het enorme beleggings in SA en kan daarom nie as buitelandse maatskappy beskou word wat in Suid-Afrika is net om handel te dryf nie. Die maatskappy verskaf werk aan sowat tweeduizend mense.”

Malcomess se dr. Le Clus sê al die maatskappye kan slegs bestaan deur in die boer se vraag te voorsien — in die volste sin van die woord. Die boer dikteer inderdaad aan die maatskappye deur die uitoefening van sy vraag in hierdie hoogs mededingende mark.

En in die geval van sy verskaffer gebonde is nie, is hy in staat om ongebonde die beste masjinerie oorsê raak deur aandeel op te te kies.

Boere kan self pas bepaal

neem. Omdat Malcomess nie aan een besondere oorsê

Vetsak se mnr. De Jager sê permanentheid in diens, tegniese en finansiële by-

stand deur sy handelaar, is sekerlik die belangrikste aspek wat oorweeg moet word by die aankoop van landbouterusting. Die boer moet seker maak dat sy gekose handelaar ook in die toekoms in staat sal wees om hom van diens en onderdele te voorsien.

Standaardisasie op die plaas hou groot voordele in veral ten opsigte van omruilbaarheid van onderdele op trekkers en ook omruilbaarheid van trekkers vir sekere take.



VLOEIBARE kunsmis groei steeds in gewildheid in Suid-Afrika. En ook geen wonder as dit 'n mielie so laat staan nie. Mnr. Jan Muller van die plaas Morea, Reitz, het op hierdie land van die produk gebruik en hy staan hier met die trofee vir die beste geskatte opbrengs (7 vt mielies) van sowat 50 sak per morgen. Dit is die derde jaar dat hy die prys wen.

MASSEY FERGUSON KONDIG 'N DEURBRAAK IN ONTWERP EN TEGNOLOGIE AAN

continue

MASSEY FERGUSON KONDIG 'N DEURBRAAK IN ONTWERP EN TEGNOLOGIE AAN. DIE NUWE MF 265.



Die MF 265 is meer as net funksionele stiling. Meer as sterker plaatmetaal om weerstandvermoë en betroubaarheid te verbeter.

Daar's 'n splinternuwe enjin, gebalanseer om vibrasie uit te skakel. Onafhanklike kragafnemer met twee spoedkeuse. En 'n MK III hoëvloei hidrouliese pomp wat die MF 265 groter lewering as ooit tevore gee.

'n Spasieerder wat stabiliteit verhoog en verbeterde werkverrigting

deur beter gewigplasing verseker. Maar ons het veel meer gedoen.

Ons het die diensbaarheid verbeter. En die toeganklikheid. En die operateurgemak deur meer ruimte, 'n gesofistikeerde veerbelaaiide sitplek en goedgeplaaste kontroles.

As u meen dis al waaroor ons die MF 265 as 'n deurbraak bestempel, reël nou 'n demonstrasie by u plaaslike handelaar.

U sal aangenaam verras wees.



**MEER AS 50 JAAR
ERVARING OP DIE LAND**

VEELERLE KUNSMIS GROOT STOKKE IN GEMIDDELDE... opbrengs (7 vt mielies) van sowat 50 sak per morg. Dit is die derde jaar dat hy die prys wen.

Suid-Afrika. En ook geen wonder as dit 'n mielie so laat staan nie. Mnr. Jan Muller van die plaas Morea, Reitz, het op hierdie land van die produk gebruik en



Bring alles veilig binne bereik met

BOLAND BANK

...van finansiële beplanning tot 'n inkomstebelastingadviesdiens.

"Toe Pa destyds die bestuur van ons plaas aan my toevertrou het, het hy my ook dié stukkie gegee: 'Laat Boland Bank jou bystaan, ou seun'. Vandag is ek bly dat ek hierdie raad gevolg het, want met Boland Bank se raad en bystand gaan sake sommer klopdisselboom."



BOLAND BANK BEPERK
GEREGISTREERDE ALGEMENE BANK
ORGIGERIG IN 1900

RESESSIE KOU AAN MILJOENE

OFSKONN die landbou nie in dieselfde mate deur die ekonomiese resessie getref is nie, het die resessie-toestande wel deeglik 'n uitwerking op hom gehad. Die landbou kon desondanks verlede jaar 'n stewige groei koers toon en die verwagting is dat vanjaar ook 'n baie goeie landboujaar gaan wees.

Die mark vir landbouteoerusting het egter oor die afgelope drie jaar 'n groot insinking beleef en in die bedryf is daar nie veel optimisme dat dit vanjaar sal verbeter nie.

Die verkope van trekkers wissel baie van jaar tot jaar, maar oor 'n lang termyn van 10 jaar blyk dit dat 15 500 tot 16 000 nuwe trekkers per jaar verkoop is. Die besonder goeie verkope van 19 166 trekkers in 1975 het in 1976 gedaal tot 13 652, terwyl dit 14 505 trekkers was vir 1977.

Volgens aanduidinge tot sover vanjaar is dit baie sterk te betwyfel of trekkeerverkope die 14 000-kerf in 1978 sal haal. Daar is wel 'n neiging onder boere om groter, en minder, trekkers te gebruik. Die gemiddelde kW per trekker was 58,0 kW in 1977 teenoor 55,9 kW in 1976, 48,7 kW in 1972 en 41,1 kW in 1967. Hierdie neiging is egter van so 'n aard dat dit nie die omvang van die trekkermark op die kort termyn ingrypend kan raak nie.

Die pryse van trekkers het die laaste paar jaar geweldig gestyg en die verskaffers het weinig, indien enige, beheer daaroor. Alle trekkers word nog ingevoer en die hoë aankooppryse vanaf oorsese fabrikante, tesame met die hoë invoerkoste en -belasting, maak dit vir plaaslike verspreiders des te moeiliker om die boer tegemoet te kom met 'n lae verkoopprijs.

Die trekkerbedryf is in hierdie verband deeglik bewus van die noodsaaklikheid van rasionalisasie en die dringende behoefte van plaaslike vervaardiging van trekkers.

Die mark vir landbouwerktuie toon 'n taamlike verband met die trekkermark. Aangesien die verskeidenheid van werktuie wat op die Suid-Afrikaanse mark aangebied word, so groot is, is gedetailleerde

| Onderdele | 1969 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Verkope — miljoene | | | | |
| Randé..... | R19,0 | R29,0 | R41,0 | R45,0 |

marksyfers nie altyd gereedlik beskikbaar nie. Die aanduidinge is egter dat die insinking wat ook op hierdie gebied ondervind word, nie gedurende 1978 sal verbeter nie.

Die mark vir selfaangedrewe stropers, wat in 1975 833 eenhede was, het in 1976 gedaal tot 756 en in 1977 tot 576, terwyl die mark vir balers vanaf 1 790 eenhede in 1975 geval het tot 786 in 1976 en 526 in 1977. Die mark van 385 voerstropers in 1977, teenoor 306 in 1976 en 928 in 1975 toon dieselfde neiging.

Daar is meer as 100 vervaardigers en invoerders van implemente en plaaswerk tuie in Suid-Afrika, waarvan die vier grootste ongeveer 80 persent van die mark bedien. In hierdie stadium word bykans alle gesofistikeerde werktuie soos oes- en hooimaaktoerusting nog ingevoer in afgetakelde vorm en dan plaaslik gemonteer.

Wat ander implemente en grondwerk tuie betref, word sowat 90 persent reeds plaaslik vervaardig en is maatskappye voortdurend besig om ingevoerde produkte en onderdele te ver-

vang met 'n poging uit eie bodem.

Die verkope van onderdele hang saam en groei met die toename in die afset van landboumasjinerie. Die skerp stygings oor die laaste jare is hoofsaaklik toe te skryf aan prysstygings. Ook op hierdie terrein is Suid-Afrika nog baie afhanklik van invoer, veral ten opsigte van trekkeronderdele en onderdele vir oesmasjiene.

Die geldwaarde van die totale mark vir landboumasjinerie was R275 000 000 in 1977, wat 3,4 persent hoër was as in 1976, maar 2,8 persent laer as in 1975. Na raming sal daar in 1978 sowat R290 000 000 aan landboumasjinerie bestee word in Suid-Afrika, waarvan trekkers R135 000 000, oesmasjinerie R40 000 000, ander werktuie en implemente R75 000 000 en onderdele R50 000 000.

Die geldwaarde van die mark in genoemde afdelings vir 1969 was onderskeidelik R49 500 000, R13 800 000, R26 900 000 en R19 000 000, met 'n totale waarde van R109 100 000.

Daar word nog sowat 60 tot 70 persent van Suid-Afrika se totale landboumasjineriebehoefte ingevoer, met 'n geraamde waarde van tussen R170 000 000 en R200 000 000 vir 1978.

Die besparing wat vir die land, en die boer, bewerkstellig kan word deur byvoorbeeld trekkers plaaslik te vervaardig, kan hieruit afgelei word en het 'n dringende noodsaaklikheid geword.

Rasionalisasie lê tog by die boer self

RASIONALISASIE van die trekkerbedryf lê by die boere van Suid-Afrika self, volgens mnr. Andy Grant, landbouoemerkingsdirekteur van International Harvester.

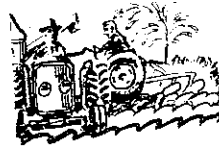
„Amerika wat die grootste trekkermark in die wêreld is, het maar sowat ses groot vervaardigers en dieselfde geld vir die Gemeenskapsmark waar daar jaarliks sowat 130 000 trekkers verkoop word. International is in beide gebiede markleiers. In die Republiek egter, waar daar maar gemiddeld sowat 15 000 trekkers verkoop word, is daar 13 vervaardigers.

„'n Mens wil nie in 'n vrye ekonomie van owerheidsweë beperking laat instel nie, maar boere sou hul eie belange bevorder

deur die groot gevestigde vervaardigers te ondersteun.

„Wat in die praktyk gebeur, is dat trekkers deur klein ondernemings op die mark gestoot word. Hulle is desperaat om verkope te bekom en bied aan boere hoë inruilpryse en sny terselfdertyd pryse van hul eie produk tot op die been. 'n Klompie trekkers word verkoop en soos die geskiedenis al soveel keer bewys het, gaan die onderneming onder. Nou sit die boer met 'n trekker wat geen inruilwaarde het nie en hy kan ook nie

onderdele bekom nie.” Mnr. Grant is van mening dat die boere in sulke gevalle 'n bietjie verder as die onmiddelli-



ke transaksie moet kyk. Boere moet liever die gevestigde vervaardigers ondersteun. Hierdie instansies se verkope sal

verbeter, handelaars sal 'n gesonder besigheid hê en dit sal tot voordeel van die boer wees aangesien meer onderdele op die rakke sal wees en opleiding en ondersteunende dienste sal ook verbeter kan word.

As voorbeeld noem hy International se Pro-Ag-program in Amerika, waar 'n groot komper tot die boere se beskikking is. Inligting word aan die komper gegee en dié bereken dan die boer se meganisasiëprogram en boonop bepaal die komper die gewasse wat die

boer vir sy besondere grondtipe behoort te plant.

Terwyl 'n vermindering van vervaardigers wenslik is, meen hy nie dat daar te veel modelle op die mark gebring word of dat die groot vervaardigers te gereeld nuwe trekkers op die mark bring nie.

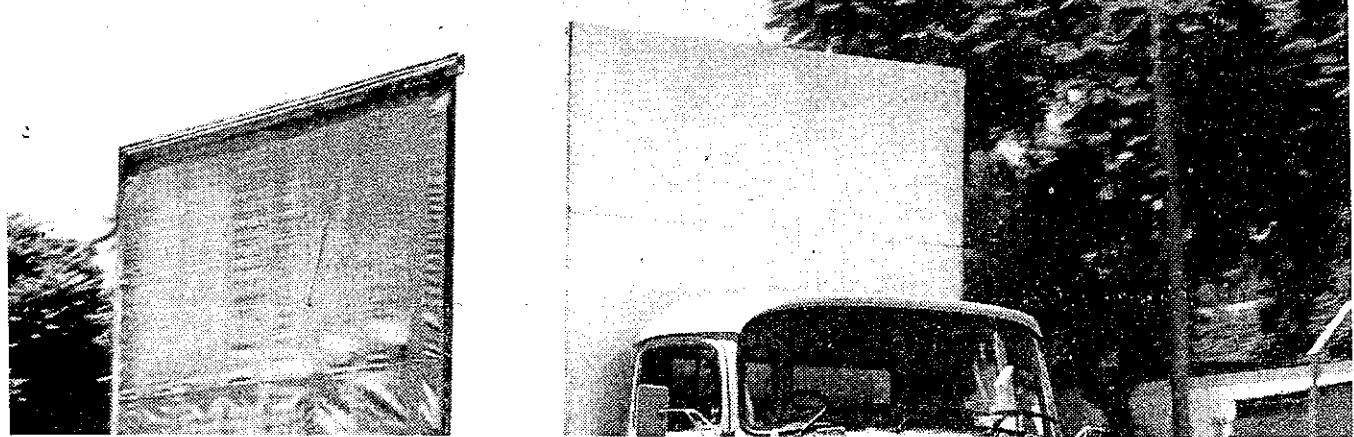
„Boerdery is vandag 'n eksakte bedryf en toestande en vereistes verskil nie net van streek tot streek nie maar van plaas tot plaas en die boer moet binne sekere parameters die model kan bekom wat op sy plaas die wydste

reeks take ekonomies kan verrig.

„Die gevestigde vervaardigers slaan nie sommer 'n trekker aan mekaar nie. International bv. se kapitaalbelegging in navorsing en ontwikkeling beïoep jaarliks sowat R246 miljoen en die trekkers wat gebou word, is 'n regstreekse uitvloeisel van die inligting wat uit hierdie projekte bekom word en elkeen is daarop gemik om die boer se taak te vergemaklik en om hom meer produktief te maak.”

Wat nuwe modelle betref wys hy daarop dat die groot vervaardigers vir etlike jare dieselfde basiese masjiene op die mark hou; die wysigings wat aangebring word, is eintlik maar 'n saak van fynere sofistikasie.

DIE NUWE MERCEDES-BENZ 1113



NOK KYK NOG NA

enige, beheer daaroor. Alle trekkers word nog ingevoer en die hoë aankooppryse vanaf oorsese fabrikante, tesame met die hoë invoerkosten en -belasting, maak dit vir plaaslike verspreiders des te moeiliker om die boer tegemoet te kom met 'n lae verkoopprys.

afgetakelde vorm en dan plaaslik gemonteer. Wat ander implemente en grondwerktuie betref, word sowat 90 persent reeds plaaslik vervaardig en is maatskappye voortdurend besig om ingevoerde produkte en onderdele te ver-

R200 000 000 vir 1978. Die besparing wat vir die land, en die boer, bewerkstellig kan word deur byvoorbeeld trekkers plaaslik te vervaardig, kan hieruit afgelei word en het 'n dringende noodsaaklikheid geword.

NOK KYK NOG NA DIESELS

Die Nywerheidsontwikkelingskorporasie (NOK), wat namens die Regering besig is met 'n ondersoek na die plaaslike vervaardiging van dieselenjins vir trekkers (en dalk ook vragmotors), is nou met sy

laaste ronde onderhandelinge met vervaardigers besig.



Die verwagting is dat daar teen Augustus 'n aanduiding sal wees van wat op die pad vorentoe wag. Dit is ook duidelik dat die aangeleentheid in hierdie stadium bra netelig is en niemand is bereid om enige kommentaar daaroor te lewer nie.

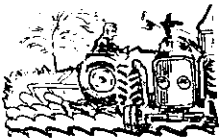
Wat ander implemente en grondwerktuie betref, word sowat 90 persent reeds plaaslik vervaardig en is maatskappye voortdurend besig om ingevoerde produkte en onderdele te ver-

Oesbeskerming hou spens vol

„SUID-AFRIKA is die voedselskuur van Afrika“. Hierdie woorde is al verskeie kere deur sprekers geuit. Die wêreldbevolking neem steeds toe en in verskeie onderontwikkelde lande is die peil van voedselproduksie te laag vir selfvoorsiening. In dié opsig is die verantwoordelikheid wat op die Republiek rus baie groot aangesien baie van die lande deel van die Afrika-kontinent vorm. Groot klem word dus gelê op hoër landbouproduksie in Suid-Afrika. Volgens die Departement van Landbou-ekonomie en Bemaking was die volume landbouproduksie in 1977 13 persent hoër as die vorige jaar, terwyl die bydrae van die landbou tot die Bruto Binnelandse Produk met 16 persent toegeneem het. Oor die hele spektrum van landbouproduksie het die bruto inkomste van boere gestyg — sowat 14 persent meer as in 1976. Die toename is hoofsaaklik die gevolg van groter volumes wat bemark is, veral die somergraanoeste. Hierdie verhoging in die produksie sou onteenseglik

nie moontlik gewees het sonder doeltreffende oesbeskermingsmaatreëls nie. Plaagdoders speel 'n kernrol in die landbouproduksie van Suid-Afrika. Die boer wat nie voorsiening maak vir die doeltreffende gebruik van die middels nie, sal geen oes hê nie.

Dit is die mens wat die balans van die natuur versteur het deur gewasplantings van monokulture soos mielies, koring en graan. Sodra die balans versteur word, steek alhier plaeg en siektes kop uit.



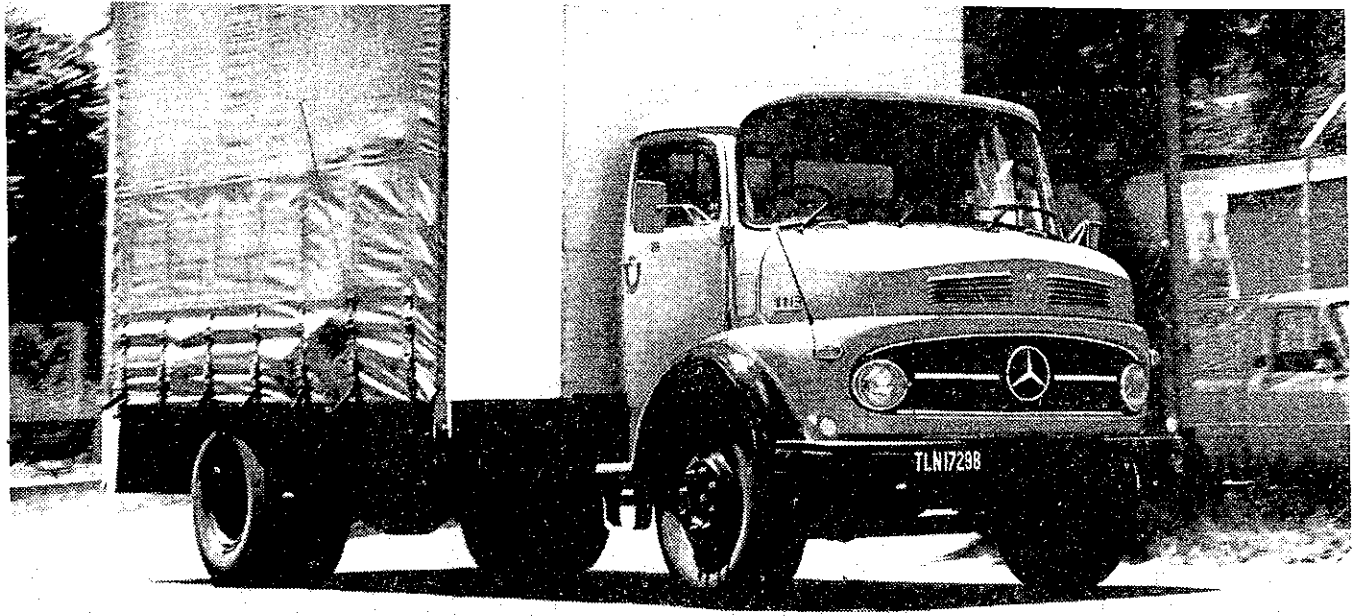
Die plaeg word beheer deur die toediening van plaegbeheermiddels. Die middels het 'n selektiewe werking en net die spesifieke plaeg word uit die weg geruim. Mnr. Piet Wessels van Agricura, 'n lid van die Sentrachem-groep, sê deeg-

like rekening word gehou met die ekologie van die land.

Insek- en plantplaagdoders is belangrik. Daar word bereken dat die waarde van insekdoders alleen wêreldwyd sowat 2 duisend miljoen dollar per jaar behoel en selfs dan word daar nog tussen 10 en 15 persent van die wêreld se oeste deur insekteplaeg vernietig.

Die persentasie vir swamsiektes is dieselfde. Hier in Suid-Afrika lê die syfer ietwat hoër: tussen 15 en 20 persent. Hierdie persentasie geld onkruidplaeg ook. Die vraag na onkruidbeheermiddels het aansienlik toegeneem — waarskynlik omdat die middels arbeid kan vervang.

Die toename is sowat 15 persent per jaar terwyl die vraag na insek- en swamdodende middels met 8 persent vermeerder het. Ten spyte van die toename is daar nog die relatief hoë persentasie oesverliese in die Republiek. Mnr. Wessels sê die persentasie kan aansienlik krimp as boere nog meer plaegbeheerwag maak word.

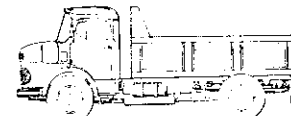


'n 7-Tonner teen 'n hoogs mededingende prys

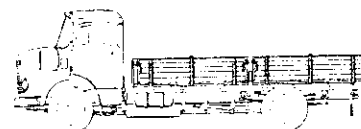
Wat prys betref is die nuwe 1113 waarskynlik die mededingendste Mercedes-Benz vragwa ooit. En, tesame met Mercedes-Benz se bewese lae loopkoste, is dit die ideale antwoord op u vervoerbehoefte.

Kom ons beskou die 1113 van naby ...

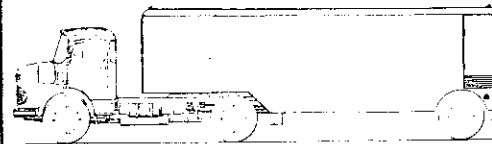
- Word aangedryf deur die betroubare Mercedes-Benz 6-silinder-OM 352-dieselenjin met direkte inspuiting wat 96 kW ontwikkel teen 2 800 r/min — bewys in meer as 20 000 Mercedes-Benz middelgewig-handelsvoertuie wat in Suid-Afrika verkoop is.
- Donaldson-drooglugfilter is standaard — verseker maksimum doeltreffendheid en lae onderhoudskoste.
- Standaard onderhoudvrye olie/waterhitteruier sorg vir konstante temperatuur onder alle toestande vir langer enjinlewe.
- Ten volle gesinchroniseerde Mercedes-Benz 5-spoed-ratkas.
- Hidrouliese tweekring-lugremme met lugvoorsiening vir 'n sleepwa, plus ekstra remming met behulp van 'n standaard enjinuitlaatrem vir ekstra veiligheid.



MB 1113-wipper:
BVM/V 11 000 kg, BKM, D/T 21 600 kg.
Asafstand 3 600 mm.



MB 1113-vragdraer:
BVM/V 11 000 kg, BKM, D/T 21 600 kg.
Asafstand 4 200 mm en 4 830 mm.



MB 1113-voorhaker:
BVM/V 11 000 kg, BKM, D/T 21 600 kg, Asafstand 3 600 mm.

- Die halfvoorstuurkajuit is geïsoleer en ten volle geveer vir groter bestuursergief, veiligheid en produktiwiteit.
- Bruto kombinasie-massa van 21,6 t vir uitstekende sleepgerief.

Legendariese betroubaarheid — uitstekende herverkoopwaarde

Mercedes-Benz bied 'n landwyse diensnetwerk en beskikbaarheid van onderdele wat vir niemand terugstaan nie.

Voeg hierby 'n lang enjin- en ratkaslewe, Mercedes-Benz kajuitkonstruksie, unieke onderstelontwerp en tradisionele hoë herverkoopwaarde, en jy het 'n belegging wat jy nie kan bekostig om te ignoreer nie.

Die prys

Gesels met jou handelaar oor die nuwe 1113 — en laat Mercedes-Benz vir jou werk.



LAAT MERCEDES-BENZ VIR JOU WERK

Supertrekkers trek in eie liga

SUPERTREKKERS se aanspraak op 'n aandeel in die Suid-Afrikaanse trekkermark is vandag in die omgewing van 5 persent. Hierdie aandeel kan nog groei, maar dit hang af van die aantal boere wat hierdie groot reuse ekonomies kan gebruik.

Supertrekkers trek in 'n liga van hul eie. Dit is trekkers in 'n kW-klas van ongeveer 12 kW tot so 'n 230 kW. Dit is trekkers waarna die boer begin kyk wanneer die koste om so 'n trekker met implemente wat maklik meer as R100 000 kan wees en die lopende koste daarvan gunstig begin vergelyk

Dit is waarvoor supertrekkers met hul groot krag, wye implemente en soveel as 20 ratsseleksies vir alle omstandighede gemaak word. Die boer wat 'n supertrekker of meer op die plaas gebruik, sal onteenseglik ook nog 'n paar kleiner trekkers inspan, want daar bly altyd take op die plaas oor waarvoor dit

nie ekonomies is om die supertrekker te gebruik nie.

Mnr. Crawford van Abo, bekende mielieboer van Bothaville, wat al etlike jare ondervinding met supertrekkers het, waarsku dat die oorwegings wat vir die een boer geld wanneer hy 'n groot trekker van hierdie formaat koop, nie noodwendig vir die volgende boer van toepassing sal wees nie.



Mnr. Von Abo meen dat boere vir eers seker moet wees dat gepaste implemente bekombaar is vir die tipe van bewerking wat hulle wil toepas en dan die trekkrag wat hulle daarvoor sal benodig bepaal. Wanneer die vereiste trekkrag eenmaal bepaal is, volg dit logies dat effektiewe benutting van die beskikbare trekkrag bepalend sal wees by die keuse van grootte trekker. 'n Verdere oorweging is of die betrokke eenheid die trekker ekonomies regverdig — met ander woorde, sal die arbeidbesparing en ver-

minding van kleiner trekkers die aankoop van 'n supertrekker regverdig?

Aangesien produksiekoste volgens die Departement van Landbou-ekonomie en -bemarking en die Minister van Landbou maar een van die faktore is wat in aanmerking geneem word by die bepaling van die produsenteprys van landbouprodukte, is die vraag of wins op die betrokke produk wat geproduseer word die aankoop van 'n supertrekker sal regverdig, skynbaar nie eintlik ter sake nie, sê mnr. Von Abo.

DIE landbou het so stil-stil sy eie „buro vir standarde" opgebou. Dit is die afdeling landbou-ingenieurswese wat sedert dit in 1961 as 'n onderafdeling van die Departement van Landbou-egniese Dienste begin is, die landbou reeds miljoene rande moes-bespaar het.

Die afdeling skryf geen stelsels voor nie, maar stel omvattende evaluerings van enige nuwe meganisasiesistelsels in die landbou op. Die afdeling se personeel is op die oomblik met sowat 200 take besig, waarvan nie minder nie as 25 persent met navorsing te doen het.

Sy grootste omvang van bedrywighede is egter toetsprojekte. Tesame met die navorsing is dit die afdeling se hoofopdrag om werktuie en toerusting te evalueer en te verbeter, sodat sinvol voorligting gegee kan word oor die keuse en die inskakeling van beskikbare toerusting in landbouproduksiesistelsels en -praktyke.

Hier is 'n volgehoute skakeling met fabrikante en verspreiders van landbouwerktuie en -toerusting van deurslaggewende belang.



MNR. CRAWFORD VON ABO neem sy jongste supertrekker in ontvangs van mnr. Johan Wessels, streekverkoopbestuurder van Vetsak. Hierdie 230 kW Allis-Chalmers reus is die grootste landboutrekker ter wêreld met beide dieptebeheerhyser en onafhanklike KTA

Landbou se eie „Buro"

DEFTIGE KWEEKHUIS

EEN van die opwindendste landbou-ontwikkelings in Suid-Afrika is so pas aange-

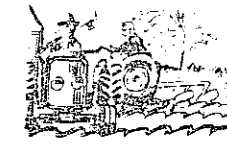


pak deur Paxit Plastics, 'n glasveselmaatskappy wat hom veral op die landbou-

mark toespits. Die ontwikkeling behels 'n gesofistikeerde kweekhuis van glasvesel- en aluminium wat veral vir gevorderde landboudoeleindes vervaardig gaan word by Paxit se nuwe persele op Kliprivier.

Paxit, 'n volfiliaal van die Everite-groep van maatskappye, was voorheen op Driemanskop, naby Nigel, gevestig, en het onlangs na Kliprivier verhuis waar hulle nou 'n nuwe fabriek van R1,5 miljoen het.

Die kweekhuise, wat nog voor die einde van die jaar bemark sal word, beskik



oor gevorderde eienskappe soos elektroniese temperatuurbeheer en beligting, asook 'n gepatenteerde verkoelingsstelsel.

Malcomess se nuwe beleid

Suid-Afrika se afhanklikheid van buitelandse verskaffers sal in die geval van plaasmasjinerie drasties verminder as Malcomess Beperk sy planne ten volle deurvoer.



Mnr. Robert Manning

Hierdie gedagte kom sterk na vore in die beleidsverklaring van die nuwe besturende direkteur van Malcomess Beperk, mnr. Robin Manning. As Suid-Afrikansers het ons die nodige tegniese kennis, ondervinding en bowenal die beskikbare kapasiteit in ons nywerheidsweese om grootliks in die Suid-Afrikaanse boer se behoeftes te voorsien, het hy gesê.

Malcomess het reeds 'n indrukwekkende lys van masjinerie wat voorheen ingevoer is en nou plaaslik vervaardig word. Dit sluit stroperkajuite, vingerwielharke, beitelploë, veertandskoffels, kunsmisstrooiers, rolskoffels en kalkstrooiers in. Reeds op die tekenbord is stroperplukkerkoppe, brandbestrydingswaens en swaardiens primêre grondbewerkingsimplemente.

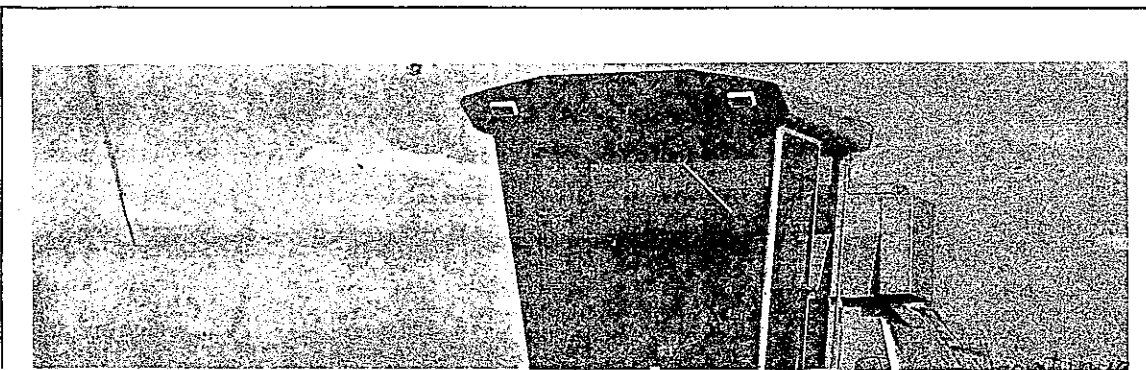
Tans is Malcomess ook besig om ondersoek in te stel na die kostestruktuur van 'n wye reeks ander tipe plaasmasjinerie en sal teen 'n versnelde tempo oorskakel na die plaaslike vervaardiging daarvan.

Malcomess het reeds 109 jaar van dienslewering aan die boer agter die rug en met die kennis en ervaring wat in daardie tyd opgebou is, sowel as die oprigting van 'n R1 milj. monteeraanleg in 'n grensnywerheidsgebied, sal Malcomess verseker dat Suid-Afrikaanse program.

kapitaal en arbeid aangewend word om in ons eie behoeftes te voorsien, voeg hy by.

„Malcomess is 'n totaal onafhanklike en ten volle Suid-Afrikaanse landboumasjineriemaatskappy en geeneen van die agt hoofvoorsieners kan op enige wyse aan ons voorskryf wat om te verkoop nie, tog moet ek byvoeg dat al ons buitelandse voorsieners ons sterk steun in ons poging om al hoe meer produkte plaaslik te vervaardig," het mnr. Manning gesê.

Dit beteken dat ons altyd die boer se behoeftes ontleed en dan produkte probeer vind om dit op die mees ekonomiese wyse op te los. As 'n jong dinamiese bestuursplan gaan Malcomess probeer om altyd die boer voorop te stel in al sy planne en uitbreidingsprogram.



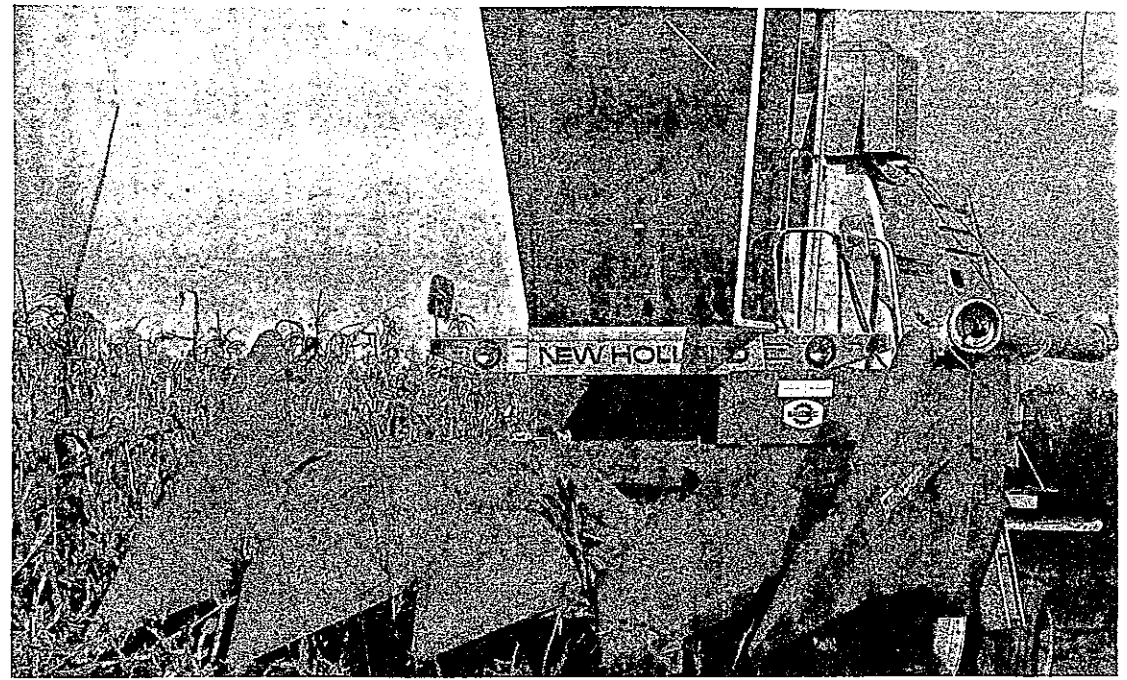
en sy implemente nog by die boer op sy eie plaas onder sy eie omstandighede en boerderypraktyke. Sonder twyfel koop die boer die supertrekker omdat hy groot lande het waarop hy die meeste werk so vinnig en ekonomies moontlik gedoen wil kry.

volg dit logies dat effektiewe benutting van die beskikbare trekkrag bepaal sal wees by die keuse van grootte trekker. 'n Verdere oorweging is of die betrokke eenheid die trekker ekonomies regverdig — met ander woorde, sal die arbeidbesparing en ver-

soodat s'n volgehoue skakeling met fabrikante en verspreiders van landbouwerkluie en -toerusting van deurslaggewende belang.

maer ook saam met alle ander belanghebbendes sy plek vol te staan in die stryd om te verseker dat daar altyd genoeg kos en vesel sal wees vir die groeiende bevolking in Suid-Afrika sowel as in die ontwikkelende buurstate in Afrika.

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HAARWURM - DIE DODELIKE PES

DIE PROBLEEM

* 'n Besmetting van 2 000 haarwurms per skaap, wat geensins 'n groot getal onder veldfoestande is nie, kan 'n verlies van 100 ml bloed per skaap per dag veroorsaak.

* Dit beteken dat 'n enkele skaap tot 100 000 000 rooibloed-selle per dag kan verloor. In die lig van die feit dat die gemiddelde skaap 'n bloedvolume van slegs 1,5 tot 2 liter het, is hierdie syfer besonder ontstellend.

* Tensy u vinnig en doeltreffend optree, kan haarwurm u diere laat vrek, 'n breek in die wol veroorsaak en produktiwiteit en winste ernstig benadeel.

DIE ANTWOORD

Ethnor bied u 'n doeltreffende en besonder ekonomiese oplossing vir die probleem: gereelde behandeling van u skaaptrop met Nemicide* of Ripercol*-I.

Die lewensiklus van die haarwurm van eier tot volwasse stadium duur ongeveer 21 dae en 'n volwasse wyfie kan tot 10 000 eiers per dag voortbring. Gedurende tydperke van ernstige herbesmetting mag dit nodig wees om u skape elke twee of drie weke te behandel.

Nemicide* kos slegs 2c per 22 kg en Ripercol*-I is net effens duurder. Albei sal u haarwurmprobleem vinnig en doeltreffend oplos. Stel hulle vandag nog op die proef.

**NEMICIDE* en RIPERCOL*-I
van ETHNOR. Leiers in programdosering.**

Handelsnavrae: Ethnor Veeartsenykundige Afdeling, Posbus 273, Halfway House, 1685. *Handelsmerke. Nemicide: Reg. Nr. G1298, Wet 36/1947. Ripercol-I: Reg. Nr. G1297, Wet 36/1947. 'n Produk deur Janssen Pharmaceutica.

LAGS 6948

Malcomess bied u: Sperry New Holland Clayson Stropers. Gebou om nommer een in Suid-Afrika te bly.

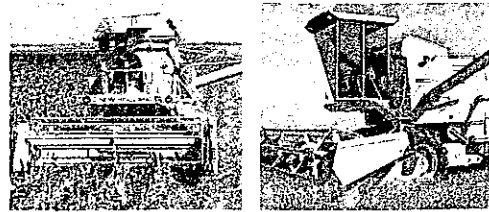
Sperry New Holland se Clayson Stropers was die baanbrekers op die gebied van gemeganiseerde oeswerk in Suid-Afrika. En nulle het hulle self oor die jare so deeglik bewys dat hulle steeds die gewildste reeks stropers in die land is.

Die Sperry New Holland Clayson is deur jare se ervaring ontwikkel tot super-doeltreffendheid.

Clayson se konstant-vloei-stelsel sorg dat daar nêrens opeenhopings is nie, en dat die graan in u sak beland en nie op die land agterbly nie.

Maar doeltreffendheid alleen is nie genoeg nie. Dit moet gepaard gaan met betroubaarheid en duursaamheid. Sperry New Holland Clayson is alombekend hiervoor. Want elke Sperry New Holland Clayson word in elke opsig ontwerp en gebou om te hou.

- Sy onderstel is van soliede geswerste staal met 'n rubberlaag om roes uit te skakel.
- Al sy noefaste is roetsvas op die raamwerk gemonteer om te verhoed dat hulle uitlyn raak.
- Sy skopper-rukaste loop op verskeide swaardiens-koeëlaars.
- Sy slytbare dele is maklik om te vervang.
- Sy belangrike versieningspunte is maklik om by te kom vir roetine-



Malcomess.
Die Stroper-spesialiste.

instandhouding.

G'n wonder Sperry New Holland Claysons het so 'n goeie inruilwaarde nie.

Nog 'n belangrike saak is veesigdigheid. In Sperry New Holland Clayson is ewe tuis in verskillende gewasse en dit neem net 'n paar minute om oor te skakel van byvoorbeeld koring na mielies of andersom.

In Stroper se doeltreffendheid word in 'n groot mate bepaal deur sy operateur. Die Sperry New Holland Clayson se operateursplatform is ergonomies ontwerp vir die operateur se gerief. Die stuur en sitplek is verstelbaar, die kontroles is almal gerieflik byderhand en die operateur het 'n duidelike uitsig op al die punte wat gedurig dopgehou moet word.

Daar is nou ook 'n opsionele Suid-Afrikaans-vervaardigde volsgakajuit wat die operateur se produktiwiteit nog verder verhoog. Dis stofdig, het twee hoëdruk-waaiers en gee onbelemmerde uitsig reg rondom.

Voeg by al dié dinge ook nog Malcomess en sy handelaars se landwyse diens- en onderdeelnêrwerk, en vra uself dan, kan ek bekostig om 'n goedkoper stroper as die Sperry New Holland Clayson te koop?

Doen uself 'n guns - vra en ge Malcomess-handelaar om 'n demonstrasie van die Clayson 1520, 1530, 1545 of die reuse 1550, of posna die koop (sonder posgeld) vir 'n gratis brosjure.

MALCOMESS

Naam: _____
Adres: _____
Poskode: _____ Tel: _____
Clayson 1520 1530 1545 1550

(15 1) J. WALTER KEMPSON 4272

THE DEAD EARTH



Porterville farmer Mr George Visser in his wheat land ... "It's already too late for a harvest."

THE drought which is devastating the Western Cape is seen as the worst this century.

From Darling to Vredenburg, Hopefield to Porterville — areas which by now should be a green sea of wheat and grassland — the land is a patchwork of grey and terracotta.

The milky-blue sky shows no sign of the rain which farmers say must fall before next Sunday if even a fraction of the R100-million wheat, barley and oats crop is to be harvested.

Farmers aren't optimistic. Mr Willem Groot, a dairy farmer at Darling, where the coastal mists have resulted in some small green patches, said: "I relied on grazing for my cattle and left a lot of land open. Fodder is unobtainable. I'm sending cows to the butcher each week

Western Cape drought worst this century

BY MADELEINE VAN BILJON

while they're still in a decent condition."

Mr Nico Basson, who farms outside Darling, said that while farmers were grateful for the 75 per cent rebate on the transport costs of fodder, there was no fodder to be had. "Farmers in other areas are holding back because the drought seems to be spreading."

Traditionally the old granary of South Africa, the Swartland normally produces an annual wheat crop

worth about R40-million.

In the Hopefield area at historic Kersfontein, home of the Melcks since 1770, Mr Martin Melck asked: "If it doesn't rain now the crop will be a write-off and there will be a major stock-feeding problem in summer. In fact, if it doesn't rain soon it will be a disaster. We'll be picking up dying animals like they do in the great Karoo droughts."

Mr George Visser, a young man who farms on

Eenboom in the Porterville district, felt that even if it rained now it was too late for a harvest.

"It's the young farmers, the ones who bought land in the past few years, who will be hardest hit," he said.

The annual flower show at Darling, the pride of the district, has been cancelled.

Mr Frederick Duckitt, of Waylands, said: "There's no hope. My mother, Mrs Helene Duckitt, remembers 1907 as the only other year when there was such a drought."

Meanwhile, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, will visit the Swartland and Caledon areas this week. He will also attend a Boland Agricultural Union meeting.

Five districts are to be listed as pasture distress areas. And the Meat Board has enlarged the slaughter quota on beef.

The production function is a technical law which

- (1) Relates rand input to rand output.
- (2) Indicates the best way to combine factors any given output.
- (3) Indicates the best output to produce.
- (4) Relates physical outputs to physical input
- (5) Relates marginal-products to factor prices

An increase in the price of a particular factor

- (1) Will usually result in the substitution of for this factor, and hence will cause emp factor to fall.
- (2) Will have no effect on the amount of it bei output were not decreased at the same tir
- (4) Will only result in less employment if fir monopoly power in product markets.
- (5) Will result in a decrease in the use of ot

Diminishing marginal returns occur:

- (1) After some point, as increasing amounts of ore added to fixed amounts of other facto
- (2) When the marginal utility of income just e utility of leisure, but not before.
- (3) Because, basically, as more workers are em plant they talk more and produce less.
- (4) Because of the laws of physics and enginee
- (5) Because of the operation of a general econ principle called economies of scale.

Isoquant lines:

- (1) Each indicates a given level of output thc be produced with different combinations c of production.
- (2) That ore further out from the origin (not indicate higher levels of output.
- (3) Must be tangential to the isocost line in maximise economic efficiency.
- (4) Imply a diminishing marginal rate of trans of one factor for the other.
- (5) All of the above.

③ general
FM 7/7/78

Who's going to undertake the difficult job of rural reform?

The massive two-volume Report of the Committee of Inquiry into Rural Reform was tabled last year and passed on to the SA Agricultural Union for comment. But as SAAU director Chris Cilliers points out, "it's largely a socio-economic problem." So it could easily fall between two departmental stools.

The main rural problem is that poor farming conditions have led to the depopulation of the platteland. The committee found conditions in many areas very bad: "The numbers and turnover of businesses in the smaller towns is consistently shrinking." In some places there are no longer any doctors or medical services. Other points covered by the committee:

- The general deterioration of natural resources;
- Ill-adapted farming systems which are largely responsible for the low and erratic cash-crop yields;
- The high percentage of relatively inefficient farmers;
- Under-sized farm units; and
- The process of converting unviable farms that has until now been far too slow and erratic.

On the reconstruction of unviable farms "the government will have to concern itself actively. Elderly and undeserving farms must be withdrawn and retirement incentives provided. Deserving farmers who have to quit unviable units must be helped to obtain larger farms. Less deserving young farmers must be given training for other industries."

In all this the provincial administra-

tion, as well as the departments of Labour, Education and Social Welfare have a role to play. But the Department of Agricultural Credit and Land Tenure holds the key. One of the functions of this department is the granting of long-term loans (for the purchase of land, improvements of land, debt redemption and the purchase of livestock, implements, etc) and short-term loans up to R8 000 a year for crop production. But these loans are *only* granted to farmers "who, for reasons beyond their control, are unable to continue farming with success, or to obtain credit facilities elsewhere." In short, people who aren't making a go of it — the very people who ought to be helped to leave farming.

The report recommended a central advisory committee to be established by the Minister of Agriculture to administer the various facets of agricultural reform. And also a permanent co-ordinating committee on rural reform which, through its chairman, "must be directly responsible to a cabinet minister, or a cabinet committee, to ensure that the Cabinet affords rural reform high priority."

Asked in Cape Town what he proposed to do about it, Agriculture Minister Hendrick Schoeman's first reaction was: "The whole thing is still under consideration. A lot of money is involved, which we haven't got."

Is Schoeman's department chickening out of the prickly reform scenario? No, "it will have to be me" conceded Schoeman. He intended meeting with other departments concerned and the SAAU as soon as he got back to Pretoria. What's needed now are quick decisions.

Worst drought in 30 years

*Cape Times
7/7/78
3-Genral*

By MALANE BOSMAN

FARMERS in the Western, Northern and Southern Cape have resorted to desperate measures to ride out the worst drought in 30 years.

The lowest winter rainfall this century has been recorded in the North and West Cape, and in the Boland, Little Karoo and South Cape the dams have dropped to alarming levels.

The deputy information chief (winter rainfall area) of the Agricultural Technical Services in Stellenbosch, Mr. A. Viljoen, said yesterday that Piketberg, Moorroesburg, Porterville, Vredenburg and

Swellendam had applied to the Minister of Agriculture to be declared emergency grazing areas.

"And the Bushmanland and Namaqualand will do so shortly," he added.

The chairman of the Western Cape Fresh Milk Producers' Union, Mr. J. J. de Villiers, said yesterday the milk industry was in a critical situation, and he warned there could be a milk shortage

unless it rained soon.

Some of the measures to which farmers have resorted:

- Chicken droppings are being used as cattle fodder for the first time in the Cape;

- Farmers are killing newborn lambs to save the lives of struggling ewes;

- For the first time in 30 years, farmers are irrigating their lucerne to provide grazing for their sheep and cattle — an extreme step;

- Farmers are irrigating their orange orchards.

How the drought has affected farming:

- Farmers on average-size grain farms can expect a R15 000 loss on sowing costs;

- Fruit trees are in blossom already and vineyards have started to bud;

- Farmers are faced with one of the worst lucerne shortages in history;

- The Karoo veld is overgrazed and being trodden to dust, and springbok, normally fat at this time of year, are starving;

- The Western Cape is facing its worst fire hazard in 10 years.

A farmer, Mr Thomas Frick, in the Hermon area — gateway to the Western Cape's grainlands — said yesterday: "This winter is worse than any since the drought in the post-war years. Even the springbok are dying in the north-west Cape."

Rich green sea

Looking down from the Boberg over the Piketberg district yesterday I saw miles and miles of red-brown land — as if I was looking at harvested land in March.

But it is July and the earth should be a rich green sea of knee-high grain.

With me on the Boberg stood 65-year-old Mr Kosie van Schalkwyk, foreman on a mountain farm for 30 years. He looked over the fields but his eyes kept lifting to the few stray clouds.

Mr A. Viljoen, of the Agricultural Technical Services, said: "Wheat farmers who sowed before the March-April rains saw their crop come up but not higher than 10 cm. Those who sowed later have nothing above the ground and others have not even sowed at all.

"At this stage I would say farmers have lost at least 60 percent of their crop."

Mr Thomas Frick, who farms between Hermon and Wellington, drove yesterday to Hermon, Riebeeck West and Malmesbury before he found fodder for sale in Paarl.

"I bought the co-op's last 63 bags of lucerne pills. It is the cheapest lucerne, at R7,90 a bag. Now the co-op will have to wait for another load

Continued on page 2

Still hope of rain

WEATHERMEN are still hopeful that rain will move in over the Western Cape before the weekend.

The high pressure system which has dominated the weather pattern over most of the country is slowly moving eastwards with a low pressure system following it.

The changes expected have been taking some time in developing and the low pressure system has moved farther south than it was 48 hours ago. Any significant southern swing will shorten the rainy weather but there is a cold front following the low which is edging northward. This, too, could bring rain.

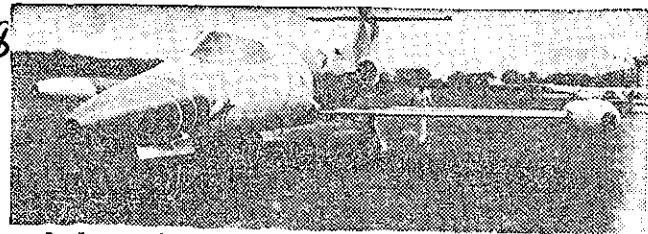
There was not a hint of rain in the clouds over the wheat lands yesterday. Knee-high plants were wilting in the dry Swartland soil. The farmer spent at least R15 000 on sowing his fields.

Newscolour by JOHN VAN DER LINDEN



**RAINMAKING PROJECT
LEAVES A SILVER
LINING - BUT NO CLOUDS**

SUN. TRIB.
9/17/78
3-General



A Lear jet similar to those used in the cloud-seeding project

Lowveld rain drain

FARMERS in the Barberton district have formed a committee to fight a multi-million rand aerial weather programme which they claim has already cost them thousands in lost crops. The farmers say the normally high rainfall in the area is a thing of the past since two Lear jets were brought in to seed clouds with silver iodine.

"We don't get the rain we are used to," says Mr Bruno Austin, one of the affected farmers. "The springs on my farm have dried up and dams on many others farms are empty."

The Lowveld Farmers' Co-operative is spending about R250 000 a year on the programme to stop the hail storms which damaged tobacco crops in the Barberton and Nelspruit district.

By PATRICK TAYLOR

The tobacco crop has trebled since the programme was started over two years ago, but the other farmers who make a living from cattle and vegetables are angry that their complaints are being ignored.

"I used to make up to R50 000 a year on sweet potatoes alone," said Mr Austin. "Now I make a fraction of that. Last year the rains came about half

way through the planting season."

Mr Austin said that a committee had been formed which was gathering information about the adverse affects of the programme.

Once it had completed its work the evidence would be sent to the Minister of Agriculture.

Mr Austin said: "From my home I can see the storm clouds building up

across the valley, but invariably the Lear jets arrive and spray silver iodine into them. In less than an hour the heat generated by the chemical causes the clouds to evaporate," Mr Austin added.

Mr Chris Cilliers, director of the South African Agricultural Union in Pretoria, said that the union knew about the complaints but information obtained from the United States and elsewhere showed that cloud seeding did not have serious adverse effects on the weather.

"Cloud seeding is still a relatively new science and we investigated the subject thoroughly before the Lowveld co-operative was given the go ahead," he said.

a surplus of P22. Revenue project continued and at P120 million local costs which can afford to foreign aid which projects. The develop program countryside?

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Results

Mr Cilliers said the Department of Water Affairs was conducting cloud seeding experiments in the Free State. Other agricultural co-operatives were waiting for the results of these tests in the hope that they will also be able to make use of the system.

"So far the evidence is not conclusive. It will be some time before we will fully understand the implications of cloud seeding," Mr Cilliers added.

The Mayor of Barberton, Mr Boet Pohl, said that his town council was watching the row from a distance.

"We have heard all the arguments for and against the programme, but we are not involved. It is up to the farmers to sort out their differences," he said.

These are YOUR OWN ESTIMATES. Money Bill Class

FARMERS in the drought-stricken Western Cape were anxiously watching the skies this weekend as the possibility of rain brought hope of relief from the drought described by many as the worst ever.

Already grain farmers fear that the annual Western Cape R100 million crop, consisting of wheat, barley and oats, will be totally lost.

This week the threat of a total crop loss came even closer. An expert with the Department of Agricultural Technical Services said that if it had rained early this week, it might still have been possible for farmers to plant fast-growing strains of wheat.

"The best we can hope for now, is that some of the grain which has already been planted will survive," he said.

The usual green sea of grain at this time of the year has become a virtual moon scape, as young plants shrivel and in many areas seeds dry even before germination.

Lambs

Many lambs have died or have had to be killed in both the mutton and wool farming areas, while many cattle farmers are even selling their breeding stock for slaughter, something that will have serious long-term economic implications.

Both cattle and sheep are having to be slaughtered wholesale, before their condition deteriorates too much. Natural grazing is generally non-existent, and farmers are having to spend a fortune to get fodder such as lucerne.

On Tuesday the Minister of Agriculture, Mr

LIFE OR DEATH

HOPE FOR RAIN

By Tony Spencer-Smith

Hendrik Schoeman, will visit some of the drought areas with top Pretoria officials to personally assess the position.

Freak weather has terville, Vredenburg, Hopefield and Clanwilliam districts will be declared emergency grazing areas tomorrow and others are sure to follow after the Minister's visit.

Freak weather has deflected the cold fronts away from the land again and again. They normally bring regular rainfall at this time of year to the whole area.

Cape Town, notorious for its dark, wet winters, is having near summer weather in the very heart of winter.

If the freak weather continues there could be a severe water shortage.

Even the south-easter, the wind which blasts the peninsula all summer and is normally replaced by a rain-bringing north-wester in winter, was this week still gusting cheerfully away.

Cape Town's three main



Mr Christie Burger, a wheat, dairy and sheep farmer at Eenderkuil, digs in a ploughed field to examine wheat seeds

storage dams, Wemmershoek, Voelviei and Steenbras, which were either nearly full or overflowing at this time last year, are now half empty.

Flowers

The magnificent explosion of wild flowers, which in August and September draw visitors to Namaqualand and the West Coast area from all over the country and even overseas, is almost certain to be non-existent this year.

A Clanwilliam hotelier has even taken the unusual step of writing to people in Natal and the Transvaal, who have bookings at the hotel, to warn them that their chance of seeing flowers is remote.

Even the winelands' Berg River canoe marathon was hit this week. While the river was in flood last year, this year there was the ludicrous spectacle of the entrants hoisting their crafts above their heads at the start and sprinting more than 100 metres to the first navigable water.

The same scene was repeated at many points further down the river, and a newspaper cartoonist has a canoe-toting competitor puffing along and asking another: "You also running in the Berg River canoe race?"

An economist with the winter rainfall region of the Department of Agricultural Economics and Marketing, told me wool farmers in the Calvinia district and elsewhere were already in a serious position.

The Nederlandse



Thys Visser, chairman of the Picketberg Farmers' Association, walks across his parched lands

Gereformeerde Kerk has called on congregations in the Western and Northern Cape to observe next Sunday as a special day of prayer for rain, and prayer services have already been held at a number of their churches.

Pasture distress areas proclaimed in Swartland

Cape Times 17/7/78 3 Genes

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FIVE pasture distress areas have been proclaimed in the Swartland from today as fears rise that the region's worst drought in five decades may drive the Western Cape back into economic depression.

that this area of employment is gradually being phased out.

It would of course be a mistake to assume that the cause of a country's inability to generate jobs need look no further than Rhodesia which has controlled its own capital accumulation to see that unemployment are more complex. But in analysis of a migrant labour system it is equally important in which, over time, it can bias the formation of the capacity of a sending country to generate

Such a process however is not inevitable. A study of the impact of migration as sketched above for Lesotho and other countries sending labour to South Africa, particularly about Mozambique and Malawi, to assess the capacity of those economies to generate employment and ability to defy the laws of economic gravity of tens of thousands of workers to the mines economy still requires detailed investigation of Mozambique which has been sending men for a long time. What thing?

C. Conclusion : Reducing the Dependence of Lesotho
As we turn now to look at the future let us explore the ways taken to reduce the dependence on the South African economy. What can be done by those countries? Can South Africa to generate jobs for them at home? Can we attempt a full answer to this question but should we explore one or two of the more immediate possibilities of industrial decentralisation; the other to control capital accumulation.

The pasture distress areas are Clanwilliam, Hopefield, Piketberg, Porterville and Vredenburg. The declaration enables farmers to claim a 75 percent rebate on the transport cost of fodder sent by the Railways.

After warnings that the entire grain crop of the Western Cape might be lost — the annual wheat, barley and oats output is conservatively estimated at R100m — comes the possibility of sharp price rises in lamb and beef, and a threat to vine nurserymen, as farmers hold back on the purchase of new vines.

Mr J H Basson, of the farm Dasbos in the Porterville area, said riparian rights were being "heavily" taken up in the Twenty-four Rivers scheme. This meant Capetonians would eventually be affected, as this is a feeder for the City's giant Voëlvele Dam. Farmers included in the scheme had the right to take all water in the summer. In winter, the normal rainfall period, Voëlvele was entitled to the surplus.

"Right now there is no surplus," said Mr Basson. Underground water levels had fallen to such a level that test holes had failed to find moisture at a depth of two metres.

"A big problem is whether to lose spring growth on vines by holding off on irrigation, or to water and risk premature budding because of the warm winter," he added.

A telephone check with main centres yesterday found that scattered showers had fallen with overcast weather as far as Sutherland. The weather bureau expected "more of the same", but so far had no indication of a significant change in the weather.

The Meat Board has increased slaughter quotas for the stricken areas from today.

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Minister promises to help farmers

CAPE TIMES

19/7/78

3 General

By MALANE BOSMAN

THE Minister of Agriculture, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, visited the drought-hit areas of the Western and Southern Cape yesterday and said afterwards: "I have never seen anything like this. It is tragic."

As he travelled through mile after barren mile, he promised farmers he would not leave them in the lurch.

He told the Cape Times: "I must find a way to help these people. They are going bankrupt. Even the most efficient farmers are struggling.

"I will try to get a government loan for them and see whether a transfer of last year's debt cannot be arranged at a low interest rate. There might be assistance from the Department of Marketing and Economy — production loans at a low interest rate of say five percent. I will plead and sweet-talk with the Cabinet, but I will not let these people go down.

"These farmers never ask anything from the State and I will not leave them in the lurch now. I have never seen anything like this. It is tragic."

Mr Schoeman toured the Swartland and south coast to assess the plight of the farmers after "alarming reports" reached him at his Marble Hall farm.

Yesterday he saw:

- Only red lumpy soil where farmers had sowed and where wheat should now be standing in a hip-high sea of deep green.
- Sheep nibbling sparse stubble or flocking around a seed trough containing rare fodder. Mixed chicken droppings are largely unobtainable.
- Sheep grazing in wheat lands already right for the harvest, but not higher than 8 cm — a last resort to fatten sheep for the market.
- Lupins white with downey mildew — inedible to even the most hardened cattle.
- Wheatlands under irrigation — something unheard of, and only possible if the farmer is fortunate enough to have available water.

- Dry soil, ploughed but not yet sowed.
- Tractors ploughing crusted lands in clouds of dust.

"It has to rain, I must sow," a desperate Hermon farmer said, his face caked with dust.

From farmers, technical advisers and co-operative managers, Mr Schoeman heard of:

- Records show that the area has had the lowest winter rainfall since 1926.
- Malmesbury farmer spends R700 a day to feed his flock of 2 000 sheep on mealies.
- Empty milk lorries returning from Cape Town now transport drink water back to farmers at Philadelphia and elsewhere.
- Market prices have plummeted and are hovering around the minimum figure but farmers have no choice but to sell for slaughtering.

● Farmers are cutting the throats of newborn lambs because the struggling ewes are abandoning them.

● The cost of fodder is astronomical — if obtainable at all.

The worst lucerne shortage this century is being experienced and local co-operatives have long since sold their last bales.

A Hermon farmer left for Kimberley yesterday morning to load lucerne at a relative's farm, the closest place he could find the fodder.

Milk farmers have transported grass from as far as the northern SWA/Namibia and others fetch peanut hay from the Transvaal.

The value of the Cape's wheat crop is normally R100m and experts yesterday said more than half has already been lost.

Farmers the minister met bent over their walking sticks and spoke of their plight. For the first time in many weeks they were hopeful. The rain brings no outcome, but the minister would look after them.

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, examines the dry soil in a Piketberg oatland which was sowed in April.

— Cape Times Newscolour by GLYNN GRIFFITHS

STUDENTS ECONOMICS SOCIETY

The membership fee per annum is R1. Membership entitles you to attend all addresses to the Society, film shows and seminars. If you have passed Economics II in the second class division you are also eligible for membership of Omicron Delta Epsilon, an international honour society in Economics. If you are interested in ODE please contact a committee member Jonathan Matheson 77-8668 or Gail Raine 65-2339 for further information. Speakers scheduled for this year are:

Mr H. Schwartz on Aspects of the Budget on 5th April, at 5.30pm
Dr F. Wilson on The Squatter Problem

Professor Franssen on The Implications of the point of sale turnover tax
Professor Sadié (Head of the Bureau of Economic Research at Stellenbosch) on Demography

Housing Problem in S.A.

Dr Alex Borai
Mr B.C. Floor

If you would like to attend any of these lectures, please contact the Secretary of the Society, Dr Alex Borai, at 77-8668 or Gail Raine at 65-2339. The lectures will be held in the Lecture Theatre at Stellenbosch on Transport

See fill in the form below and return to the Secretary of the Society, Dr Alex Borai, at 77-8668 or Gail Raine at 65-2339.

NAME:
ADDRESS:
TELEPHONE NUM:
YEAR OF STUDY:

You will then be contacted by a Committee member if you are selected for a meeting for you.

The main objective of the Society is to provide a forum for the discussion of economic problems in the Western Cape, and to act as a link between the University and the wider community. The Society is open to all students of the University of Stellenbosch, and is particularly interested in the participation of students from the various faculties. The Society is a non-profit-making organization and its funds are used for the benefit of the Society.

DOCUMENT ③ general
FM 21/7/78

Market dumping edible produce

By VITA PALESTRANT
Consumer Mail

SUBSTANTIAL quantities of edible fruit and vegetables are being thrown out at the Johannesburg City Deep Market.

In a week's observation on the market last November, CONSUMER MAIL saw produce worth about R10 000 being dumped — and regular spot checks since then have shown the process is ongoing.

Produce dumped must be inspected by market officials — in conjunction with the farmer's market agent — before it can be condemned as unfit for sale. But housewives who tasted samples called them "delicious".

Consumer Mail had a box of tomatoes and a pocket of onions, rescued at random, quality tested by the Department of Agricultural Economics and Marketing. The onions were rated as grade three and the tomatoes either grade two or three.

Mr S S Robinson, market director, says the amount dumped is negligible in terms of the vast quantities handled by the market.

"An average of 0,75 of produce is dumped a year. We are working with a highly perishable commodity. When produce is condemned it is done for good reason".

He said the dumping was done in the interests of the consumer: "A container that has started to deteriorate may appear to be edible, but within two days the whole container will have deteriorated, with loss to the consumer."

The market has become a regular haunt for unemployed blacks looking for free food. Large numbers flock there daily to save what they can from large yellow bins before the condemned produce is taken to Robinson Deep tip, where it is dumped and bulldozed.

Legally, anyone caught taking produce could be prosecuted. To date this has not happened. But offenders do get chased away by market officials.

Consumer Mail also saw an official, supervising the dumping of a large quantity of sweet potatoes and onions, help himself to several pockets which he put in the boot of his car. He then chased a crowd of blacks wanting to do the same thing.

We also watched the dumping in one week of: 6 800 pockets of cucumbers, 1 000 pockets of onions, 2 100 punnets of strawberries, 1 300 pre-packs of asparagus, 200 crates of beetroots, 80 crates of lettuce, 500 boxes of baby marrows, 400 boxes of spanspek, 322 boxes of tomatoes, 200 pockets of sweet potatoes, 100 boxes of papinos, 80 boxes of brinjals, 100 boxes of lemons and eight pockets of hubbard squash.

Before the quality testing, the tomatoes and onions were divided into smaller prepack sizes and put into plastic bags. Inspectors were not told where they came from. Only one prepack on tomatoes was said to be under-grade — approximately 10% of the box.

A pocket of cucumbers were shown to Mrs Joy Hurwitz and Mrs Y Forshaw of the Housewives League, and later to fresh producer buyers from a large supermarket chain.

Most said the cucumbers would make a "good salad". They were not told where they had come from.

Mr Robinson said he was surprised at the results of the Consumer Mail quality test.

He said dumping figures for November — when the extensive observation was carried out — were "abnormally high."

To have secured grounds (collier perhaps mine) for irrigation between Dingone and the traders, viz. the exchange value of goods!

... successful campaign against the State and the 111 people, attacked and killed some 10,000 farmers and was in 'Farm' attacked by the people of Port Natal, Madag as well as 'Kula'.

(1) Bunt, op cit p 251
(2) De Raat, The Natal Papers, p 33
(3) Oleg, op cit p 223

(4) Oleg, op cit, p 257
(5) Bunt, p 257
(6) O.H.S.A. vol 1 p 553-4

It was during his reign that the Zululand Kingdom was really tested, when the white came as potential occupiers and rulers of Natal.

Dingone wanted the fact that Zulu was not polished, was always looking for more. Zulu also refused to carry out an instruction to kill the brother of Mzinyane who had taken

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OMDAT sowat 80 persent van die aarde se oppervlak deur water bedek word, moet meer aandag bestee word aan navorsing om hierdie oppervlak so te kan benut dat dit sal help om die wêreld se voedselprobleme op te los. Dit was die uitgangspunt van 'n 45-jarige entomoloog van Nelspruit, dr. David Lindsey Milne. Sy navorsing het hom dan ook een van die 26 wêreldwye pryse van Montres Rolex SA van Switserland besorg. Op die foto hierbo ontvang hy sy prys van mev. Rosemary Murdock, eggenote van mnr. Brian Murdock (middel), bestuurder van Rolex Suid-Afrika. Dr. Milne se navorsing het oor die kweek van groente ter see gegaan. Hy het 'n drywende groentebedding ontwerp en hom veral toegespits op groentesoorte wat oor die vermoë beskik om weerstand teen sout te bied, soos voorbeeld rooi-beet. Daar word gevoel dat dr. Milne se navorsing 'n deurbraak kan wees wat talle lande selfonderhoudend kan maak wat voedsel betref.

Bankovs, UOVs help die boere

'N NAVORSINGSEENHEID vir boerderybestuur binne die departement landbou-ekonomie van die Universiteit van die Oranje-Vrystaat is vandeeweek in Bloemfontein amptelik deur die Minister van Landbou, mnr. Hendrik Schoeman, in werking gestel. Die eenheid is gestig ná skenkings deur die Bank van die Oranje-Vrystaat en verskeie koöperasies.

Die universiteit, in oorleg met Bankovs en die koöperasies, het gevoel dat die stigting van so 'n navorsingseenheid noodsaaklik word deur die feit dat die landbou steeds een van Suid-Afrika se strategiese bedrywe is.

Behalwe die hoër eise wat ten opsigte van voedselproduksie aan ons landboubedryf gestel word, het die stygende koste en die hoë inflasiekoers 'n wesenlike uitwerking op die bedryf gehad. Verder het die inset/uitset in die boerdery

in die afgelope vier jaar so ingrypend verander dat dit tans vir die boer baie ongunstiger daar uitsien as enkele jare gelede.

Dié faktore, tesame met die feit dat die Suid-Afrikaanse landbou vandag gekenmerk word deur aansienlike kapitaalbeleggings met 'n toenemende

stel en begin om bestuursvoorsigtigheid aan individuele boere te gee.

'n Steisel vir finansiële rekordhouding is ook ontwerp sodat die nodige finansiële gegewens beskikbaar kan wees vir besluitneming. Die projek is van meet af aangepak met die nuwe samewerking van die

beplanning van plase. Hiermee is uitstekende resultate behaal ten opsigte van verhoogde produksie en groter winste, veral op 'n plaas naby Ladybrand in die Oos-Vrystaat.

Daar was dus 'n natuurlike aansluiting tussen die twee projekte en dit het gelei tot die gesamentlike stap deur Bankovs en die universiteit om alles in die nuwe navorsingseenheid saam te voeg.

Die navorsingseenheid sal in noue voeling met die praktyk werk. Samewerking bestaan reeds met die Ladybrand-Koöperasie wat ook 'n finansiële bydrae lewer, die Senekal-Koöperasie en die Suidwestelike Transvaalse Koöperasie.

Die projek maak voorsiening vir finansiële bestuursadvies aan boere, en inligtingsbestuur waardeur 'n landbou-ekonomiese struktuur ontwikkel sal word ten opsigte van die belangrikste bestuurshulp-middele nodig vir die boer om sy netto wins te maksimaliseer.

Landbou - RAPPORT

behoefte aan krediet, sal steeds groter eise stel aan die boer se bestuursvernuif. Die beskikbaarheid van toereikende kapitaal, en die doelmatige bestuur daarvan, het dus 'n voorvereiste geword vir die welslae van 'n boerderyonderneming.

Bankovs, as 'n finansiële instelling wat reeds jare lank 'n noue betrokkenheid met die landbou handhaaf, het beseft dat boerderybestuur en veral finansiële rekordhouding en finansiële besluite verfyn moet word. Die bank het 'n landbou-ekonomiese

landboufakulteit van die Universiteit van die Oranje-Vrystaat.

Namate die projek gegroei het, het dit vir alle betrokkenes duidelik geword dat finansiële besluitneming en die verskaffing van krediet baie nou saamhang met fisiese en biologiese beplanning van plase op 'n streng wetenskaplike grondslag. Die landboufakulteit van die UOVs het reeds in daardie stadium navorsing gedoen en tegnieke ontwikkel met betrekking tot boerderybestuur tesame met fisiese, biologiese en ekonomiese

Ignorance was compounded by confusion. There had been a good deal of Plato in Aristotle, Aristotle in Plato, and so on. The Renaissance was a period of intellectual confusion. The humanists were not yet distinguished by their letters when they were expounding the horridly ignorant and confused ideas of the Middle Ages.

In the midst of this profusion, the Humanists' thought circled around a central theme: the revival of the rich, beautiful, and noble ideas of the ancient world. The humanists were not yet distinguished by their letters when they were expounding the horridly ignorant and confused ideas of the Middle Ages.

RAND DAILY MAIL, Friday, August 11, 1978.

Safety viewer for farmers

By CHRIS MARAIS

SOUTH African farmers are soon to be offered imported infra-red night viewers to protect their homesteads if ever they come under attack.

These "night sight" machines, which cost about R700, operate at an effective range of 40 m and are to be marketed by a Johannesburg industrial systems company.

"If farmers set up a system of infra-red illuminators around their most valuable buildings, and then used the viewer to spot various targets, it could save lives in time to come," said a company spokesman, Mr Mike Booty yesterday.

"The worst thing a farmer could do when he hears a noise outside is to switch on his house lights — he would then be a clear

target for anyone waiting to shoot him," Mr Booty said.

With the infra-red viewer and illuminator, the farmer would have the edge on any attacker. He would have "night sight" and thus be able to identify any trespassers first before they saw him.

"We are also aiming the viewer at the wildlife market," said Mr Booty. "Rangers and tourists would be able to see things at night they would never usually see, for instance a lioness and her cubs."

The viewer will also be used in the field of criminology.

"We are working on a viewer which can use a car cigarette lighter socket as a power source," said Mr Booty. "It would mean protection for the farmer even when travelling along the roads at night."

Humanism is a movement of thought that began in the 14th century in Italy. It was a reaction against the medieval scholasticism and the dominance of the Church. Humanists emphasized the value of human beings and their achievements. They looked back to the classical world for inspiration and guidance. The Renaissance was a period of intellectual and cultural revival. It was a time when people began to think for themselves and to question authority. The humanists were not yet distinguished by their letters when they were expounding the horridly ignorant and confused ideas of the Middle Ages.

The Renaissance was a period of intellectual and cultural revival. It was a time when people began to think for themselves and to question authority. The humanists were not yet distinguished by their letters when they were expounding the horridly ignorant and confused ideas of the Middle Ages.

The responsibility rests with students to ensure that all written work is handed in on time. Extensions are not granted except on presentation of a medical certificate, and late essays for any other than a medical reason will not be accepted.

* Kristeller, Renaissance Thought, 72

Farming and foreign exchange

They go together like bread and cheese, despite drought, despite slumpy prices

③ general

FM 18/8/78

With gold hovering around \$200 an ounce, and several other mineral prices looking appetising, mining is providing SA with a meal of foreign exchange. But what of that traditional side dish, farming, which last year reaped over R1bn in foreign earnings? In parts, it resembles a wilted salad.

In the Western Cape, the recent savage drought has damaged wheat and soft fruit crops. In Natal, acres of sugar cane are being left in the ground because prices are too low.

Other crops and products, however, are faring well. Maize, oilseeds and deciduous fruit look particularly good. Pretoria's forecasts for other major exports like wool, citrus, and preserved fruits and jams show little or no increase on last year, but these estimates are perhaps on

the cautious side. On the whole, farming may well produce as much foreign exchange this year as last. Here are some detailed views:

EXPORT PROCEEDS

| | 1977 | * 1978 |
|------------------------------|-------|--------|
| | Rm | |
| Maize | 200 | 285 |
| Wool | 185 | 185 |
| Deciduous fruit | 131 | 175 |
| Citrus fruit | 147 | 150 |
| Canned fruits and jams | 110 | 110 |
| Sugar | 229 | 100 |
| Oilseeds | 50 | 80 |
| Wheat | 19 | 15 |
| | 1 071 | 1 100 |

† FM estimates for calendar year
* FM forecast for calendar year

Maize. Export earnings, estimated at R285m for the year, should be up by 45%. Maize has thus regained from sugar its number one spot in the farm export league.

Unfortunately, maize exports have to be sold at a price below local production costs. To cover the Maize Board's export losses, farmers pay the board a levy of R3,60 a ton.

Future prices depend on the US and USSR crops, and on stock levels, especially in Japan, SA's largest customer. Reports from sources in the grain trade indicate that both the super powers will reap large crops. The Russians will therefore take less off the world market, and prices will fall.

If the US can get its grain onto the market (shipping bottlenecks have been

caused by the freeze-ups over the last two winters), still more downward price pressure will result.

On top of all this, it looks as though Japanese bulk storage is packed up to the brim, so that country won't be buying so much over the next few months.

SA has, however, sold all its exports up to the end of September. Prices have averaged over R100 a ton for most of the year. On this basis it looks as if the average price for the year will be around R95.

Costs bugbear

With the stabilisation account large enough only to cover export losses associated with an average export price

strong at the moment, and is expected to remain so. Also, while costs are rising rapidly, and have in the past outstripped prices, recent price surges have dramatically turned the tables.

Deciduous fruit. The board's marketing schedule ended as normal at the end of July, with gross export proceeds far higher than last year. Apple exports, in particular, recovered from the setback of 1977 and doubled in volume this year. Our estimate of R175m for export proceeds could yet prove to be on the low side.

The warm winter in the Cape is causing concern over next year's soft fruit crops (apricots, peaches, and plums).

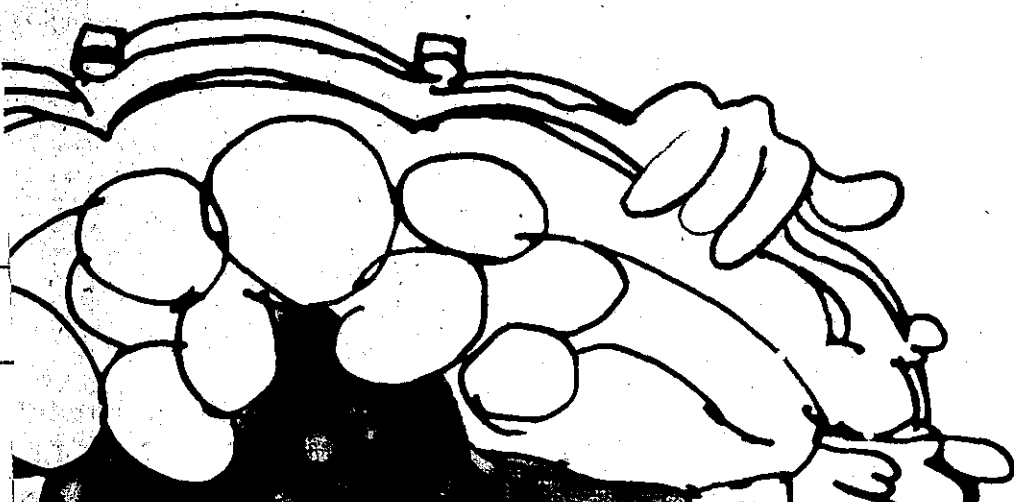
Apple and pear producers, on the other hand, are optimistic about

on exports to the EEC.

Better treatment for preserved fruit exports is being negotiated with the EEC at the current round of Gatt talks. If this ploy fails, there will be a strong case, with loud voices in support, for some form of government assistance to what is, after all, one of the Western Cape's major industries.

Oilseeds. Export receipts from ground-nuts and sunflower seeds and their oils are set to increase by more than half this year. Demand is firm and likely to increase quite markedly in the long term. Industry prospects are extremely good, according to Oilseed Board manager Frans Stroh.

Wheat. Present estimates point to a 50%



Desperate farmers now owe R3 250m

Sum. T. 1/18
20/10/78

3/1/1978

Finance Reporter

FARMERS are fighting constantly rising production costs and near-stale market prices for produce.

The National Agricultural Debt has rocketed by almost 30 percent in the past 12 months to about R3 250-million as farmers desperately seek loans to finance their crops, according to the South African Maize Producers' Institute (Sampl).

Sampl says in its official journal, Die Landman, published this week that farmers are rapidly heading for a crisis that could annihilate family and independent entrepreneur

farmers from the agricultural scene.

The institute attributes the farming plight to controlled produce prices which have slipped significantly behind uncontrolled rising production costs.

It believes, however, that a crisis can be averted by containing production costs through a programme of Government-controlled research and farmer education.

Sampl also suggests the situation can be salvaged if the farming co-operative societies adopted a more business-like attitude towards marketing.

Call to sell farmland to coloured

Argus 23/8/78
(3)

The Argus Boland Bureau

STELLENBOSCH. — Coloured farmers should be allowed to buy land wherever it was available, even in so-called white areas, leading agriculturists, farmers and academics decided at a meeting here.

This was one of several wide-ranging recommendations which will be put to the Government by the voluntary committee set up to ensure that recommendations of the Theron Commission of Inquiry are implemented as soon as possible.

It was agreed at the meeting attended by about 60 agricultural and other experts that coloured farmers should be able to buy or lease agricultural land wherever it was available.

The president of the South African Agricultural Union, Mr Albert Basson, told the meeting that he would rather have good brown farmers as neighbours than bad white farmers.

SUPPORT

A member of the committee, Professor B. Lategan of Stellenbosch University, said this concept was strongly supported by farmers and agricultural experts at the meeting.

It was pointed out that there were large tracts of vacant agricultural land not being used by white farmers and this could be made available to the coloured people.

TRAINING

The meeting, at which the rector of the University of the Western Cape, Professor E. van der Ross, was chairman, also discussed and reached consensus on the opening of all training colleges to coloured students and to

(Continued on Page 3, col. 3)

Farmers

(Continued from Page 1)

end the separate training facilities.

It was decided South Africa could not afford to waste potential manpower by trying to provide separate training facilities.

Professor Lategan said the Government would be urged to implement effective pension schemes for farm workers, preferably through the SA Agricultural Union.

Farmers, he said, would be prepared to run their

own pension schemes. On community programmes it was decided that the upliftment of the brown people in rural areas should be seen as a total project and all services and facilities should be co-ordinated to make this possible.

The Government would also be urged that an equivalent amount which was available for urban housing should be spent on rural housing.

Argus.

Star 24/1/76 3 General

Farmers pull out

The depopulation on the country's northern borders was as high as 50 percent in some areas, and not much could be done about it, the Minister of Agriculture said today.

The problem existed mainly on the northern border—that with Botswana—Mr H Schoeman said in an interview, but was also experienced to a lesser degree on the Transkei border.

Cause of the depopulation was not concern about problems from across the border, he said,

but financial difficulties. It started in 1966 with foot-and-mouth disease, followed by the drought and the present low meat prices.

Farms were being tilled, he said, and managed by farm labourers, but the white farmers were not living there. This was unfortunate, as in the present time it was desirable to have border areas under control and supervision.

One could hope the meat prices would improve, and if the economy recovered farmers would be able to return, he said.

27/8/78 RAN

23 livestock, cereal areas in distress

3. General

THE Minister of Agriculture, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, announced in Pretoria last night that 23 winter cereal and livestock producing districts in the winter rainfall region had been listed as distress areas.

A 75% railage rebate was paid on stockfeed taken to the distress areas by rail or road, he said.

"In areas where the railways are not allowed to operate the rebate is also paid on private chartered transport," Mr Schoeman said.

"The Landbank made cash credit loans immediately available to all agricultural co-operatives for them to extend credit to their members for buying stockfeed. — Sapa.

Coloured farmers may get new deal

ARGUS
3/18/78
3 General

MOUNTING pressure from within organised agriculture to scrap restrictions against coloured farmers is expected to lead to a dramatic new Government deal aimed at the removal of discrimination.

Mr Albert Basson, president of the South African Agricultural Union and an outspoken opponent of discrimination in agriculture, has proposed that the permit system restricting coloured land purchases in white farming areas should be abolished.

He was one of about 60 prominent farmers and community leaders who attended last week's Stellenbosch meeting where the Erika Theron Commission's recommendations about coloured people in agriculture were discussed.

PERMIT SYSTEM

In an interview today Mr Basson said the permit system would have to go.

There were strong indications that the farming community would accept the moves as part of the 'revolutionary development' in this country.

'We have no homeland for coloured people. If a coloured person is financially in a position to buy a farm and is a capable farmer then he should have free access to farming in any area,' Mr Basson said.

SUPPORT

Strong support from some Nationalist circles that provision be made for more coloured farmers has been noted.

Asked about the Government's policy the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr H H Smit, emphasised this week the Government was not opposed to suggestions that more land be given to

coloured farmers. He said this was in fact being done but he felt there should be some control.

Mr Basson said white farmers' co-operatives should be encouraged to accept coloured members. Mr Basson felt that if coloured people were accepted for military commandos then they should also be accepted into farmers' associations.

The Porterville farmers' co-operative, of which he is chairman, had had coloured members for years and there were no problems, he said.

The Government's attitude as outlined in the White Paper on the Theron Commission recommendations was that coloured farmers could become members of white co-operatives. It was up to the boards of directors to sanction their acceptance.

COLLEGES

Mr Basson also called for white agricultural colleges to be opened to the coloured on a selective basis.

The Theron Commission reported an estimated 215 coloured farmers in the Western Cape. They were mostly in the districts of Beaufort West, Eredasdorp, Caledon, Ceres, Gordonias, Graaff-Reinet and Kenhardt.

Also reported were the numbers of farmers in the other provinces. About 150 were recorded.

The Government rejected a recommendation by the Theron Commission that coloured people be permitted to purchase or hire farm land without permits in any part of the country.

GROUP AREAS ACT

In its White Paper the Government said it considered the provisions of the Group Areas Act should remain in force in this case.

A spokesman for the Department of Planning said this week permits had been granted to coloured farmers to buy land in the white areas of Ceres, Dassenberg, near Darling, Kakamas and Stellenbosch. Applications were still being received.

Coloured farmers found the Group Areas permit system humiliating. Mr David Curry, deputy leader of the Labour Party and CRC executive member responsible for rural areas, said.

He branded it as a 'long, drawn-out procedure' which delayed land

deals. The CRC had repeatedly asked for the system to be scrapped.

The Progressive Federal Party's MP for Wynberg and chief opposition spokesman on agriculture, Mr P A Myburgh, said coloured people should be given every opportunity to enter agriculture. He called for open training facilities at agricultural institutions.

Natal farmers deliver the goods

DURBAN. — Due to its favourable climatic conditions, Natal had a higher potential for agricultural production than the other provinces, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, said in Durban yesterday.

Opening the Natal Agricultural Union's annual

congress, Mr Schoeman said Natal's farmers had always contributed more than their fair share to South Africa's total agricultural product.

The Minister warned that the farming industry had reached a critical stage in its development and further increases in

15/11/78 3 General
production would not be easy to achieve. Mr Schoeman was confident however, that further increases would be achieved.

But this would only be possible if the fullest use was made of all the scientific and other means at their disposal he said. — Sapa.

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tion and race.

| R E G I O N | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------|--------------------|----------|---------|
| | Whites | Asians & Coloureds | Africans | Totals |
| Durban | 7 589 | 7 580 | 27 633 | 42 802 |
| Natal Employers' Association | 2 951 | 3 403 | 14 643 | 20 997 |
| Witwatersrand | 16 580 | 4 976 | 33 819 | 55 375 |
| Rosslyn | 724 | 7 | 3 315 | 4 046 |
| Construction | 8 039 | 4 391 | 33 168 | 46 098 |
| T O T A L S | 35 883 | 20 857 | 112 578 | 169 318 |

I. Generalisation from the sample findings

Unfortunately it is not possible to do more than guess what proportion our sample is of all the firms in the regions and industrial sectors we covered.

We are fairly sure, however, that we did not discover more than half the existing demand for African technicians in these regions and sectors. This holds only for the total number and not for each separate category of technician.

4. DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS

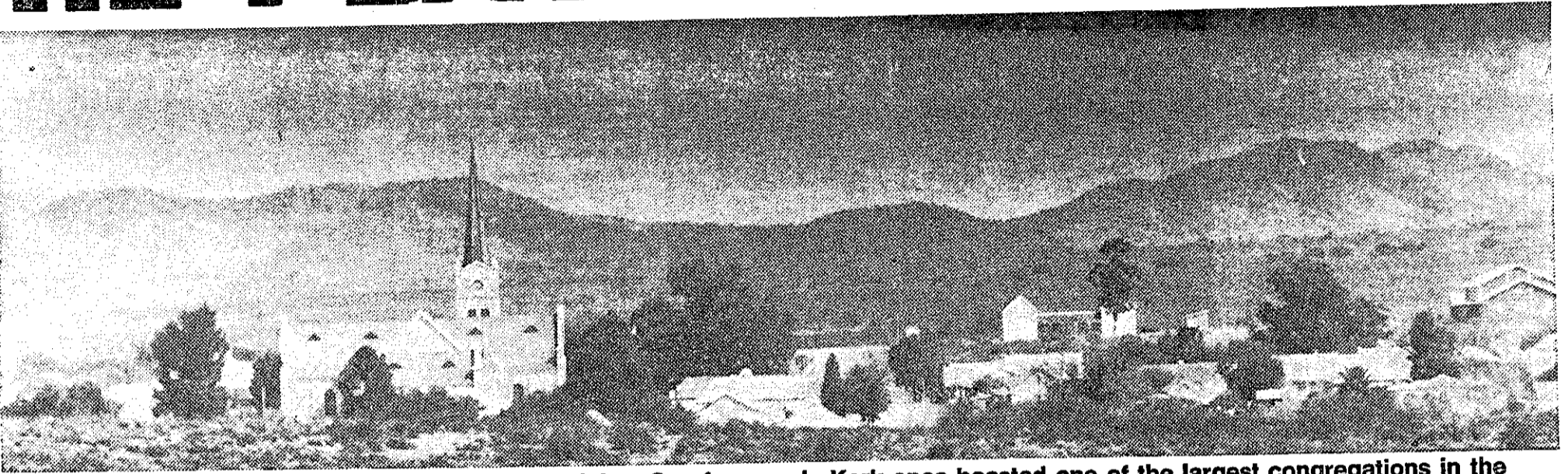
A. Question 3 (how many African technicians a firm would employ ...)

The answers to this question have provided us with an idea of what categories of technician are most in demand. However, our answers in fact consist of four different figures, each of which could be taken as an indication that one category of technician is more in demand than another. This is where the subjective impressions of the researcher must come into play and he must use his own judgement in deciding how to rank the different categories in order of demand for each. He must decide the relative weight to place on the figure for the immediate demand for each category and the number of firms demanding technicians in each of those categories. The same must be done for 1981.

as hard-pressed whites quit the country for the cities

THE PLATTELAND

REPORT SPECIAL
By Vicki Rosenthal



STEYTLERVILLE, a ghost town whose Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk once boasted one of the largest congregations in the southern Karoo

shrink in size and the rural community as a whole suffers.

Pearston and Steytlerville, in the southern Karoo, near Port Elizabeth, have already "died". Between 1960 and 1970 Pearston districts lost 30 percent of its whites. Its African population went up by six percent and its coloured population by 4,7 percent.

Trade

In the same decade Steytlerville lost 29,4 percent of its whites, while its African population increased by 37,5 percent and its coloured population dropped by five percent.

Pearston's few general dealers, its butchery and its hotel — which runs on its off-sales section — would not be in business today were it not for black trade. About 80 percent of

QUOTE

WHAT is the use of demarcating white and black areas when so many farms in white areas are being totally occupied by blacks.

Dr S. J. du Plessis

customers are African or coloured — many pensioners.

Pearston's white school, which goes up to Standard Five only, has 58 pupils. The coloured school has 664 children. It goes up to Standard Six.

The doctor visits twice a week and the Methodist minister once a month. The Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk dominee says his congregation has reached a "minimum" of 250.

Steytlerville is even worse off than Pearston. The couple of hundred whites in the town do not have electricity or municipal water.

workers per unit and a number who attend to farm matters in general, making up 36 workers in all.

The farmer, who does not want to be named, said: "You can't get a white manager for under R5 000 a year."

"I had two white managers. These blokes don't work. They are a helluva extra expense and they're unproductive."

Farmer S visits the Pearson farms once a week, and the Grahamstown farms fortnightly. His two sons help supervise the farms, which originally ranged in size from 616 to 2 000 morgen.

Clothes

In the late Fifties these farms were occupied by about 10 white families. Today there are three on this land. And 145 black men, women and children.

Two coloureds and one African, whom Farmer S rates as "managers", help oversee the farms. They earn about R25 a month cash. Farmer S says their "all-inclusive" earnings are worth R1 500-R2 000 a year each.

They get three-bedroomed houses, with kitchens and bathrooms, and, along with the other farm workers, are supplied with R7 worth of basic foodstuffs a week, half a sheep per family every 10

days and overalls, trousers and boots twice a year. Each worker has the right to run 20 head of stock on the farm.

Costs

Each manager has a couple of other blacks under him. He keeps an eye on the condition of the stock, the fences and the farm equipment. If anything goes wrong he reports to Farmer S. A black is in charge of all

the farm machinery. Another looks after general maintenance.

"These people grow up in a hut and have little education," said Farmer S.

Mr Malan's comment on the white drift away from rural areas — which he puts at 2 000 a year — is significant. "It's going to cost us a lot to reverse this trend," he said. "To set a farmer up in business costs about R200 000."

Managers

How can the tide of whites from the land to the cities be stemmed? Dr du Plessis' report suggested a system of taxation to prevent farms becoming too big without white occupation.

Mr Malan has called on agricultural barons to appoint white managers.

But black managers persist. There is no shortage of whites who want to farm. The agricultural colleges are full and to buy a farm requires a lot of capital.

Black managers are cheaper.

Farmers, who own three farming units of about 3 500 morgen each in the Pearston and Grahamstown districts said one white manager would cost him more than the total all inclusive wages for Black workers on one unit. There are about three

Blacks keep towns and farms alive

FLIGHT FROM



BLACK customers keep Pearston's shops in business



FARM workers, in charge of maintenance on a white farm Baron's three units

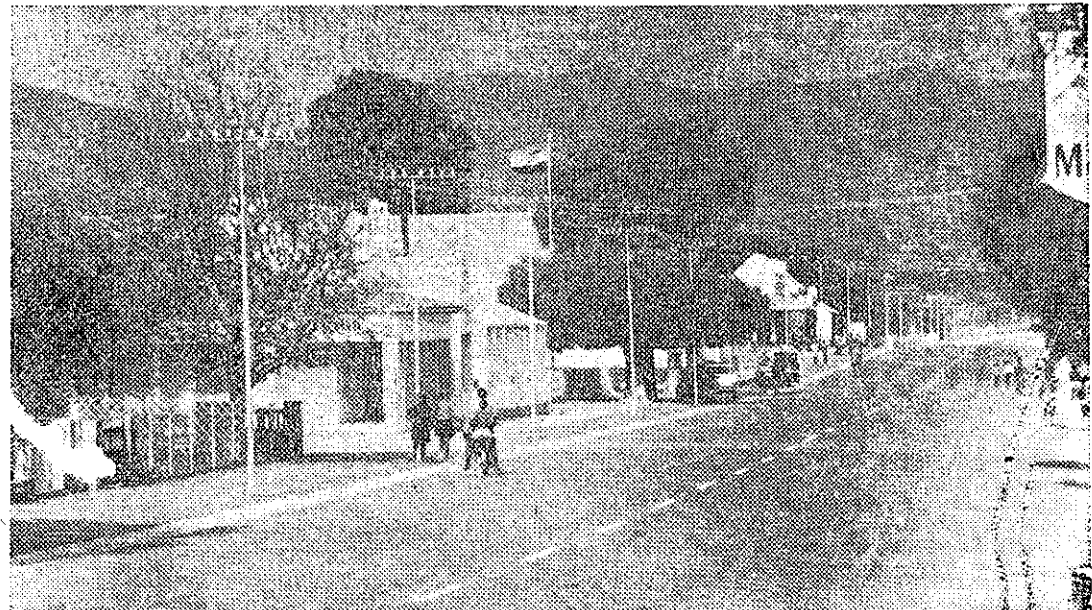


MR BROLLIE Van der Merwe, proprietor of the Pearston Hotel. Most of the hotel's off-sales trade, which keeps the hotel going, is with blacks.

THE tumbleweed bowls down empty streets and the windmills spin above shuttered houses.

A few blacks lounge on the stoep of one of Pearston's five general dealers. Others cluster under the "off-sales" sign of Pearston's hotel. Two African schoolchildren trudge down a dusty sidewalk, lugging heavy cases. Only one white is to be seen — an old man, working in his garden.

Pearson, in the southern Karoo, near Somerset-East, has been steadily deserted by its white population over the past 30 years and is now kept alive largely by blacks.



MAIN Street of Pearston — a dying town

Illogical

The platteland is getting "blacker" — and the Government is worried.

Greater work opportunities in the cities, the need to consolidate farm land to boost food yield and the higher natural increase of blacks have all helped tip the rural black-white ratio heavily in favour of blacks.

Although blacks far outnumber whites in the cities as well, this ratio, described as "un-

favourable" in Government reports, takes on added significance in a rural context.

Dr S. J. du Plessis, policy adviser on agriculture to the Government until his retirement four years ago, and chairman of the Committee of Inquiry into Rural Reform, told the **Sunday Tribune**:

"What is the earthly use of demarcating white and black areas when so many farms in white areas are

being totally occupied by blacks?

"It's illogical to have blacks managing farms in so-called white areas. I've got nothing against black farm managers. Some are very good. But it has led to a pot-pourri of a socio-economic situation which can't do anyone any good."

The security angle was highlighted by the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, at a recent agricultural con-

ference. Seven Government departments will meet in October to plan ways of keeping farmers on the land, especially in Border areas.

While ideology and security demand that white farmers stay on the land, economics dictates otherwise.

Consolidation of farm land is imperative if South Africa is to feed its growing population, expected to be 45-million before the turn of the century.

It's a dilemma. From an economic point of view, depopulation is not a bad thing, in fact, it is often accompanied by greater efficiency. From a social point of view, it's worrying.



MR J. J. Malan, deputy Minister of Agriculture

Economy

Dr Du Plessis' Committee reported in 1973 that 34 percent of farmers were dependent on uneconomic units yielding a return of less than R1 500 a year.

The committee took a net farming income of R3 500 a year as the minimum necessary for a white farmer to maintain

QUOTE

I HAD two white managers. These blokes don't work. They are a helluva extra expense and they are unproductive.

Anonymous Farmer

an acceptable standard of living.

Taking R3 500 as the norm, 40 percent or more of the farms in certain parts of the country was uneconomic.

Forty percent or more of small farms which have a net income of under R2 500 a year are found in the southern and western Cape and the western parts of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal.

"Undersized farming units ... occur to a far more serious degree than imagined", says the report, adding that a "serious degree of rural poverty is likely to persist."

The report recommends that less capable farmers be encouraged to move off the land so that larger, more productive units, run by farmers with greater managerial skills, can be created.

Dr du Plessis admitted there was a conflict between economic considerations and ideology with regard to whites leaving the rural areas.

And the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr J. J. Malan, said in an interview: "It's a dilemma. From an economic point of view, depopulation is not a bad thing — in fact, it is often accompanied by greater efficiency. From a social point of view, it's worrying."

What concerns Nationalist politicians, who cannot afford to ignore the platteland vote — in 1970 27 percent of whites lived on the platteland — is that as white farmers leave the land, the towns

| Place | Project | Number of Participants interviewed |
|----------|--|------------------------------------|
| IDOLOPHU | Communal garden Zenzele Centre (which students helped to build) | 3 |
| INKOMO | Dairy Communal garden | 12 |
| ABALIMI | Communal garden Shearing Shed Emphasis on agriculture (all fields used) | 10 |
| UMTHI | Communal garden | 11 |
| UMLANBO | Communal garden Clinic (Students helped build) Shearing shed | 14 |
| AMATHOLE | Creamery and Dairy Crèche Shearing shed | 16 |
| IPOTI | Communal garden Unfinished crèche (students helped to build) Money generating projects for poor women Clinic committee (appendixed) | 11 |
| IGUSHA | Farmers co-op | 13 |
| | Total : | 96 |

(5 members &
9 non-members)

There were questionnaires for dairy members and communal garden members. Anyone interviewed with one of these project questionnaires was also interviewed with a general income questionnaire.

I used the questionnaire mainly to avoid subjective generalisation and also to be able to get hold of economic information and fathom out how the projects run. Because there are so few people in projects and I could not interview many who are not involved, I was not aiming at a scientific collation of data, but rather at using the questionnaires to standardise issues raised in conversation and as a way of stimulating discussion. (All interviewing was done in Xhosa).

. / ..

2.4 NOTES CONCERNING MY INFORMATION ON THE PROJECTS

1. Amathole Creamery was the only place where I could check the figures people gave me. Generally, their estimates of income were more

Schoeman: food our best weapon

6/10/78
3 General

GRAHAMSTOWN — South Africa's food production was its greatest weapon, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Schoeman, said when he opened a farmers' day in Alexandria yesterday.

More than 200 people attended the day which was held under the auspices of the Alexandria Farmers' Union.

Mr Schoeman said South Africa exported R1 200 million worth of food last year.

"If we have faith in our farming, by the turn of the century we will be prepared to feed 50 million and still be able to export."

Referring to Marxist threats to South West Africa and Rhodesia and to the poor state of agriculture in countries such as Angola and Mozambique, he appealed to farmers not to lose their faith in producing

food.

A hungry soldier was not a prepared soldier he said.

If farmers had faith in their farming, nobody would be able to undermine South Africa.

Mr Schoeman also referred to the butter-versus-margarine controversy, saying it was a 'tid of rubbish that butters gave one cholesterol.

"If you don't have butter, you become sexually cold," he said.

Meanwhile it was announced in Johannesburg that South Africa's butter stocks have dwindled because of slack winter production.

Mr P. E. Roux, general manager of the Dairy Board, said yesterday the shortage would not push up prices.

"It's a seasonal occurrence which should be sorted out soon," Mr Roux said. — DDC.

the most disadvantaged peasant farmers in the

allocated the FEU's because they had the most land and stock at the time of survey.

I have made no attempts to analyse the class structure in detail.

Basic divisions I use are:

Professional and business people (shops and transport)

People with access to land

People with no agricultural resources who are generally migrants

One must note the family linkages within the business and professional class and how different sectors support each other at various times.

. / ..

The picture brightens

3 general
FM
13/10/78

With platinum and tin (let alone gold) both showing off their paces this week, it is natural to ask the question: are fears of a sharp 1979 downturn in our commodity exports justified? On the present evidence, perhaps not.

A mood of cautious optimism seems to be pervading the world's commodity markets, though no one believes a general boom is in the offing and sharp contrasts between some individual performances are likely to continue throughout the next 12 months.

Much will depend on the performance of the US economy, both from the point of view of the massive mineral imports it sucks in, and its inter-relationship with the dollar.

To the extent that the dollar continues

weak, it is likely to encourage operators to use the highly liquid commodity futures market in both the US and Britain as a currency hedge. Further, sterling denominated commodities in London tend to appreciate point-for-point when the dollar declines, creating an aura of market healthiness.

There seems to be a growing consensus that the US is heading for a period of slower growth, but this begs two essential questions: how slow will this growth be, and to what extent will other leading Western economies offset the decline by reflationary action of their own?

Taking the first point, it is not surprising to note that private economic forecasters are taking a somewhat more

sanguine view than the US government. Merrill Lynch, for instance, is currently predicting a 1979 growth of 1.3%, but the administration is still optimistically looking for a rate of around 3.5%. This compares with a rate of about 5% in 1977 and 4% this year.

On the second point, there is some hope that particularly the European economies will help offset this decline, though to what extent, and how precisely this will affect demand for industrial raw materials, is largely a question of guesswork.

The key West German economy is this year expected to grow by 3.5%, according to official estimates, though once again private forecasters are rather more pessimistic, predicting around 3%

growth, compared with last year's 2.4%.

On the other hand, private forecasters believe Japanese GDP could grow by more than 5%, though the government is struggling to achieve a level much higher at around 7%. This compares with about 5.5% this year.

Quantifying these in terms of raw material demand is a hazardous undertaking, though looking at the general picture, most experts believe there is possibly more reason to be optimistic than pessimistic. Specifically on the question of the dollar, there seems to be a developing belief among foreign exchange dealers that it is becoming less and less attractive to punt for a further significant drop (but see *Current affairs*).

Turning to the fundamental outlooks for the major non-ferrous metals, lead probably looks the most bullish over the next 12 months. Cash prices on the London Metal Exchange this week reached £430 per ton, following a rise of £65 since the middle of last week, primarily in response to fears of a squeeze on nearby delivery to the market.

Apart from this technical tightness, there are signs of an underlying improvement in demand. According to the London-based International Lead and Zinc Study Group, consumption for 1978 is likely to be just below world metal production of 3.8 Mt, though some believe it could more than equal it.

Lead's safe suppliers

LME warehouse stocks now stand at 40 000 t, compared with 67 000 t at the beginning of the year, and producer stocks, though believed to be roughly stationary to mid-year at around 180 000 t, are now suspected to be falling.

Unlike, say copper, lead is a more demand-orientated metal as most supplies come from countries, such as Australia, Sweden and the US, where political or logistical factors are unlikely to affect deliveries. Additionally, a large proportion of supplies come from recycled scrap, which can be more easily turned on and off than primary mine productions. And on the demand side, the performance of the car market will be critical. Lead's prime use is in the manufacture of batteries and some believe developing demand here will help keep the market on its current bull trend towards the £500 level, though a surprise Opec oil price rise in December might have a steadying effect on car demand.

Battery demands will also be a major determinant of antimony's performance, though the lead-calcium cell is continuing its takeover. For the moment, antimony for delivery in the near future, enjoys a \$30 per ton premium over later November and December shipments. Heavy eastern European demand is helping to prop up the market.

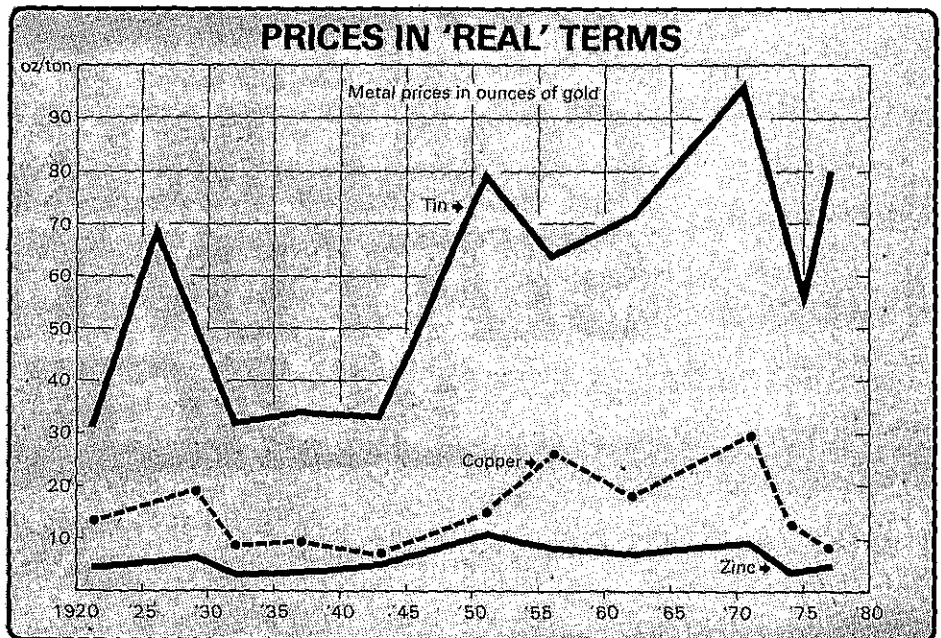
Lead's twin metal, zinc, is unlikely to

enjoy such good fortune as it is inextricably linked to the world steel industry, where it is used primarily for galvanising. Although some believe the steel market could soon be witnessing a gentle upturn, this is unlikely to generate any major zinc price increase in the near future. Cash metal this week was trading around £370 a ton.

Copper remains very much a dark horse. There is now a general consensus that declining LME stocks, which are down on last year's records of about 650 000 t to a three-year low of 420 000 t, reflect a healthier demand pic-

coming year, however, is difficult to predict as much doubt surrounds Soviet intentions. For over a year, prices have been boosted by a cutback in Soviet deliveries, which are now running at an annual rate of around 500 000 oz — between 100 000 oz and 200 000 oz below usual levels. Much will depend on Moscow's sales policy, although the relative cheapness of the metal in terms of Japanese yen must be remembered. The Japanese buy about 100 000 oz a month, about 10% more than last year.

Meanwhile, on the soft commodity market, sugar has risen roughly 20% in



ture. However, the supply side of the equation gives forecasters considerable problems. Present prices undoubtedly reflect Zambia's and Zaire's transport and production problems. However, should Shaba stay peaceful for the next 12 months, should copper be more freely evacuated from central Africa following Zambia's decision to re-open its border with Rhodesia, and should Angola and Zaire come to an agreement on the re-opening of the Benguela railway — prices are likely to rise much more slowly.

If copper is a political market, then tin is even more so. Though cash prices at over £7 300 a ton are very firm, ever present in the background is the possibility that the US government may agree to the release of 30 000 t of tin from its stockpile. Meanwhile, the market is still functioning under a variously estimated statistical deficit of between 8 000 t and 24 000 t.

Looking to the exotic front, free-market platinum is now trading at new highs of well over \$300 an oz, a premium of over \$40 to the Rustenburg producer price. The market's performance in the

last two months, with nearby-delivery supplies now quoted around £117/t. Many believe the International Sugar Organisation's export cutbacks are beginning to bite; some forecast that the 1978-79 sugar crop might be around 3 Mt lower. That, coupled with a possible increase in consumption, might even produce a small deficit, which would eat into current high stock levels.

Sentiment could be further strengthened if the US could overcome its domestic sugar price wrangle and ratify the new agreement.

Although the wool market is not going to see any startling movement over the next year, there are reports that clothing demand is increasing, particularly in Japan and the US, where order books, according to the International Wool Secretariat, are full up well into 1979. Current prices for merinos have opened this season around 10% up on last year.

Meanwhile, record maize crops in especially the US, where production is expected to reach a record 165 Mt, compared with 162 Mt last year, is likely to limit advances from current SA selling prices for white and yellow maize.

WV

CO-OPS FM 13/10/78

The farmers are mad

③ general
Anyone who thought that the last had been heard of the agricultural co-operatives' saga when Senator Horwood announced the new taxation arrangements in April 1977, was mistaken.

It will again be high on the agenda at the SA Agricultural Union's annual congress in Cape Town next week. Farmers are incensed that while the new tax arrangements came into force for tax years beginning on or after April 1 1977, the government has not done its share in implementing the so-called "package deal" according to which the co-ops were to get some *quid pro quo* for paying more tax.

One such area is Land Bank finance.

The agreement was that while the LB would continue to provide finance at preferential rates for co-ops' traditional activities (ie short-term finance for crop harvesting, production services, cultivation and processing of agricultural products, and for certain long-term finance for storage) LB finance would also be made available at a so-called "competitive" interest rate, ie a non-preferential rate, related to the commercial bank rate, for the primary and secondary processing of agricultural produce (other than perishable produce, which is covered above) and for co-ops' manufacturing activities. This has not been forthcoming.

And such as the promise that decentralisation aid and benefits, similar to those afforded to industry, would be made available to co-ops, subject of course, to the approval of the Decentralisation Board. This has not happened either.

The delay is partly due to the fact that the Co-operative Act will have to be amended. And this, the co-op grapevine has it, will not be done before 1980. If the Act cannot be re-written sooner some interim relief may have to be offered.

AGRICULTURE ^{general}
The farming fable

PM 20/10/78

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ment for most of its proposals, the central part of which is embraced in
Government's recent White Paper No. 2 of 1975, the Tribal Grazing Land
Programme (TGLP). In the last year a most useful survey on Rural Income
Distribution has been completed. The Survey's findings underline the urgency
with which Government must adopt effective measures to reverse the improv-
erishment of roughly half the rural population and to do so within institut-
ional conditions that will further promote the commercial ranching of cattle
and assist in the beginning of a more viable crop agriculture.

Opening the SA Agricultural Union's annual congress in Cape Town on Tuesday, Minister of Agriculture Hendrik Schoeman disclosed a somewhat disquieting situation.

In short, although 1977-78 was generally a good year, and despite considerably larger crops (except wheat), higher prices in some cases, and an increased volume of exports, farmers' income decreased.

Decreased income

Gross income decreased by about 4% to R3 413m (R3 566m). Net income decreased by 19% to R1 401m (R1 727m). Gross income from field crops, Schoeman said, dropped by about R200m (because of the wheat). Export prices for maize fell from R113/t in April to R83/t in July this year. And although overseas prices for deciduous fruit were higher this year, they did not always fully compensate for the rise in export costs.

Expenditure on intermediate goods and services increased by 11%, and prices for all farming requisites by 12%. But producer prices for all agricultural products only rose by 3%, compared with 5% last year.

The net result, the Minister pointed out, is that the farmer has less money to pay off his debts and consolidate his position. "The time has surely arrived," remarked Schoeman ominously, "for the consumer to be realistic about food prices, because notwithstanding the increases he is still today able to buy quality food that is among the cheapest in the world."

Probably few people today would dispute the Minister's general contention that the agricultural sector, in which some R20m is invested annually, is vital, both to feed the population, and to be able to export food (as well as technical services and advice, as Schoeman stressed) to other African countries. "The farmer is, just like the investor or the industrialist, entitled to a fair return on his investment, which by and large, is far riskier than that of the industrialist, the investor or the consumer."

Declining farm incomes in a good year is indeed not a healthy sign. But it may be nothing more than the fault of inefficient farmers.

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We can't run border farms at a loss, says agriculture secretary

Sun. Express
10/11/78

3- General

By JEAN LE MAY

OWNERS of farms in Transvaal border areas could not be expected to pay farm managers to run totally uneconomic farms, Mr Chris Cilliers, secretary of the South African Agricultural Union, told the Sunday Express this week.

He was reacting to a speech made by General G J J Boshoff, chief of the Army Staff Logistics, in Pietersburg recently in which the general said owners of farms along the border should be forced by law to keep responsible managers on their farms to reduce the risk of terrorist infiltration.

"Many of the farms are unoccupied because it no longer pays cattle farmers in the Northern and Western Transvaal to produce beef," said Mr Cilliers.

"If farmers can't make money, they can't be expected to pay managers to look after the farms.

"It would be far more satisfactory for the Government to find ways of making beef farming an economic proposition. Transport costs from the Northern Transvaal to abattoirs on the Reef have increased 400% in the past five years."

General Boshoff, in his speech to the Northern Transvaal Regional Development Association, emphasised that the depopulation of farms had started for economic reasons long before the terrorist threat.

But it was clear that many of the farms were owned by professional men and businessmen who kept them as hunting farms or potential tax loss operations.

A special committee to investigate the depopulation of border areas has been established, under the chairmanship of the Minister of Agriculture.

Proposals being considered by the committee include anti-terrorist precautions such as security fencing and radio links for outlying farms, and long-term measures such as legislation to permit the sub-division of large farms.

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Planning with people in mind

Agriculture in general will no doubt benefit to a great extent from a course which has been introduced at Fort Hare's faculty of agriculture.

In the final year the students in the production side — plant sciences, agronomy, pastures horticulture and even soil sciences — are given a lot of so-called land use planning. In this they learn to do a resource survey and they go through the motions of planning an area so that they fit the farming system to the environment. They take into consideration the people and based upon this it is hoped that they will be in a position to develop a strategy for the advancement of agriculture and the people.

"We accept that we cannot leapfrog a group of people that are living below subsistence. We cannot leapfrog these people into a modern intensive type of agriculture.

"We must also look at

the production system, identify the weakest links, the control of weeds, sufficient plants on the land, the control of pests and the application of sufficient fertiliser," Professor Earle Graven of the faculty of agriculture said.

"I am not so sure that tractor cultivation is essential in developing areas for present production. At a later stage it certainly will be

"The course in land use planning, although not directed at development of strategies, it does and will hopefully train a person when he's finished, to integrate all the various aspects of agricultural production. He will be able to hopefully identify the most profitable line of farming for an area.

"It is a multi-disciplinary course given by soil science, crop science, horticultural science and pastures."

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FM 26/11/78
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Old Macdonald's in the red

After three consecutive good seasons, the finances of the agricultural sector should have improved, for the farmer should have been able to pay back some of his debt. The fact that this has not happened, but that instead total debt has increased, is cause for concern. "One drought like the Sixties," an eminent economist warned the *FM*, "and farming won't survive." Or as SAAU director Chris Cilliers puts it: "Many thousands of farmers would go bankrupt."

Of course, some farmers may be apt to rush off and buy large new cars or tractors instead of paying off their debts; but the popular idea that, because some farmers obviously make a lot of money, it's only the inefficient who can't manage, is far too simplistic.

The fact is that, due to high rises in production costs, farming has become a risky business (and the bigger the farm the greater the risk). What particularly worries farmers is the interest burden they are carrying.

The proportion of finance supplied by the Land Bank (LB) at low interest rates (mortgage bonds 7% and short- and medium-term loans 8%) is very low and

has dropped in recent years. It has recently been suggested that the LB should be playing a larger role in financing the agricultural sector, and that possibly the Land Bank Act needs amending.

The SAAU has submitted a memorandum to the Minister of Finance which is now under discussion. The LB necessarily has to follow a conservative policy, and it must avoid subsidising inefficient farmers and uneconomic farm units. The question is, has its policy been too restrictive, and is lack of funds a problem?

Short-term finance. Only sugar cane growers, fruit farmers in the recognised fruit and viticultural areas of the Cape, wattle, and citrus growers are allowed to go direct to the LB for short-term facilities. These cover crop expenses. All other farmers can only get short-term LB finance through the co-ops.

There are, however, two objections to extending short-term facilities, such as the fruit farmers receive, to all individual farmers through the LB. The first is financial: the bank finances crops through the co-ops up to nearly R2 000m

FARMERS' DEBT

| | Rm | | | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Dec 1973 | Dec 1974 | Dec 1975 | Dec 1976 | Dec 1977 |
| Land bank | 374,7 | 394,7 | 432,1 | 452,2 | 511,5 |
| Commercial banks | 373,4 | 384,0 | 454,5 | 485,4 | 500,1 |
| Co-operatives | 158,8 | 197,8 | 247,4 | 344,5 | 311,9 |
| Department of Agricultural Credit | 164,6 | 148,6 | 151,2 | 156,7 | 160,3 |
| Private persons (inc. farmers) | 290,0 | 292,0 | 327,3 | 372,0 | 430,5 |
| Other financial institutions | 317,5 | 310,8 | 324,1 | 383,2 | 457,2 |
| Other debt (general dealers, garages, doctors, etc) | 62,1 | 62,5 | 70,0 | 77,0 | 50,1 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 1 731,1 | 1 790,4 | 2 006,6 | 2 311,4 | 2 612,0 |

Source: Department of Agricultural Economics & Marketing.

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24/11/78



a year, for which it obtains funds partly from the Reserve Bank at low interest rates, and partly from commercial banks. For the rest, it obtains funds mainly from the commercial banks because LB bills count as prescribed investments and qualify as liquid assets. If the LB were to take over all short-term financing, it would come into direct competition with the commercial banks from which it derives its funds.

The second is practical. The LB has no extensive branch system, nor the expertise or staff to administer all short-term credit. The commercial banks obviously have.

But there is one point where more LB short-term finance is required. If a big farmer who would not normally qualify for LB finance is in trouble (due, for example, to a drought) it should be possible for the LB to help him get on his feet again.

Medium-term (or intermediate credit). This is for the purchase of livestock, tractors, combines, and equipment and implements of all kinds.

Although there has indeed been some increase in this lending, the policy at least until recently has been too restrictive, partly because advances were not allowed for second-hand equipment. So the LB, says Cilliers, only provided "a miserably small share." The change of policy to allow LB finance for second-hand equipment was only announced this month.

Long-term mortgage loans. Although the LB holds nearly half of all farm bonds, this is at present the farmers' worst problem area. Land prices are inflated and interest rates high. The LB is restricted by the Act which stipulates that mortgage

loans must not exceed "four-fifths of the fair agricultural and pastoral value of the land, as determined by the Land Bank Board." This is, of course, far below today's market value. There is also a ceiling (LB policy, not in the Act) of R100 000 per farmer.

So where do farmers go? The table on page 700 gives the answer.

While the insurance companies are lending less than they used to, there has been a dramatic increase in borrowing from the small banks, though a large part of this may be for medium-, not long-term finance.

Then there is the question of availability of LB funds. As the LB's last annual

report stated, "although the bank has wide lending powers, its loan funds are not unlimited." Funds for medium- and long-term financing are obtained from the open market by the issue of LB debentures. In 1977 two short-term (three-year) loans were raised totalling R195m at 9%. This year there has been one for R100m at 9% and another for R100m at 8,5%.

At the moment the capital market is easy, but should it tighten, and if the LB's lendings were to increase, to divert a large slice to the agricultural sector, the pundits warn, could exert pressure on the interest rate structure, and on capital for other resources.

From all this it appears that the need is for adapting LB policies rather than changing the Act. And there is a growing school urging that the LB's management needs both strengthening and rejuvenating. The SAAU would like to see at least one farmer appointed to the board, chosen from a panel nominated by its co-operative council, and one from a panel nominated by its general council, to be chosen by the Minister, to bring the farmers' needs direct to the board.

Finally, there is the big question. Should all the farmers' problems be solved through financing, and what part should price policy play? Here the dilemma is that higher food prices, as has been seen recently with red meat, may defeat their object. Consumption drops because people simply can't afford to buy. When there is a revival in the economy, with full employment — and in particular rising living standards for blacks — food prices could well be brought more into line with those of the rest of the world. For the moment, however, the only practical policy is to continue to raise prices gradually.

WHY SUPPORT THE FARMERS?

Why is farming any different from other industries? Answers:

- Agriculture differs essentially from other industries in that the vagaries of climate mean that the farmer can only to a very limited extent vary his production to meet demand. So some years a farmer may have no crop at all, while in others huge surpluses may have to be sold or exported at a loss.
- The demand for land from people outside the agricultural sector is very high, particularly in inflationary times. This pushes the market price of land far above its production value. Thus:

| | Production value R/ha | Market value |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| W Karoo | 7,60 | 19,40 |
| Natal | 3,50 | 38,00 |
| Transvaal (cattle area) ... | minus 50c | 70,00 |

No businessman in his senses would

build a plant far too expensive for the earnings he expects.

- Because of the cheap food price policy, producers' prices have lagged far behind the increase in production costs. In some cases, eg sugar, the industry has been required to directly subsidise the consumer price.

As long as there are many thousands living below the breadline, very low wages for blacks, and high unemployment, the cheap food price policy is essential for humanitarian reasons, but it hardly helps the farmers.

Government support is *not* used to keep inefficient farmers on the land. Policy is aimed at eliminating the inefficient farmers and uneconomic farm units as fast as possible. The number of farm units decreased from 106 000 in 1960 to 77 000 in 1975, and is now about 75 000.

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BKB SE OMSET BY R400 MILJOEN

BKB (Boeremakelaars Koöperatief Beperk) het in die boekjaar wat op 30 Junie 1978 geëindig het, 'n rekord omset van R378,7 miljoen bereik, volgens die voorsittersrede van kmdt. P. G. Marais, voorsitter van BKB, op die koöperasie se jaarvergadering wat pas in Port Elizabeth gehou is. Dit is 'n styging van R6,7 miljoen vergeleke by verlede jaar se omset.

Dié rekordomset is behaal ondanks die feit dat die omset van die karakoelpelsafdeling 'n afname van R16,1 miljoen getoon het weens die daling in pryse op die wêreldmark.

Kmdt. Marais het gesê die oorskot op die wins- en verliesrekening was vir die

jaar ietwat hoër as dié van die vorige jaar se R2 134 000. Hy het egter gewaarsku dat weens stygende koste daar aanduidings is dat die resultate vir die 1978/1979-boekjaar nie so rooskleurig as dié van die afgelope jaar sal wees nie.

„Ek wil dus die beroep wat ek in my voorsittersrede verlede jaar op lede gedoen het, herhaal. Wees julle koöperasie behulpsaam om koste te bespaar. Die stryd teen inflasiekostestygings kan slegs gewen word met die samewerking van lede deur 'n bestendige groei in die omset van die koöperasie te bewerkstellig.”

Een van die besondere ligstrale in die afgelope boekjaar was die merkbare toename in die produksie van wol. Die wolmark was taamlik lonend en bestendig en het op 'n ietwat hoër vlak as die vorige jaar gebly.

Die koöperasie kan met die bestaande geriewe en geskoolde mannekrag heelwat meer wol hanteer. 'n Bestendige toename in wolproduksie sal aansienlik help om die hanteringskoste per kilogram binne redelike perke te hou, sê kmdt. Marais.

'n Taamlike mate van sukses is behaal met die oproep dat bale swaarder gepak moet word. Meer wol per baal verg minder sakke en bekamp hanteringskoste. Die waarde van 'n lot wol word nog dikwels benadeel deurdat sekere produsente onvoldoende aandag aan die versorging van onderlyne bestee sowel as onegalige lengtes van vaglyne.

SYBOKHAAR

Die strewer bly ook steeds om 'n groter persentasie van die skeersel volgens die objektiewe metingstelsel aan te bied wat tot groot voordeel vir die wolbedryf is.

Hoewel die uitbetaling aan karakoelwolboere ietwat hoër was as die vorige jaar, was daar teen die einde van die seisoen 'n merkbare afname in be-

langstelling en slegs 80 persent van die karakoelwol wat aangebied is, is van die hand gesit.

Pryse van sybokhaar bly steeds op 'n baie lonende vlak. Die gemiddelde prys vir die tweede helfte van die boekjaar van 935,4c per kilogram was heelwat hoër as die 619,2c vir die eerste helfte. Die markvooruitsigte bly steeds baie belovend.

Soos in die geval van wol poog BKB deurlopend om deur middel van sy velddienste die sybokhaarprodusent met raad en daad by te staan ten einde sy produk te bevorder.

Droë huide en velle ter waarde van R5,5 miljoen is deur die koöperasie se vier bemerkingspunte in Port Elizabeth, Oos-Londen, Durban en Kaapstad bemark. Daar word egter steeds ondervind dat lede en ondersteuners nie die veilingsmark wa hulle aangebied word, behoorlik benut nie.

Die koöperasie doen weer eens 'n beroep op produsente om nie hul huide en velle uit die hand te verkoop nie, maar dit aan BKB toe te vertrou om op die veilingsmark aan te bied om sodoende die volle markprys te kan benut.

PELSE

Hoewel die karakoelpelsmark op die jongste veiling ietwat verstewig het, is daar nog nie aanduidings dat dit in die nabye toekoms aansienlik sal verbeter nie. Die mark het sedert die November 1976-veiling ingrypend begin daal. Kmdt. Marais sê dat die insinking aan modegrille toegeskryf word, wat slegs tydelik van aard is.

BKB se lewendehawe-omset het R106 miljoen beloop vergeleke by R103 miljoen vir die vorige jaar. Dit verteenwoordig 28 persent van die totale omset van die koöperasie. Die lewendehawe-bedrywighede behels slagveebemaking op die beheerde markte, by die fabriek in Suidwes, verdu-

Vervolg van kol. 4

sies en uit-die-hand-verhandeling van vee.

Gekniehalter deur die toevoerbeheermaatreëls op die beheerde markte, kon BKB ook nie al die beste van sy ondersteuners hanteer nie. As die toevoer na willekeur na die beheerde markte gekanaliseer kon word, sou BKB se aandeel in die bemerking van vee op die beheerde markte veel groter gewees het.

BKB staan soos hy al dikwels in die verlede verklaar het, nie koud teenoor pogings wat aangewend word om oplossings vir die oorvleuelingsprobleme te vind nie, maar kan beslis nie meewerk aan planne wat daarop toegespits is om sy voortbestaan in gedrang te bring nie, s— kmdt. Marais.

Die enigste oorvleueling waaraan BKB by die bemerkingspunt aandadig is, is op die gebied van slagveebemerkings op die beheerde markte waar hy parallel met Vleissentraal sy eie agentskappe het en op die vendusieterrein en uit-die-hand transaksies op die platteland. Oorvleueling strek nie verder as daardie punte nie, maar BKB is bereid om te onderhandel om hier 'n oplossing te vind.

clusively been proven to be beneficial or a 'valuable safeguard' to miners at risk of contracting silicosis. (180) Also it is highly debatable whether, in fact, the periods of service, in many cases, were as short as has often been alleged.

There is a great deal of evidence to suggest that before the Anglo-Boer war many Africans served for long periods on a mine. Edward Way, when manager of the George Goch Mine, stated in 1897 that a considerable number of Africans had worked continuously at the mine for eight years, while living at the location with their wives and families. (181) This statement was supported by Dr Turner in 1910 who claimed:

... when the boys had to walk to Johannesburg, they appear to have remained and worked as hammer boys etc. for much longer periods at a stretch, and 'they then undoubtedly contracted the disease much more commonly than now.' (182)

After the Anglo-Boer war Africans from Portuguese East Africa usually served contracts of eighteen months and then went home before again returning to their old mines. From 1902 to 1914 they often served several periods of indenture and were highly sought after because of their increased skills in comparison to those who had served shorter and fewer contracts. (183)

Other recruits usually served contract periods varying from two months to a year until the WNLA in 1905 doubled the length of their contract periods. These Africans were allowed to renew their contracts on completion of their original service. (184)

Of great importance to this argument is the number of Africans who were not recruited, but who came of their own accord and went to the mines where they engaged and re-engaged themselves. In 1904 these amounted to 'over 2 000 per month' and Drs. Irvine and D. Macaulay stated that their numbers were 'steadily increasing.' (185) They also contended that the Africans who voluntarily engaged themselves on the spot comprised 30 per cent of the African mine work-force which consisted of more than 87 000 men, and that 25 per cent of this contingent had transferred to other mines on completion of their original contracts. (186)

In order to allay white miners' fears of contracting silicosis, it was stated what this was unlikely because: 'The actual drilling is now done by natives under the supervision of the European miner.' (187) This was the same argument which Irvine had used in 1903 before the Milner Commission to show exactly why African miners were likely to contract the disease in a shorter time than the white man because he is usually stationed closer to the drill and does not go away, as the white man has an opportunity of doing. (188)

Moreover he said this at a time when the conditions were far more dangerous and even before the Anglo-Boer war. From 1897 five African miners did not necessarily working conditions on the mine concerning the construction of change houses. They also had to face from the statutory introduction of the eight hour day, face to face in the mine, instead of ten hours which were being worked on many mines. One of the reasons why eight hours had not been introduced bank to bank, was because of the impossibility of transporting such vast contingents of African underground mineworkers to the face and back without the loss of a considerable number of productive work hours. (191) This point is very well illustrated by conditions on the City Deep Mine in 1913. On this mine the African underground workers consisted of 577 on machine drills, 443 on hammer drills in the stopes, 1 355 performed shovelling and tramming operations whilst 482 were employed in development. (192) Approximately 2 200 miners had to be transported daily from the bank of the mine to the face and back in two batches. All the miners left the compound at 4.30 am. It took approximately one hour and fifty minutes to transport each batch from the bank to the face and the same length of time for the return trip. (193) But on their return many miners had to stand at waiting stations for a considerable length of time often in an atmosphere vitiated by dust and nitrous fumes. In no way did the half-an-hour travelling time for white miners who were boosted first apply to the Africans. Although underground conditions seem to have been worse for African miners than Whites, one would require far more statistical evidence of the numbers of Africans who were employed continuously, or the number of times they had renewed their contracts, before making any judgments in this connection.

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THE Government would introduce a relief loan scheme to farmers in parts of the Karoo and along the west coast of the Cape, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, said in Pretoria yesterday. The loans would be introduced because of extremely poor grazing in the affected areas. The loans would also be used for the construction of change houses. They also had to face from the statutory introduction of the eight hour day, face to face in the mine, instead of ten hours which were being worked on many mines. One of the reasons why eight hours had not been introduced bank to bank, was because of the impossibility of transporting such vast contingents of African underground mineworkers to the face and back without the loss of a considerable number of productive work hours. (191) This point is very well illustrated by conditions on the City Deep Mine in 1913. On this mine the African underground workers consisted of 577 on machine drills, 443 on hammer drills in the stopes, 1 355 performed shovelling and tramming operations whilst 482 were employed in development. (192) Approximately 2 200 miners had to be transported daily from the bank of the mine to the face and back in two batches. All the miners left the compound at 4.30 am. It took approximately one hour and fifty minutes to transport each batch from the bank to the face and the same length of time for the return trip. (193) But on their return many miners had to stand at waiting stations for a considerable length of time often in an atmosphere vitiated by dust and nitrous fumes. In no way did the half-an-hour travelling time for white miners who were boosted first apply to the Africans. Although underground conditions seem to have been worse for African miners than Whites, one would require far more statistical evidence of the numbers of Africans who were employed continuously, or the number of times they had renewed their contracts, before making any judgments in this connection.

It is also necessary to investigate the way medical examinations were conducted. As has been suggested this has a strong bearing on the establishment of incidence and prevalence rates, and after compensation was introduced, on these awards as well. Grey's contention that the improvements recommended by the Committee of Doctors in 1903, and the implementation of better medical examinations and choice of recruits by the WNLA, and improvements in diet, sanitation and compound facilities inter alia do

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Fodder aid for farmers

low farmers on a pasturage distress list to buy fodder for their stock, he said.

A list of the areas which qualify for pasturage distress loans was available from the Department of Agriculture in Pretoria.

Other areas might, if necessary, be added to the list, he said. — Sapa.

not, as was at first assumed, simply to deal with the problem of the development border areas. It goes further than that.

The committee's terms of reference are "to investigate and make recommendations in regard to steps that should be taken in the national interest to promote optimum occupancy of properties in remote agricultural areas." But, although the constitution of the committee is very wide, it is not the intention, Steyn stresses, to embark on a full-scale programme of rural reform such as was advocated by the Du Plessis Commission of Inquiry into Rural Reform (*Current Affairs* July 7), but to "try to devise schemes, methods and procedures that are realistic whereby occupation of land in the remote areas can be encouraged."

The main committee, which held its first meeting last week, will divide into sub-committees, and the first working committee meeting was due this week. Although no time limit has been set, Steyn assured the *FM* he "doesn't propose to spend years on it" and hopes to be able to issue interim reports.

Investment

A good example of how depopulation has come about (and a probable starting point for the committee) is the cattle ranching area of the northern and NW Transvaal. The area west of Thabazimbi, according to the Minister of Agriculture, Hendrik Schoeman, is about 60% depopulated. The reasons are economic. The meat farmers' troubles started in the early Sixties with a bad outbreak of foot and mouth disease, followed by a bad drought in 1966. Then came the period of high inflation, steep rises in production costs and a drop in demand for red meat.

Some farmers simply left their farms, and went to work in towns, while many farms have been bought as investment by professional people who do not live on them either, and perhaps only go for an occasional shoot. Land prices in the area are still sky-high (*FM* November 24).

Consumption of red meat is increas-

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Services

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The committee recently appointed by the Prime Minister to investigate the depopulation of rural areas (chairman, Piet Steyn, Secretary of the Department of Agricultural Credit and Land Tenure) is

marked preference
According to the
at the end of
es which were
By the end of
the number had
750 were located in the
Natal (25,4%), 298 in the Cape (20,1%), and 58 in
9%). By May 1975, 1 751 liaison committees had been
een-fold increase does appear remarkable.

, of the Personnel Research Division within the
Psychology at the University of the Orange Free State,
on into the constitution and functioning of liaison and
survey included questionnaires addressed to 1 064
ect of liaison committees and he received a suitable
y 30%) employing 164 995 African workers covered by 437
rganisations which participated in the investigation
wing industrial sectors:³¹

26. *Financial Mail*, 22 December 1972 p.1145. Cited in: R. Verster, *Liaison Committees in the South African Industry*, Bloemfontein, U.O.F.S., 1974, p.9.
27. Hansard 3 columns 160-161, 22 August 1974.
28. Hansard 10 column 691, 15 April 1975.
29. *Rand Daily Mail*, 22 May 1975. Cited in: Muriel Horrell and Tony Hodgson, *A Survey of Race Relations in South Africa*, 1975. Johannesburg S.A.I.R.R. 1976, p.212.
30. *Op.cit.* pp.14-16.
31. *Ibid*, p.17.

By MARILYN ELLIOTT

FERTILISER prices are to go up by 14% from January 1 — a hike which will mean higher prices for most farm produce.

Announcement of the increase will only be gazetted at the end of the month, but a spokesman for the Department of Industries confirmed yesterday that the Government had reduced its subsidy to farmers by 60% from last year.

This coupled with higher prices for raw materials and increased costs for producers had resulted in the price hike, the spokesman said.

Consumer and agriculture representatives are bitter.

Mrs Joy Hurwitz, national president of the Housewives' League, said yesterday the Government must investigate the necessity of the increase.

"Every year the pattern is the same. In January the price of all essential items goes up, causing a ripple effect.

"There is no doubt that 1978 has been the worst year consumers have ever had. I am horrified. We will have to pay more for all agricultural products."

The deputy director of the South African Agricultural Union, Mr P H Swart, said summer crops have already been fertilised at current prices and effects of the 14% increase would only be felt later next year.

The hike will have a ripple effect on other consumer products, he said.

"For many years now it has been Government policy to reduce the subsidy given to farmers on fertiliser with the idea of eventually providing none at all. Unfortunately this reduction results in higher prices.

"Farmers are going to be dissatisfied about this."

Mr Eugene Roelofse con-

Fertiliser price hike threatens new COL spiral

RDM 12/12/78

(3-General)

29.

biography

976-81

of Finance and Development Planning. Government Printer, Gaborone.

rs and D. Feldman

of Finance and Development Planning, 1973. Government Printer, Gaborone

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t of Botswana.

Tribal Grazing Land Programme)

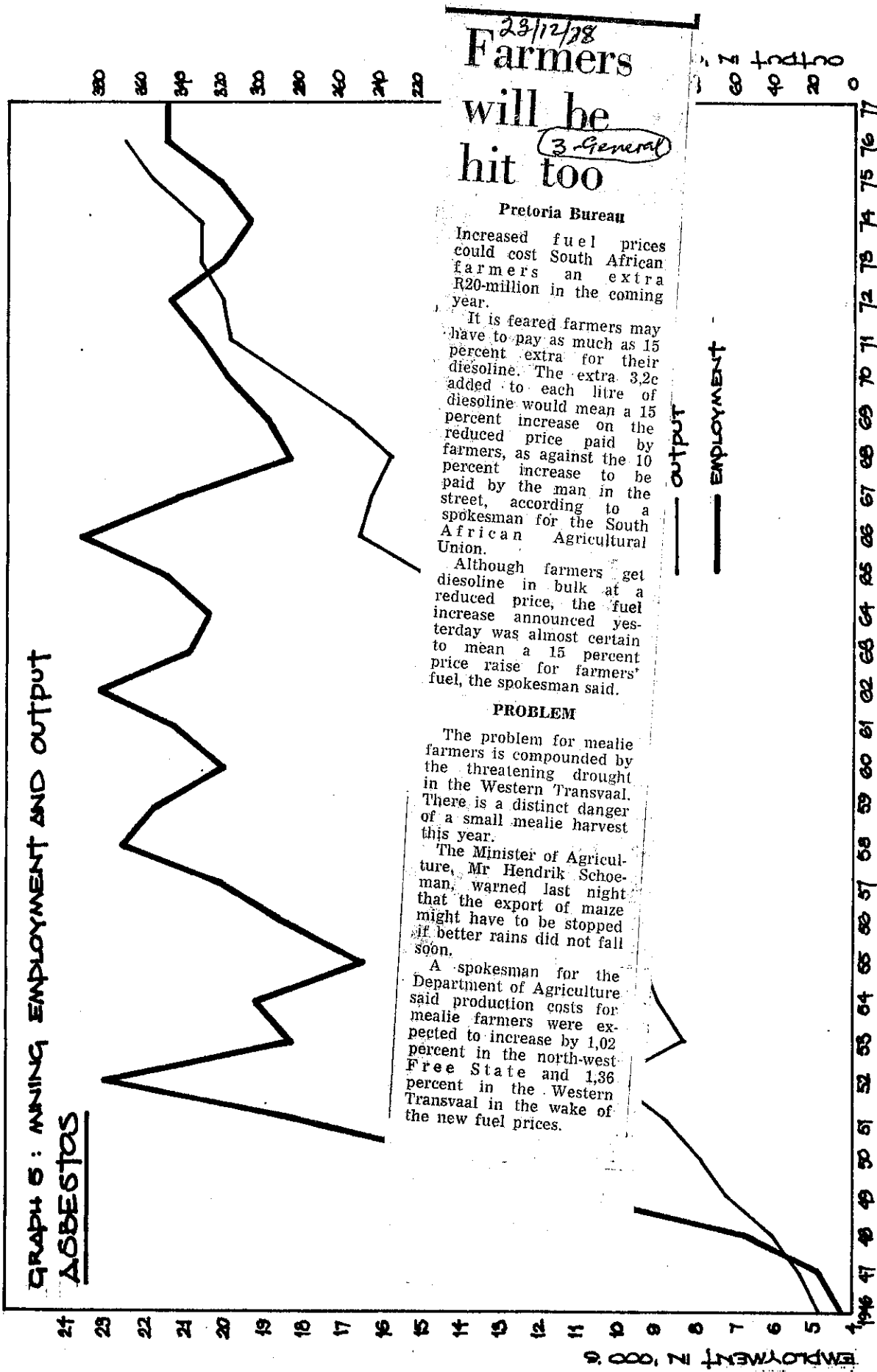
t Printer, Gaborone.

sumer ombudsman for the South African Council of Churches, commented angrily: "The extraordinary omission in the statement of this price increase is that fertiliser manufacturers would like to have whacking big profits.

"I believe when we are dealing with an essential, strategic commodity like fertiliser, the Government should force full disclosures of the names of all shareholders. Only when these names are in the open and the anonymity of so-called 'nominees' is made public, will we be able to judge the need for this price rise on its merits.

"The man in the street is entitled to this knowledge. It's not the farmers who pay the price hike. They are simply intermediaries in the process of collecting the extra swag from the consumer."

A spokesman for Fedsais in Johannesburg said manufacturers were expecting the price rise but could not comment until it had been made official by a Government Gazette notice on December 28.



23/12/78
Farmers will be hit too
(3 General)

Pretoria Bureau

Increased fuel prices could cost South African farmers an extra R20-million in the coming year.

It is feared farmers may have to pay as much as 15 percent extra for their diesoline. The extra 3,2c added to each litre of diesoline would mean a 15 percent increase on the reduced price paid by farmers, as against the 10 percent increase to be paid by the man in the street, according to a spokesman for the South African Agricultural Union.

Although farmers get diesoline in bulk at a reduced price, the fuel increase announced yesterday was almost certain to mean a 15 percent price raise for farmers' fuel, the spokesman said.

PROBLEM

The problem for mealie farmers is compounded by the threatening drought in the Western Transvaal. There is a distinct danger of a small mealie harvest this year.

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, warned last night that the export of maize might have to be stopped if better rains did not fall soon.

A spokesman for the Department of Agriculture said production costs for mealie farmers were expected to increase by 1,02 percent in the north-west Free State and 1,36 percent in the Western Transvaal in the wake of the new fuel prices.

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DD 30/12/78

Fertiliser up 12 per cent

3-12-1978

PRETORIA — Increased fertiliser prices were announced in a notice in the Government Gazette yesterday by the price controller, Mr E. G. de Beer.

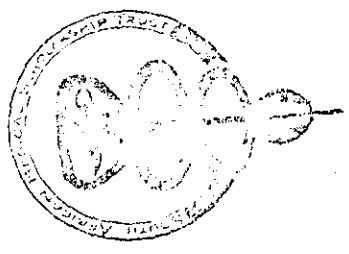
The increases are with effect from January 1, 1979.

The Fertilizer Society of South Africa said the increased prices and reduction of the government subsidy meant "the farmer will have to pay on the overall 14.17 per cent more for his fertiliser during 1979".

It said the price in-

crease of 12.23 per cent was mainly to offset increased costs of raw materials and manufacture, "but it must be stressed that some increased costs were disallowed . . . The industry itself will have to absorb increased costs to the extent of some R4,5 million."

The return on capital employed of 15 per cent before tax and interest, and based on depreciated book value of assets "is not sufficiently attractive to attract loan capital and to provide for a reserve for replacement of plant."
— SAPA.



SALDRU/SAMST

CONFERENCE ON THE ECONOMICS OF HEALTH CARE

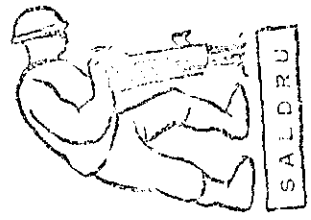
SEPTEMBER 1978

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ALTERNATIVE
OF MANAGING MALNUTRITION

by

DR TRUDY THOMAS

Paper No. 46



RDM 31179
3-Genesal

SA agricultural researcher for US

Staff Reporter

DR J G van der Walt, who is studying the problem of metabolic disorders in sheep and cattle, has been awarded the 1979 BP Post-graduate Scholarship in agriculture.

Dr Van der Walt, 34, is one of only two full-time workers studying the problem in South Africa and works at the Onderstepoort Veterinary Institute.

Only three other groups in the world — in Australia, the United States and Scotland — are studying livestock metabolism.

"The research at Onderstepoort is in the forefront internationally," said Dr Van der Walt.

He will read for his post-graduate scholarship at Cornell University, New York.

More than 4 000 000 sheep and cattle in South Africa suffer from metabolic disorders, according to Dr Van der Walt.

He said sheep and cattle on the Highveld are starving because of the low quality of the grass.

"Farmers try to solve the problem by supplementing feed but that method is costly and time consuming," he said.

"And the emphasis in veterinary research is on disease rather than metabolism because the losses caused by disease are more visible.

"If the farmers knew more about digestion in livestock, they would be able to determine the food needs of their animals more accurately."

Staw 4/1/29

'More laws to improve land use'

3-General

Pretoria Bureau

Effective legislation is necessary to support agricultural development in matters such as soil conservation and control of stock diseases.

This is the opinion expressed by the Secretary for Agricultural Technical Services, Dr D W Immelman, in a Press statement released in Pretoria yesterday on the future role to be played by his department.

"Effective legislation is necessary to support the agricultural development process according to the principles of optimum land use," he said.

"This includes aspects such as soil conservation, sub-division of agricultural land, control of stock diseases and promotion schemes with regard to animal production.

"Because the department has a shortage of personnel to fulfil all its functions, special efforts will have to be made to ensure the best possible collaboration with other bodies, especially universities with faculties of agriculture."

Dr Immelman said it was imperative that interest be stimulated by all organisations which had the interests of agriculture at heart. This would enable the industry to obtain its fair share of the total manpower in the country.

The department also had an important task to perform to ensure the supply of food and fibre.

Dr Immelman said this was particularly true because of population expansion and improvements in the standard of living, coupled with South Africa's relatively limited agricultural resources.

Concern as farmers' debt zooms to R2 662 million

FINANCE REPORTER

DESPITE fairly good crops during the past few years, the financial stability of the farmer has deteriorated so much it has become a matter of great concern, according to Philip Vogel, chief agricultural adviser at Barclays National Bank.

Vogel said although this deterioration could be noted in the overall financial position of farmers it had particularly affected their liquidity.

"It seems many farmers are just not able to generate sufficient cash to service their short-term commitments, finance a follow-up crop, provide for a desirable living standard and finance expansion programmes," he said.

Analysing the profitability of farming, Vogel said the gross income of farmers from the 1977/78 crop had decreased by four percent.

Over the same period, prices of farming needs had increased by 12 percent while the producers' price index of farmers grew by only three percent.

"The adverse trend between the prices farmers get and what they have to pay has been maintained and it is not surprising that the actual net income of farmers in 1977/78 decreased by 19 percent," he said.

While profitability was no guarantee sufficient cash would be

generated, profits were still a crucial measure of success and a precondition for the provision of cash.

Vogel disclosed the total indebtedness of farmers today was R2 662 million, an increase of 25 percent over 1975. Over the same period, the net income of farmers had increased by only 12 percent.

"Although the indebtedness of farmers still only represents 13 percent of their total investment of R20 463 million, the most important assets represented in a farmer's balance sheet consist of his investment in land and capital items which can-

not easily be converted into cash.

"More alarming, however, than the total indebtedness of farmers is the staggering rate by which their short-term commitments have increased. Since 1975, this figure has increased by about 42 percent while the value of total agricultural production over the same period only increased by 25 percent.

"This adverse trend must have had a very severe impact on the overall liquidity position of farmers."

The constraints on farmers' liquidity were increased by the growing need for mechanisa-

tion and by the relatively low prices farmers obtained for their produce because of marketing difficulties.

"The fact so many farmers are unable to liquidate their commitments, particularly short-term commitments, in a good season, proves that they have been allowed credit facilities beyond what they can afford," said Vogel.

Farmers' short-term commitments in 1975 totalled 63 percent of their net income. In 1977 this figure increased to 83 percent, an increase of 32 percent.

Accounts not liquidated with the various co-operatives in-

creased by 32 percent from R38,5-million in 1975 to R61,9-million in 1977.

Vogel suggested that the financing of farmers in South Africa should be done on a more scientific basis, considering the physical potential not only of the farm, but also the farmer and bearing in mind his ability to create sufficient cash to meet his debt commitments.

"It is a pity so many institutions offering credit facilities to farmers do so without considering a cash-flow projection."

This was a major reason why some farmers are financed beyond their means.

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The right to land would

DD. 12/1/79
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Agricultural college planned for Dohne

Conclusion

The paper has organic, more development to The two propo the tradition communal land both wonderful local governme group security effective inst assets and for

CAPE TOWN — The Dohne Agricultural Research Station near Stutterheim is being expanded and an agricultural college may be established there.

This follows pleas by the MP for Griqualand East, Mr Jan Jordaan, for greater government assistance to Dohne.

The Secretary for Public Works, Mr M. M. du Preez, announced a tender for R616 861 had been accepted for a research building at Dohne.

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, announced last year that the head office of his department in the Eastern Cape would be transferred from Queenstown to Dohne as soon as buildings had been erected.

He said money for more agricultural colleges in South Africa was short. His department had bought land for one at Nelspruit, but did not have money to erect buildings.

However, he promised that when funds were available "we shall give very sympathetic consideration to the establishment of an agricultural college at Dohne."

Mr Schoeman made these announcements after Mr Jordaan pointed out that the move to Dohne by the Department had been promised in 1965.

The area served by Dohne covered 30 magisterial districts, 5,6

million ha and about 8 500 farmers. Land for an agricultural college there had been bought.

"The Eastern Cape region is the grassveld area of the Cape. It is a cattle farming region. It may well be said that the Eastern Cape is the stud kraal of the Republic. Breeding stock in this area are being used far beyond its borders," Mr Jordaan said.

"Is it asking too much for a capital investment of R25 million for an agricultural college?"

"As far as agriculture is concerned, the Eastern Cape deserves a college and secondly, history has proved that the Eastern Cape does have the human material," Mr Jordaan said. — PC.

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THE DROUGHT ^{pm 19/1/79}
Counting the cost ⁽³⁾

The heavens opened over the Transvaal and Free State this week, but not wide enough to break the drought, which is starting to threaten the entire economy.

With farming accounting for about 8% of domestic output, and over 10% of total exports, it is not surprising that a senior policymaker confesses that "the drought worries us." Adds Maize Board GM Hendrik Hickley: "We're very concerned. We lose a lot of mealies every day that passes without rain."

Lost production is just the first link in the drought's chain of damage. Already it is clear that the dry weather will lead to higher prices (not only for food), lower export earnings, and weaker demand for a host of manufactured products.

A few days of soaking rain within the next week or two could, in the words of Agriculture Minister Hendrik Schoeman, "greatly change the picture." But right now most farmers have little to smile about.

In the first half of January, Mafeking had only 30 mm of rain, compared with its past average for the month of 102 mm. Potchefstroom had a mere 16 mm (103 mm), Kroonstad 7 mm (93 mm) and Bethal 47 mm (128 mm).

Hardest hit so far are **maize** and **sheep** farmers. One maize expert estimates about 150 000 t of maize withers each day the rains stay away. Though Hickley is not worried about the crop being inadequate to meet local demand, a harvest of only 5 Mt-6 Mt would bring exports to a virtual stop. Already the Maize Board has cut its March export programme by half.

Besides the blow to farmers' incomes, small or non-existent maize exports next season could cost the country up to R320m in foreign exchange and hurt other sectors, like the railways.

Wool output down

Karoo sheep farmers are in trouble, especially those in the western areas around Victoria West, Kenhardt and Calvinia. Several large dams have dried up and pastures are in poor shape. According to the Wool Board's production manager, Jan Pieterse, both the size and the quality of this year's clip will be down. More worrying are "big losses" in last season's lamb crop. Pieterse reckons about half the lambs have died. "These lambs would have been ewes in two years, and the loss will have a detrimental long-term effect," he notes.

Stock farmers are still hoping for rain soon, and have not yet flooded abattoirs with sheep and **cattle**. "We are not aware of any unnatural pressure on the market as a result of the drought," says Meat Board GM Jan Lombard. However,

rek langs oou toe

Rapport 21/1/79

3 sgn

Deur **WILLEM LAUBSCHER**

DIE mark vir trekkers, oesmasjinerie, implemente, onderdele ens., wat sowat R350 miljoen per jaar werd is, kan vanjaar met die helfte val. En die droogte is nie die enigste rede daarvoor nie.

In gesprekke wat Sake-Rapport vandeeweek gehad het, blyk dat boere ten opsigte van trekkers en oesmasjinerie as 'n prysweerstand aan die opbou is.

Die prys van trekkers het bv. oor die afgelope sowat vyf jaar met tussen 300 en 400 persent gestyg. En dit is maar een van die faktore wat die boere in 'n ontsettende koste-knyptang geplaas het.

'n Belangrike nuwe-effek van die daling in trekker-verkope, (sien berig lingsaan) en in die verkope van oesmasjinerie en ander implemente, is 'n geweldige styging in die verkope van onderdele. 'n Groot verskaffer het vandeeweek gesê dat sy omset in onderdele in hierdie vroeë stadium van die jaar reeds sowat 300 persent bokant dié vir dieselfde tydperk verlede jaar is.

Bobelasting

Trouens, die omset in onderdele vir alle onderdelemaatskappye het in die afgelope 3 tot 4 maande nuwe rekords bereik. Een maatskappy het in November 'n rekord-omset van R1 miljoen in onderdele gehad teenoor sy normale maan-

delikse gemiddelde van R300 000.

Een vervaardiger het gesê 'n bydraende rede tot die daling in die verkope van trekkers en implemente is die volgehoue gerugte dat bobelasting in die komende Begroting op hierdie produkte of heeltemal afgeskaf of verder verlaag sal word. Dit maak dat baie boere blykbaar terugsit tot ná die Begroting.

DIE trekkermark het verlede jaar met 2 500 eenhede gedaal teenoor 1977. Ford die voorloper in al twee jare, se verkope het van 3 555 in 1977 tot net oor die 2 700 verlede jaar geval.

Die ander twee onder die voorste drie in die mark, Massey-Ferguson en Fiat se daling in verkope was onderskeidelik van 3 017 tot 2 585 en van 2 609 tot 2 214.

Trouens, in dié swakker jaar was Fiat se marktaandeel (18,4 persent teenoor 18,1 persent in 1977) onder die voorste drie, en dié van Malcomess (6 teenoor 5,5), Leyland (2,7 teenoor 1,8), Case en David Brown (3,4 teenoor 1,9) Same (2,3 teenoor 1,5) onder die res, die enigste vervaardigers wat hul marktaandeel oor die jaar vergroot het.

Wat die implementemark tref, is die bestaande verhouding tussen die verkope van trekkers en implemente in die bedryf. Die verhouding is gewoonlik in die omgewing van 2 tot 3 implemente wat vir elke een trekker verkoop word. Dit spreek derhalwe vanself dat die implementemark vinniger krimp wanneer daar 'n daling in trekker-verkope is.

Vertroebel

Kenners in die bedryf vrees dat die toestande soos hierbo geskets, daartoe kan lei dat heelparty van die sowat honderd klein en groot vervaardigers van landbouimplemente in die land, as dinge so aanhou, in die komende jaar of agttien maande in die stof kan byt.

Daar is klaar sprake dat van die kleineres se keel begin toetrek. 'n Bydraende faktor is dat van die groot verskaffers aan die boere in die laaste jaar of meer kwaai voorraad opgebou het. Daar is dus nie nou ernstige nood vir groot aankope nie.

Vervaardigers

En dit alles vertroebel sake vir vervaardigers verder.

Die vyf groot vervaardigers van trekkers, oesmasjinerie, implemente, onderdele, ens. is verantwoordelik vir nagenoeg 80 persent van die totale mark in daardie dinge. Al die ander (die sgn. kleintjies) baklei om die oorblywende 20 persent van die mark.

Duwweltjies

En die toestande soos ons dit hierbo geskets het, maak daardie kleiner hap van die mark erg vol duwWeltjies.

Trouens, daar is manne wat daardie duwWeltjies 'n sterker en leliker naam gee!

Atlantis-aanleg

Report 21/1/79 ③ gen 45

dalk geraak

DIE droogte, ekonomiese knyp en dies meer wat die trekkermark ondermeer knou, kan repurkussies hê in die beoogde vervaardiging van dieselenjins (Perkins en Daimler-Benz) by Atlantis, wat onlangs aangekondig is. Dit kan ook 'n uitwerking hê op planne om trekkers in Suid-Afrika te vervaardig.

Vir die enjin-projek is die somme glo gegrond op 'n trekkermark van 17 000 per jaar. Dit was nie verspot nie. Met die groei wat daar is in die normale mark van nagenoeg 14 000 per jaar, is met die inproduksietreding van die Atlantis-projek oor sowat twee jaar daardie hoër syfer verwag.

En op 'n verwagte drastiese krimp van die mark, kan die berekeninge ietwat omver gewerp word as dinge nie betyds regkom nie.

Dieselfde probleem lê voor vir die trekkermaatskappye wat planne het om trekkers in Suid-Afrika te vervaardig. (Op die oomblik word so te sê alles hier gemonteer).

Volgens berekening is die gelykbreekpunt vir so 'n projek 3 000 trekkers per jaar. En met 'n krimpende mark (die algemene verwagting vir vanjaar lê tussen 10 000 en 11 000 trekkers), sal dit watsenaam roer kos om so 'n hap uit so 'n kleiner mark los te wêl.

En al sou die paar grotes wat sulke planne het (of gehad het), daarin slaag om elkeen 3 000 trekkers per jaar te verkoop, beteken dit 'n onheilsteken vir die res van die mark.

Só bereken, verfyn dit die veld tot hoogstens vyf of ses vervaardigers, wat net een ding kan beteken: 'n Hele paar vervaardigers verdwyn van die mark of daar kom interessante woelinge op die front van amalgamasies of konsortium-vorming.

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| 13 | Department of Information | Table 14. Total number of technicians - 1970 |
| 14 | Census figure as presented by the | |
| 14 | Manpower Surveys | Table 15. Total number of technicians - |
| 14 | Manpower Surveys | Table 16. Total shortage of technicians - |
| 15 | Manpower Surveys | Table 17. Engineering technicians by type - |
| 17 | Manpower Surveys | Table 18. Numbers of engineering technicians employed by qualification, 1972 |
| 23 | Manpower Surveys | Table 19. Manufacturing establishments (over 300 employees only) in Durban region by manufacturing division |
| 25 | Manpower Surveys | Table 20. Manufacturing establishments with more than 300 employees in the Durban and Witwatersrand areas by manufacturing division |
| | | Table 21. Number of establishments in Rosslyn with more than 200 and manufactu |
| | | Table 22. Number of Afr |
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25/1/79
③

Hard-up farmers told housewife is battling too

rch Unit

The appeal by the Minister of Agriculture to consumers to be "realistic and responsible" about food price increases drew strong reaction from the Housewives' League today.

The Minister, Mr Schoeman, speaking in Bergville, Natal, warned that consumers would have to pay more for food or face the spectre of queuing for food in the future.

Unless farmers were able to recoup huge production price increases and survive the effects of the drought, he said, many would go bankrupt. South Africa would then face food shortages.

Mrs Joy Hurwitz, national president of the Housewives' League, warned that if prices were put up further — no matter what the reasons for the increases — consumers would just buy less.

JUGGLING

"The average South African consumer is really battling," she said. "The housewife is trying to juggle her money to meet higher food costs and she is finding she can't juggle it any more. If prices are increased further there will just be more consumer resistance."

She said the league always tried to understand the farmer's point of view. "Now its time for farmers and producers to sit down with consumers and get a better idea of what is

happening to us," she said. Mrs Hurwitz said the league had appealed to the Minister of Finance to use any surplus revenue from General Sales Tax to subsidise basic foods.

LOYMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA,

946 - 2000

man Bromberger

Working Paper No. 15

U.C.T.

Cape Town

August 1978

Boycotts hit SAR

27/11/79 (3) (267) 901

By Kevin Murray,
Transport Reporter

Boycotts by farmers protesting over increased rail tariffs have lost South African Railways about 70 percent of its livestock traffic, claim agricultural officials.

The farmers are now transporting livestock from farms to abattoirs by road. This costs millions a year in wasted fuel and damaged roads.

Members of the South African Agricultural Union (SAAU) say the swing away from SAR is not in the national interest because:

- Millions of litres of fuel are being wasted on empty return runs.

- Country roads were not built to take the present heavy traffic and wouldn't last long.

- In the long-term, it is not to the farmers' benefit to kill off the SAR's livestock transportation system.

Tariffs

Mr Piet Swart, deputy director of the SAAU, said the main reason for SAR's cattle traffic loss over six years was tariff increases.

The other was that it was more convenient to transport by road, with stock being loaded on at farms and off at abattoirs.

Tariffs had increased by about 400 percent over the last four years forcing farmers to buy their own trucks or hire haulage firms, said Mr Swart.

"If SAR had increased their prices at a slower rate, they would now be better able to balance their books. Because of the increases they have lost traffic and in turn defeated the purpose of the increases," he added.

Warning

He warned that SAR would find it difficult to turn the tide away from road transportation.

Dr Anton Moolman, in charge of tariffs for SAR, said that in spite of the drop in conveyance figures, there was no question of prices being cut.

"We were operating at huge losses and still aren't charging economic rates," he said.

He admitted that farmers had swung away from using SAR because of a successive round of increases — of 60 percent, 60 percent and 50 percent initially, followed by lesser increases.

"But there is no question of a boycott. The farmers just have a free choice and have decided to hire road hauliers or use their own trucks," he said.

Four die in Jo'burg tragedies

Two people fell to their deaths, a schoolboy hanged himself and a woman died from an overdose of tablets in incidents in Johannesburg yesterday and today.

In one of the death falls, a patient at the J G Strijdom Hospital fell five floors at about 4 am.

Mrs Margaret Donald (57) of Crown Mines, died instantly. An open bathroom window was found in the fifth floor ward where Mrs Donald had been treated for an infec-

FARM FINANCES

The core is rotten

7/2/74 (5)

In the wake of the appointment of a committee of inquiry into farmers' finances (chaired by Reserve Bank GM Japie Jacobs), the SA Agricultural Union recently briefed bankers and economists on the shaky state of agriculture's financial structure.

Farmers are concerned by what they see as a growing reluctance on the part of banks and co-ops to extend additional credit to farmers. In the words of SAAU economist, Attie Coetzee, "commercial banks have become scared." Coetzee is sure of his facts, despite assurances from the big banks at the end of last year that they have made no policy decision to cut back on agricultural lending.

Still, no one disputes that a hard core of outstanding overdraft debt among farmers has emerged. These overdrafts are simply being rolled over and there is

little chance of their being repaid in the foreseeable future.

Coetzee points out the co-ops (which support some 16% of total farmers' debt compared with 21% by the banks) are also biting their fingernails as more and more farmers turn to them for additional funds. Considering that unpaid accounts with co-ops jumped by 60%, to R62m, between 1975 and 1977, they have ample cause for concern. "I know of some cases where the co-ops have actually taken over the running of farms, using their own extension officers," says Coetzee.

Barclays Bank's agricultural adviser, Philip Vogel, says a major difficulty is the gross abuse by farmers of their short-term borrowing facilities. For instance, some are using high interest overdraft facilities (essentially short-term credit) to buy capital equipment, including machinery and buildings.

Adds Coetzee: "There is evidence that farmers are using the proceeds of their current crops to pay off outstanding mortgages on their farms instead of settling their overdrafts or repaying the co-ops." If the farmer is paying 7% on his Land Bank mortgage and 14% on his overdraft, it makes little sense to pay off the former first, and such muddle-headed accounting is bound to lead to cash flow problems.

The abuse of overdrafts points to a shortage of medium-term finance. The problem is: who will supply the ballooning demand for this type of credit? Farming's financial fundis have no doubt the responsibility rests with the Land Bank.

For a start, insists Vogel, "the hard core of outstanding overdraft debt must be taken over by the Land Bank, and converted into cheap, medium-term credit."

Moreover, if farmers are to avoid using more overdraft finance, the Land Bank must be prepared to hike its medium-term lending facilities. This does not simply mean throwing more good money after bad, but is essential if farmers are to restructure their borrowings for the right purposes.

Agriculture is a high risk business," says Coetzee, "and for that reason ways must be found to channel cheap medium-term funds to farmers." Farmers may be able to afford high interest rates on short-term credit (provided it is used to finance working capital) but they cannot afford market rates on longer term borrowings, he insists.

an technicians a firm

D. Witwaters
The answers
would emplo

| A. NATIONAL DIPLOMA FOR TECHNICIANS | | B. NATIONAL CERTIFICATE FOR TECHNICIANS | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|---|-------|
| Number of Africans required | | Number of Africans required | |
| 1976 | | 1980 | |
| Technicians | Firms | Technicians | Firms |
| Sugar Technology | 6 | 1 | 21 |
| Meat Technology | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Water Purification Technology | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Health Inspectors | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Medical Laboratory Technology | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| TOTAL | 74 | 217 | |

| | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Electrical Engineering (Heavy Current) | - | - | 4 |
| Electrical Engineering (Light Current) | 6 | 3 | 19 |
| Mechanical Draughtsmanship | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| Mechanical Engineering | 12 | 2 | 15 |
| Building | - | - | 6 |
| Building Foreman | - | - | 8 |
| Works Inspector | - | - | 2 |
| TOTAL | 19 | 19 | 55 |

Meganisasie

rapport 11/2/79

besnoei koste

TABLE 9: EMPI

1977

³ GENERAL
DIE wêreldbrandstofkrisis kan vir Suid-Afrika ernstige en onmeetbare probleme in die toekoms op die hals haal. Landbou, en veral die boeregemeenskap, kan kwaai getref word.

| Year | White | | | Total |
|------|-------|--------|--------|------------|
| 1946 | 170 | | | 4 263 |
| 1947 | 221 | | | 4 925 |
| 1948 | 321 | | | 6 785 |
| 1949 | 476 | | | 10 957 |
| 1950 | 639 | | | 14 102 |
| 1951 | 792 | | | 18 027 |
| 1952 | 997 | | | 23 039 |
| 1953 | 837 | | | 18 330 |
| 1954 | 878 | | | 19 166 |
| 1955 | 795 | | | 16 598 |
| 1956 | 925 | | | 18 493 |
| 1957 | 1 052 | | | 20 047 |
| 1958 | 1 157 | | | 22 707 |
| 1959 | 1 074 | | | 21 808 |
| 1960 | 1 000 | | | 20 012 |
| 1961 | 1 103 | | | 21 219 |
| 1962 | 1 216 | | | 23 209 |
| 1963 | 1 090 | | | 20 886 |
| 1964 | 1 049 | | | 20 384 |
| 1965 | 1 092 | | | 21 500 |
| 1966 | 1 150 | 409 | 22 127 | 23 687 |
| 1967 | 1 119 | 326 | 19 782 | 21 228 |
| 1968 | 952 | 259 | 17 091 | 18 303 |
| 1969 | 995 | 237 | 17 604 | 18 836 |
| 1970 | 990 | 255 | 18 572 | 19 817 |
| 1971 | 1 018 | 285 | 19 328 | 20 631 |
| 1972 | 1 008 | 20 316 | 0 | 294 20 022 |
| 1973 | 973 | 19 060 | 0 | 295 18 765 |
| 1974 | 935 | 18 486 | 0 | 294 18 192 |
| 1975 | 1 012 | 19 103 | 0 | 377 18 726 |
| 1976 | 1 110 | 20 394 | 0 | 492 19 902 |
| 1977 | | | | 21 665 |

Hoe meer die boer se produksiekoste styg, hoe duurder gaan voedselpryse word. Om produksiekoste te snoei sal boere, veral groter boere, hul meganisasieprogramme vorentoe baie meer oordeelkundiger in hersiening moet neem.

Die waarskuwing kom van mnr. Pierre Maritz, hoofbestuurder van Kroonstad-Wes-Koöperasie. Hy sê die grootste uitgawes ten opsigte van produksiekoste is vir brandstof en kunsmis. Op brandstof, meen hy, kan 'n boer wel nog besnoei deur oor te skakel na groter perdekrags trekkers in die klas van meer as 100 kW.

'n Trekker van 154 kW na 199 kW kan dieselfde werk verrig as 'n hele aantal middelslag-trekkers. Gevolglik word aansienlik minder brandstof gebruik, minder trekkerbestuurders word benodig en instandhoudingskoste is baie laer.

Die standpunt word deur verskeie boere in die Vrystaat gesteun wat weggedoen het met kleiner trekkers en oorgeskakel het na een of twee groter trekkers. Twee van hulle is mnr. Eddie Pienaar van Regina en Ronnie Pienaar van Bestergloor, albei in die Ventersburg distrik.

Hulle is dit eens dat instandhoudingskoste van hul groot trekkers baie laer is as wat die geval sou wees as hulle elk met 15 middel-

slag trekkers sou gewerk het. Volgens hulle berekening gebruik die groot trekkers 100 liter brandstof per uur teenoor 204 liter per uur vir 15 middelslag trekkers. Wanneer bande vervang moet word is dit slegs 20 bande op die groot trekkers teen 30 op die ander 15.

Hulle sê ook dat die leeftyd van die groter trekker baie langer is. Wanneer die trekkers versien moet word, is dit net drie pleks van 15. Dit is soveel makliker vir 'n boer om net een of drie op te pas as 15.

Volgens mnr. Coen van den Berg, verkoopbestuurder van Kroonstad-Wes-Koöperasie, kos een van die 8 630 trekkers met sy nodige uitrusting vandag sowat R130 000 teenoor ongeveer R180 000 vir 15 middelslag trekkers sonder implemente.

Hy sê die koöperasie het reeds in die afgelope twee jaar 20 van die groot John Deere-trekkers verkoop.

Subsidized agricultural products

118. Mr. T. ARONSON asked the Minister of Agriculture:

- (1) What agricultural products which are sold to the consumer (a) were subsidized in 1978 and (b) will be subsidized in 1979;

Answered 2/27/79

General
[Signature]

33

TUESDAY, 13 1

- (2) (a) what was the actual amount of such subsidy in 1978 and (b) what is the estimated amount for 1979.

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

- (1) (a) Maize, dairy products and wheaten products;
(b) maize, dairy products and wheaten products;

| | |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| (2) (a) | 1978-'79 (estimates) |
| maize | R50 million |
| dairy products | R5 million |
| wheaten products | R60 million |

- (b) The amount will only be known when the budget for 1979-'80 is published.

| Graad | Stamposisie | Kwaliteit | Kleur | Lywigheid | Algemeen |
|-----------|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| ABE..... | Blad..... | Puik tot goed..... | Donker oranje tot mahonie | Middelmatig tot swaar | (i) Mag spikkel bevat. (ii) Moet olicagtig wees en 'n oop grein hê. |
| L1..... | Blad..... | Puik tot goed..... | Suurlemoen tot oranje | Dun tot middelmatig | (i) Mag spikkel bevat. (ii) Mag effens gevlek wees. (iii) Mag middelmatige snyblad bevat. |
| L2L..... | Blad..... | Goed..... | Suurlemoen..... | Dun tot middelmatig | (i) Mag spikkel bevat. (ii) Mag effens gevlek en effens gespons wees. (iii) Mag middelmatige snyblad bevat. |
| L20A..... | Blad..... | Goed..... | Oranje tot ligte mahonie | Middelmatig tot swaar | Mag effens gevlek en effens gespons wees. |
| L20B..... | Blad..... | Goed..... | Oranje tot ligte mahonie | Dun tot middelmatig | (i) Mag effens gevlek en effens gespons wees. (ii) Mag middelmatige snyblad bevat. |
| L20F..... | Blad..... | Goed..... | Oranje tot ligte mahonie | Dun tot swaar..... | (i) Moet spikkel bevat. (ii) Mag effens gevlek en effens gespons wees. (iii) Mag middelmatige snyblad bevat. |
| L2R..... | Blad..... | Goed..... | Ligte rooi..... | Middelmatig tot swaar | (i) Mag spikkel bevat. (ii) Mag effens gevlek en effens gespons wees. (iii) Mag middelmatige snyblad bevat. |
| L3LA.... | Blad..... | Goed tot middelmatig | Suurlemoen..... | Middelmatig tot swaar | (i) Mag spikkel bevat. (ii) Mag gevlek en gespons wees. |
| L3LB.... | Blad..... | Goed tot middelmatig | Suurlemoen..... | Dun tot middelmatig | (i) Mag spikkel bevat. (ii) Mag gevlek en gespons wees. (iii) Mag middelmatige snyblad bevat. |
| L3MA.... | Blad..... | Goed tot middelmatig | Mahonie tot ligte okkerneut | Middelmatig tot swaar | (i) Mag spikkel bevat. (ii) Mag gevlek en gespons wees. |
| L30A.... | Blad..... | Goed tot middelmatig | Oranje tot ligte mahonie | Middelmatig tot swaar | Mag gevlek en gespons wees. |
| L30B.... | Blad..... | Goed tot middelmatig | Oranje tot ligte mahonie | Dun tot middelmatig | (i) Mag gevlek en gespons wees. (ii) Mag middelmatige snyblad bevat. |
| L30F.... | Blad..... | Goed tot middelmatig | Oranje tot ligte mahonie | Dun tot swaar..... | (i) Moet spikkel bevat. (ii) Mag gevlek en gespons wees. (iii) Mag middelmatige snyblad bevat. |
| L4MB.... | Blad..... | Middelmatig..... | Mahonie tot ligte okkerneut | Dun tot middelmatig | (i) Mag spikkel bevat. (ii) Mag gevlek en gespons wees. (iii) Mag middelmatige snyblad bevat. |
| L1V..... | Blad..... | Goed..... | Suurlemoen tot oranje | Dun tot swaar..... | (i) Mag 'n groen voorkoms hê wat nie blywend is nie. (ii) Mag snyblad bevat. |
| L2V..... | Blad..... | Middelmatig..... | Suurlemoen tot ligte mahonie | Dun tot swaar..... | (i) Mag 'n groen voorkoms hê. (ii) Mag snyblad bevat. |
| T1..... | Toppe..... | Goed tot middelmatig | Suurlemoen tot ligte mahonie | Dun tot middelmatig | (i) Mag spikkel bevat. (ii) Mag effens gevlek en effens gespons wees. (iii) Mag snyblad en blad 300 mm en korter bevat. |
| T2..... | Toppe..... | Middelmatig..... | Suurlemoen tot ligte mahonie | Dun tot middelmatig | (i) Mag spikkel bevat. (ii) Mag gevlek en gespons wees. (iii) Mag snyblad en blad 300 mm en korter bevat. |
| T2V..... | Toppe..... | Middelmatig..... | Suurlemoen tot ligte mahonie | Dun tot middelmatig | (i) Mag 'n groen voorkoms hê wat nie blywend is nie. (ii) Mag snyblad en blad 300 mm en korter bevat. |
| M4K..... | Alle stamposisies.... | Middelmatig..... | Grysbleek suurlemoen tot oranje | Dun tot swaar..... | (i) Mag spikkel bevat. (ii) Mag gevlek en gespons wees. (iii) Mag bleeksuurlemoenkleurige blare bevat. (iv) Mag 'n groen voorkoms hê wat nie blywend is nie. |

Farming capital problems

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — It was becoming increasingly difficult to show a profit on borrowed capital in the agricultural sector of South Africa, Mr Ben Wilkens (NP Carletonville), said yesterday.

Speaking in the debate on a private member's motion on agriculture, he said the cost of borrowed capital was determined by economic factors which applied to the country as a whole.

The risks experienced in agriculture, however, rendered the industry vulnerable to losses which in turn made it impossible to survive the high cost of borrowed capital.

Mr Wilkens said there were only two alternatives in agriculture: Either to increase prices, or to bring the cost of capital in line with the profit rendered by the product.

Loans

Another speaker in the debate, Mr G J Kotze (NP Malmesbury), said unless farmers received extra financing in the form of special loans, many would be forced off the land through drought and rising production costs.

Mr Kotze said the financing of agriculture would have to be adapted to meet modern methods and demands.

He found it unsettling that more and more member's debts to co-operatives were being carried over to the following year, instead of being repaid at the end of each year.

"Land Bank loans to co-operatives are seasonal and have to be repaid after harvest. But if the members don't pay their debts to the co-operative, the Land Bank cannot be repaid."

The co-operative then has to find the money to repay the Land Bank from other sources which charged high interest rates.

"The co-operatives have no choice but to pass this high interest rate on to their members.

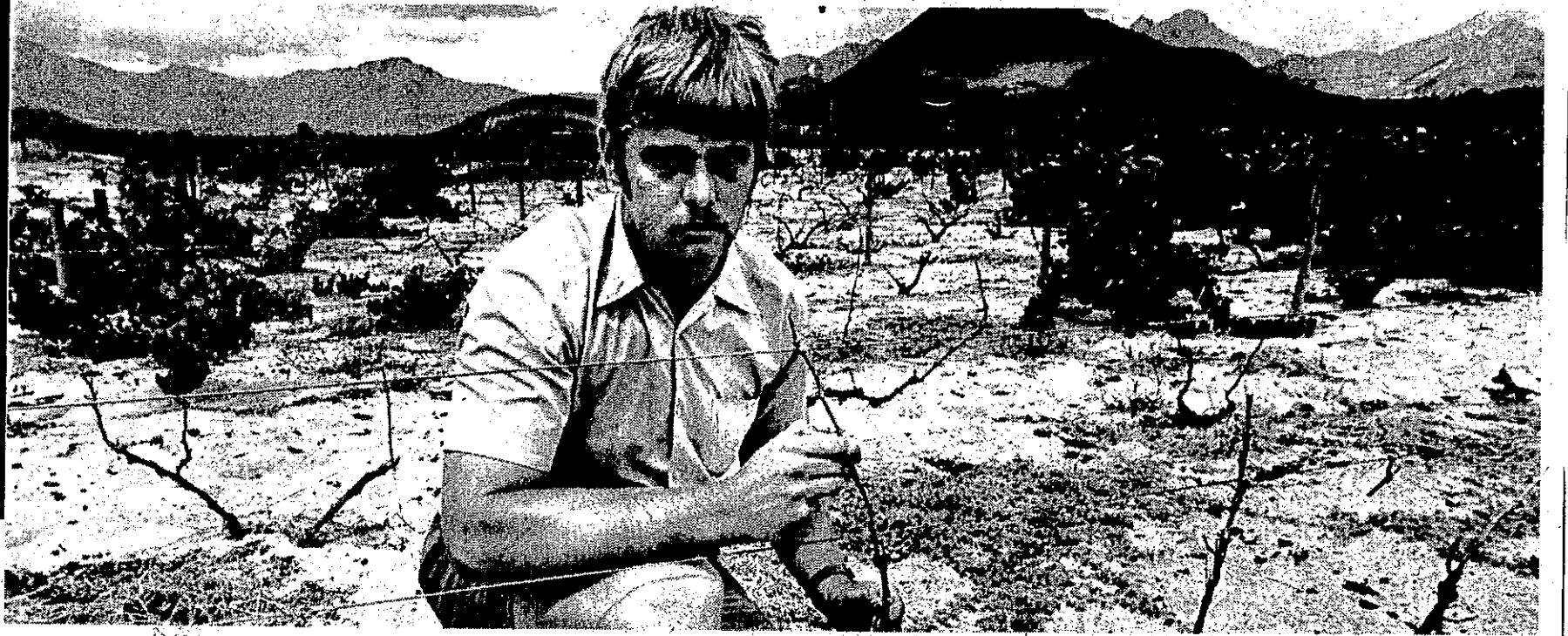
Mr Gerrie de Jongh, (NRP Maritzburg South), said farmers were having no problem increasing their production, but the escalation of cost structures was hampering them.

He said a serious state of affairs existed in agriculture. Input prices had increased, but farmers were still receiving the same prices for their produce.

The government had a responsibility to phase out the present form of subsidy and to replace it with subsidies on input cost factors, like fertilizer, implements, tractors and fuel.

Mr De Jongh urged the government to embark upon a campaign to advertise and promote the agricultural products of South Africa.

Grape farmers sour over SAR weed killer



Mr. Johannes Schwenke shows the devastating effect of the poison

By BENNIE VAN DELFT

TWENTY five Cape farmers are suing the South African Railways for R6-million because they claim their vines have been poisoned.

The "creeping death" has brought ruin and destruction to nearly all the farms over a distance of six km in the Franschoek Valley — and the killer is claiming more victims all the time.

The farmers blame the Railways for the extensive damage because a potent weed-killer was allegedly used to kill grass beside the railway tracks.

The poison, known as Tandex, has apparently dissolved in the ground moisture and is now destroying vines and fruit trees along its route.

Farmers described it as ironic that they suffered the consequences — while the weeds for which the poison was intended — were flourishing once again beside the railway track.

Many thousands of vines and fruit trees have so far been affected by the poison.

Several farmers face bankruptcy unless they find a quick solution to the menace or receive compensation for their losses soon.

Confirmed

A spokesman for the South African Railways, Mr Johan Uys, confirmed this week that a claim had been filed against the Railways. As the matter was in the hands of their attorneys he declined to comment.

It is understood, however, that a fertilizer company had done the spraying on behalf of the Railways.

Mr Freddie Steytler, chairman of the Franschoek Farmers' Association and one of the claimants, said his losses had run into thousands of rands and that

25 farms hit by poison

stop the killer or when the soil can be used again for cultivation. But one thing is certain — it will take several years before we can plant new vines."

Mr Steytler added he knew of no suitable chemicals to combat the poison.

He said his harvest had decreased alarmingly over the last couple of years. The affected grapes were of such poor quality that they could not be sent to the wineries.

Mr Leonard Parkfelt, of the farm La Chataigne, said he was initially flabbergasted when his vines suddenly started dying beside the railway line.

The mystery was solved when soil and leave samples were tested and found to contain poison.

Mr Parkfelt is one of the farmers worst affected by the poison. Big patches of land which were once rank with vines now lay barren and unsuitable for cultivation.

"The only natural stop for the poison seems to be the river — until then there is nothing we can do," Mr Parkfelt said.

Mr Parkfelt and three other farmers first com-

...the Railways...
...the spraying of the...
...poison in 1975 parts of his...
...farm have become a "dead...
...loss".
...Vines shed their leaves or...
...did not grow any more.
...Affected vines produce...
...only a fraction of their normal...
...annual yield. I am...
...fighting a losing battle as...
...the poison creeps further...
...and further into my lands,"...
...Mr Steytler said.
...Mr Steytler explained...
...that the poison had dissolved...
...in the ground water and that...
...it was creeping slowly down...
...his sloping lands from the...
...railway line towards the river.
...None of us knows how to

Preventing

Despite the protests the spraying continued. Since then 21 more farmers joined the protesters. They succeeded in preventing the Railways from spraying again last year.

Mr Parkfelt declined to give any details of the claim as a Cape Town firm of attorneys were acting on behalf of all the farmers.

There is no indication if or when the case will be settled but the farmers are determined to go to court if they do not get compensation for their losses.



MR FREDDIE STEYTLER
Lost thousands

12. ordinary clothes, except the necktie which is generally alarming, being mostly red, white and blue. There are a few people who wear such brightly colored shirts as a message of protest and are rarely covered. But they all look happy-looking. There is no cold shoulder for anyone who is wearing a shirt of any color. In fact, it is a common sight to see a group of people, some of whom are wearing shirts of different colors, standing together and talking. The atmosphere is relaxed and friendly. The people are smiling and appear to be in good spirits. The scene is a stark contrast to the grim news of the grape farmers' plight.

Persons poisoned by poison used for
agricultural purposes:

Hansard 3(9a)
20/2174

S. Mr. N. B. WOOD asked the Minister
of Health:

~~85~~

3

(1) How many persons (a) died and (b) were admitted to hospital as a result of poisoning by poisons used for agricultural purposes during the last 12 months for which figures are available?

(2) In respect of what dates are these figures given?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

(a) 24.

(b) 75.

(2) 1 January 1976 to 31 December 1976.

Land and Agricultural Bank of South

Handled 3 Africa (184) 23/2/79

289. Mr. D. J. N. MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Finance:

What amount was invested in the Land and Agricultural Bank of South Africa as at 31 December 1978 by the boards concerned with agricultural, viticultural or horticultural projects.

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

R175 420 312,05. *JK*

Surplus agricultural foodstuffs

Worsend 4 (Dec)
227. Mr. N. B. WOOD asked the Minister
of Agriculture: **3** *26/2/71*

Whether any surplus agricultural foodstuffs grown or produced in the Republic were destroyed during the latest year for which figures are available; if so, (a) what foodstuffs, (b) what quantity of each foodstuff and (c) what was the estimated total value.

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

No.

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

Surplus agricultural foodstuffs

173. Mr. N. B. WOOD asked the Minister of Agriculture:

(revised to Feb 1979)

Whether any surplus agricultural foodstuffs grown or produced in the Republic were distributed to (a) the underprivileged and (b) charitable organizations during the latest year for which figures are available; if so, (i) what foodstuffs, (ii) what quantity of each foodstuff, (iii) what was the estimated value and (iv) at what cost to his Department.

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

(a) No.

(b) No.

(i) to (iv) Fall away.

28/2/79 PD
Agricultural control
boards cost R27m (3)

THE ASSEMBLY — Nearly R27 million was ploughed into agricultural control boards during the 1977/78 financial year.

Replying to a question from Mr Theo Aronson (SAP, Walmer), Mr Schoeman, Minister of Agriculture, said R4,4 million was spent on the Citrus Board while the next most expensive

board was the Meat Board, which cost R3,5 million.

The other boards which accounted for big spending were the Deciduous Fruit Board (R3,1 million), the Maize Board (R2,8 million) and the Wool Board (R1 million). The Milk Board cost R827 516 and the Egg Control Board R794 895.
— PS.

Another blow to consumer: sugar price up 8 pc

Std 28/2/79
8 pc (3)

The retail price of sugar goes up by eight percent today — a move that will have a ripple effect on a host of other items in the consumer's shopping basket.

The general manager of the SA Sugar Association, Mr Peter Sale, said in Durban that the increase, promulgated in the Government Gazette today, was in line with his association's policy of bringing the domestic price of sugar into line with production costs.

The new sugar season started next month, he said, and the increase was to cover the higher production costs for that season.

He said that on the industrial level the increase

amounted to R25 a ton, and on the retail level between 7,5 and 8 percent for white sugar (7c on a 2,5 kg packet) and three percent for brown.

With the increased petrol price, the rise in sugar is seen as another blow to the consumer, with price increases across a wide variety of products to be expected.

Mrs Toni Frere, national secretary of the Housewives' League, said: "We expect justification from the Price Controller for this large increase in the price of sugar, which will have gone up by about 40 percent since December 1977.

"If the consumer has to tighten her belt, we would like to see manufacturers

tightening theirs," she said. "They should note that the increase is 8 percent on the sugar content and not on the consumer selling price of a product."

Representatives of retail organisations have said they will not put up prices while old stocks last, but these are not expected to last long.

"This is a blow for the consumer," said Mr Richard Cohen, a director of Pick 'n Pay. "There will be yet another ripple effect leading to even higher inflation this year."

"UNTIMELY"

The general manager of foods for the OK, Mr Ralph Horwitz, described the increase as "untimely."

"Once more the consumer's pocket is being hit hard with staple merchandise," he said.

Mr Harold Greenstein, national merchandising manager of Checkers, said: "With the fuel increase and now the sugar rise, we can expect price increases across the line."

Minister predicts food price rise

By Hugh Leggatt, Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Hendrik Schoeman, today met members of the Housewives' League and the South African Agricultural Union in separate discussions about rising food prices.

He said before the meetings that prices of most agricultural products would be reviewed in

May. It was expected all prices would increase because of the higher fuel costs.

South Africa's fuel bill had risen from R188 million in 1972 to more than R1 487 million and was still rising.

The latest fuel price increase raised the agricultural fuel bill by R70-million a year.

Last year agricultural production was 3 percent

higher than the previous year. Because of cost increases of 11 percent, the net income of farmers however dropped by R283-million to R1 449-million.

The farmer was caught in a spiral of cost increases. The only way to help him was to increase the price of all foods cultivated with the help of diesel fuel.

Production cost estimates based on the new fuel price were being prepared by his department.

It was clear that many farmers would go out of business, meaning loss of production and possible shortages, if price increases were not granted, the Minister said.

● Another blow to consumer: Sugar price up 8 percent — Page 5.

Landbou sal vasskop oor brandstof

Van ANDRÉ KOTZEE

Raffinert 4/3/79

„DIE duiwel gaan los wees” as ’n alternatiewe brandstof nie vir boere beskikbaar gestel word nie. Dit is die reaksie in landboukringe op die besluit van die Regering om op aanbeveling van die Van der Walt-kommissie die raffinering van kragparaffien te staak.

Boere en die vervaardigers van kragparaffien-enjins is bitter oor die „onderdeur-dagte” besluit. Daar is na raming 50 000 kragparaffien-enjins in gebruik op plase en kleinhoues in die land. Hulle word veral ingespan vir pomp en verligting. Daar is ook talle trekkers wat kragparaffien as brandstof gebruik.

Geen alternatiewe brandstof is in die vooruitsig gestel nie en boere wat hierdie trekkers en enjins besit, sal verplig wees om petrol as brandstof te gebruik.

Mnr. Chris Cilliers, Direkteur van die S.A. Landbou-Unie, sê hy was teenwoordig toe min. Chris Heunis aankondig dat kragparaffien van die mark gaan verdwyn, maar het verstaan dat ander mengsels moontlik oorweeg sal word om die plek daarvan te neem.

Op ’n vergadering op 22 Februarie is gesê dat daar maniere is om ’n alternatiewe brandstof saam te stel. Indien dit nie die geval is nie, sal die S.A. Landbou-Unie die besluit beveg.

„Indien kragparaffien afgeskaf word en daar is geen alternatief nie, gaan die duiwel beslis los wees,” sê mnr. Cilliers.

Mnr. Tjaart van der Walt, Sekretaris van Handel en Verbruikersake, sê die verbruik

van kragparaffien het sedert 1972 ’n sterk daling getoon en die plan was om die produksie geleidelik te verminder tot daar teen 1982 geen behoefte aan dié produk bestaan nie.

Weens die astronomiese stygings in die prys van ru-olie is daar besluit om die uitskakeling van kragparaffien te vervroeg.

In die nywerheid word kragparaffien hoofsaaklik vir verhitting en skoonmaakdoelendes gebruik. ’n Voordeel van die afskaffing is dat soveel meer diesel vervaardig kan word. Brandstof word ook bespaar omdat oliemaatskappye nie klein hoeveelhede kragparaffien op verafgeleë plekke hoef af te lewer nie.

„Die komitee waarvan ek voorsitter was het noukeurig na die voor- en nadele van die afskaffing van kragparaffien gekyk. Ons meen dat ’n groot hoeveelheid brandstof bespaar kan word as kragparaffien nie meer bemark word nie,” sê mnr. Van der Walt.

„Dit sou in elk geval binne drie jaar gebeur het. Hierdie stap moet net beskou word as ’n bespoediging van ’n plan wat reeds goedgekeur is.”

Mnr. Van der Walt sê dit

sou sinneloos wees om ’n ander produk te raffineer om in die plek van kragparaffien te gebruik.

Mnr. Manie van Biljon, wat buite Bloemfontein boer, sê hy kan nie verstaan hoe so iets ooit gedoen kan word nie. Daar is min boere in Suid-Afrika wat nie een of meer kragparaffien-enjins op hul plase gebruik nie.

Op sý plaas het hy elf enjins en twee trekkers wat deur kragparaffien aangedryf word.

’n Woordvoerder van Wolseley sê dat hulle agtergeraak het met die verskaffing van kragparaffien-enjins omdat daar so ’n groot vraag bestaan.

Dit kan katastrofies wees as kragparaffien van die mark verdwyn.

Die tuislande is juis besig om ’n belangrike mark vir kragparaffien-enjins te word weens die lae instandhoudingskoste en die eenvoudige werkverrigting van die enjins.

’n Woordvoerder van ’n oliemaatskappye sê kragparaffien is vrygestel van aksynsbelasting en as ’n nuwe produk in die plek daarvan kom, sal die boer moet opdok.

Hy meen ’n oorhaastige besluit is sonder die nodige raadpleging geneem.

Utilise land farmers told at Komga

KOMGA — To obtain optimal utilisation of the natural resources of your district it is essential that you have a good look at the farming systems in relation to your environment. It is necessary, for the future planning of the farming enterprises, that an inventory be made of the natural resources on each farm to determine what farming system is most suited to that particular environment.

This is what the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr S. A. S. Hayward, told farmers when he opened the show here on Saturday.

"This does not mean that you are practising wrong farming systems in your area. We must, however, remember that farming is not a static industry.

The Minister said land utilisation was further complicated because the majority of the soils were of a low and medium potential for cropping. It was no wonder that Komga and East London were the first two districts in the country to have had guidelines published for the laying out, cultivation and protection against erosion of lands.

"But what really surprises me about this district is the lack of a suitable browsing animal to effectively utilise this

bush. Although the Eastern Province thornveld, coastal forest and thornveld and the valley bushveld have a considerable number of unpalatable and semi-palatable bush species, a large percentage is sufficiently palatable to the browsing animal."

The Minister said it was no good talking about optimal land-use if farmers were not prepared to practise it.

"If we want to face the future confidently we must learn to utilise judiciously what nature provides for us. The browsing animal will have to play a more important role in the utilisation of the vast amount of feed which is available to us as bush, particularly in districts such as Komga," the minister said.

The president of the Komga Agricultural Society, Mr Dudley Lloyd, pointed out to the Minister the importance of shows in the "platteland" and pleaded for lower rail rates. The Minister assured Mr Lloyd that he and Mr J. Jordaan, MP for Graaff-Reinet, would raise the matter in Parliament.

"I am sure you are going to receive a good subsidy from Province this year," the Minister told Mr Lloyd. — DDB

Lease of farms to farmers in Cathcart

district

Hansard 5 (297) 6/3/79

212. Mr. D. J. N. MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

- (1) Whether any farms purchased by his Department or the South African Development Trust have been leased to farmers in the Cathcart district; if so, (a) what are the names of the farmers, (b) how many farms have been leased to each farmer, (c) who was the owner of each farm at that time of purchase and (d) what was the purchase price of each farm;
- (2)(a) what rental is paid for each farm and (b) from what date does each lease run;
- (3) whether the leases provide for sub-leasing in respect of any farms, if so, which farms;
- (4) whether the leases were advertised; if so (a) in what publications and (b) on what date;
- (5) whether the leases of any farms were offered to the original owners, if so, to which owners.

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) Yes.
- (a) D. N. de Villiers.
- (b) One farm.
- (c) D. N. de Villiers.
- (d) The required particulars are confidential information in connection with private transactions which cannot be furnished.
- (2) (a) R1 368 per annum.
- (b) 19 June 1978—30 June 1979.
- (3) The lease in respect of Mr. De Villiers' farm, Turnstream, makes provision for sub-leasing subject to the condition that approval be obtained from the Department of Plural Relations and Development.
- (4) No.
- (a) and (b) Fall away.
- (5) Yes, to Mr. De Villiers. All owners are normally requested to indicate whether they are interested to lease their properties after acquisition by the South African Development Trust.

NUWE VIR BOER BEDELING

11/3/79
3) general

Deur DAVID MEADES

Die landbou staan voor 'n heeltetal nuwe bedeling in Suid-Afrika. Die huidige bemarkingsbeleid bied klaarblyklik nie meer 'n oplossing vir die verknorsing waarin die boereland het nie. Die eerste aanduiding van die pad vorentoe vir die landbou sal waarskynlik binnekort gegee word.

Die eerste verslag van die komitee onder voorsitterskap van dr. Japie Jacobs, hoofbestuurder van die Reserwebank, oor die probleme van die boer is reeds by die Minister van Landbou, mnr. Hendrik Schoeman.

Hierdie verslag het sekere aanbevelinge oor die bestand oor die kort termyn gedoen. Die komitee is besig met 'n verslag oor die langtermyn-uitsigte, wat waarskynlik nie voor oor drie maande voltooi sal wees nie. Dr. Jacobs het Vrydag in 'n simposium oor die probleme van die boer gespreek en as sy toesaak enigsins 'n aanduiding is van die voorlopige bevindinge van sy komitee, sal die Regering geen ander uitweg hê as om ringend aandag aan die posisie van die boer te gee.

Subsidies

Dr. Jacobs het onder meer gesê dat die betaling van subsidies aan die landbou om stygende produksiekoste teen te werk te doen nie die ideale oplossing vir die boer se finansiële probleme is nie. Uit sy toespraak blyk dit ook dat:

- Die landbou sal vanjaar 'n negatiewe bydrae tot die ekonomiese groei lewer;
- Die gebrek aan likwiteit tans 'n ernstige probleem in die landbou is en die rede lê nie by 'n beperkende monetêre en fiskale beleid nie;
- Dit onrusbarend is dat die boer se finansiële posisie in die algemeen ondanks sogenaamde voorspoedige landboujare sedert 1976 agteruit gegaan het;
- Daar gewaak sal moet word dat die stygende kostestruktuur in die landbou nie uiteindelik rooibou en gronderosie tot gevolg het nie;
- In teenstelling met die handel en die nywerheid dit vir die boer moeilik geword het om stygende produksiekoste op die verbruiker af te wentel; en
- Die blote beskikbaarstelling van krediet aan die landbou bied nie 'n oplossing vir die onderliggende probleme waarmee boere te kampe het nie.

Soos begryp kan word, het dr. Jacobs met die oog op sy komitee se korttermyn-aanbevelinge geen oplossings aan die hand gedoen nie.

Kommer

Maar kommer oor die toekoms van die landbou is sterk aan die opbou en dit is nie net tot die landbou-sektor alleen beperk nie.

Mnr. Jaap Wilkens, voorsitter van die Transvaalse Landbou-Unie, het ná 'n vergadering van sy bestuur

gesê dat hulle uiters bekommerd is oor die gevolge wat die huidige swak seisoen op die boer gaan hê.

En hierdie probleme is dan ook net bykomend tot die huidige finansiële posisie van die boer weens die feitlik onbeheerde produksiekoste en prysstygings die afgelope drie jaar, sê hy.

Die georganiseerde landbou het aan die Jacobs-komitee gesê dat oor die kort termyn die beskikbaarstelling van voldoende fondse teen billike rentekoerse onvermydelik is. En oor die lang termyn MOET 'n realistiese prys- en inkommebeleid aanvaar word.

Rentelas

Mnr. Philip Vogel, hooflandboueraadgewer van Barclays Bank, het vandeesweek gesê dat die boer se skuld die afgelope 3½ jaar met 58 persent tot R2 820 miljoen gestyg het. Hierop moes die boer in afgelope jaar nie minder nie as R282 miljoen aan rente betaal.

Hierdie rentelas het lewensbelangrik vir die boer geword as dit met sy ander koste-items van die afgelope jaar vergelyk word. Hy het R330 miljoen aan veevoer betaal, R285 miljoen aan kunsmis, R198 miljoen aan brandstof, R72 miljoen aan dip- en spuitstowwe en R70 miljoen aan verpakkingsmateriaal.

Mnr. Vogel sê dat die verskaffers van krediet 'n plig teenoor die boerderygemeenskap het wat veel groter aandag vorentoe sal moet geniet.

Oordeel

Hieroor het die Adjunk-Minister van Landbou, Mnr. Sarel Hayward, onlangs in die Volksraad gesê dat handelsbanke wat betrokke is by kredietverlening aan die boer, in die huidige moeilike landbou-toestande die grootste oordeel moet gebruik by die invordering van skuld.

Onredelike druk op die boer kan in moeilike tye vir die landbou en die land ramspoedig wees.

Mnr. Eugene van Rensburg, besturende direkteur van Bankovs, sê dat die publiek bereid sal moet wees om meer vir sy koste betaal omdat die land nie die politieke beleid van goedkoop kos langer tot nadeel van die boer en uiteindelik die land self kan bekostig nie.

MONDAY, 19 MARCH 1979

Hansard (7) col. 464

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply

3

Agricultural production and exports

368. Mr. P. A. MYBURGH asked the Minister of Agriculture:

- (1) What was the value of the Republic's agricultural (a) production and (b) exports in 1978;
- (2)(a) to what countries were agricultural products exported, (b) what were the products exported to each country and (c) what was (i) the quantity and (ii) the value of each commodity exported to each country.

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

- (1) (a) R3 926 million;
(b) R1 420 million (estimated);
- (2) The official statistics of the Department of Customs and Excise for 1978 has not yet been published.

20/3/79 3 lewd
R1 420 m agricultural exports

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — South Africa exported an estimated R1 420 million in agricultural products last year, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Hendrik Schoeman, said in a written reply to a question from Mr. Philip Myburgh (PFP Wynberg) here yesterday. The total value of the Republic's agricultural production in 1978 was R3 926 million, the minister said — Sapa

FARMING

Surviving the climate

It has been obvious for years that the best way of helping farmers survive the frequent climatic disasters to which SA is prone, is not uncertain *ad hoc* government assistance, but comprehensive and reasonably priced crop insurance. But government has been dragging its heels, and it has been left to private enterprise (in the form of Sentraoes) to take the first steps.

350, 36000



Hail-damaged maize . . . manna from government

At last, however, the committee appointed towards the end of 1978 by the Ministers of Finance and Agriculture and chaired by the Reserve Bank's Dr Japie Jacobs, to look into farmers' financial problems, has accepted the principle of state subsidisation for a limited period.

Comprehensive crop insurance would cover all factors outside farmers' control; drought, storms and the more usual (and cheaper) hail insurance. Damage by pests would not be included because that can be prevented. Losses would be covered promptly, enabling a farmer to resume production. If effectively applied, the scheme should save the government money and promote economic stability in the agricultural sector.

The difficulty, as has been found overseas, is that the insurance is so risky and expensive that it can only be brought within reach of the average farmer if it is government subsidised. In the US that is the case, but it is only available for certain crops and in certain areas. In Japan, insurance for some crops is compulsory.

Comprehensive crop insurance in SA started in 1966, at the farmers' request, through the Farmers' Hail Co-operative. It was taken over by Sentraoes, the agricultural co-op, with its head office at Ficksburg in the Free State, in 1970. Considering the difficulties, Sentraoes developed the scheme quite rapidly.

Originally it was only offered on wheat and maize but later extended to deciduous fruit in the Cape, and during the past season to sunflowers, grain sorghum, and groundnuts. It will be extended to crops like oats, rye, barley, and

were comprehensively insured, against only R15m in the previous season. But even so, with the premiums at about 12%, most farmers cannot afford it.

Sentraoes first recommended a *compulsory* comprehensive scheme, but this was turned down by the SA Agricultural Union.

The co-op then put forward a voluntary subsidised scheme, based on the general principle that the government would subsidise the cost element, approximately 33% of the premium. This covers administrative and assessment costs, co-op's commission, reinsurance premiums, and insurance reserves.

Thus, on an average gross premium of 12%, about 4% would be for costs, and subsidised, leaving the farmers to pay about 8%. However, premiums would vary from district to district.

If most farmers joined the scheme the risk factor should come down. There would be a better spread of risks, and costs could drop by 1% pa. The idea is that the subsidy, which is intended to get the scheme off the ground, would be gradually reduced until it ceased after five seasons.

Consolidation and the farmer (3) General DD 30/1/77

At the Komga show I discussed with Mr Jan Jordaan, MP for East Griqualand, the envisaged consolidation of Black States and the uncertainty which prevails about the matter, and that different people had different interpretations about it.

Mr Jordaan said he was "very much concerned" about this and that on his return to Parliament he would send me clarification on this matter in which farmers in particular would perhaps be the most interested. It was for this reason that I approached him.

Mr Jordaan, in his reply from Parliament forwarded an extract from the Hansard of a speech by the Prime Minister, Mr P.W. Botha, which spells out the guidelines which are laid down for the envisaged consolidation and secondly, the machinery that are to be established to bring it about.

"I would like to point out one very important aspect that is embodied in the Prime Minister's speech that deals with the representation of the private sector to assist with the investigation. In reality this means that each and everyone will be able and will be granted the opportunity to voice his or her opinion and

wish," Mr Jordaan emphasised.

In his speech Mr Botha said in regard to the consolidation of the Black States an exhaustive investigation is necessary:

a. To determine in what way the progress which has thus far been made can be speeded up, and

b. to reconsider critically whether the freedom which we and the various peoples around us desire is in accordance with the completion of the consolidation of the Black States.

The general guide-lines are laid down as follows:

1. The basis on which this investigation will rest is that the land purchases and exchanges in terms of the Trust and Land Act of 1936, and as embodied in the 1975 proposals of Parliament must be speeded up and implemented as soon as possible.

2. The economic development of the Black States and of South Africa is the highest priority. The recommendation of the investigating team must promote and not prejudice this priority.

3. The investigation must be geared to furthering political stability and State security.

4. Consolidation must not be considered from a geographic point of view only, but in particular, too, from the point of view of the consolidation of nations as well as the economic consolidation of states.

5. Meaningful consolidation requires, inter alia, the exchange of land between states.

6. Although it is not Government policy to exceed the 1936 land quota unnecessarily, the investigating team is not being limited in its recommendations to so recommend if it is found essential for the achievement of our aims, with the express condition that all the implications in this connection must be thoroughly investigated and spelt out.

7. Ways and means of implementing the recommendations must be investigated.

8. Talks and negotiations will be held with Black governments. We do not want to do this without them.

9. The possibility of negotiating with states that are already independent is being held open.

10. The highest priority will be accorded to the interests of persons and territories that may be involved, and people

will not be expected to give up assets and interests without proper compensation.

In order to achieve this we envisage establishing the following machinery:-

1. The Plural Affairs Commission is being charged with carrying out the investigation, and for this purpose its membership is being increased to six.

2. The establishment of a central consolidation committee which will assist the commission in the investigation and will inter alia, help to determine guidelines and norms for the regional committees, and on which the Department of Finance, Environmental Planning and Energy, Mines, Defence, as well as interests from the private sector such as agriculture, commerce, industry and academics, will, inter alia, be represented.

3. Four regional committees which have to carry out an investigation in depth and on which the above-mentioned interests will be represented, as well as representatives of the Black Governments.

Bophuthatswana border tales

STAR 2/4/79

① 3 Gen
② 109

agitate whites

By Jaap Boekkooi
A wave of rumour mongering against Bophuthatswana is spreading in neighbouring white areas.

Many of the stories now told in the border areas of how beastly Bophuthatswana is towards neighbouring white farmers have been exaggerated in the retelling or are without foundation.

At a recent meeting in Reivilo farmers in the Northern Cape asked that border notices be put up where South African roads pass through parts of the new independent black state.

And speaking for border farmers in Parliament, Senator John du Toit recently asked that

the former double security fence, plus patrol road, round Bophuthatswana (which was taken down) be re-erected and that only transit points be allowed.

Lurid tales are being told by farmers and townspeople from Kuruman, Vryburg and Mafeking about the activities of President Mangope's police on roads passing through Bophuthatswana and on border farms.

One is of a white woman driver who was stopped by black police at night, ordered to get out and then subjected to a

gun search. The police were supposed to have left after dumping her luggage in the road.

No confirmation of this incident, nor the woman's identity, has come to light.

On other occasions Bophuthatswana police are alleged to have stopped motorists and demanded they produce their driving licences.

NOT CORRECT

Yet Mr R A Reed, manager of the Reivilo Dairy Co-operative, said in his case this was not correct.

"I was stopped at a police roadblock on the Mafeking road and merely

asked to produce my driving licence at any police station in South Africa. There were no problems and the police acted correctly."

Some townspeople in Kuruman were incensed because Bophuthatswana police came into town and requested a local factory owner to accompany them into the black state. The man refused.

But this is roughly the same procedure adopted by the South African Police who, with permission, can act inside the black state's borders.

Senator Piet Swanepoel (NRP) recently told of widespread stock theft and wire-cutting in border

areas, and quoted the case of a farmer who had to talk Bophuthatswana out of arresting him after he had chased a servant away.

"But," says Mr J C van der Westhuizen, regional secretary of the Cape Province Agricultural Union, "these are isolated cases, bagatelles."

NEIGHBOUR

"From talks with border farmers I can see no real problems whatsoever, Border signs, I am sure, will come in time, and other trivial matters could be solved by negotiations between their Government and ours."

"One farmer even told me he could never have a better neighbour than the black farmer living next to him on the other side of the border."

x

AGRICULTURE

Crop drying

in 6/1/71
3 Genal

Turmoil in Teheran is adding a brighter glow to Jack Muller's and Chris du Toit's prospects for their new crop drying company. The two Johannesburg-based Impi Drying Systems (IDS) directors are this week trying to raise R350 000 for a venture aimed at cashing in on the soaring oil price.

Their Impi SA will concentrate on the conversion of oil-fired drying systems to coal-burning units. It has a potential for R22m sales in the agricultural sector, says Muller, with substantial orders expected from industry.

"Conversion to coal-fired heat exchangers was more economical than oil even before the crisis in Iran," he adds.

Du Toit estimates that farmers and co-ops switching to coal will now have a capital outlay payback over two years. "An independent survey last year (before the recent oil price hikes) showed that money spent on installing coal units was recouped in just over three years."

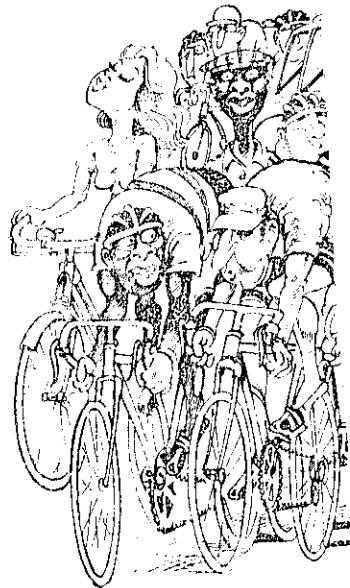
Apart from wheat and maize crop drying, Impi units can also be used in fruit and vegetable dehydration, tobacco curing, heating for hot houses, and poultry farms, and drying of groundnuts, tea, and coffee crops.

This week's Impi SA prospectus states that IDS (Muller, Du Toit, and a third director, B W Beningfield) has installed crop-drying equipment worth R738 000 since October 1976 — the biggest contract for four units at Delmas Co-op totalling R197 000.

"Farmers paying 17c/l last year for oil now pay 23c. That's a big percentage



Du Toit and Muller . . . we don't sell farmers.



jump. We don't try to sell farmers now. We just hand them the Jager Report," says Muller.

In November Jager & Associates issued a performance study on the Impi's coal-fired plant at the Danielsrus depot of Vrystaat Ko-operasie. This was using 5,1 litres of oil to dry each ton of wheat and seven litres for each ton of maize.

Net fuel saving using coal (labour and maintenance deducted) was R14 028 annually on a combined 17 000 t crop. Payback time was 3,1 years for the conversion costs.

"With the oil price rises since then, the coal figures are even better," says Muller.

Impi is issuing 350 000 shares of R1 each, through Syndicate & Investment Management Services' Merlin de Jager (no connection with Jager & Associates), of R1m nominal capital of R1 shares.

Muller and Du Toit say initial capital for the new company will be used to catch the anticipated coal conversion tide as well as expanding IDS (which will become an Impi SA subsidiary). It is also investigating, in the hope of buying, its own manufacturing facilities.

Impi is likely to seek JSE listing in three-five years.

FARM CO-OPS

More competition

③ General
milk

This week may mark the end of the wrangle between the co-ops and private enterprise that has been dragging on since 1967. Details of the new arrangements for farm co-operatives, announced by Senator Horwood in the budget, were made public on Monday.

Although everyone will not be satisfied with everything, some of the chief bones of contention between co-operatives and private enterprise, stemming from the controversial Steenkamp Report of 1967, have been sorted out. SAAU's director, Chris Cilliers, tells the *FM* that farmers are satisfied with the "package deal."

The main points are:

● **Interest rates:** "Certain activities" of agricultural co-operatives will still be financed by the Land Bank at preferential interest rates. These include financing the ordinary production needs of crops: seed, fertilisers, fuel, fodder, bags and insecticide; as well as certain production services such as shelling groundnuts, cleaning and drying grain and wool shearing. All these are activities which the LB would otherwise finance directly to individual farmers. The co-op serves as a useful channel, making the lending process cheaper.

Other activities, which will henceforth be financed by the LB at "market related" rates, comprise: financing of stocks of durable farm requisites; manu-

facture of all kinds of production means, and the processing of agricultural products. (Specifically excluded is the processing of "perishable agricultural products which cannot be marketed otherwise," such as fruit canning and dairy products, which will continue to qualify for preferential rates).

● **Co-ops' activities:** Co-ops will be free to undertake all activities connected with the production and handling of farmers' products, including treatment, processing, marketing and manufacturing.

Although some co-ops have been allowed to continue such activities started before 1967, they were not allowed to expand, while others were not allowed to start. The whole position was vague and unsatisfactory. Farmers are "very happy" Cilliers says, that two Cabinet resolutions restricting some of these activities, have been rescinded.

● **Bonuses:** "The payment of bonuses from profits, on a transaction basis, which has thus far been regarded as a prerogative of co-operatives is acknowledged by the government. As in the past, non-co-operative enterprises will therefore not be permitted to pay bonuses out of profits."

This is the most unsatisfactory feature of the new arrangements, as it leaves unresolved the bitter complaints about unfair competition between co-ops and private manufacturers, particularly in the dairy industry. However, as the *FM* pointed out recently (March 16) this could be overcome, if the Marketing Commission's recommendations for a fixed *minimum* price for milk are accepted, which would allow private manufacturers to increase their prices to producers to match the co-ops' bonuses.

The whole package deal must be looked at in conjunction with the new tax arrangements for co-ops, introduced last year, which are the other side of the coin. The gist of these is that when co-ops' "surpluses" (profits) are distributed, either physically or on paper, to members, they will pay tax at ordinary rates, and "surpluses" retained by co-ops will be taxed at company rates.

It is too early to see how these arrangements will work in practice, but some fears have been expressed that co-ops may still be able to avoid tax through the deductions they are allowed for repayment of certain loans for storage and processing facilities.

11/4/79 00 247 2 Genera

Food price hikes?

PRETORIA — Another wave of food price increases is expected to hit the consumer in the next few months.

Yesterday, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Schoeman, announced increases in the price of ground-nuts — up from R295 a ton to R353; sunflower seed from R162,50 to R180; and soya beans from R180 to R202 a ton.

A maize price rise of about 20 per cent is expected to be announced later this month.

In the wake of oilseed price increases, prices of cooking oil are certain to rise.

The price of mealie meal and other maize products will ripple from a certain maize price increase. — DDC.

'SA winning the battle on hunger'

ROM
11/6/72
3

STELLENBOSCH. — South Africa would stamp out food shortage problems in the near future as production was greater than consumption, Professor E W Laubscher, head of the Department of Agronomy at Stellenbosch University, said this week.

He was one of the speakers at the university's Summer School.

He said maize exports had increased by more than 700% in the past two decades — a jump attributed mostly to higher yield per hectare rather than increased surface production.

In spite of sporadic shortages which might occur this year because of drought, it was expected that next year's maize output would be so high that other crops could be grown on ground normally used for maize.

Maize was being cultivated on about half the available ground in South Africa.

Prof Laubscher said higher production had placed the country in a position to feed its growing population — but the good news was still no reason to feel self-satisfied.

However, even with the growth of the population to 49-million, South Africa should still be able to break even with a key food variety like wheat.

By the year 2000 it would probably be able to export fruit and maize, but would still have to import rice, tea, coffee, cocoa and unprocessed rubber.

With other agricultural products, it would be self-sufficient, he said.

Prof Laubscher added that there would be big shortages in the homelands unless there was a revolution in maize and wheat production.

This situation would retard the Republic economically as exports of these staple foods would have to be channelled mainly to the homelands. — Sapa.

Food price hikes to compensate farmers

13 General
12/4/79
DD

JOHANNESBURG —

Farmers would have to be adequately compensated for the steep rise in production costs and crop devastation caused by the worst drought in 25 years, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, said yesterday.

Mr Schoeman announced increases of up to 20 per cent in the price of oil seeds and soya beans on Tuesday.

He also confirmed an increase in next season's maize crop of 20 per cent, that will bring the cost of maize to about R100 a ton.

The maize increase will spark off a new round of massive increases in the price of meat, poultry, fresh milk and all dairy products.

Manufacturers of oil products will pay between

11 per cent and 20 per cent more for seed.

Groundnuts will go up from R343 to R385 a ton, sunflower seed from R187,47 to R219 and soya beans from R200 to R231.

The higher cost of nuts and seeds will mean further increases in the price of oil-based products. A litre of oil could cost up to 12c more.

A margarine manufacturer said his product would cost 6c more for 500g.

The assistant general manager of National Co-operative Dairies said farmers were already struggling to meet costs, and fresh milk and dairy products would have to be increased in price in the wake of the maize rise.

Milk production was low

and would drop lower. His organisation would have to import powdered milk to make up the deficit, he said.

A Pretoria economist estimated yesterday the minister's announcement could push the inflation rate up to between 12 and 13 per cent.

Mealies, the staple diet of blacks, are also a prime ingredient in cattle, pig and poultry feed.

The president of the Housewives' League, Mrs Joy Hurwitz, last night condemned the increases, saying they would have a ripple effect on all other products. She was horrified at the 20 per cent increase in maize because it would push the price of all agricultural products sky-high. — DDC.

AGRICULTURE Rubber crop!

3 Gerard
Jan 1967

A hardy little plant grown experimentally is causing a stir in the rubber industry. Success locally with the Mexican guayule (pronounced *gwy-oo lay*) bush could eventually mean the establishment of new agricultural and industrial sectors, as well as big foreign exchange savings on the R30m-a-year spent on imports.

Sentrachem GM Johan van der Walt says it is (through subsidiary Carbochem) interested in the plant's future, while the CSIR's Dr Graham Noble describes guayule, or *parthenium argentinum*, as "a very promising plant."

It always was promising, but guayule, like oil-from coal, is a good idea that has had to wait for its time. But that might

not be far off, with an estimated 50 000 t shortfall of natural rubber expected worldwide this year.

"Feasibility studies have started, though it is too early for results. The US planted guayule during WW2 and it would have been a viable crop. The war ended, however, and traditional supplies started again," says the Botanical Research Institute's Michael Wells, head of the economic botany section.

Wells, in a paper on the *Possible Alternative to Rubber*, says guayule has been growing experimentally for many years in Natal, although it will thrive in most areas.

"A main advantage is its adaptability. The Mexican rubber bush will grow in some unfarmed parts of the Karoo and would not compete with other crops for land," he says.

All it needs is an annual rainfall of 175 mm to 375 mm and temperatures between minus 21°C and 37°C. Unlike the rubber tree, tapped annually in the Far East and South America, the 900 mm-high guayule plant is harvested and crushed.

By-products include wax, fibres for boardmaking, and animal feed.

Synthetic compounds have long since become high technology, but have not reached the stage where they can replace natural rubber completely. Probably they never will.

Wells warns farmers not to become too excited over guayule as, although it holds out promise for a big crop, it is at present far from economic.

In the past, extraction and processing difficulties made it no match for rubber trees. Times change and, in the quest for more rubber, better harvesting and treatment techniques bring guayule back for reassessment.

Noble says several countries, including

the US, Russia, Mexico and Israel, are also working on guayule as a natural rubber alternative.

Carbochem MD Daan Malan says: "In five years we could have a 50 to 100 ha crop and, depending on what came out of that, rubber could be grown locally in 10 years."

He adds that the company is in touch over the project with Goodyear in the US and is working locally with the CSIR and Agricultural Technical Services.

"We're following developments. Guayule is a potential source of rubber but still very much experimental," says Malan.

CROP PROSPECTS ^{③ General} Dry and dusty _{for 1978/79}

Farm production will plunge by around 7% this year, according to official estimates. The main reason is the effect of the drought on summer grain production.

Although a report to the Economic Advisory Council in February indicated that plantings of maize were slightly higher this year than in 1977/78, late planting and poor growing conditions have reduced estimates for this year's harvest to just over 6 Mt, compared with 10 Mt last year.

Therefore, even with the sharply higher maize price recommended for the season, few farmers can expect to show much of a profit.

Sorghum is also becoming less attractive to farmers. The average export price in 1978 was just over R82/t. Although it has shown a slight increase recently, producers still suffer a loss of over R33/t. The only profitable outlet for sorghum is for the brewing of sorghum beer, but even here, changing tastes are cutting consumption.

Estimated sorghum plantings for the year are almost 20% down on 1977/78, and the final crop may be around 250 000 t compared to last year's 600 000 t. Domestic consumption runs at around 200 000 t/year.

Poor weather has shrivelled the wheat crop to an estimated 1,6 Mt in the year to September, compared with 1,8 Mt last season. With domestic consumption at around 1,6 Mt, exports have already been stopped, despite a start-of-season surplus of 225 000 t.

Farm experts say that it may be necessary to import sunflower seed this year. Exports have already been stopped. With plantings down 32%, the crop is expected to drop to around 314 000 t — just less

than domestic consumption, and well down on last season's 484 000 t. This year's price has not yet been set but it's likely to be around R180/t, against last season's R162/t.

Production of other oilseeds is still profitable because of high export prices, but the groundnut harvest is expected to tumble from 206 000 t to around 154 000 t. As groundnut production is risky and labour-intensive, many farmers are moving to other crops.

The potato crop is expected to slide to roughly 675 000 t from 699 000 t last year. But the Potato Board reckons that exports (of around 25 000 t) will not be affected by the drop in production. Local prices may rise, however.

Ray Hauptfleisch, commercial manager of the Citrus Exchange, says total citrus production in 1978/79 will rise fractionally from 660 000 t to 672 000 t, with exports at 434 550 t compared with last season's 420 915 t. Oranges account for 540 480 t of output and 341 040 t of exports. Hauptfleisch adds that quality is "very good," and last year's gross proceeds of R179m should be bettered.

The Deciduous Fruit Board is reluctant to put a figure to total fruit production in the season currently drawing to a close. But it points out that exports will ease by 8 600 t from last season's 257 584 t. Apple exports, normally around 50% of production, will be about 172 700 t, the Board says. Last year's total fruit output approached 1,57 Mt.

The drought has also hurt cotton farmers, who expect to pick 255 000 bales in 1979, 5 000 less than last year. Exports, however, are likely to rise from 18 000 to 60 000 bales. Imports will probably be higher than last year's 50 000 bales.

Full quota to be exported

Sugar production will be restricted by export quotas laid down by the International Sugar Council. It will not match last season's 2,07 Mt, but with domestic consumption steady at 1,1 Mt, SA should export its full quota of 835 000 t.

Red meat supplies should continue to increase steadily, and demand is moving ahead "in leaps and bounds," according to an Agricultural Union spokesman. Beef production rose by 37 000 t last year to 437 000 t, and although the increase is unlikely to be as high this year, supplies will be plentiful.

Farmers are slaughtering unusually large numbers of low grade cattle at present, because of the likelihood of feed shortages during the winter. But high grade meat should be in good supply. The Economic Advisory Council puts the national herd in white areas at around 9,7m head — 200 000 up on 1977.

Sheep slaughtering should remain at

around last season's 85 000 t, while sales of pork may rise after remaining at 35 000 t/year for the past few seasons.

Rapport 15/71
3 general

Landbou kan miljoene

liter olie

só bespaar

Rapport 15/4/79

Deur ALPHONS DU TOIT

DIE Suid-Afrikaanse landbou kan maklik tot twintig miljoen liter dieselolie en 'n groot bedrag aan buitelandse valuta jaarliks bespaar. Dit kan bereik word deur om steenkool pleks van olie as die energiebron vir oesdroogstelsels te gebruik.

Dit is die stelling van Impi Drying Systems, Suid-Afrika se enigste bemarker van steenkoolbrandende oesdroogstelsels.

Mnr. Jack Muller, 'n direkteur en hoofbestuurder van IDS, het aan Sake-Rapport gesê: „Deur steenkool pleks van olie te gebruik, kan die bedryfskoste van 'n oesdroogstelsel met tussen 80 en 85 persent besnoei word. Dit het ons bewys in 'n proefneming in oorlog met die Vrystaatse Kooperasie.

„Ons het dié kooperasie se oliebrandende Bestbierdroeër, by sy depot op Daniëlsrus tot 'n steenkoolbrandende droër omskep. Hierdie droër word gebruik om 10 000 t koring en 7 000 t mielies elke seisoen te droog. Die toetse is in 1978 afgehandel en die uitslag was dramaties.”

Onrus

Mnr. Muller het verduidelik dat die kapitaalkoste R30 000 beloop het. Steenkool is teen 'n koste van R3 057 gebruik. As olie gebruik sou word, sou dit (teen die heersende pryse in 1978) R17 085 gekos het. Die gebruik van steenkool het 'n besparing van R14 028 meegebring.

„Dit beteken,” sê mnr. Muller, „dat die installasie in drie jaar vir homself sal betaal en verteenwoordig 'n opbrengs ná belasting van 44 persent op die oorspronklike belegging.”

Op grond van die uiters suksesvolle toets by Daniëlsrus het IDS voortgegaan met sy beplanning vir uitbreiding. 'n Uiters bevredigende groeiakoers is in die vooruitsig gestel.

Onbeheerbaar

Maar toe kom die onrus in Iran (waarvan Suid-Afrika die meeste van sy olie ingevoer het) en die gevolglike ingrypende styging in die prys van olie.

En dié gebeurde het ook 'n dramatiese uitwerking

op IDS se planne gehad. Die besparing van olie het 'n noodsaaklikheid geword en die vraag na IDS se steenkoolbrandende oesdroogstelsels het feitlik oornag onbeheerbaar geword.

„Pleks van ons geraamde en verwagte groeiakoers word ons nou met 'n ontploffing in die gesig gestaar,” sê mnr. Muller. „Die geweldige vraag stel ons in staat om ons stelsels soos soetkoek te verkoop.”

Prospektus

Maar Impi Drying Systems is nie 'n reuse firma met onbeperkte kapitaal nie. Dit beskik eenvoudig nie oor genoegsame geld om alleen die bonanza te benut en aan te durf nie. „Ons onmiddellike potensiaal bestaan uit die ombouing van bestaande oesdroogstelsels wat van dieselolie gebruik maak. Hierdie ombouings kan meer as R22 miljoen beloop binne 'n tydperk van twee jaar,” sê mnr. Muller.

Gevolglik het die direkteure van IDS besluit om R350 000 se aandele in 'n

nuwe maatskappy, Impi South Africa Limited, registreer aan die publiek te verkoop. Die aandele word teen R1 aangebied.

Volgens die prospektus het IDS oesdroogstelsels ter waarde van R738 000 reeds sedert 1976 verkoop. As alles volgens plan moet beloop is die nuwe maatskappy voornemens om mettertyd aansoek te doen om notering op die Johannesburgse Effektebeurs.

● Die oesdroogstelsels van Impi is ontwikkel vir die doeltreffende kunsmatige droging van 'n groot reeks landbouprodukte soos byvoorbeeld, alle graansoorte, tee, koffie, tabak, grondbone, lusern, en bone. Op die oomblik is meer as 90 persent van alle oesdroërs in Suid-Afrika oliebrandend.

No funds for Transkei land

THE ASSEMBLY — It would not be possible to allocate more funds to buy land for incorporation into Transkei, Prime Minister P. W. Botha said yesterday.

He was reacting to a plea by the Nationalist MP for Aliwal North, Mr Johan Greeff, and the Progressive Federal Party MP for Musgrave, Mr Ray Swart, for the government to clarify the situation about land scheduled for purchase for the home-lands.

Speaking during the debate on his vote, Mr Botha said he sympathised with the plea by Mr Greeff and the situation in the Eastern Cape.

But "it is not possible to make more funds available for the purchase of land in that area".

In his speech, Mr Greeff said that after the agricultural congress of the North-Eastern Cape which he had attended in Aliwal North, he was duty bound to bring the problem of consolidation to the Prime Minister's attention.

"The difficulty is that the farms in the Unga area, Elliott, Ugie and the Putsen area of Maclear

have already been scheduled and must be bought out.

"Now the Transkeian citizen sits on the other side of the fence in the full knowledge that the ground has been scheduled for his eventual use."

Naturally, Transkeians were looking at the green grass on the other side.

"A result of this is that a border fence is no longer a border fence and the farmer whose land has been allocated for incorporation already forms an area for grazing by citizens of Transkei for their cattle, sheep and animals."

From
BARRY STREEK

A few nights previously, the fences had been cut down and when the farmers had awoken the following morning, their lands had been full of animals which did not belong to them.

These people had been involved in this practice for a long time, Mr Greeff said.

The position was not the same as that of people who

lived on the borders of territories which were not independent yet.

Transkei was independent and, effectively, he was talking about foreign relations.

Mr Greeff said he was convinced that if Transkei could be shown the government was trying to conclude the consolidation programme, better relations would follow.

As a result of the current situation, "there is a very substantial degree of dissatisfaction among the farmers whose farms have been scheduled for incorporation".

"I call on the honourable the Prime Minister that there must be urgent attention given to this matter and it must be examined whether the land in that horseshoe — as we call it because they are surrounded by Lesotho on one hand and Transkei on the other hand — should not be finally handed over to Transkei."

"He had estimated it would cost R8 million to buy the land and he did not think this was too big a price for better relations.

"They have already made the sacrifice because their land has been offered for consolidation.

"There are farms which have been in the hands of the same families for generations. They take a heavy leave of that land and therefore we ask that they should not wait any longer before being paid out," Mr Greeff said.

Mr Swart said whites who owned land on the borders "find themselves in a totally untenable position".

"Their entire farming operations, their investment, is constantly under threat and they find it impossible to plan for the future," he said.

Botha silent on EL future

THE ASSEMBLY — The Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, did not reply yesterday to a suggestion by a Nationalist MP that East London had become dead as a result of the uncertainty about its future.

The MP, Mr Johan Greeff, of Aliwal, said in the Assembly that if one compared East London to the position it was in a couple of years ago, "then that city is dead".

The reason for this was that every day there were suggestions in the newspapers that East London would go

black.

The corridor between the Ciskei and Transkei, people were saying, would go black.

This has had a damaging effect on the economy of the Eastern Cape.

"To put it right, we ask that this matter be solved once and for all and that the Prime Minister says to us which areas are going to stay white and which parts will be black," Mr Greeff said.

In his reply, the Prime Minister did not refer to this aspect of Mr Greeff's speech. — PC.

SPECIAL EQUIPMENT MAY MEAN PURE WATER FOR SPRINGBOK FLATS' SCHOOLS

Express probe prompts action on pollution

By JEAN LE MAY

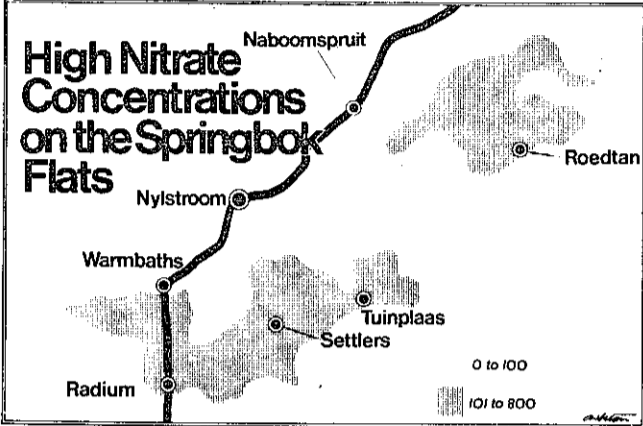
CHILDREN at boarding school at Settlers, in the central Transvaal, may soon get pure drinking water instead of water dangerously polluted with salts of nitric acid — thanks to a Sunday Express investigation.

The Sunday Express disclosed in October that children's health at Springbok Flats' schools could suffer because the drinking water had dangerously high levels of nitrate NO₃.

A leading expert on nitrate poisoning has called the authorities "irresponsible" and "lacking in compassion" by failing to provide pure water.

The Secretary for Health telexed the Sunday Express asking for relevant information about high nitrate NO₃ levels on the Springbok Flats "to enable the Department to investigate".

Information compiled by the Sunday Express was given to him, but meanwhile a spokesman for the Transvaal Department of Works said his department was investigating the possibility of installing denitrification plants at the Settlers Agricultural High School and Lord Milner Primary School.



● How and where the nitrate pollution is affecting Springbok Flats.

Denitrification equipment for teachers and their families was installed at the schools recently, he said.

"There are 14 points in the various staff quarters at the school where denitrified water is available."

Water samples from the two schools were analysed for the Sunday Express by an independent firm during the October investigation last October. Nitrate NO₃ levels were 104 mg, 71 mg, 79 mg and 125 mg/l — all appreciably higher than the permissible level of 45 mg/l laid down by the Bureau of Standards and by health authorities throughout the world for small children.

Two samples came from water "purified" by the denitrification plant for the use of teaching staff with small children. It is being replaced.

The matter will be raised at the next meeting of the Settlers Parent-Teacher Association, the Sunday Express was told.

Other schools on Springbok Flats are known to have water dangerously high in nitrate NO₃. Tests made for the Sunday Express showed nitrate NO₃ levels of 99 mg/l at Lisbon Primary School — more than double the permissible level — and 325 mg at Tuinplaas Primary School, almost eight times too high.

Roedtan Primary School had 149 mg/l.

Yet the Sunday Express established recently that deep prospecting boreholes drilled by mining houses near the schools had found nitrate-free water.

High nitrate levels can cause methaemoglobinemia — a usually fatal condition in babies in which the oxygen capacity of red blood cells is reduced.

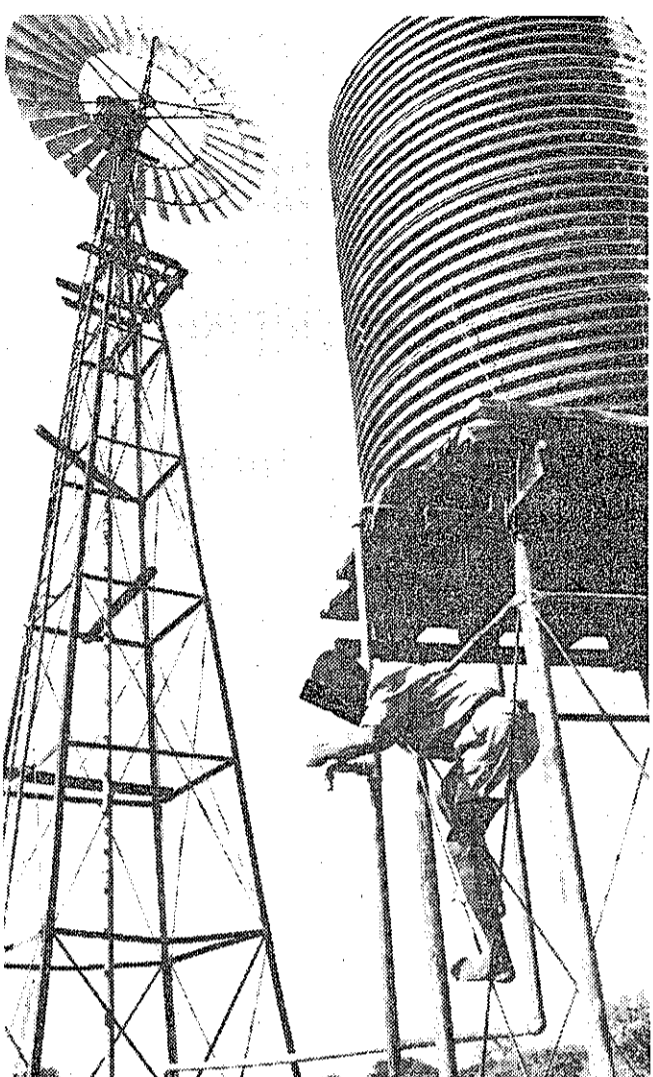
Professor Douw Steyn, Emeritus Professor of Pharmacology at the University of Pretoria and an expert on nitrate poisoning, said this week that chronic nitrate poisoning was very difficult to diagnose but was "quite common" in older children and adults.

The symptoms were blood disorders, fast pulse, headaches, and chronic tiredness and breathlessness.

Child and adult victims could tire very easily "and could even suffer possibly fatal heart attacks".

He said drinking water at the Springbok Flats' schools was definitely dangerous to children of all ages, and added that the authorities showed "irresponsibility and lack of compassion" in not providing pure water.

Foreign medical research showed children who regularly drank water or ate vegetables irrigated with water having a nitrate NO₃



● This man must climb for water — precious but often polluted on the Springbok Flats.

Pictures by DEN FARRELL

level of 56 mg/l and above may develop methaemoglobinemia or show signs of being physically and mentally retarded.

A paper written by Dr M Molnar in the official journal of the Hungarian Hydrological Society in January, 1968 describes research done by D Bodo of the Hungarian State Health Department which found that of seven children under the age of 10 from a region

where nitrate NO₃ level was 56 mg/l — considerably lower than that at the schools — three developed methaemoglobinemia.

Another paper, by Dr S Takacs, published in Hungary in 1965, said seven-year-olds who regularly drank water high in nitrate NO₃ or ate vegetables grown with it were "very underdeveloped" and, on average, 10 cm shorter than other children.



● A daily chore for farm women — but the water may be dangerous for their children.

Pure water for farmers — but not for workers

A VISIT to Springbok Flats by the Sunday Express this week showed many farmers provided pure drinking water for their households while Black workers and their families had, in many cases, to use borehole water high in nitrate NO₃.

A study conducted over several years by the Department of Water Affairs found that 80% of more than 900 boreholes tested on Springbok Flats had nitrate NO₃ levels well over the permissible 45 mg/l.

Levels of 200 mg, 300 mg and 400 mg/l were common, with several over 500 mg and one of 735 mg/l — almost 16 times the permissible level.

The Sunday Express referred in a recent article to a farmer who admitted that Black babies "were dying like flies" on his farm.

A special test has established that the nitrate NO₃ level in borehole water on

this farm is 150 mg/l — more than three times the permissible level.

A doctor consulted by the Sunday Express pointed out that the infant deaths could have been from other causes — such as gastro-enteritis.

An authority on nitrate poisoning told the Sunday Express that chronic gastro-enteritis and chronic nephritis could be present in chronic nitrite poisoning.

A spokesman for the Department of Statistics said Black infant mortality rates for Springbok Flats were not available — "Blacks are not very particular about registering births and deaths".

At one farm the Sunday Express found the White residents imported drinking water from a safe source, but Black labourers and their families used borehole water.

This water, tested for the Sunday Express, had a nitrate NO₃ reading of 186 mg/l — more than four times the permissible level.

Many farmers appeared reluctant to admit that water on their farms had dangerously high levels of nitrate NO₃ because they feared that if this became generally known the value of their farms could drop.

Mr F Herman, Nationalist MP for the area, said he would support an investigation into the matter if there were any likelihood that the health of children or adults could be harmed.

"Nobody has ever referred the matter to me, otherwise I would have asked the Department of Health to make an investigation earlier," he said.

"I don't think you should write about this until an investigation has been made — it could depreciate the value of farms on Springbok Flats."

Natal CT. 2614779 drought now ^{3-General} critical

DURBAN. — The drought in northern Natal is critical, with some farmers being forced to sell up to 50 percent of their livestock through lack of veld grazing.

A spokesman for the Department of Agricultural Technical Services said good, soaking rains were urgently needed throughout the area.

Some springs and boreholes were drying up and farmers were using their winter grazing prematurely.

Although the area under maize had increased by over 10 percent the total yield for the area was expected to drop by 20 percent compared with last year, he said.

The Kambula area, north of Vryheid, one of the highest potential maize growing areas, has experienced its worst drought in 50 years and its yield reduction of maize is calculated at 40 percent.

Hail has also taken its toll. A large percentage of the cotton crop has been destroyed and some farms have been completely denuded of veld grazing.

— Sapa

New draught era?

The possibility of a new draught era has been voiced by the chief executive officer of Farmers' Brokers co-operative (BKB) Mr J. B. van Zyl.

If so the road ahead would not be easy, he said. It would be difficult for producer and co-operatives.

Mr Van Zyl said the general spirit of discontent was filtering through into the agricultural sector and was causing him great concern.

This was precisely what the enemies of South Africa wanted and more than ever for farmers had to stand together and build for the future.

He did not expect the producer to be satisfied with everything his co-op did, but grievances should be solved within the "family-circle" whether it be a producers' body or a co-operative that was involved. Only in this manner could the producer utilise his forces and create a more

favourable future.

Co-operatives had to face rising costs and to try to absorb them without increasing handling rates.

The producer could make a significant contribution by making sure that his co-op received larger volumes.

The market price for stock, especially small stock and stock products,

had reached a reasonable steady and rewarding level and should climatic conditions continue to remain favourable stock farmers would be making a good living.

However marketing costs were rising rapidly and unless he consolidated at the point of marketing he would find it difficult to absorb costs at a later stage.

Give farmers a fair deal, urges PFP

(3)
RPM
25/4/79

THE ASSEMBLY. — The condition of the agricultural industry was very nearly critical, the chief Opposition spokesman on agriculture, Mr Philip Myburgh, said yesterday.

"The country's farmers expect the Government to spell out its agriculture policy clearly in the next few days," Mr Myburgh (PFP Wynberg) said at the start of the debate on the Agriculture Vote in the Budget.

Farmers were being forced off the land and fewer young people were being attracted to farming because producer prices were falling below production costs.

Mr Myburgh said only the big farmers were surviving. Small and middle-order farmers were being forced out.

"What is the Government's policy? What is the Government going to do to help see that these farmers are not economically destroyed and forced off their farms?"

Farmers' production costs had risen so enormously that even if they achieved reason-

ably good harvests, they barely retrieved their capital outlay. If harvests were bad, farmers went deeper into debt and faced ruin.

During the period 1971 to 1977 agricultural production costs had risen by 118% while producer prices had increased by 98% despite Government efforts to allow prescribed prices to keep pace with production cost increases.

Mielies were the only crop whose prices had kept up with production costs and the major consumer of mielies was the agricultural industry itself.

"We have a situation where farmers are exploiting other farmers. What is the Minister going to do to set this right?"

The fact that agriculture had the lowest return on capital of any industrial sector meant that it was unattractive to new investors.

It was absolutely necessary that agricultural prices be increased, Mr Myburgh said.

"But simply to raise prices and say the consumer must pay up is not the answer. The stage is being reached where the consumer will cut his consumption in the face of higher prices."

While steps should be taken to expand the local market, export markets would also have to be found.

But unfortunately political considerations mitigated against exports unless quality and prices were competitive. — Sapa.

Consumers 'may pay more'

Own Correspondent

THE ASSEMBLY — If farmers could not make ends meet, one solution was that consumers would simply have to pay more for agricultural products, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, told the Assembly yesterday.

Speaking in the Budget debate on the agriculture vote, he said that although farmers were experiencing difficult times the situation had not reached crisis proportions.

In the past six years South Africa's total food production costs had

increased by R1 100-mil-

Despite this increase — partly due to the fuel price increases — white bread in South Africa was still by far the cheapest in the world. Other South African food prices were also among the cheapest.

South Africans would have to look carefully at the way they spend their money, Mr Schoeman said.

Last year, for example, they had spent more on liquor than on bread and grain products

Mr Schoeman rejected the idea of subsidising food to overcome the cost problem.

He said it was the Government's aim to ensure that 50-million people could be fed in South Africa by the end of this century.

Earlier the official Opposition's chief spokesman on agriculture, Mr P A Myburgh (PF, Ynberg) said it was absolutely necessary that agricultural prices be increased.

But simply to raise prices and say the consumer had to pay up was not the answer, Mr Myburgh said.

Unless otherwise stated, all political reports in The Star by H W Leggatt, T R Duff, A H G Wentzel, G R Linscott, F S Esterhuysen, J D Battersby and L H Marshall. Cartoons by A Berry, D Fedler, J Jackson, J Lerden and G Muller. Headlines and posters by E Howard. Political comment by H W Tyson. All of 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg.

3 Gesal

C.T. 28/4/79

3-General

Myburgh: 'Agriculture critical'

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The condition of the agricultural industry was very nearly critical, the chief Opposition spokesman on agriculture, Mr Philip Myburgh, said yesterday.

"The country's farmers expect the government to spell out its agriculture policy clearly in the next few days," Mr Myburgh (PFP Wynberg) said at the start of the debate on the Agriculture vote.

Farmers were being forced off the land and fewer and

fewer young people were being attracted to farming, because producer prices were falling below production costs.

Rural areas were becoming depopulated and could be completely destroyed if agriculture suffered much more.

Mr Myburgh said only the big farmers were surviving. Small and middle-order farmers were being forced out of the industry.

Farmers' production costs had risen so enormously that even if they achieved reason-

ably good harvests, they barely retrieved their capital outlay. If harvests were bad, farmers went deeper into debt and faced ruin.

During the period 1971 to 1977 agricultural production costs had risen by 118 percent while producer prices had increased by 98 percent, despite government efforts to allow prescribed prices to keep pace with production cost increases.

Mielies were the only crop whose prices had kept up with production costs, and the ma-

for consumer of mielies was the agricultural industry itself.

"We have a situation where farmers are exploiting other farmers.

"The problem is not that the farmer does not know how to farm. He can produce more than is needed. The problem is that farmers' costs are rising faster than the prices they get.

"For the sake of agriculture and of the farmer, the government must do everything it can to set right this situation."

— Sapa

Isolation threat to SA farming

3 Agriculture

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — South Africa's image overseas has been seriously harmed by the information debacle and in the field of agriculture it was becoming increasingly difficult to keep the country's friends.

This statement was made today by Mr Albert Basson, chairman of the South African Agricultural Union.

He recently returned from the Congress of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers in Italy.

In a telephone interview from his farm at Eendekuil today, Mr Basson said that "Muldergate" as he had heard it

described overseas had shattered the country's image.

There would have to be quick action to ensure that the country retained some of its friends.

Mr Basson, who stressed that he was not trying to move into the political field, said that steps such as the recommendations of the Wiehahn Commission on labour matters were steps in the right direction.

The country had to move away from discrimination and give the whole population a share in the economy and in other

Mr Basson, who was re-elected as an executive of IFAP, said the organisation had 58 members all over the world. South Africa was a foundation member.

South Africa had friends in few countries, although it was highly thought of in agricultural circles.

The country's future in Ifap looked uncertain. The congress in Italy had had to be shifted from Turkey because South Africa would not have been well come there.

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Advertising

"To demonstrate

"to assert adult prerogatives and capabilities"

"to feel pride of skill and mastery"

"to accomplish transportation"

"to acquire a sense of power"

"to extend one's life boundaries"

"to acquire and demonstrate participation in society"

Motivations for car ownership were summarized as follows:-

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car ownership and the personality of the make of car

take into consideration both the basic motivations for

The report recommended that automobile advertising

RECOMMENDATIONS:

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Halt to butter deliveries

August 16/79

③ agriculture

A FEW lucky housewives bought butter at the old price today. One supermarket chain received a delivery late on Wednesday and it appeared on the shelves today.

But there were empty shelves in other shops, and spokesmen said they expected no more deliveries until the end of next week.

When it reappears it will cost 40c a kg more, which means that a 500 g packet in a supermarket will cost about R1,07, compared with 87c at the beginning of this week.

Supermarket spokesmen said butter has been in short supply for some time. The drought last year, and the fact that

farmers found milk production unprofitable before the new increase in wholesale prices, meant less was produced.

PANIC BUYING

When it was announced on Tuesday that wholesale prices of butter were rising by 40c a kg today (cheddar cheese by 48c kg and sweetmilk cheese by 52c a kg), panic buying emptied the shelves of butter.

Branches of Pick 'n Pay had a few cases this morning, which were sold out within minutes.

Customers were rationed to two packets each at the old price.

There is plenty of cheese available, however. This was not bought up in such large quantities because, unlike butter, it cannot be stored in a deep freeze without deteriorating.

SKIM MILK

The price of skim milk is expected to go up soon but there is plenty available in the shops.

A spokesman for Grand Bazaars said: 'We do not know how much the price will go up, or when. There is no shortage.'

Fresh milk went up 5c a litre today, except for people buying it at dairy depots. Milk and coupons obtained there have gone up by only 4c a litre.

Natal farmers face bankruptcy

3 General

Sun. Trib. By COLIN VINEALL 6/5/79

SOME farmers in the Paulpietersburg, Utrecht and far northern Zululand could face bankruptcy and have to sell up because of the drought that has ruined crops in the area.

Many maize crops are useless and some farmers will have virtually no income. They will have to ask the banks to carry them for a year or sell up their land.

Ironically, the farmers — it is hard to say how many are affected as traditionally they play their financial cards close to their chests — have been granted a 21 percent increase in the price of maize but if the maize crop fails, the increase is no use to them.

This week, Mr Bert Veldman, chief of the liaison and property divisions of the Stock Owners' Co-Operative Company, said some farms in the area were in a terrible state.

And with the winter weather pattern settling in, and the chance of rain diminishing, prospects for some of the farmers look grim.

Mr Veldman said that even if rain did fall, it might be too late to save some of the crops.

The situation in the immediate area around Dundee, where Mr Veldman is based, is not bad, he said.

In fact, despite fuel and fertilizer price increases there had been a definite improvement.

"But in some places the drought has been devastating and there is no doubt that unless the co-operatives or the Government carries their debts over, a lot of chaps will find themselves with serious financial problems," said Mr Veldman.

He said, however, that if a farmer had diversified into cattle as well as cash crops, one of his departments could pull him through.

He said the cotton planters in Zululand have held an emergency meeting and are submitting a memorandum to the Minister of Agriculture for assistance.

In the Paulpietersburg area the position is more or less like Mooi River. Even if it rains it would help as far as underground water is concerned, but it is now too cold so there won't be any vegetation growth.

Due to a failure of crops a number of farmers would need much bigger loan facilities to make ends meet, but some of them are already bonded to the hilt. Some of them face ruin.

"Many maize farmers are affected, but by and large one would term them as general purpose farmers. With production costs as they are it takes a large investment to cultivate a small area of maize — by that I mean about 50 hectares.

"If a medium to small farmer has a failure in crops, it's devastating."

"The worst hit area in Natal is north of Hluhluwe through to the Pongola irrigation scheme.

"Inland a portion of the Newcastle area, the whole of the Utrecht district, right up to the Transvaal border and by and large the Vryheid and Paulpietersburg are badly affected.

"Touch wood, in Dundee, we are fairly well off," said Mr Veldman.

What would farmers get for their farms if the worst came to the worst and they had to sell up?

"With the maize price increase I think there will be some escalation in arable land values because the man who had a good season and good crop is going to get 21 percent more for his crop than he estimated.

"He will then be looking around for more land — farmers are always optimists."

Mr Veldman refused to estimate how many farmers could be in trouble.

Mr Veldman said the general purpose farmer should not be as hard hit as the man who has specialised in agriculture. "But the solely agricultural farmer — and there are quite a few of these — his light just goes out."

Mr Veldman said he expected farmers from the OFS and Western Transvaal could buy Natal farms.

General

3



Dr HARTZENBERG
"Perhaps they mis-
understood me."

QUOTE

MRS VAN TONDER:
"We used to be Na-
tionalists but we will
never vote for the Na-
tional Party again.
They are going to
cause a disaster in
South Africa"

**WHY
OOM
COEN
AND
HIS
WIFE
WON'T
VOTE
NAT AGAIN...**



Mrs Coen van Tonder: We are
bitter!

Continue

THIRTY years ago Oom Coen van Tonder and his wife settled on Grysfontein farm in the Thaba Nchu area near Bloemfontein. Solid Nationalists, they chose an area in the heart of Afrikanerdom and battled for their living.

Their hard work paid off and the future looked rosy. In 1971 they were able to buy another farm bordering on Grysfontein which they named Toekoms ("Future").

But this week the Van Tonder's sadly prepared to leave their farm. Toekoms no longer holds any future for them.

The Government had expropriated it to provide land for the QwaQwa homeland — and the Van Tonders were given only nine days notice.

This week, while Oom Coen battled to install irrigation on the land he has managed to hire to raise his 1 000 sheep and 100 cattle, his wife told of their heartbreak.

"We are bitter," Mrs van Tonder said. "We used to be Nationalists but we will never vote for the National Party again. They are going to cause a disaster in South Africa."

The Van Tonders' farm is one of 30 farms in the district which were due to be expropriated this week to provide land for QwaQwa.

Most of the farmers refused to accept the Government's offer for their farms. They claim the Government offered only 60 percent of market value.

Undaunted, the Deputy Minister of Plural Development, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, addressed a meeting of the farmers in Bloemfontein and announced that the farms would be expropriated — despite objections.

Illegal

But he promised that the farms would be revalued, and if there was any increase in the values the farmers would be paid the difference.

The farmers were also told that two of the farms would be taken immediately as they were needed urgently.

"My husband was at that meeting. It was the first time he heard that our farm was to go immediately. That was nine days ago," said Mrs van Tonder.

"Now we are waiting for them to arrive. But our attorneys in Bloemfontein said we should not let them on to the farm," she added.

Sources in Thaba Nchu also claimed that the Government's action was not legal.

"If they are to expropriate the farms, they must publish a notice of

Expropriations rile the white farmers of Thaba Nchu

expropriation first. They cannot take the farms until after the notice is published.

"We hear that the notice will only be published on Friday. They can't take them until Friday," the source said.

But, on Tuesday this week, Government trucks rolled on to the farm of Mr Naas du Plessis and workers began building a township to house 3 000 people.

"What can I do? You can't fight the Government. I've now got to buy another farm," he said.

Stocks

"We all used to be Nationalists here but we are no longer. If there was an election here, the Government would lose," he added.

Towns people said Mr du Plessis was happy to sell, however, because he had made a profit on the farm which he had only recently bought.

Mr du Plessis confirmed he had bought the farm about a year ago.

"I paid R85 a morgen for it. The Government has given me R100 a morgen. But I was lucky to buy my farm so cheaply.

"I can't find another one for that price. So I am going to have to buy a much smaller farm which is going to cost more," he said.

Another farmer affected by the Government's expropriations is Chris de Jager, vice-chairman of the local branch of the National Party, and chairman of a committee of the farmers involved in the expropriations.

Although Mr de Jager could not be contacted this week, sources in Thaba Nchu claimed that he had been offered so little for his 35 hectare farm he would not be able to afford to buy a house in a city like Bloemfontein.

"That is the kind of offer we have been getting. Mr De Jager has been making a living out of that farm. He is so angry he has said he is going to resign from the party," the source said.

Another leading farmer, Philly Henning, said they had been misled over the terms of payment by the Government.

"The Deputy Minister said the farmer would get 40 percent of the purchase price in cash and 60 percent in Government stocks.

"He told farmers that the Government stocks would be payable in a maximum of 10 years at a minimum rate of interest of 10 percent.

"Now we find that they are only repayable over 15 to 20 years and the Government is not prepared to say what interest we will be paid."

Dr Hartzenberg said he had told farmers new Government stocks were being issued every three months and that it was not possible to tell them when they would be repaid or what the interest rate would be.

"Perhaps they misunderstood me," he said.

"We need the land urgently," said Dr Hartzenberg, "so I have told one of my officials to take over two of the farms, Toekoms and Onverwagt, on Monday."

He later confirmed that one of the farms had already been taken over.

Survey

Dr Hartzenberg said the decision to take over the farms was reached unanimously by the Governments of South Africa, Bophuthatswana and QwaQwa.

"We did a survey to find out how many of the South Sotho people living in Bophuthatswana wanted to join QwaQwa. This land is for them.

"Eventually about 60 000 people will be housed in this area.

Displaced farmers, meanwhile, are wondering where to go next. The announcement that the Government is taking another look at consolidation has added to their uncertainty.

"Where must we go. We hear that this whole district is going to the blacks. How do we know we won't have the same problem wherever we go," said Mrs van Tonder.

Most S.A. farmers behind the times'

Agricultural Correspondent

EIGHTY percent of South Africa's farmers need to improve their farming methods by following the advice of their extension officers according to the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Hendrik Schoeman.

In a speech read on his behalf by the Secretary for Agriculture, Dr. Dirk Immelman, to delegates attending a conference organised by the Institute of Agricultural Extension in Durban yesterday, Mr. Schoeman said the fact that 20 percent of the country's farmers produced 80 percent of agricultural produce was proof of this.

He said a survey had shown that the top 20 percent of farmers benefit so much from the application of technological innovations that they are financially enriched thereby.

Mr. Schoeman said that 80 percent of farmers found themselves in a 'process of improvisation'.

He said compared with other faculties at South African universities far too few agricultural students were receiving degrees.

8) HUTCHISON, W.M. J. & STOLLE, J.F. "HOW TO MANAGE CUSTOMER SERVICE" HARVARD BUSINESS REVIEW

7) FRIEDMAN, W.F. "PHYSICAL DISTRIBUTION: THE CONCEPT OF SHARED SERVICES." HARVARD BUSINESS REVIEW

PART III P.P. 133-138

For written reply: *Handwritten* 15/5/79
 Farm schools

FEB. 1976

688. Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Education and Training:

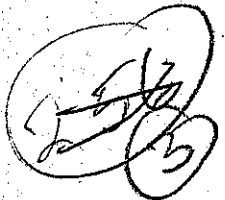
THEIR

- (1)(a) How many farm schools are there in each Administration Board area in South Africa and (b) how many (i) teachers and (ii) pupils are there in each of these farm schools;
- (2) what (a) teaching aids, (b) equipment, (c) books, (d) stationary, (e) furniture and (f) other facilities are provided by the State for farm schools;
- (3) what (a) qualifications are laid down for and (b) salaries are paid to teachers at farm schools;
- (4) what subsidies does the State pay to (a) the owner or operator and (b) the manager of a farm school;
- (5) what standards does the State lay down in respect of (a) the facilities provided for and (b) the operation of farm schools;

RESEARCH

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1. RESEARCH

EFFECTS OF ADMINISTRATIVE EFFICIENCY OF VERTICAL

LONDON 1972

THE ECONOMICS OF DISTRIBUTION

"MARKETING LOGISTICS AND DISTRIBUTION PLANNING" GEORGE ALLEN & UNWIN LTD, LONDON 1972

1) CHRISTOPHER, M. "TOTAL DISTRIBUTION" GOWER PRESS, LONDON 1971

2) CHRISTOPHER, M & MILLS, G.

- UOL 13 P.P.
- (6) whether the State provides or subsidizes any transport facilities for farm school children, if so, on what basis;
 - (7) what provision is made for children who pass the examinations at primary schools and wish to proceed to secondary schools.
- The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:
- (1)(a) and (b) Statistics are not kept according to Administration Board areas. The requested information in respect of farm schools in White areas in the Republic is as follows:

| | |
|----------|---------|
| Schools | 4 467 |
| Teachers | 8 649 |
| Pupils | 420 065 |
 - (2) and (3) The same as in the case of community schools.
 - (4) (a) R1 000 for the erection of one classroom and R800 for an additional classroom.
 (b) None.
 - (5) (a) For subsidy purposes schools must comply with the standards as specified in the approved departmental building plans which are supplied free of charge to farm owners.
 (b) The same as in the case of community schools.
 - (6) No.
 - (7) Pupils apply in the usual manner for admission to secondary schools.

Boland farmers struggle in ^{3 Gaerd} face of drought

By LIZ MCGREGOR

MANY Boland farmers face bankruptcy if rain does not fall within the next few weeks, the chairman of the Boland Agricultural Union, Mr Giel Malherbe, said yesterday.

Speaking from his farm, Haartebeeskraal, near Paarl, Mr Malherbe said unless sufficient rain fell in the next week or so to ensure a "reasonable crop" many farmers would face financial ruin.

"For three years they've had a below-normal yield; they just can't take another drought", he said. "Already, many farmers have had to find work in the towns to earn a living."

He said that if there was another drought, this year farmers would be forced to sell their farms, and the glut of farms on the market would lower the value of the land.

The MP for Malmesbury, Mr G J Kotze, said yesterday that the nine millimetres of rain which fell in the Swartland this week would help the growth of seeds already planted. However, a lot more rain was needed before the end of the planting season in the middle of June.

Mounting debts and two years of drought would force many Swartland farmers off the land if conditions did not improve by the end of the year.

"They still haven't settled their debts to the co-operatives

for the last two years. This year they will need credit again. If they don't make a profit this season, they will be in trouble."

Feed for their animals is the Swartland farmers' biggest problem at present, he said.

Grass and oats planted for grazing have not grown because of inadequate rain. Farmers have to rely on increasingly scarce supplies of lucerne and pellets to feed their animals.

"The government has made a certain amount of credit available to farmers but the food is not available. Even if you have the money, you can't get fodder", Mr Kotze said.

The chairman of the Cape Fresh Milk Producers' Union, Mr "Tolas" de Villiers, said yesterday that dwindling supplies of lucerne and other roughage could lead to a shortage of milk.

"There is just about no lucerne left. Farmers are struggling to keep their animals fed. It is a grim situation."

Even if it rained heavily within the next couple of days, it would be two to three months before the grass could grow enough to be used for grazing, he added.

Inquiry into KwaZulu land

3. general
26/5/79
N.M.

Mercury Reporter

ZULULAND farmers and other interested people will be called on before the end of the year to give evidence before a commission of inquiry into the consolidation of KwaZulu, said Mr. Stöfel Botha, MP for Eshowe, yesterday.

Mr. Botha, Natal's Administrator-elect, was addressing southern Zululand farmers at a meeting convened by the Amatikulu Mill Group in the Gingindlovu Farmers' Hall.

In an effort to quell growing uncertainty and

tension among people who could be affected by the proposed consolidation, Mr. Botha said a central committee represented by agriculture, commerce, industry, and academics had already been appointed. The members of the committee would be released soon, he said.

"The new investigation into consolidation is accepted by the Government and the opposition parties," said Mr. Botha.

The central committee will be fed information from several regional committees yet to be

selected.

The Prime Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha and the Cabinet were fully aware of the uncertainty and had instructed the commission to go ahead "at the fastest pace", said Mr. Botha.

All interested people probably will be called on to give evidence from about November. "I can assure everyone they will have the opportunity of airing their views," he said.

(Report by V. Buxton, 12 Devonshire Place, Durban.)



MR JANSON . . . subsidies paid.

26/5/79
420 000
at farm schools

THE ASSEMBLY — There were 420 085 black pupils enrolled at 4 467 farm schools in white areas of South Africa, the Minister of Education and Training, Mr Janson, said in reply to a question by Mr Horace van Rensburg (PFP, Bryanston).

Mr Janson said the schools had a total of 8 649 teachers.

He disclosed that subsidies of R1 000 for one classroom and R800 for an additional classroom were paid to operators or owners of farm schools.

To qualify for subsidies the schools had to comply with standards specified in approved departmental building plans which were supplied free to farm owners.

The state did not provide transport or subsidise the cost of transport for farm school children.
— PS.

Panic buyers clean out stores

*(3) agri...
K... 30/5/79*

By PAM KLEINOT

HOUSEWIVES scrambled to supermarkets yesterday to beat the butter and cheese price rise — but most of the shelves were bare.

They accused supermarkets of withholding stocks. The supermarkets blamed the suppliers. The suppliers said there was nothing to supply.

It was a day of chaos — and the Rand Daily Mail was inundated with telephone calls from disgruntled consumers.

The panic buying followed the announcement by the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, that the price of milk, butter and cheese would rise from Friday.

Mr Richard Cohen, a director of Pick 'n Pay, said all butter at one store was sold out yesterday by 8 am — 1 000 kg of it. Mr Ralph Horwitz, marketing controller of OK Bazaars, said dozens of OK stores were without stock. Miss Peta Lomberg, PRO for Checkers, said the chain was not withholding stocks.

Mr Schoeman last night denied that the huge price increases were to pay for imported butter and cheese. "There is a great shortage and we have to encourage the farmer to produce," he said.

A spokesman for the Dairy Board said there had been a shortage of butter and cheese for six weeks. Asked whether he thought suppliers were withholding stocks, he said: "We have no hold over them."

Retailers could make a massive profit when prices rise on June 1, because there is no way of controlling the price of old stock.

- Pretoria supermarkets have sold out of butter. Store managers fear they will receive no more stock until well after June 1.

- The price of milk will not increase in Natal until June 8.

Star 6/6/79

The crop gamble fails once more

Why do farmers so seldom bet on horses? The answer is easy, of course. They do all their gambling at home.

Crop farming in the Transvaal and Orange Free State is, indeed, a gamble. Erratic rainfall makes it impossible to plan farming operations on a par with industry.

When we have planted a crop from which we at that stage can expect a 100 percent result, each successive mishap, drought, insect pests or floods — reduces our prospects. Adverse conditions completely beyond our control can easily trim our expectations to almost zero. The risk factor being so high, the farmer accepts the ups and downs of his seasons as normal. Taken alone, they will not easily drive him from his land. But when drought occurs in conjunction with bad economic conditions, the combination may prove too formidable.

Similar

In 1933, there was an unprecedented drought, in conditions of severe economic depression. The misery on the farms quickly reached crisis proportions, even sparking off a political crisis.

Now we have similar troubles. The heavy hand of drought, after successive years of abundant crops during which the farmer, as a result of the prevailing price policy, was nevertheless prevented from creating significant reserves for the bad years which he knew would arrive again, is one more rocking the boat, threatening his existence. It has certainly set most farmers a few years back.

Situation

The situation in the maize quadrangle which includes the magisterial districts Lichtenburg to Vrede to Hobhouse, OFS, and from there to Mafeking and Lichtenburg is as follows:

Very poor crops: northern part of Lichtenburg district, Vrede, Harrismith and Frankfort, OFS, Wesselsbron, Bultfontein, Heilbron, OFS, Christiana, Warrenton, Hertzogville, OFS, Vryburg, CP, Potchefstroom, Klerksdorp, the western part of Ventersdorp, Odendaalsrus and Theunissen, OFS.

Reasonable crops: Standerton, Vereeniging, Carletonville, Randfontein, Viljoenskroon, OFS and Bothaville, OFS.

Crops in all other magisterial districts within the maize quadrangle or adjoining districts are described as variable.

Another such season, and agriculture will have plunged into a catastrophe.



Free State, a dismal situation has arisen, aggravated by the drying out of the soil which will make it difficult to plough in winter. Even when good rains should fall in the coming season, planting delays and crop losses because of them cannot be avoided.

Veld is generally extremely poor. The feed situation is being described by an official of National Co-operative Dairies, as "pathetic."

Irrigation farmers in the Eastern Lowveld, who depend upon the rivers flowing from the Highveld, also face a critical season. Rivers are drying up, irrigation for the winter market becomes a hazard.

The malaise is extending into industry, creating unemployment. Firms selling farm machinery are sliding into serious liquidity problems. They, in turn, have to be put on an emergency footing, cutting back advertising budgets, for instance, by as much as 60 percent.

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, is trying to save the farms. Emergency measures, centred on the shortly-expected report of the Jacobs Working Committee, are being prepared. The chairman of this committee is Dr A S Jacobs, general manager of the Reserve Bank; members are representatives of the SA Agricultural Union, the co-ops, the three Departments of Agriculture, the Treasury and the Departments of Finance and Industry.

Two positive results are already visible. One is the arrangement whereby production credits allowed by co-ops but which cannot now be paid back, are to be re-financed over a period of four years. The other positive sign has been the realisation by Dr Jacobs, as publicly stated by him, that in future agriculture will just not be able to absorb so much of the price rises of farming requisites as it has done in the past.

Long-term remedies are also being prescribed, such as State participation in a comprehensive crop insurance scheme, for which the premium will unfortunately be very high. The Treasury would not be the Treasury, however, if it had not been haggling with the Agricultural Union about the exact extent of State participation.

Bad areas

It must be difficult for the city dweller to realise the extent of the damage that has already been done. Not accustomed to the sight of parched veld, ruined crops and dying animals, he may easily feel tempted to shrug off the seriousness of what is happening around him.

In the Eastern Transvaal, normally the most stable granary of our country, crops are estimated at only 40 percent of those of last year. Southwestern Transvaal, at 50 percent, has fared somewhat better. But these are averages. Many areas, where farmers have invested seed, fertiliser and other inputs expecting a crop of, say 30 bags a ha, are reaping a mere five or 10.

Some have been fortunate. Parts of the Vaal River Valley, like Standerton, Vereeniging and Viljoenskroon, and adjoining districts like Randfontein, Carletonville or the area immediately west of Klerksdorp, have had good crops. Individual farms, because of an occasional isolated shower or because of conditions that favoured moisture conservation from the previous season, have done better than their neighbours.

North-Western Transvaal because of light rains late in the season, has escaped the worst and reached a level of results of about 70 percent of last year. But as a whole, in the crop farming area of the Transvaal and the Orange

42

Success and failure

26 3:31 101 3 C. Gued 1/10/79

The Corporation for Economic Development should be allowed to help develop townships in "white" areas, urges the Rickert Report. But in keeping with government policy, the report suggests that this assistance be confined to trade and light service industries.

If Pretoria approves even this limited proposal, the CED's spending, which has soared in the past few years, could soon break the R200m barrier. Planned spending for the year ending March 1980 already stands at R161m — 56.3% up on last year. By contrast, in the first 10 years of the CED's life (it was formed in 1964), total outlays amounted to only R25m.

This year's expenditure will be financed from profits, loans and a R55m contribution from government. The CED recently borrowed R25m on the local capital market. In the past two years three foreign loans totalling R27m have been raised. Johannes Adendorff, the CED's MD reckons that the amounts have been sufficiently small to avoid "political resistance" from overseas investors.

The bantustan development corpora-

tion farms. The first 200 ha at Pashwhane, half the eventual area, will be directly controlled by the CED, and planting should be completed by March next year. The rest will be distributed among individual farmers. The CED's share will form the "nucleus" of the farm, from which farmers will draw expertise and equipment. The budget for this project is R2m. It will create about 1 200 jobs.

On the La Rochelle farm the CED will control 150 ha, and individual farmers 200 ha. The development cost of the "nucleus" will be around R1m.

The same concept is being applied on a R1m coffee farm in Gazankulu, which is expected to be between 100 ha and 200 ha. In Lebowa, studies on two similar projects have been completed, and the CED is now ready to start developing them at a cost of R2m.

The CED estimates that these farms will be producing at least 1.5 t of coffee per ha within the next five years.

In Venda, the CED has just opened a 500 ha tea estate, which could yield 1 000 t/year. Dr Koos van Marle, director of

maize this year, pushing the total up to nearly 13 000 ha.

Adendorff reckons the major handicap to commercial farming in the homelands is the tribal land tenure system, under which the allocation of land is subject to the whims of chiefs. "Agriculture will not get off the ground as long as this system remains," he argues. But Professor Piet Nieuwenhuizen of DAFF emphasises the size of the farms: "Two to four hectares are not enough. Whites cannot farm on such small plots so why should blacks be expected to do so?"

Postage stamp plots

Nonetheless, government continues to parcel out postage stamp plots to black farmers. A notable example is a project at Misinga in the Tugela Basin, where 10 000 people have been resettled on 3 ha plots.

KwaZulu is leading in industrial development, probably because of its proximity to Durban and Richards Bay, and its fairly well developed infrastructure.

The Vickers-Lensing foundry and National Vanner plywood factory came on stream last year. Vickers has been run by the founder, and over R2m has been spent on the wood factory. The CED built the plant and served them to private enterprise. A subsidised area R1 also funded the factory, comprising a total of R3.8. The project has created 1 000 jobs.

According to James Mphahle, the head of the National Industrial Development Corporation, the project is an example of the CED's role in the development of the homelands. The CED, he says, has provided the infrastructure and the capital to get the factories started. The CED's role is not to run the factories, but to provide the infrastructure and the capital to get them started.

The CED's role in the development of the homelands is to provide the infrastructure and the capital to get the factories started. The CED's role is not to run the factories, but to provide the infrastructure and the capital to get them started.

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Adendorff says that the CED's role in the development of the homelands is to provide the infrastructure and the capital to get the factories started. The CED's role is not to run the factories, but to provide the infrastructure and the capital to get them started.



Tea picking . . . London likes Venda's brew

tions will get R71m of the CED's budget, against R46m last year.

Despite claims by the CED that farming development has top priority, it plans to cut expenditure in this area from R12m last year to only R9m in 1979-80. Yet outlays on transport are going up from R7m to R22m, much of which is spent on ferrying blacks to and from factories in "white" areas.

A large chunk of spending on farming will go towards the expansion of coffee production in Venda, Gazankulu and Lebowa.

In Venda two coffee estates are being set up — the Pashwhane and La Rochelle

agricultural development, says that the tea has been tested in London and is of "excellent quality." Another 800 ha of land suitable for tea cultivation have been identified.

Nurseries have been built to supply plants for a 400 ha citrus estate in Gazankulu's Mabhla district. The trees will be ready for planting in 1981. The farm will be divided into 5 ha plots, with each farmer tending 1 000 trees. The CED is also considering growing mangoes (for export) on this estate.

Provided adequate rain falls next spring, Bophuthatswana farmers will be helped in planting an extra 7 000 ha of

PFP calls for fuel, foods to be subsidized

C-Times 9/6/79
THE Progressive Federal Party yesterday called for government subsidies of public transport and essential foodstuffs, to protect them against the inflationary effects of the sharp petrol price increase.

Mr Harry Schwarz, the Opposition spokesman on finance, expressed concern at the threat which inflation posed to social stability. There have already been many increases in essential commodities and more were to come, he said.

The public would accept rising prices in good spirit if they were satisfied that the hikes were unavoidable, that steps were being taken to avoid exploitation and that the burden was being shared.

Dr Gerhard de Kock, special adviser to the Minister of Finance, has said that the substantial increases in both the price of gold and oil would lead to a redistribution of income, affecting the man in the street particularly adversely.

"The challenge to the government is whether it is going to leave this situation uncorrected and whether the man in the street must bear the major burden of inflation," Mr Schwarz said.

He called on the government, while it was benefitting from the increased gold price, to subsidize basic essentials, particularly foodstuffs.

The PFP spokesmen on transport, Mr Rupert Lorimer and Mr Tian van der Merwe, called for urgent government action to exempt all public passenger transport from the effects of the enormous fuel increases.

Increases in bus and train fares would create an untenable situation for hundred of thousands of commuters, particularly those forced to live far from their place of employment by the Group Areas Act. Greater use of public transport would conserve energy.

"The public can never be more receptive to changes in their transport habits than at this moment of vast fuel price rises," they said. They urged the government to:

- Cut the levy on petrol, diesel and other fuels used by mass transport.
- Try to eliminate restrictions on private mass transport.
- Urge provincial authorities to reduce bus licence fees, even if the provinces had to be reimbursed by the government.

Motor racing 'unaffected'

JOHANNESBURG. — The new petrol measures would not affect motor racing as a sport, the manager of the South African Motor Racing Club, Mr Alex Blignaut, said yesterday.

"All the grand prix drivers have special high-octane petrol shipped out to this country at their own expense," he said. "Apart from that, there is little expense involved on our part.

"Racing will be affected in the same way that all spectator sports will be affected. A few people will stop coming, sports clubs will lay on more buses and people will club together for lifts. In no time, things will be back to normal."

Ken Pearson

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Farmers facing loss of millions

10/6/71
Sund. Times
3

By NEIL HOOPER

THOUSANDS of South African farmers stand to lose millions of rands through the provisional liquidation this week of Sentramark Co-op, the holding company of about 25 agricultural cooperatives throughout the country.

The provisional liquidation was granted in the Pretoria Supreme Court this week on the application of one of Sentramark's directors, Mr Karel Jan Doyer, who is also a director of one of the subsidiaries, Oostelike Transvaalse Kooperasie.

The amount involved in the liquidation is believed to be about R10-million. This includes pre-payments made by farmers through their local agricultural societies for fertilizer which has not yet been supplied.

In papers before the court, Mr Doyer said on December 31 last year Sentramark — which supplies about 90 per cent of South African farmers with fertilizer and agricultural lime —

had suffered a trading loss of R2 763 603.

After the deduction of certain unusual items the loss for the year was R1 152 609, Mr Doyer said.

He added that during the first three months of this year Sentramark had suffered a further loss of R355 769, and to date there had been no improvement in the company's affairs.

On March 31 this year Sentramark had assets of more than R11-million, of which slightly more than R4,5-million were in fixed assets, R2-million in stock and R3-million owed to it.

However, the company owed more than R7-million to the Land and Agricultural Bank, and a further R5-million to other creditors in the private sector.

He said it appeared that Sentramark's liabilities exceeded its assets by at least R1 008 460,

that the company's entire share capital was gone and that the company was not in a position to pay its debts.

Mr Doyer ascribed Sentramark's losses to the "maladministration over a long period" of its depots by the company's agents, which he said, had caused a shortfall of R3-million.

This is being contested by the agents who are counter-claiming for an amount of R5-million.

Two of Sentramark's major creditors are Iscor, for an amount of over R2-million, and a major South African petroleum company, which is suing for R200 000.

The court appointed Mr C L de Jager and Mr J G A Leyds, respectively of Meyerton and Johannesburg, to jointly liquidate the co-op, and has set July 3 as the return date for the case.

1. The revised report eliminates the effect of increased production costs as they are not controllable by the branch manager. Other comments:
2. Increased contribution from increased prices.
3. The increased price of widgets may have caused the decrease in volume of widgets. As these have a much higher marginal income ratio than gadgets it might have been better not to increase the price. Consider reducing the price if it will stimulate demand.
4. It seems as though there has been a successful promotion of gadgets (volume-wise) in spite of the increased price, but these have a relatively low marginal income ratio which, combined with the reduced volume of widgets, has resulted in an adverse mix variance.
5. Increased selling effort is reflected in the 126% increase in travel and entertainment, and the 28% increase in office expense.

Border farmers agree to sell

3rd edition
13/6/77
DD

By JUDY PARFITT

KIDDS BEACH — Fifty seven farmers in this area agreed to sell their farms to the South African government for incorporation into the Ciskei last night after a heated meeting here.

Two farmers said they were not prepared to sell.

Three members of the East London Western Districts Farmers Association met the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr F. Hartzenberg on Friday.

Dr Hartzenberg asked them to ask the farmers in the 21 000 hectare area whether they would sell their land for incorporation into the Ciskei.

This would move the Ciskei boundary about 12 kilometres closer to East London.

The proposed boundary extends from the Ncera River Mouth, across the bridge on the new coastal road, up to Sunnygrove Road, north to the Olivieri pineapple factory, across to Fort Pato to meet the Buffalo River at the Western tip of the Bridle Drift Dam.

The area includes Kaysers Beach and the Christmas Vale.

Farmers Association chairman Mr N. Hewson said the Department of Co-operation and Development intended resettling blacks at Mooiplaas and Kwelera in this area.

"They want to keep the white corridor and con-

solidate the Ciskei," he said.

The original plan to resettle the people at Mooiplaas and Kwelera in the Peddie area was changed because friction between the Xhosa factions was feared.

More than 250 people attended the meeting last night.

A number of farmers who considered the meeting out of order because they had received no official notification of the proposed move will meet this morning to consider a plan of action.

A number said after the meeting they had had no alternative but to agree to sell their land.

"We will be squeezed out eventually because they will buy all the land around us," said one.

"Farmers here are becoming increasingly dissatisfied. Where is it all going to end?"

Mr Hewson said it was

likely the boundary would be altered slightly because "it's not quite where we would like it to be."

He expected a final decision from the department within 18 months.

A farmer whose family has owned the land in the area since 1820 said he would sell if paid enough. "We are cornered," he said.

Farmer C. Tilney said thousands of black farm workers in the area were involved.

"Where are they going to get employment? They'll starve."

Another farmer said: "What guarantee is there that Ciskei Chief Minister Lennox Sebe agrees with these boundaries?"

And a farmer's wife: "People's livelihood is at stake. The government seems to think we are little pawns to push around. I've seen people agreeing to sell with tears in their eyes."

Sale of govt farm queried

AD 103 4/29/29
13/6/29

CAPE TOWN — The sale of a government farm in the Grahamstown district without tender has been queried by the MP for East London North, Mr John Malcomess.

The farm, known as Tempe No. 241 in the Albany administrative division, was allocated as an extension to adjacent or nearby farming units, at the economical agricultural valuation of R20 280.

Notices inviting

applications for the purchase of the farm were invited by the magistrate's office in Grahamstown and were displayed at all local public offices and offices of the municipality and the divisional council.

In reply to a question by Mr Malcomess in the Assembly yesterday, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, said only two applications were received for the farm, which was allocated in terms of the

Agricultural Credit Act.

Mr Schoeman said: "The purchase price with interest is repayable over a period of 25 years."

The Minister also said the selling of a further portion of the farm, about 1 170 ha, was being considered.

He said it was presumed that this property was an economical farming unit and "should that be the case it will be advertised countrywide as available for allotment at its

economical agricultural valuation to an applicant who is deserving of being placed in farming with state assistance."

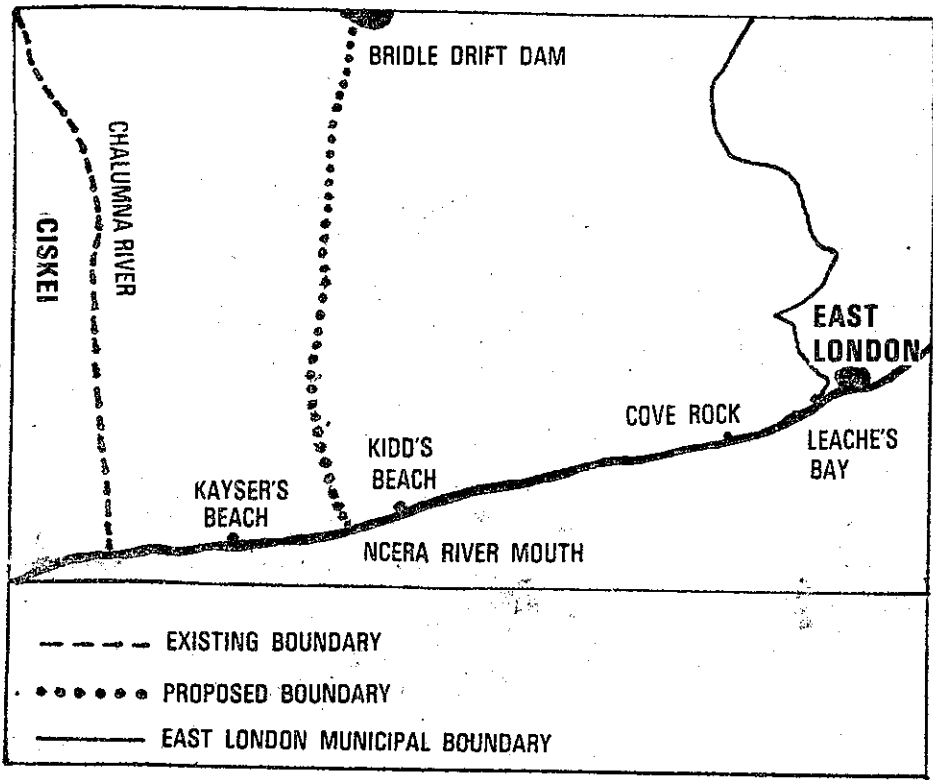
Commenting, Mr Malcomess said: "I would have thought that the best interests of the State would have been served if tenders had been invited for prices above minimum state valuation. This could have resulted in more money for the state coffers." — PC.

(News by B. Streek, Press Gallery, House of Assembly, Cape Town).

Sell entire area say farmers

3
105

14/6/79 DD



EAST LONDON — Fourteen farmers in the area between the proposed new Ciskei boundary and the East London municipal boundary are to ask the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development to extend the new boundary to include their land.

This would move the Ciskei boundary about 20 km up to Leaches Bay and include Kidd's Beach and Cove Rock.

The farmers met yesterday after 57 farmers and businessmen in the 21 000 hectare area between the Ncera River mouth and the Chalumna River agreed on Tuesday night to sell their land to the South African Government for incorporation into the Ciskei.

The Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr F. Hartzenberg, met three members of the East London Western Districts Farmers' Association last week to ask them whether farmers in this area would be prepared to sell their land for incorporation into the Ciskei.

The chairman of the association, Mr N. Hewson, said after Tuesday's meeting, he would tell Dr Hartzenberg the majority of farmers had agreed to sell their land.

Now farmers living on the East London side of the proposed boundary say they will have no alternative but to sell their farms too.

Mr C. Tilney, who chaired the meeting of these farmers yesterday, said: "We regret the government has forced us into this position.

"Our position as fruit and stock farmers would be impossible if the proposed boundary comes into effect.

"If we sell, the Border pineapple industry will close down."

Mr Tilney said although

57 farmers in the proposed area had agreed to sell, the farmers in the area who owned most of the land had not.

Those who had agreed to sell owned small, uneconomical farms.

"But now even big farm owners are reluctantly thinking of selling."

Mr Tilney said if the pineapple industry closed down, there would be serious repercussions for East London.

"Apart from thousands of farm employees who would not be able to find alternative employment, this would also affect thousands of blacks employed in the canning industry, can-making and carton manufacture, engineering and all other allied industries dependent on the pineapple industry.

"The pineapple industry is an important source of foreign exchange for South Africa as 98 per cent of all pineapples produced are exported.

Mr Tilney said it was likely East London market prices would also be affected because most produce came from farms in the affected area.

The Department of Co-operation and Development intends resettling blacks at Mooiplaas and Kwelera in the area between the Ncera River mouth and the Chalumna River.

The original plan to resettle them in the Peddie area was changed because friction between the Xhosa factions was feared. — DDR

be allowed to continue to regulate
tive bargaining.
on membership fees be allowed
loyee concerned has expressly and
deductions.

57 Border farmers sell land to Govt

EAST LONDON. — Fifty-seven farmers in the Kidd's Beach area agreed after a meeting this week to sell their farms to the Government for incorporation into the Ciskei.

Two farmers said they were not prepared to sell.

Three members of the Western Districts Farmers Association met the Deputy-Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr F Hartzenberg last Friday.

Dr Hartzenberg requested them to ask the farmers in the 21 000-ha area whether they would sell their land for incorporation into the Ciskei.

The farmers association chairman, Mr N Hewson, said the department intended resettling blacks at Mooiplaas and Kweiera in the Peddi area.

"They want to keep the white corridor and consolidate the Ciskei," he said.

The original plan to resettle the people at Mooiplaas and Kweiera was changed because friction between the Xhosa factions was feared.

The 250 farmers at the meeting said they had had no alternative but to agree to sell their land.

"We will be squeezed out eventually because they will buy all the land around us," said one.

Mr Hewson said it was likely the boundary would be altered slightly. He expected a final decision from the department within 18 months. — Sapa.

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4. It seems as though there has been a successful promotion of gadgets (volume-wise) in spite of the increased price, but these have a relatively low marginal income ratio which, combined with the reduced volume of widgets, has resulted in an adverse mix variance.
5. Increased selling expense. In travel and enter 28% increase in office

3

240

General

Farmers slam Escom

EAST LONDON — In view of the fuel crisis it is necessary for a high-level commission to investigate the supply of economical electrical power to the agricultural sector, according to a motion passed by the EAU here yesterday.

The Electricity Supply Commission was severely criticised during debate on a motion by the Pineapple Growers Association, and the Kei Road, Queenstown and Eastern Border Farmers Associations.

The tariff here was unfavourably compared with that in Rhodesia.

Examples given were those of a Rhodesian farmer who recently paid R3 600 for an electrical supply to his farm, and

whose South African counterpart would have paid R36 000 for the same service; and four Rhodesian farmers who paid R20 000 for supply to their farms. Equivalent farmers in the Queenstown district would have to pay R136 000.

An Escom official, Mr Martin Opperman, said Escom was a body created by legislation in 1922. It had to operate within the Electricity Act.

The Act said Escom had to recover, as far as it was practical, the cost of supplying a service from the consumer.

With reference to the high cost of electricity he said Escom's standard was very high. "The people of the country do not want a second grade service.

They want a first grade one and that is what Escom is giving them," he said.

It was difficult to believe electricity was so cheap in Rhodesia. He was sure the situation needed to be analysed before comparisons could be made.

If Escom's system of supplying and financing electricity was to be changed it would have to be at the request of all the farmers' unions in the country.

He was against farmers themselves doing the necessary manual labour involved in establishing an electricity supply to a farm. Escom had its own labour force and it did not want to create a problem which might impair this force's loyalty. — DDR.

15/6/79 DD

3 General
485

Ciskei likely to take over farms says Xaba

EAST LONDON — It was highly likely that the land between the proposed new Ciskei boundary and the East London municipal boundary would be incorporated into the Ciskei, Ciskei's Minister of Agriculture, the Rev W. Xaba, said yesterday.

Fourteen farmers in the area have asked the South African Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development to extend the boundary to include their land.

"We'll take up their offer with pleasure — we want as much land as we can get," Mr Xaba said.

He said the Ciskeian Government had not agreed yet to the proposed new boundary, which stretches from the Ncera River mouth to the western tip of the Bridle

Drift dam.

"We're going to push to have this boundary extended to the East London municipal boundary.

"We'll support those farmers who want to sell — they should give us their land," he said.

The majority of farmers in the area between the existing Ciskei boundary (the Chalumna River) and the proposed new boundary this week agreed to sell their land for incorporation into the Ciskei

after they had been approached by the Department of Co-operation and Development.

As a result, 14 farmers in the area between the proposed new boundary and the East London municipal boundary said they would have no alternative but to sell their farms too.

Mr Xaba said if farmers left the area, the pineapple industry would not close.

"We'll ensure people

capable of running the industry take over."

The manager of an East London canning company said yesterday the East London canning industry was concerned about the future of fruit farming in the area.

Mr J. R. Burg said if the proposed boundary came into effect, the fruit supply to East London would "take a sharp downward turn, and this will have serious repercussions." — DDR.

For full Text
see Acts 1979

3 General



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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Vol. 168]

CAPE TOWN, 15 JUNE 1979

KAAPSTAD, 15 JUNIE 1979

[No. 6503

DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER

DEPARTEMENT VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER,

No. 1288.

15 June 1979.

No. 1288.

15 Junie 1979.

It is hereby notified that the Acting State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information:—

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Waarnemende Staatspresident sy goedkeuring geheg het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word:—

No. 67 of 1979: Agricultural Credit Amendment Act, 1979.

No. 67 van 1979: Wysigingswet op Landboukrediet, 1979.

Act No. 67, 1979

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT AMENDMENT ACT, 1979.

GENERAL EXPLANATORY NOTE:

[Words in bold type in square brackets indicate omissions from existing enactments.

Words underlined with solid line indicate insertions in existing enactments.

ACT

To amend the Agricultural Credit Act, 1966, so as to decrease the membership of the Agricultural Credit Board; to provide for certain terms and conditions on which assistance may be rendered by the said board by letting immovable property of the State with an option to purchase; for the purchase in certain circumstances of immovable property which is subject to a mortgage bond in favour of the State; and for the cancellation of certain title deed conditions regarding the prohibition or restriction on the subdivision of agricultural land; and to provide for incidental matters.

*(English text signed by the Acting State President.)
(Assented to 8 June 1979.)*

BE IT ENACTED by the State President, the Senate and the House of Assembly of the Republic of South Africa, as follows:—

Amendment of section 2 of Act 28 of 1966, as amended by sections 2 and 19 of Act 66 of 1970.

1. Section 2 of the Agricultural Credit Act, 1966 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (1) of the following subsection: 5

“(1) There is hereby established a board to be known as the Agricultural Credit Board which shall consist of not more than **[twelve]** nine members to be appointed by the Minister, of whom—

(a) **[two]** one shall be **[officers]** an officer in the department; 10

(b) the other members shall be appointed by reason of their knowledge of agricultural technics or agricultural economics, or by reason of their knowledge of farming.” 15

Amendment of section 10 of Act 28 of 1966, as amended by section 2 of Act 45 of 1968, section 5 of Act 66 of 1970 and section 1 of Act 15 of 1972.

2. Section 10 of the principal Act is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution in subsection (1) for the words preceding paragraph (a) of the following words:

“Subject to the provisions of **[subsection]** subsections (2) and (2A), sections 13 and 15 and the directions of the Minister, the board may, on application by any white person who carries on or undertakes to carry on farming operations to the satisfaction of the board, render assistance to such person on such terms and conditions as the board may determine—”;

(b) by the insertion after subsection (2) of the following subsection:

“(2A) Whenever the board in terms of subsection (1)

(b) has let immovable property of the State to any person and at the same time has granted an option to such person to purchase such property at a price (hereinafter in this subsection referred to as the purchase price) determined by the board, such lease of such property shall be subject to the following particular terms and conditions, namely— 30 35

M 3 General 15/6/79

EAU CONGRESS

Review control board system pleads farmer

EAST LONDON — As the control board framework and functioning has become laughable in the eyes of the public, the causes of misrepresentation and deductions should be changed through an amendment in the Marketing Act to create a more understandable and sympathetic image of the farmer, and the South African Agricultural Union should take over supervision of the administration and control of all control boards' funds.

This resolution was put forward by Mr A. E. Peinke on behalf of the Katberg Farmers' Union at the 48th and last congress of the Eastern Agricultural Union here yesterday.

Mr Peinke explained that the Marketing Act came into being as a result of the depression years of 1933, the position of the farmer and the general economic situation. The main purpose of the Act was, through the Marketing Board, to establish a controlling body which represented all the control boards to advise the Minister, regarding all control products which came under the new Act, for prices to be fixed and to a large measure ensure stability in agriculture.

The Act was reviewed in 1947 by a commission which investigated only the nine schemes in operation. Through the years they developed into 22 control boards.

Control boards received their funds by means of compulsory levies at a point where they could be claimed most effectively — from the producer or

from commerce. The Minister's approval was necessary for such levies and in most cases also for the expenditure of it.

All personnel and administrative costs were borne by each respective control board. Last year, according to the Minister, R21,8 million was paid for these costs.

"Then people and the press say it costs the taxpayer this amount, but they do not add that the producer has had to bear the greater burden," Mr Peinke said.

"The best friend of the producer is the consumer and when this friend is told that he not only buys the product but also pays R21,8 million to maintain control boards, when this in fact is not so, something should be done to put the facts in perspective. We are all aware that the control boards have become the laughing stock of the public. Recent events and some appearances on TV are totally confusing.

"If this country can afford an Advocate General then the government should change the Marketing Act, appointing a Control Board General or Director to take over the Minister of Agriculture and the State's role in the whole set-up of administration and control of the control boards — some official of the SAAU whom the farmers would feel were controlling their own."

Mr Peinke said he was not pleading to overthrow the present system which had great merit, but that it had become time for a new look and a new approach.

— DDR

For fill list
see Act 1979

③ Good



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VOL. 168]

CAPE TOWN, 15 JUNE 1979

[No. 6505

KAAPSTAD, 15 JUNIE 1979

DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER

DEPARTEMENT VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER

No. 1290. 15 June 1979.

No. 1290. 15 Junie 1979.

It is hereby notified that the Acting State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information:—

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Waarnemende Staatspresident sy goedkeuring geheg het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word:—

No. 69 of 1979: Co-operative Societies Amendment Act, 1979.

No. 69 van 1979: Wysigingswet op Koöperatiewe Verenigings, 1979.

Act No. 69, 1979

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AMENDMENT ACT, 1979

GENERAL EXPLANATORY NOTE:

Words underlined with solid line indicate insertions in existing enactments.

ACT

To amend the Co-operative Societies Act, 1939, in order to provide for further security in respect of certain debts owing by members to co-operative agricultural societies, co-operative agricultural companies and farmers' special co-operative companies.

*(English text signed by the Acting State President.)
(Assented to 8 June 1979.)*

BE IT ENACTED by the State President, the Senate and the House of Assembly of the Republic of South Africa, as follows:—

Amendment of section 96 of Act 29 of 1939, as substituted by section 20 of Act 44 of 1960.

1. Section 96 of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1939, is hereby amended by the addition to subsection (1) of the following proviso: 5

“Provided further that if—

- (aa) the amount, or any portion thereof, so owing by such member became owing or payable while a State guaranteed credit scheme applied in respect of such society or company and such member; and 10
- (bb) the proceeds of all produce referred to in paragraph (ii) and of all livestock and the products of livestock referred to in paragraph (iii) are insufficient to pay the amount so owing by such member, 15
- all subsequent products, whether gathered or not, and all subsequent livestock and products of livestock of such member shall be deemed to be pledged in favour of such society or company in the manner referred to in and in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (ii) or (iii), as the case may be, in so far as the said proceeds are insufficient to pay the amount so owing and for as long as such amount, or any portion thereof, is so owing.” 20

Short title.

2. This Act shall be called the Co-operative Societies Amendment Act, 1979. 25

Sale of farms backed by MP

CAPE TOWN — A Nationalist MP, Mr Jaap Olckers, yesterday backed a move by 57 white farmers in the Eastern Cape to sell their properties for incorporation into the Ciskei.

But Mr Olckers, whose Albany constituency includes the area in question, said his immediate impression was that the boundary of the Ciskei should not be extended to the municipal boundary of East London, as had been requested by 14 more farmers.

At the same time, the New Republic Party and the Progressive Federal Party said it was a tragedy that the farmers were being forced out of their properties.

The farmers say they have no alternative but to sell their properties on the grounds that their position as fruit and stock farmers would be impossible if the proposed boundaries of the Ciskei came into force.

In an interview, Mr Olckers said the suggestion of the Ciskei border going up to the Ncera River was sound because it would facilitate removals that had been anticipated and it would provide a more natural boundary.

He did not want to take a firm stand on a further extension of the border to East London until he had visited the area, but "my immediate impression is that it should not be done because I don't think it would be advisable to move the border right up to the East London municipal boundary."

This was, however, very much a first impression but it was possible that he would change his view after the situation had been studied.

The NRP MP for East London North, Mr John Malcomess, said: "The tragedy of the farmers who have now agreed to sell the farms they have held for generations is not in my view that they want to sell them but the implementation of the policies of apartheid is virtually forcing their hand."

"These policies are now beginning to bite the white electorate of South Africa and they are being forced to give up business, farms and homes which have belonged to them and their families for decades.

"The confederal alternative would enable all those groups to live in peace and harmony with each other without this sort of disruption of private lives," Mr Malcomess said.

The PFP MP for Orange Grove, Mr Rupert Lorimer, said: "The PFP does not believe in the fragmentation of South Africa. This chessboard policy which involves moving thousands of people from one side of the country to another is absurd and contributes nothing at all to political solutions in our country."

"These removals are costing the country billions of rand which could be more constructively spent on building infrastructures to provide job opportunities, better schools and better health.

"In the Eastern Cape, no matter what government policy and ideology decides, black and white people just have to learn to live together," Mr Lorimer said. — PC.

(News by B. Streek, Press Gallery, House of Assembly, Cape Town).

Jailed farmer still free

3 General
19/1/79

CAPE TOWN — A Rawsonville farmer, Mr Phillipus Petrus du Toit, 74, who received a three-year jail sentence from an Appeal Court judge for assaulting his workers and beating one of them until he died, is still free — more than four weeks after the trial.

Mr Eugene Roelofse, South African Council of Churches ombudsman who campaigned for an increase in sentence after the original sentence last year, was astounded that Mr Du Toit had not been imprisoned and called for an immediate inquiry into the delay.

In April last year, Mr Du Toit was found guilty of chaining three workers by the neck and beating them with a hose pipe.

One of them, Mr Hendrik Jacobs, 25, died as a result of the ordeal.

Mr Justice Broeksma, Worcester Circuit Court judge, sentenced the farmer to three years in jail, two of them suspended for three years, for beating and killing Mr Jacobs and assaulting Mr Popeye Mangwane.

He was fined R200 for assaulting Jonas Digo, 13.

When Mr Roelofse read the report of the trial in Johannesburg, he travelled to Worcester to investigate the farmer and the background to the cruelty on the Rawsonville farm "in the fashion of a private eye".

The result was pressure on the Attorney-General's office in Cape Town to increase Mr Du Toit's sentence by filing a cross appeal with the Appellate Division in Bloemfontein when it became known that Mr Du Toit had been granted leave to appeal against the sentence.

Mr Du Toit was represented by Bloemfontein advocate, Mr C. B. Cillie.

He tried to drop the appeal when he heard of the Cape Attorney-General's counter measure, but was told by the Chief Justice of South Africa, Mr Justice Rumpff, that the appeal would proceed.

On May 25 this year — in a rare increase in sentence on appeal — Mr Justice Rumpff reversed the two-year suspended prison term, described Mr Du Toit as "sadistic" in his attitude towards his farm workers, and gave him an effective three-year prison sentence.

Mr Roelofse travelled to Rawsonville and spoke to several people in the area — two of them farm workers who confirmed that the "oubaas" was still on the farm.

The Commissioner of Prisons, General W. M. du Preez, said he was "not sure" why the farmer was still free.

"I can guarantee that he will be locked up. Normally the procedure involving the transfer of the Appeal Court's findings to the registrar of the Cape Supreme Court followed by imprisonment takes only a week or so.

"Why Mr Du Toit is still free, I cannot say," General Du Preez said.

Officials of the Cape Supreme Court said it was "most strange" that Mr Du Toit had not been locked up but could not explain why.

Mr N. Kotze, of the firm of attorneys representing Mr Du Toit in Worcester, said he was also uncertain about the delay.

"I fully expect my client will be locked up any time

Jailed farmer still free

3 General
19/4/79

CAPE TOWN — A Rawsonville farmer, Mr Phillipus Petrus du Toit, 74, who received a three-year jail sentence from an Appeal Court judge for assaulting his workers and beating one of them until he died, is still free — more than four weeks after the trial.

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Officials of the Cape Supreme Court said it was "most strange" that Mr Du Toit had not been locked up but could not explain why.

Mr N. Kotze, of the firm of attorneys representing Mr Du Toit in Worcester, said he was also uncertain about the delay.

"I fully expect my client will be locked up any time now. I have been told that the reason he is still free relates to an administrative log-jam in the office of the Appeal Court registrar, as odd as that may seem," he said.

Last night Mr Roelofse said he was "astounded" that the jail term was not yet effective.

"It is well-known that Mr Du Toit is extremely influential.

"But this delay must have adverse side effects. For one thing I have found the Coloured people of Rawsonville — rightly or wrongly — have come to consider the white "oubaas" to be above the law."

General Du Preez said he already had been petitioned by Mr Du Toit for early parole and leniency on grounds of age and poor health — "but I can do nothing. These considerations rest with the prisons' board and ultimately, in the case of Mr Du Toit, the State President." — DDC.

Star 21/6/79

Farmers will plough and sow with less fuel

3 General

Farming Correspondent

A campaign to save at least 20 percent of the fuel used in agriculture last year has been announced by the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Hendrik Schoeman.

Mr Schoeman said summer rainfall crop areas used the most fuel in ploughing the fields and planting summer crops.

The new ploughing season was at hand and food production demanded the highest priority. At the same time it must be accepted that fuel deliveries to agriculture would have to be reduced.

JOINT OPERATION

To maintain production, farmers would have to plan their activities to make the best possible use of available supplies.

The campaign, which was being launched jointly by the Department of Agricultural

Technical Services and the Agricultural Union, would stretch over six months. Co-operatives, agricultural machinery manufacturers and oil companies would join in.

A spokesman for the Agricultural Union said the farming industry would do its utmost to make the campaign a success. District agricultural unions would co-operate wholeheartedly.

COMMITTEE

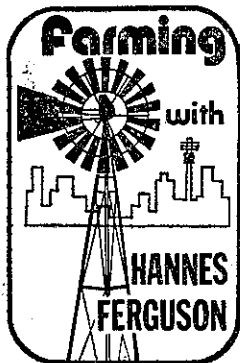
A management committee has been established under the chairmanship of J J Bruwer, director of the Division of Agricultural Engineering. Senior officers of the Department of Agriculture Services will head each of the seven target areas.

Education rather than coercion will be the keynote of the campaign.

Fuel cost blow to cheap veg

Star 21/6/79

3-General



Farming Correspondent

The drastically increased diesel fuel price has put an end to an era of plenty, when vegetables could be produced cheaply and abundantly in the Transvaal lowveld.

Private motorists are fortunate that petrol prices have risen since last December by only 85 percent. Diesel oil, the productive fuel, has risen by 145 percent. The same rise in cents a litre had a very unequal impact.

The idea was, it has been said, that the lower excise duty applicable to diesel used for farming purposes was regarded as a kind of "subsidy," and that Government subsidies were undesirable in principle. So farmers were hardest hit by the rise in fuel prices.

Awkward questions are being asked. There may be, it is accepted, a very special shortage of diesel, but does this not indicate inadequate planning by our refineries? Moreover, who programmed the product mix of our successive Sasols?

Principle

Why must agriculture bear the brunt of the consequences of such decisions?

And as to the principle of abolishing so-called subsidies, was this really the right moment to press for economic dogmatism?

The ripple of inflation, so farmers feel, has been needlessly reinforced — to such an extent that the private motorist's fuel price advantage will be more than cancelled out by higher food prices.

Nowhere has the unequal fuel price rise wrought more havoc than in the Transvaal Lowveld, South Africa's winter pantry. This is a region of highly commercialised farming.

It was intensively settled barely 40 years ago,



Philip Vogel (left) and Bertie van Zyl examine the growing tomato crop in the lowveld.

partly by farmers who had come to make a fresh start after the depression and the high risks of vegetable production have created a very cost-conscious, management-conscious type of agriculture.

Growth

It has not only drought, floods or unexpected frosts to contend with but also an unpredictable market. Good profits today and severe losses tomorrow force the farmer to be on his toes all the time.

The accent has, for more than a generation, been on dynamic growth, tied to the equally dynamic growth of the urban centres of consumption. This has been made possible by a deliberate policy of furthering the development of the more remote, inaccessible corners of our territory.

It has meant capital investment and favourable railway rates. Far from being a subsidy, this has created a momentum, a dynamic growth that has handsomely paid off in terms of revenue and taxes.

When the railways could cope no longer, road transport carried the momentum into the present, facilitated by good roads and reasonably priced fuel.

Now, the dynamism has been rudely checked. Means of development have been proclaimed to be "subsidies."

After three years of

strain — floods in 1977, drought in 1978 and mounting costs of transport, electricity and labour — the selective fuel crisis has created a sudden backward swing.

The Lowveld being still a developing region, economic dynamics reign supreme. There is little hope of stabilising its economy in temporary stagnation. It is either forward or backwards.

By the same token, the increase in the fuel price in this fuel-intensive area should not be seen in isolation, but considered in its cumulative impact, as a negative momentum given to its dynamics.

The direct cost increase can be well measured at 6c extra a case of tomatoes in production costs for the most favourably situated farmers, but up to twice that amount for others, and another 3c to 5c a case extra for transport costs — transport which is still hamstrung by the nonsensical requirement that the lorries should return empty.

Indirect

This 9c to 17c a case extra represents, for most farmers, the long-term profit margin on tomato growing.

Allied cost increases impose a further burden. Gas cooking for providing labourers with their food, for instance, has become 5c a meal more expensive.

To this the indirect effect of the fuel price increase must be added, inflating the prices of all

other farm inputs, from seed to clothing or ploughs. So a situation has arisen where, at such a cost level and at prevailing prices, vegetable growing may well become uneconomic.

What happens next depends mainly on the already harassed urban housewife. If she maintains, volume-wise, her present buying habits, a moderate increase in prices may keep production going.

Should she, however, economise too much on vegetables, affecting volume, a steady initial price will later be followed by a steep rise, as farmers drop out. In that case, vegetables will become a luxury.

Security

For the farmers, the adaptation will be much more painful. First hit will be the growers of bulky vegetables, such as cabbages or carrots, who have to bear more transport costs. Tomatoes and gems will be next.

Gradually, agriculture in the Lowveld will become more extensive, creating large farms and shifting to other products such as groundnuts or cotton under irrigation, as well as to cattle — all of them controlled products offering more security.

As has been pointed out by Mr Bertie van Zyl chairman of the Fresh Produce Committee of the South African Agricultural Union, in this process a substantial number of the 2000-odd white vegetable farmers in the region will have to pack up, leaving a strategically vital area.

Of the 100 000 blacks working on farms surrounding the homelands of Lebowa and Gazankulu, up to a quarter could lose their jobs. Towns in the region, such as Tzaneen, White River or even Nelspruit, would feel the impact.

All is not gloom and doom, however. One ray of light may shine from the proposed Tomato Control Board. In collecting and disseminating information on the volume and the direction of supplies, it could actually improve the balance of supply and demand while reducing the gap between producer and consumer prices.

Another important factor has been the request by the Consumer Council, supported by the agricultural unions, to decrease again the excise duty on productively used diesel oil, restoring the balance of price increases between petrol and diesel.

FARM FINANCES

A rip-off

Farmers beware. It seems that certain unscrupulous middlemen are taking advantage of the lack of expertise in financial markets of many men of the earth.

Compensation for farm consolidation for homestead consolidation is partly paid in the form of 20-year USA loan stock. Richard Lurie, president of the IFF, last week warned the FA Agricultural Union of possible malpractices by persons with limited or no investment background who make approaches to farmers to dispose of their loan stock on the basis of such persons charging what is believed to be unreasonably high commissions.

One stockbroker tells the IFF he has been approached "on more than one occasion" by people seeking to sell loan stock on behalf of farmers. They are charging up to 5% commission, while charges of reputable dealers are measured in fractions of 1%.

Apparently, in some areas there are "permanent men on the road" who hoodwink farmers into selling their stock. The trouble is, as one broker points out, "that farmers are used to paying commissions of 5% for other transactions," and don't realize the charges are excessive. Lurie has suggested that the FAAL warn its members "to exercise extreme care when approached by agents to dispose of their loan."

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Rebel farmers strike again

3 Cameron
28/6/79 JES

A second mini vegetable market has been opened by the West Rand rebel farmers who started the country's largest farm stall at Panorama, Roodepoort, last October.

The mini market, which is about four times the size of the farmers' stall on the Little Falls Road, opened its doors today.

The first farm stall was started by farmers who

decided to boycott the Johannesburg fresh produce market in protest over "low prices paid to them at the market."

A commission of inquiry into alleged irregularities at the Johannesburg market which followed after the opening of the first farm stall has not yet completed its work.

The vegetable and fruit

bazaar, says its owner, Mr Allen Texeira, is situated on the Heidelberg Road next to the Taylor's Travel Lodge and right on the doorstep of the City Deep fresh produce Market.

"With more than 1 500 customers visiting our farm stall in Panorama every day it has become an almost impossible task to meet the demand," he

said.

"We know that many of our customers come from this part of Johannesburg and we decided to open up a second farm stall. Not only will we contribute towards the fuel saving campaign but now we can also serve housewives with vegetables at reasonable prices — something which they have been deprived of for too long."

m,

Only carrots and beet go for free

By MARILYN ELLIOTT

BARGAIN-hunters braved Johannesburg's freezing temperatures at 6am yesterday to collect free vegetables at the opening of a large-scale fresh produce stall by farmers who sell directly to the public.

But the early birds did not catch the worm. About eight people - including militant housewives, pensioners and nightshift workers-on their way home - stood outside the stall on the Heidelberg road until 7.20am and still the doors were shut.

Eventually, an exhausted Mr Alan Teixeira, spokesman for, and one of, the "rebel" produce farmers, arrived and opened the door with a sleepy, sheepish smile.

"I overstept," he explained. He had spent most of the night before loading vegetables into the new shop.

A few hopeful people who

were still there rushed to get the free vegetables promised to them in a full-page Press advertisement, but screeched to a halt when they discovered that only carrots and beetroots were free.

"We can't give all this produce away - it's worth R60 000," Mr Teixeira said.

This is the second stall opened by a group of eight West Rand farmers who have decided to make a stand against the alleged profiteering of farmer's agents and wholesalers at the City Deep market.

The first stall, which opened in Roodepoort last October, attracts about 2 000 people on Saturday mornings, according to Mr Teixeira.

"It has been a tremendous success. We've proved that private enterprise can do better than the control boards. We are saving costs and are assured of a marketplace for our crops."



Free-for-all ... Carl Beck, 8, of Boksburg, picks a bunch of leeks at the opening of the second fresh produce stall started by "rebel" farmers to sell direct to the public.

Trade Union Structure

With the administrative approach

- i. permitting other racial and implied
- ii. permitting an integrated which limit
- iii. permitting composition

In regard to eligibility structure, the Commission and individuals eligible individuals. choice, and that ranks any such employment consideration; that registration in the race or sex of its participation in the machinery provided

(A minority view)

Trade Union Management

The question of eligibility within trade unions international precept Commission. The Commission. The Commission. The Commission. The Commission. This would not be in the government by employment

/ was ...

EAU opposed to property tax

3
20/6/77
M. K. P.

The secretary of the Eastern Agricultural Union, Mr K. P. Odendaal said the recommendation of the Committee of Inquiry that the farming community should make a contribution to financing the expenses of divisional councils in respect of the control of vermin and problem animals, is accepted by the union.

The union is however not in favour of the introduction of a tax based on the size of a landowner's property such as a fixed levy per hectare. The union is of the opinion that a levy on such a basis discriminates between the owner of a small unit with a high farming potential and that of an owner with a big low potential farming unit. For instance, a farmer on a small intensive farming unit on which a large number of livestock are kept, may have more problems with vermin than a farmer on a large extensive unit with the same number of livestock. While the first mentioned farmer has greater need for an efficient control system than the latter, the former will pay far less on a levy per hectare basis.

In view of this the union, therefore, wishes to recommend that the contribution of the farmer towards the expenses of divisional councils in respect of the control of

vermin and problem animals rather be levied as a percentage of the divisional council valuation of the property.

The union has also taken note of the recommendation of the Committee of Inquiry that the Department of Nature Conservation and the Environment should control vermin and problem animals on state-owned land.

Although the union supports this recommendation of the Committee, the question arises whether the Department will be able to exercise such control and whether, in practice, it would not be done more efficiently by the proposed control system of divisional councils. This also brings the question of financing of the expenditure of the control of vermin on state owned land to the fore. Would the Department of Nature Conservation and Environment for instance be prepared to bear these costs without the state department concerned making a contribution?

In view of the serious problems already encountered regarding the control of vermin on state owned land, the union is of the opinion that urgent thought should be given to this matter especially with a view to a contribution by the state department concerned for control of vermin on their property.

There are 100 kg of
There are 300 kg of
Actual loss for the
Fixed overheads
Variable overheads
Labour efficiency
Less: Sale of
Yield variance
Material mix
Alpha price
Sales price
Less: Variances
Standard profit
Less: Fixed costs
Standard contribution
Less: Volume variance
Budgeted contribution (10 000 x (5.10 - 2.57))

Suggested Solution

(10 100 kg of finished product is equivalent to 5/4 x 10 100 of original product i.e. 50 500 or kg 12 625)

| Actual issues at standard | Standard mix | Standard variances | Mix variances | Actual production | Yield variance |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 12 500 | 15 000 | 2 500F | 12 625 | 2 375U | |
| 2 500 | 3 000 | 1 000U | 2 525 | 20 200 | 3 800U |
| 25 000 | 24 000 | 1 000U | 20 200 | 10 100 | 10 100 |
| 12 500 | 37 500 | 1 500F | 32 825 | 6 175U | 12 625 |
| 15 000 | 39 000 | 1 500F | 32 825 | 6 175U | 12 625 |
| 15 000 | 37 500 | 1 500F | 32 825 | 6 175U | 12 625 |
| 15 000 | 37 500 | 1 500F | 32 825 | 6 175U | 12 625 |
| 15 300 | 306 | 14 994 | 12 000 | 2 994 | |
| 15 300 | 306 | 14 994 | 12 000 | 2 994 | |

Mix and yield variances:

Workings

QUESTION 1 - SUGGESTED SOLUTION

Intensive farming is aim of **SPOTLIGHT ON TRANSKEI** agricultural department



Transkei Department of Agriculture and Forestry has embarked on a programme to make the country self-sufficient in food production and the re-orientating farmers to proper and intensive farming.

It is estimated that a total area of about 18 000 ha of land will be ploughed by the government tractors this year. A total of 83 tractors were already in Transkei and 150 additional tractor units and their implements were expected to be delivered between July and August this year.

Arrangements were well underway to purchase inputs like seeds, fertilisers, insecticides, with co-operative societies suppliers and farmers. It was envisaged that in September all supervisory staff and

equipment would be on site at the selected administrative areas ready to plough as soon as rains begin to fall.

Districts included in the maize belt scheme were: Xhora, Idutywa, Centane, Libode, Mqanduli, Ngqeleni, Umtata, Gatyana, Umzimkulu, Bizana, Sipaqeni, Lusikisiki, Qumbu, Gcuwa, Ngamakwe and Kwa-Baca. These districts will be supplied with tractors during the coming ploughing season.

There are 18 co-operatives in Transkei with 23 940 members. A central body will be formed to operate as a mouthpiece of the co-operative movements in Transkei. It was still operating informally at present but it was intended to register it shortly as a central co-operative to

be called Transkei Co-operative Union Ltd. (TCU).

Initially the main functions of the TCU will be to co-ordinate and rationalise the training of co-operative staff and directors and to assist with the management and internal control of member co-operatives. TCU will consider operating as a central bulk buyer of farming requisites on behalf of its members.

A liaison committee was formed to assist the TCU to get established with the co-operatives, University of Transkei, Transkei Development Corporation, Department of Commerce, Industry and

Tourism, with the Department of Agriculture and Forestry represented on the committee.

In terms of the recent negotiations with the International Co-operative Alliance, which has members from 89 countries with head office in Paris, it was possible that certain foreign co-operatives may take substantial investments in agricultural projects in Transkei. Such investments will be channelled through TCU. The liaison committee currently investigated possible projects in which such investments can be made.

The Department of Agriculture and Forestry

has forged ahead to provide water not only for irrigation purposes but also for domestic use. More dams are to be built to harness the "Transkei silver gold" from being taken into the sea. Transkei was rich with abundant water flowing in a number of rivers — water that can be utilised for the benefit of farmers, instead of depending on rain.

A water distribution system from one of the dams, Corana, was about 50 per cent complete. A tender of some R6 000 000 has been awarded to construct the main water supply dam at Jozana's Hoek in Mount Fletcher. The main supply dam

Scenes like this are gradually disappearing from Transkei.

worth some R3 000 000 was being constructed by the Department at Kwa-Baca and work was progressing favourably.

In the interim the contract to equip various boreholes in the area was in progress. A contract to equip boreholes to provide water to 26 residential areas in Mount Fletcher has been awarded and work will commence shortly. A staff complement of the branch has been greatly increased and it was expected that a marked improvement in production will be forthcoming.

IONS

TS4

Pasture legumes with high potential in EL area

The following pasture legumes have considerable potential for the East London subtropical region, according to the Department Agricultural Technical Services.

Greenleaf desmodium is a summer growing, trailing perennial legume, rooting at the stem nodes. It is best suited to subtropical coastal districts with an annual rainfall of 900-1 250 mm. The leaflets of the trifoliolate leaves are dark green with a characteristic brown or purple flecking on the upper surface, and are more or less round or oval in shape.

Although this species is one of earliest tropical legumes to make growth in the spring at fairly cool temperatures, and also grows well into the autumn, it is very susceptible to frost. As it only flowers under conditions of fairly short days, the occurrence of even light frost during autumn will adversely affect seed production. Generally seed production is rather difficult, hence the high price of seed.

Greenleaf desmodium is adapted to a wide range of soils, from sandy soils to heavy clays, but fairly heavy soils are best. It tolerates fairly acid conditions and is well adapted to poorly drained or waterlogged situations. It responds well to superphosphate and contributes large quantities of nitrogen to the soil and, in turn, the associated grasses in the pasture. Once established it will withstand quite heavy stocking. However, for best results desmodium pastures should be grazed fairly leniently during spring and summer but heavily in autumn.

Greenleaf combines well with a number of grasses including Green panic (*Panicum maximum* var. *trichoglume*) and Nandi setaria (*Setaria anceps*) of which seed can be obtained locally.

It should be established with companion grasses in the early part of the rainy season. The following mixture is suggested:

Greenleaf: 2,0 — 2,5 kg/ha

Green panic: 4,0 kg/ha

Nandi setaria: 2,0 kg/ha

This species is quite specific in its rhizobial requirements, and seed should be inoculated with the correct inoculant prior to sowing.

In plant habit silverleaf is very similar to greenleaf. However, it is rather coarser, the stems more hairy, and the leaflets more pointed and distinguished by irregular silver markings along the midrib. Silverleaf has a similar climatic range to greenleaf, but is less drought resistant and less able to withstand waterlogging. On the other hand, silverleaf will tolerate light frosts, and seed production is easier since it flowers about a month before greenleaf.

Palatability is not high and stock take some time to become accustomed to it. Lenient grazing improves both its productivity and persistence in a pasture. Like greenleaf it

is established in the early part of the rainy season with companion grasses. Often both silverleaf and greenleaf are sown in the same pasture mixture. It uses the same rhizobial inoculant as greenleaf.

From trials carried out in Swaziland, Natal and East London it appeared that greenleaf is definitely more productive than silverleaf.

Seed of both species is available commercially.

Siratro is a deep-rooted perennial with trailing, slightly hairy stems which root readily at the nodes. The leaves are trifoliolate, dark green and slightly hairy on the upper, and silvery and very hairy on lower surface.

This species is suited to subtropical or tropical climates with an annual rainfall of 750 — 1 750 mm. It is sensitive to frost, and even moderately severe frosts will kill growth back to the older crowns from which new growth is made in the spring. Siratro is rather slower than desmodium in spring, but grows vigorously at temperatures above 21 deg. Celsius. It will withstand high summer temperatures and has a high level of drought resistance, even under steady grazing pressure. It is adapted to an extremely wide range of soils, from light sandy soils to fairly heavy clays. It is more tolerant of acid soil conditions than desmodium, but requires well-drained soils.

Siratro responds well to superphosphate on soils of low and medium fertility, but is not as demanding in nutrients as desmodium. Owing to its fairly large seeds it establishes easily and makes fast initial growth. It nodulates freely and fixes large amounts of nitrogen. Cowpea inoculant is suitable for this species.

It combines well with a wide range of grasses such as Rhodes grass, setaria, paspalum and green panic. It is persistent under heavy grazing once the plants are well established, and gives high yields of protein-rich herbage throughout its growth period. As in the case of desmodium, best results are obtained with fairly lenient grazing during spring and summer, and heavy grazing in autumn.

Siratro is a prolific seeder, and seed setting occurs both in autumn and spring. Seed is spread naturally through shattering of the pods, and also in the dung of animals.

Seed should be sown with companion grasses at 3 — 4 kg/ha in late spring or early summer at the commencement of the rainy season.

The popularity of Siratro in subtropical and tropical Australia is evidence of its ease of establishment, wide adaptability and productivity. It is definitely worth trying in the East London subtropical region, particularly on the lighter soils.

Glycine is a summer-growing, trailing legume adapted to tropical and

pete with the grasses. Glycine also responds to judicious intermittent grazing.

Seed of glycine and companion grasses should be sown on a prepared seed bed during the rainy season. It combines well with grasses like green panic and setaria.

Seed of cultivar Clarence is available commercially. The seeding rate is 3.5 — 4.5 kg/ha. Cowpea inoculant should be used for seed-inoculation.

Stylo is a small erect herb, 0.6 — 1.8 m tall, which may become more prostrate under grazing conditions. The stems are coarse and hairy, becoming woody with age. The leaves are trifoliolate with long, narrow leaflets.

Generally speaking, this species is suited to warm, humid zones with an annual rainfall in excess of 1 500 mm. However, the cultivar Oxley is suited to lower rainfall conditions (600 — 900 mm) and has a high degree of frost tolerance.

Growth commences with the opening summer rains and reaches a peak in late summer with flowering commencing in late autumn. Generally, cattle appear to prefer grazing this legume in late autumn and early winter when it is dying off, and this is the time when it provides valuable feed. If stylo is under-grazed, the plants become dense thickets of fibrous stems which cattle tend to avoid. Grazing management should attempt to prevent this condition developing, and aim at stimulating the production of new leafy

shoots. However, it will not stand as heavy grazing as siratro.

Stylo combines well with several grasses. Vigorous creeping grasses should however be avoided. Also, tall companion grasses should be controlled by grazing because this legume will not tolerate excessive shade.

Seed is sown at the commencement of the rainy season at 2.5 — 3.5 kg/ha.

Seed inoculation with the specific inoculant is essential.

Joint vetch is a prostrate summer growing perennial, adapted to subtropical areas with an annual rainfall of 450 — 1 650 mm. It has a short, tough taproot and a bulbous woody crown from which the slender stems arise. The leaves have 5 - 7 leaflets which are softly hairy on both surfaces.

Although joint vetch is a summer-growing legume, it will tolerate low temperatures and mild frosts. It will grow on a range of poor to fertile soils, but responds well to application of superphosphate. It will also tolerate temporary flooding.

Joint vetch is acceptable feed to stock and will withstand heavy grazing, but will also persist in rank, ungrazed pastures. It combines well with paspalum and couch grass.

Seed at 1.5 — 3.5 kg/ha is sown in late summer on a prepared seedbed. Inoculation of the seed with the specific rhizobial strain is required.

subtropical areas with an annual rainfall of 750 — 1 500 mm with high summer incidence. It is deep-rooted and the trailing stems will also produce roots at the nodes. The stems are hairy, as are the undersides of the trifoliolate leaves.

This species requires higher fertility soils than other tropical legumes, and will not tolerate very acid conditions and waterlogging. It is most successful on deep, friable soils of basaltic origin and responds well to

applications of phosphorus, potash and calcium. Nitrogen production from good stands of glycine is very high.

Seedling vigour of this legume is not as good as in most other tropical legumes, and nodulation is often rather slow. This calls for lenient grazing in the first year when the companion grasses are dominant and the legume is suppressed. On established glycine-based pastures adequate superphosphate will assist in promoting legum growth and help it com-

refers "B" to

SANGOMA
(ner who reveals
of misfortune)

TS, November 1974

3 *Handwritten*

Farmers face a continual struggle says meat co-op

The latest report of the board of directors of the Cape Eastern Meat Co-operative Company says that in spite of the fact that agriculture is coping successfully with a very difficult task, as is proved by the fact agricultural production is still being maintained at a level above that of population growth, producers in the field of agriculture are continuously involved in an economic struggle for existence and ultimate survival.

Farmers initially possessed practically the whole enormous economic wealth of South Africa, above as well as underground, but now have very little of that inheritance left. In addition their total indebtedness is in excess of R2 600 million at present and thus the immense problem with which agriculture has to cope, as well as the great losses sustained by farmers, become clearly and vividly illustrated, the board pointed out.

Through hard work, technology, organisation, mechanisation, research and management agricultural production has, over the past five decades, increased by leaps and bound. Although production was further assisted and advanced by five favourable climatic years well above average, it is indeed tragic and unsettling that a single poor year is once again forcing so many producers to seek financial assistance, while others are compelled to vacate their farms. This process further reveals a serious weakness, that most primary producers do not have sufficient liquid capital reserves at their command.

When we consider that the oldest industry in South Africa, agriculture, has passed the 300 year milestone it is surely of the utmost urgency that every agriculturist and his family should devote serious thought to this alarming state of affairs.

The obvious question, why such a state of affairs should exist, must be on everyone's lips and in the minds of all. Why should the oldest industry in our country, which originally possessed so much basic wealth and has stimulated agricultural production to such a degree, experience financial problems year after year and in addition be further drained of producers and capital?

The basic causes for this state of affairs must be given the highest priority and studied, discussed and analysed in a positive manner.

For that reason the Board has considered it expedient to state clearly in this report its considered opinion on this burning question.

To apportion blame right and left will serve no useful purpose. The first essential is to expose the actual basic causes and thereafter to retain what can still be salvaged by positive planning and action and to create a new and strong economic foundation for agriculture.

Before these basic causes can be exposed, however, it is first necessary to determine the wishes of agriculture in the political and economic field. Does agriculture wish to retain and promote a democratic free enterprise system in which entrepreneurs can take advantage of capitalism, or are greater state controls and state assistance accompanied by the inherent socialistic disadvantages thereof preferred?

South Africa, and in particular agriculture, has, in

our opinion, already advanced too far towards state control and dependence and now we find ourselves in a position in which a conflict of aims and actions is plainly perceivable. Too many citizens, and unfortunately also too many farmers, are involved in such a conflict with themselves. On the one hand they want to retain the freedom of democracy, but on the other they are increasingly inclined to ask the State to remedy by legislation and financial assistance matters which go wrong. Such an approach causes a practical contradiction which leads in turn to negative and irresponsible beliefs and actions. This state of affairs is revealed daily in the field of agriculture. The farmer wants to be his own boss, but is often so dependent on State control and financial assistance that his sense of independence has a hollow ring to it.

Against the background of the preceding remarks and particularly of our original assumption, which in our opinion is subscribed to by all, the Board, conscious of its grave responsibility, desires to set out in detail the reasons for the financial problems facing agriculture and trusts that its view will be favourably considered.

It is often argued that the financial future and economic stability of farmers depend solely upon effective production. Present production is much greater and more effective than it was 10 years ago and 10 years ago it was very much better than in the preceding 10

year period. Today, however, the economic position of farmers in real terms is no better than it was 10 years ago. It is, therefore, abundantly clear that some other factor or factors must be to blame for this state of affairs.

In our opinion the answer is to be found within the framework of our existing political and economic policies, because these prove clearly that no person or group of persons can achieve economic prosperity in any industry without utilising their individual enterprise in and through their own business undertakings.

Since the dawn of history in South Africa primary producers in agriculture have been trying to fund their basic economic necessities and ever increasing financial requirements by farming their properties. The initial price obtained for a primary agricultural product must alone bear the total burden — whether that product be livestock on the hoof or on the hook, wool in the bale, etc. This approach is also combined with an incredible belief, which has prevailed over the past 300 years, that, at this initial point of sale of a product, the price which other entrepreneurs are prepared to pay must be based on competition —

competition between one another by various co-operative and other organisations.

This erroneous belief is firmly held and proclaimed in spite of the incontrovertible fact that only the successful marketing of any product determines the final financial benefit of production.

Marketing most definitely means much more than the mere selling of primary products at speculative and unstable prices. It comprises the full cycle of operations from the producer to the consumer. It comprises the co-ordinated supply of the product to all markets in accordance with predetermined needs, its consequent processing by abattoirs and factories, the wholesale and retail stages of trade. It embraces every small action along the line to the consumer — packing, display, promotion, the consumer's preference as well as his needs and best interests, the fixing of the price structure, etc; all of these are of paramount importance if primary producers are to achieve prosperity and stability. Marketing is thus the most important factor in the whole process of production.

In a nutshell, therefore, the economic problems of primary agricultural producers are to be found in their inability to develop their own co-



Mr W. S. Swart, who has retired as a director of Cape Eastern Meat Co-operative. He was the longest-serving founder, member and director, becoming a director in 1942.

operative business undertakings into viable economic giants. Look at the tremendous economic wealth built up by other entrepreneurs in the food industry alone which is derived from labours of agriculture. These other entrepreneurs flourish through the successful marketing process of agricultural products. They flourish and farmers fade out because so many farmers still believe there must be competition on the ground floor and on the initial price bid for primary products.

In the long term no democracy, however favourably disposed, can alone prevent agricultural producers from going under. The state cannot build economic prosperity for farmers. That can only be successfully achieved by utilizing, employing and activating a dynamic entrepreneurial spirit in one's own business undertakings.

...man does not literally
the term. Also the general use of this word
correct names and to call a man by his name is

Weirs — a company dedicated to service

Agriculture, next to the gold mining industry, plays the most important part in South Africa's economy. This status, as every one connected with agriculture will admit, could mainly be achieved with the assistance of that industry which serve agriculture in all its needs.

One such company, as far as the Border, Ciskei and Transkei areas are concerned, is James W. Weir, East London.

The company was founded in 1866 and since then has withstood the tests of time despite the topsy-turvy business climates and economic problems.

An associate company, James W. Weir (EL) entered the agricultural machinery field in 1947, following the acquisition of the much sought after Ferguson franchise. World War II had created a complete vacuum in the field of agricultural machinery, as it was during this period that mechanisation had taken over from animal power, and due to the efforts of the then managing director, the late Mr E. A. Weir, was this franchise acquired.

The sight of the first little grey Ferguson tractors (Vaaljapies) gave rise to no uncertain amount of amusement, and scepticism, and to the hardened agricultural fraternity in particular, who were accustomed to cumbersome machines, or draught animals, to perform the tillage operation of South African soils.

However, this attitude was very soon overcome, when the worth of this small tractor, equipped with the exclusive Ferguson three point hydraulic system, proved that a virtual revolution had taken place in the development of

agricultural machinery, and before long, the "Fergie" was making its presence felt in South Africa's agricultural industry.

As a result of the general acceptance of the product, the company opened branches in Dordrecht, Aliwal North and Queenstown, and with the head office at East London, a very essential service was provided to the farming community in the Border, North Eastern Cape and Transkei areas. It did not take the black entrepreneur long to realise that this small tractor was destined to replace the draught animals previously used by his forefathers.

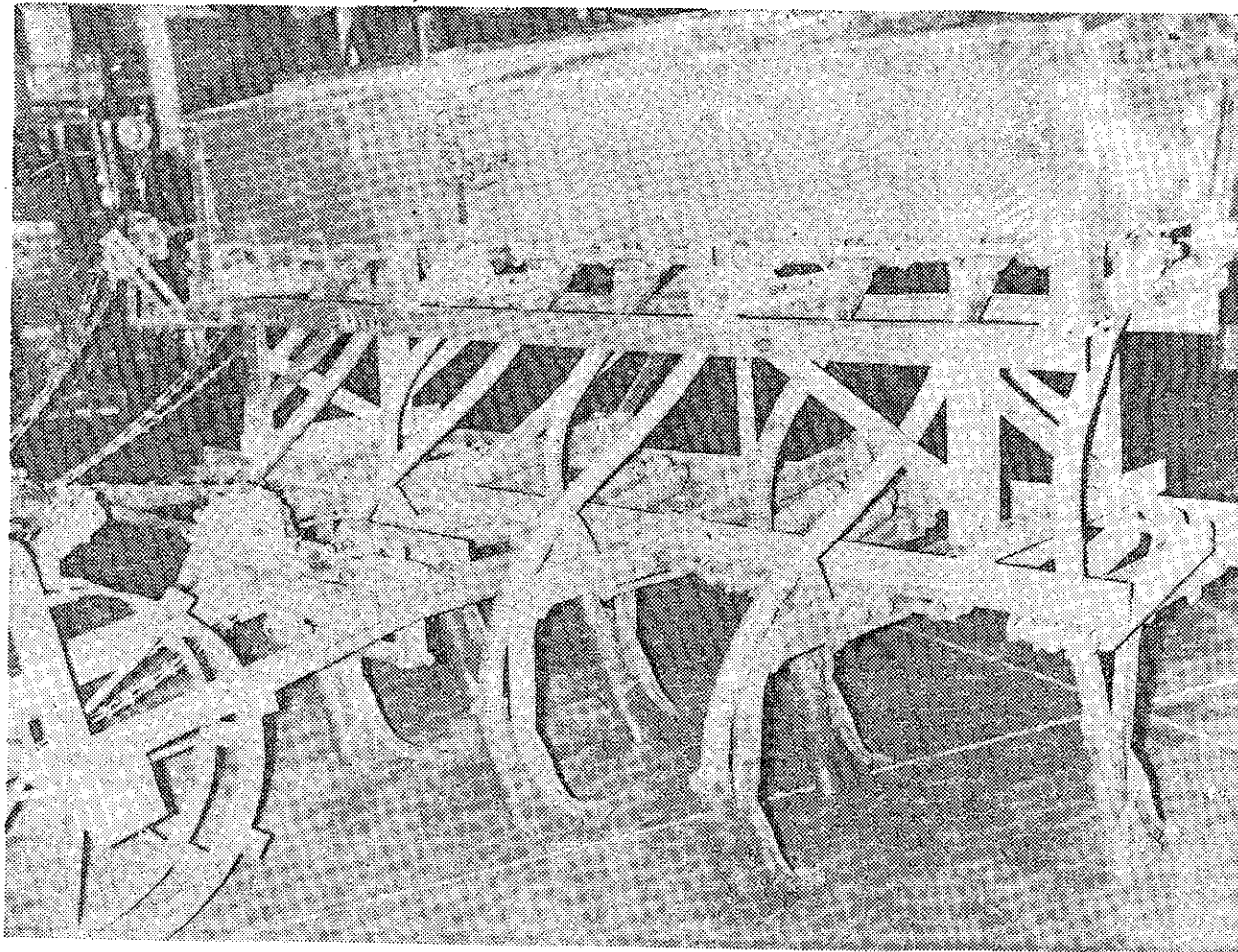
In 1949 Weirs acquired the Ferguson franchise for the magisterial district of Harrismith and within a short period had established themselves in the fertile agricultural area of the Free State.

Owing to the unqualified success of the Ferguson three point linkage system, invented by the manufacturing genius, Harry Ferguson, competitive manufacturers adopted hydraulic systems which led to the very appropriate slogan of "Ferguson — the world's most copied tractor".

On the home front, progress continued at a very satisfactory rate, and in 1957 the Company of James W. Weir, Du Plessis was formed, operating from Harrismith and Vrede in the Free State.

After eight years of outstanding service, the Ferguson TED tractor was replaced with the Massey-Ferguson 35VO tractor, and the 35 and 65 diesel operated machines, all of which were heavier in construction, developing increased horsepower.

For eight to nine years no significant changes



The latest in Massey Ferguson equipment — a seven-row planter which also feeds fertiliser at the same time.

took place but towards the end of 1965 the diesel operated 100 series was introduced to the South African market. The 135, 165 and 175 constituted the new team.

From the mid 1970's, problems of every conceivable nature were experienced. Industrial strikes in countries from which Massey-Ferguson tractors were sourced. The oil crisis reared its ugly head, and economic factors of extreme severity were being experienced in all phases of the business and farming sector.

Current trading conditions have proved extremely exacting and difficult for the entire industry. James W. Weir, however, with its bank of knowledge and experience in the agricultural machinery field and the employment of sound business principles, find trading satisfactory but low keyed

in a depressed market.

The blatant facts emerging from this near crisis situation so far emphasises that sound, conservative business trading policies supported by quality products, incomparable parts availability and service back-up have assisted the company to weather the storm.

Unlike many firms who have entered the agricultural machinery market, working it actively for a short while only then realising that poor penetration and unsound business has resulted in unprofitability. Realising the folly of it all, they have cut their losses and withdrawn from the market place and regretably leaving the farmer who has invested in that machinery, a major loser.

James W. Weir realises that a business succeeds not because it is big or long established but because there are men in it who live it, sleep it, dream it and have great future plans for it.

The introduction of the Massey Ferguson 200 series in mid 1978 has proved exciting and resulted in a general revitalisation of the industry. The company, with its people as its greatest asset, are prepared for the future and look forward to the day when the agricultural industry returns to normality.

It is not strange to notice some serious despondency amongst tractor dealers generally; and hear the drastic plans to PULL OUT.

Some people will undoubtedly have to do so but the majority will stay and battle along until better times will allow full recovery.

There is no doubt that this is the way to go. In the long term agriculture offers guarantees of continuity (indeed perpetuity) as no other industry can provide. People will have to eat before they dress, travel, or even find a roof, and the SA consumption of food is increasing at a rate which grows faster than any other rate of consumption.

"It would be wise therefore to make the best efforts to surmount the present difficulties and look ahead to a brighter future," a spokesman for the company said.

He's here to Case the joint!

J. I. Case (S.A.) Pty Ltd, which is one of the fastest growing manufacturers of agricultural and construction machinery companies in the world, is represented in the Border and Eastern Province, by, recently transferred, Branch Manager Martin Dippenaar. Twelve years agricultural machinery experience, Rhodesia (8 years) and the Free State (4 years), stimulates a few constructive suggestions referring to present day circumstances concerning agricultural mechanisation.

The essence of continuation will be the need to increase yields and reduce costs in small, medium and large acreage operations. Surely gone are the days of replacing, as an example, a sixty horsepower tractor with one of equal size, without really having studied and discussed your requirement, horsepower per hectare versus litre per hectare. The example given might be the right transaction, but how often is the dominant human reaction factor of immediate capital outlay considered above long term operating advantages.

It must be realised that unproductive operating time uses fuel, that much talked about, expensive, vital energy commodity, the operator is being paid, your capital item is depreciating, and wear and tear is being created.

To obtain 100% production from the time the tractor arrives at the land, one would require a land where the tractor could start at 7 a.m. one end, and end several kilometers later at 7 p.m. without having removed the implement from the ground. Consider five average size tractors in a land preparation operation, on a 100 hectare square block of land, every tractor is 19% unproductive at headlands only, never mind other essential stoppages. Hence, for every twenty four hours of operating time only 19.44 hours of production is obtained from every tractor on that land, and unproductivity increases as the lands become smaller. Now, if you start multiplying, you will find you could virtually eliminate the owning and operating costs of one tractor if you could reduce headland wasted time only. Consider unproductive time of five operators in the following:

1. Essential stoppages created by human element.
2. Travelling time to and from the land.
3. Hitching implements.
4. Servicing and refuelling.

The following is a vast subject in the important aspect of decreasing operating costs, by the economical application of well matched units, to obtain maximum benefit of litres per hectare used and

longevity of capital items. A few pointers are supplied for your consideration:-

1. Improved forward motion could compensate

width of cut economically.

2. Reduction in engine revolutions, and gearing upward pending on engine torque performance, gear and P.T.O. ratios.

3. Reducing operations to achieve desired result by correct choice of implement size, weight and width.

4. Wheel slippage

should not exceed 5% in maximum 25% of total operating area.

Lastly the installation of Vibracorders may be considered.



Five Case giants now in the service of the Ciskei Government.

Farmers' associations still the hub

3 General
30/1/77
30/1/77

The farmers' association is and still remains the hub around which the whole agricultural organisation revolves, the secretary of the Eastern Agricultural Union, Mr K. P. Odendaal writes in his annual report.

It is therefore, imperative that farmers associations should always invite their responsible executive members to their meetings, thus giving them the opportunity of informing the association of the activities of the agricultural organisation so that members can again become conscious of the importance of the tasks of the organisation, he said.

"The task and aim of the agricultural organisation is an endeavour to safeguard the agricultural industry as an economic sector and the farmer as a private entrepreneur within the framework of the national economy. In this task the farmers' association as basis and cornerstone plays an important role.

"As a result of the present structure of the agricultural organisation of the farmers' association enjoys a large measure of independence in its own field. Farmers' associations should, however, use this independence in such a way they all actively strive towards a common goal. Only then can the necessary solidarity and unity be achieved. If farmers' associations do not form and maintain

such a basis then the structure of the organisation will surely collapse."

Mr Odendaal said the farmers' association must have a clear concept of its task and responsibilities in the broader framework of the organisation and actively inspire its members to make their indispensable contribution. This goal can only be reached, if the executive of the farmers' association makes it its business to inform members regularly of the activities of the organisation by making use of the annual reports of the South African Agricultural Union and the Cape Province Agricultural Union, as well as "The Farmer" mouthpiece of the South African Agricultural Union.

It is recommended that farmers' associations subscribe to "The Farmer" on behalf of all their members who contribute the minimum of R25-00 per annum to the funds of the organisation or who are life members.

Apart from its duty of being an information and development media the farmers' association also has to ensure that the organisation has sufficient means at its disposal to perform its task efficiently.

In the past year it was



Mr K. P. Odendaal, secretary of the Eastern Agricultural Union.

conclusively proved, that most of our farmers' associations are still basically sound and active. The spontaneous effort to increase contributions to the funds of the organisation bears witness of this.

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C. CUSTOMS

The African in the first touch with the White culture does many things that are polite in his society but which are not so acceptable in our society. For example it is polite to pass in front of a man rather than behind as it gives the other man a feeling of safety. (Need not fear the thrust of a spear in his back from an unseen passerby). Thus if two managers are talking together he might pass between them, therefore being polite to two people at the same time. This is rudeness itself in White society and the action of the African may be taken as an act of deliberate provocation. However nothing could be more wrong.

The African child is taught to be respectful to its parents by waiting

3 General

SABS acts on aerial crop-spraying

The risks involved in the careless use of agricultural chemicals have been the subject of many discussions, both formal and informal.

As the technique for the application of agricultural chemicals by ground equipment (either manually or mechanically-operated) differs from that for aerial application for the South African Bureau of Standards felt it desirable to prepare a separate code of practice for the distribution of agricultural chemicals from aircraft. Aerial application (a highly specialised technique) can be used to the benefit of agricultural, forestry, fishery and public health.

It has become clear from past experience that carelessness in the use of certain agricultural chemicals, inadequate protection, failure to take proper precautionary measures, and the use for aerial application of incorrectly modified aircraft have resulted in injury and fatal accidents to agricultural pilots. In ad-

dition, inadequate knowledge or experience of the agricultural chemicals to be applied and insufficient flying experience may also contribute towards such accidents.

The diversity of agricultural chemicals,

their toxicity, the variety of ways by which such chemicals can enter the human body and of their action on the human body are inherent risks that may eventually cause illness or sudden death. It is imperative that agricultural pilots apply-

ing these chemicals have a sound basic knowledge of and practical training in these aspects of their work.

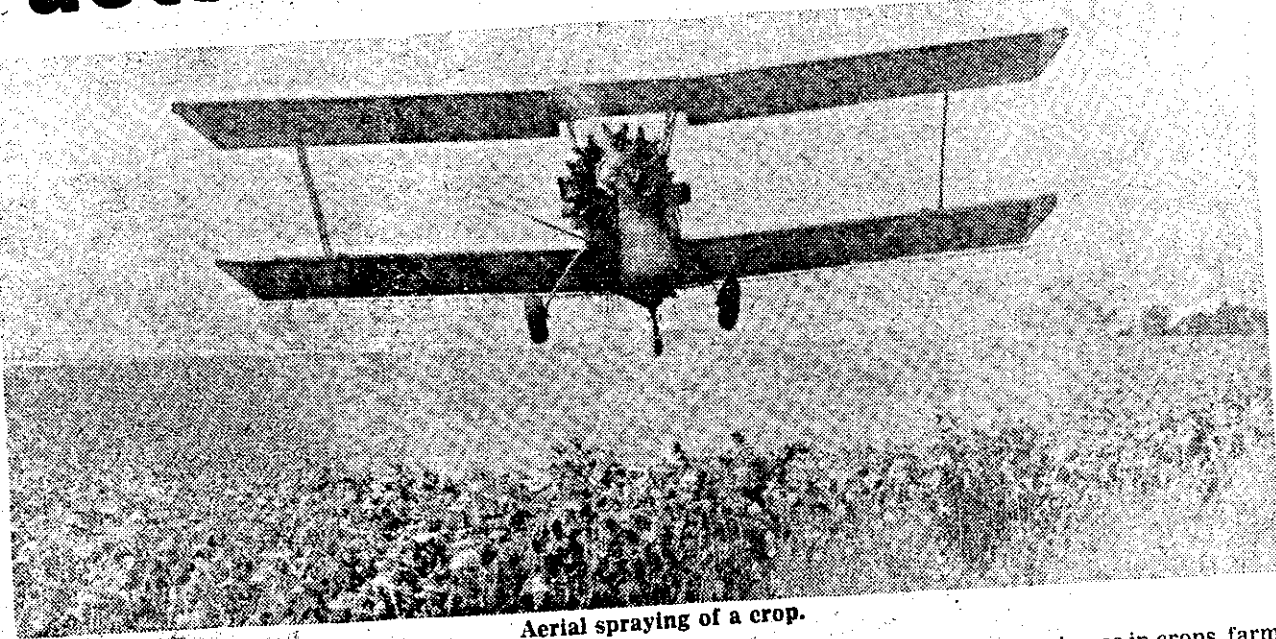
The precautionary measures to be followed to avoid pollution of the environment (which may

cause losses in crops, farm animals, and wild fauna and flora) are the responsibility of the individual applying these chemicals. It would undoubtedly be to his advantage if it be made a proviso that, before an agricultural pilot is entrusted with the

responsibility of organizing operations and supervising ground services, he must obtain the necessary theoretical and practical training.

Similarly, personnel who have to handle, mix, and load agricultural chemicals and those responsible for the cleaning of equipment should be adequately protected against the hazards involved and, although persons used as markers are not continuously exposed to these chemicals, the practice of using human markers should always be avoided as the risk for their being contaminated cannot be excluded. Their use should be replaced by the installation of a system of inanimate markers.

In appraising the risks associated with the use of agricultural chemicals, consideration of the conditions under which the compounds are to be employed is of great importance. The object should be not only to apply the compounds safely but also to achieve maximum effective control.



Aerial spraying of a crop.

Agriculture the lifeblood of emergent Ciskei

3. General

SPOTLIGHT ON CISKEI

In a world where population growth is rapidly overtaking food production, agricultural development is receiving priority treatment, particularly in the developing countries. This is true also in the Ciskei, which is blessed with fertile soil, water and perhaps most important of all — a government which is completely aware of the realities, and the urgent need to exploit its countries potential to the full.

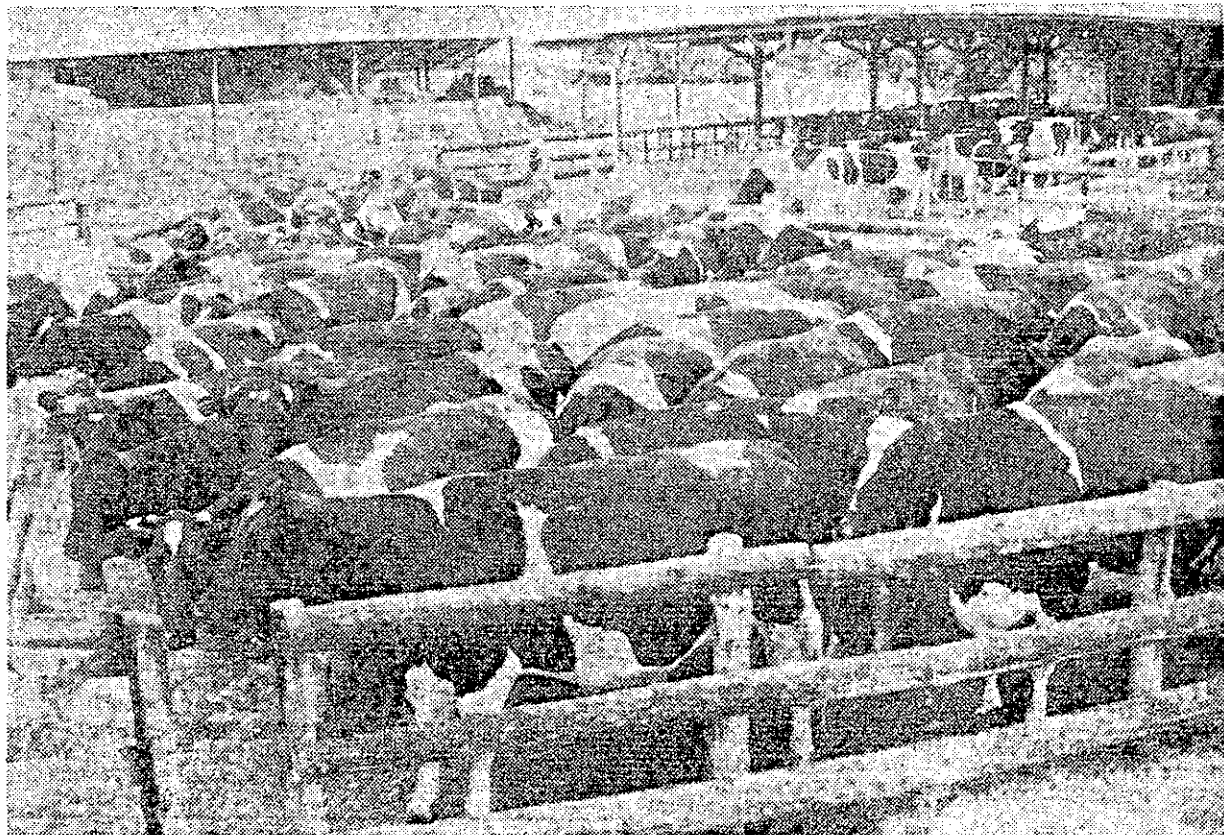
The agricultural potential of the Ciskei is its most important natural resource. The development thereof has therefore received the most careful and detailed attention. The result is a scientifically planned programme which will ensure maximum land utilisation and optimum production.

The role of the Ciskeian National Development Corporation in this development is that of a trustee. In the continuing process of consolidation, the SA Development Trust purchases farms from white farmers for eventual incorporation into the Ciskei. It is these farms that the CNDC is asked to manage and develop, on behalf of the Ciskei. The benefits of this scheme are clear. Firstly, there is no loss of production from the farms. Secondly Ciskeians working on farms are assured of continuity of employment.

As the CNDC functions as the Ciskeian Government's economic development arm, the Corporation's funds are available to improve and develop these farms to their full potential. Full use is made of the specialist skills available

from the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, Ciskeian Government Service, the Agricultural Division and the Corporation of Economic Development, research data from Fort Hare University, as well as the knowledge and experience of the Corporation's own staff. The result is good farms become great farms. Marginal farms are improved to their maximum potential. The people are trained on the job in the many skills needed for successful scientific farming. The Corporation's objectives are very clear: We must develop each farm to its maximum potential so that when they are handed over to the Ciskei Government, each is a fully developed production unit, staffed by trained Ciskeians.

At the moment some of the farms still operate at a loss, due to high capital, operating and development costs, but with the improvements made and the modern farming techniques employed the corporation is confident that all projects in the Corporation's care will become profitable in the near future. Profitability is a prime requirement of all projects, as the profits generated, are retained in the Ciskei, and are ploughed back into further development. This is particularly important at the present time, as the prevailing economic climate has resulted in a severe shortage of development capital. Additionally, self-generated capital does not carry heavy interest rates, and is therefore doubly important to the country. The CNDC's agricultural activities complement those



Part of the Thorndale dairy herd at the Tyumie complex.

of the Ciskeian Government and result in them being able to utilise available funds for new national projects.

The following farms are presently managed by the CNDC:

1. The Peddie pineapple complex — 22 million Cayenne pineapple plants are grown, which produce high quality fruit — mainly for export. This complex currently has a workforce of 260 Ciskeians under training in this highly technical farming operation. This project is a thriving dynamic industry, which contributes significantly to the quality of life of the local people, and is a valuable asset to the Ciskei nation.

2. The Tyumie complex — Located in the Tyumie river valley, north of Alice, this project comprises four different types of farming activities:

A Citrus — 34 000 Navel and Valencia trees are grown under the most modern irrigation systems. The fruit is packed on the project and marketed by the Citrus Exchange. Most of the crop is "Outspan" quality, for export.

B Goats — a Herd of 400 fine Boer-goat ewes are kept. Thus far, all the offspring of the herd have been sold to Ciskeians.

C Agronomy — 120 ha of land under irrigation produces mainly fodder

crops for the dairy herd. During the 1979 season, 30 ha of land will be planted to fluecured tobacco.

D Thorndale dairy — Located on the project, this dairy maintains a herd of 230 Friesland cows on a zero grazing system. The modern milking parlour is equipped with automatic milking machines.

The complex employs 130 Ciskeians on a permanent basis, and an additional 300 people are recruited during the fruit picking season.

3. Peddie milk project — This project falls within the Peddie municipal area. It is the only registered dairy in the district. The daily herd consists of 80 cows, the majority of which are Friesland. Mr T Nahanana, manager of the dairy, is the first Ciskeian manager of an agricultural project to be appointed by the CNDC.

4. Ndakana farms — The headquarters of this large project which comprises 20 adjoining farms is situated 30 km from King William's Town. A wide variety of farming activities are undertaken on the complex to best utilise the potential of the various areas of the complex which extends over 4 232 ha.

(a) Sheep: This complex has one of the biggest Dohne flocks in South

Africa. A nucleus of 500 top quality Dohne ewes has been selected to improve the quality of the flock of some 7 500 of this breed.

(b) Cattle: The herd presently comprises 600 head of beef cattle.

(c) Fruit: The orchards on the complex comprise 1 800 peach trees and 4 200 plum trees. The crop is marketed locally.

(d) Maize: Some areas on the complex are well suited for maize production. Some 180 ha was planted to this crop during the last season.

(e) Oats: 300 ha of land is planted to oats.

(f) Wattle: The complex delivers approximately 150 tons of stick-bark to a local miller annually.

Some 43 Ciskeians are employed on a permanent basis, with approximately 53 additional labourers on a casual basis.

In 1978 a primary school was opened on the complex to cater for the children of Ciskeians employed on the farm as well as children from the surrounding area. As at 15

enrolled at the school.

The Agricultural division of the CNDC works closely with the Department of Agriculture and Forestry of the Ciskeian Government Service, and the Ciskei Marketing and Development board, so as to closely co-ordinate the agricultural development of the Ciskei. It provides in total, work, and opportunities for advancement for more than 960 Ciskeians. Its contribution, in total, to the wage income of the various communities exceeds R10 000 a month. Proper housing and improved service benefits provided by the Corporation for permanent employees, has greatly improved the quality of life of the people. Side by side with the imaginative and pioneering new projects initiated by the Ciskei Government, the CNDC continues to contribute to the development of the Ciskei by ensuring that existing projects will be developed and maintained as high production units until they are handed over to the Ciskei.



Quality control of oranges — Tyumie complex.



Stripping wattle bark from felled trees at Ndakana Farms.

Freeing the farmer

Is the agricultural sector being hamstrung by too much government control? Is inefficient farming being perpetuated by State interference?

Whatever the problems, all is not well, as Minister Hendrik Schoeman's warning of impending food shortages clearly indicates. Urging farmers in Port Elizabeth last week to step up production, he warned that in only six years' time there will be a shortage of approximately 2 Mt of grain products. He also predicted a shortage of oilseeds and some vegetables.

From the balance of payments point of view farm exports are not as vital as they used to be. According to Schoeman: "SA, in the sphere of agriculture, as in every other sphere today, has to look after itself and not rely on world surpluses of agricultural products. For our own survival and continued prosperity, and position in southern Africa, it is essential that agriculture must be expanded and developed as strongly as possible."

As there is no more land, this can only be done by increased efficiency. There has been some improvement: the number of white-owned farms has decreased from a peak of 116 848 in 1950 to 80 000 in 1974 and 75 563 in 1976, ie the number of white farmers is nearly 30% fewer, while the average size of farms has increased. For maize farms the estimate is from about 880 ha in 1973-74 to between 1 000 ha and 1 100 ha in 1977-78. Average crop yields have also increased gradually. Obviously this is not enough. But the solutions are not easy to pinpoint.

"I am at a loss to understand," says one economist, "how SA hopes to feed its population cheaply without using economies of scale," (that is, without making more use of mass production). Citing the US, large-scale or corporation

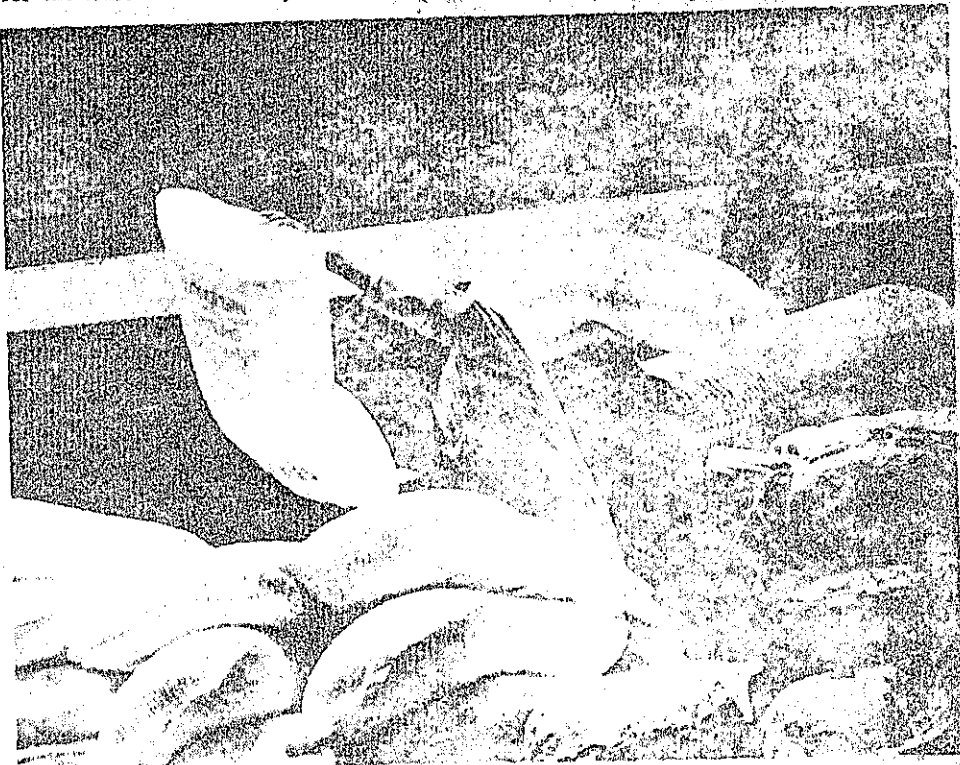
farming, he suggests, is the answer.

In SA "corporation farming" has not caught on at all. Kanhym, the Eastern Transvaal corporate and coal complex in which Union Corporation has an important stake, is run by a family of three, all of whom are *bona fide* farmers, and Soetveld was only started because Anglo American wanted to make use of the land above its mines. Farming is clearly not sufficiently profitable to have attracted big business.

Moreover, to our surprise, a spokesman for the American Embassy tells the *FM*:

"It is a fallacy that US farming is corporation based. The small (family) farmer plays a tremendous role." In the US there are 2,68m farms, and though the numbers are coming down, the average size of farms in 1978 was only 161,8 ha, having increased since 1963 by only 31,6 ha.

In SA, the director of the Division of Agricultural Production, Economics Research (in the Department of Agricultural Economics and Marketing), Harry Hattingh, has recently made an in-depth survey into optimum farm sizes.



A staple food . . . but will there be enough in the future?

based on ratio of input to output.

Because so much depends on management, "there are many both big and small extremely efficient farmers," Hattingh found that there are no real economies of scale after a certain level has been passed. This is much lower for intensive than for extensive farming: for example, at the Vaalhartz intensive irrigation complex efficiency increased from 30 ha to 55 ha, then decreased as greater tracts of land were cultivated.

In the eastern Free State, which is a mixed cash crop area, the optimum was reached at about 1 000 ha, while at 2 000 ha efficiency was about the same as at 700 ha.

In the Karoo (sheep) efficiency increased from 3 700 ha to 6 800 ha, then continued to increase, but at a slower rate up to 14 000 ha.

One farmer suggests "under-utilisation of capital, particularly machinery, is part of the problem of agricultural inefficiency in SA." In the US, he argues, ploughing, planting and harvesting are subcontracted to syndicates, which are able to use larger machines, maintain and service them better, and keep them in use most of the time, instead of too many farmers having tractors lying idle most of the year.

In SA, in fact, a big share of harvesting is being done on a contract basis. So, for

instance, is crop spraying and wool shearing. But ploughing and planting can't be done this way because, due to the climate, it all has to be done at once. In the UK, most planting can be done any time, but it remains essential for every farmer literally to "make hay while the sun shines."

SAAU's director, Chris Cilliers, contends that the cheap-food price policy has always been the root of the farmers' problems. Why, he asks, with logic, should South Africans expect to be able to eat far cheaper than the rest of the world? According to the Union Bank of Switzerland's index of a "food basket" for main cities in 40 countries, Johannesburg was fourth lowest, dearer only than Bogota, Buenos Aires and Dublin. If prices were higher, Cilliers argues, the more efficient farmers would be in a position to buy out the inefficient.

Despite the huge increases in producers' prices in the past few years, these have not covered the farmers' rising costs.

The *FM*'s view is that it's high time to move away from government controls, towards a free-enterprise system. This means starting to abolish the control boards (which would be in line with the Prime Minister's new policy for reducing government controls), and allowing the

TOTALISATOR TURNOVER

A printer's gremlin crept into the leader, "Losing your shirt on it" (*FM* June 29). Jockey Club charges on the on- and off- course totalisator turnover at every meeting should have read 0,5%-1,45%. We apologise for the misprint.

co-ops to do the job. Then the farmers, voluntarily through their co-ops, would set their own prices. Only if there were signs of a co-op turning into a harmful monopoly, would the government have to intervene. The dismantling process would have to start with those products whose co-ops are strong enough so that they have sufficient bargaining power. For a start, the Egg Board is a possibility though as long as there are subsidies, the government will presumably want to retain fixed prices for those products. The argument will no doubt also be made that the Dairy Board is needed because the industry is so scattered, and the co-ops do not have enough power. This suggests the fallacy that markets don't work.

But how about beginning, for instance, with the Chicory Board, the Cotton Board, the Dry Bean Board, the Karakul Board, the Lucerne Seed Board, and the Rooibos Tea Board?

Ciskei land sale doubts

10/1/79

105
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KIDD'S BEACH —
Some of the 57 farmers in this area who in June agreed to sell their farms to the South African Government for incorporation into the Ciskei, are having second thoughts.

This emerged at the July meeting of the East London Western Districts Farmers' Association with attendance swelling to more than 70.

After a variety of opinions were debated at the meeting the farmers decided to ask the Eastern Agricultural Union to request the Department of Co-operation and Development to set up a committee of inquiry to look into the question of selling of farms in the area to the Government.

The chairman of the farmers' association, Mr Neville Hewson, said in an interview yesterday some farmers wanted to stay in the area provided it would definitely not be incorporated into the Ciskei.

But it was difficult to say exactly how many farmers felt this way about staying in the area, he said.

An independent committee or commission of inquiry into the feeling of farmers, as had been done in other areas, would be far more satisfactory than the farmers' association canvassing their own members' opinions.

One farmer in the area said some farmers who had been trying to sell their farms for a long time were suddenly not interested in selling now.

He did not think such farmers would be able to push up their prices in this manner. — DDR.

gele oor: 'The Role of in Southern Africa'

Calvinistiese Beweging,

sionele en Openbare

die Suid-Afrikaanse is h lid van die Weskaap-tweerende Komitee en van

Service Fund in die Kaap, smstige Vriendekring teling op die platteland

in die Raad van die telike Afrika. Hy is Sosiologiese Vereniging giese Vereniging. Hy se afgevaardigde in die logiese Vereniging vir

INK

artheid wat die jaar- etuing aan lede van die eerraad vir hulle die aangeleenthede van

enewens h bydrae tot ok vir die Sentrum voorsien. Met die die huisie op die laer

strang-Fellows het aansienlik tot die Sentrum se program bygedra. dr Sheila T. van der Horst, afgetrede mede-professor van Ekonomie, U.K., en professor J.L. Boshoff, gewese Rektor van die Universiteit van die Noorde.

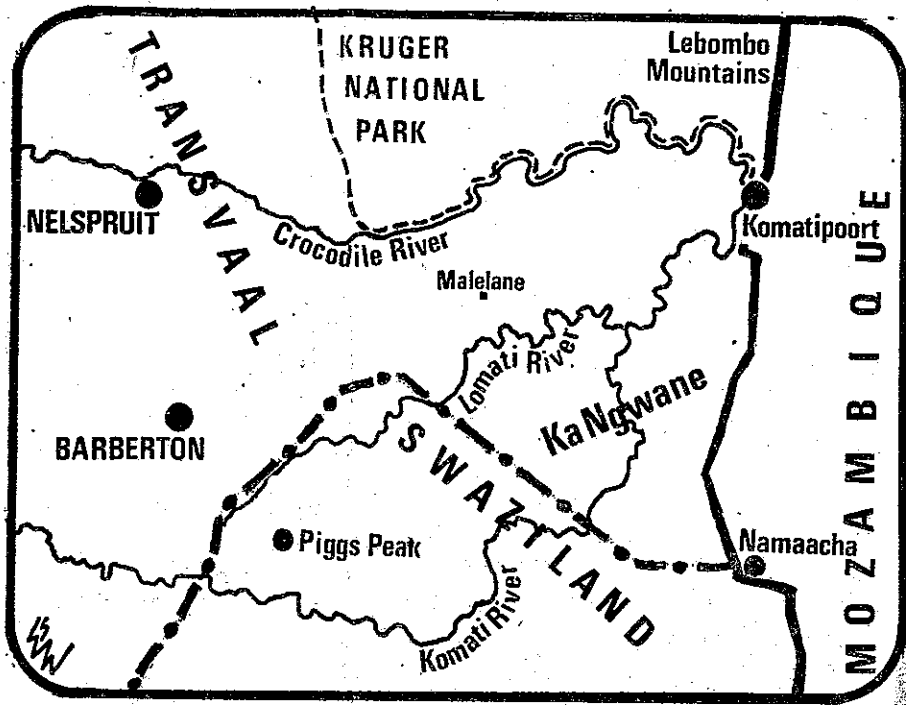
LIDMAATSKAP

Soos voorheen gemeld, is die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies geregistreer as 'n maatskappy. In die Memorandum en Statute van Vennootskap word voorsiening gemaak vir die benoeming van eenhonderd lede. Tans is daar 57 lede en hulle sluit die volgende in:

- a) Drie stigterslede:
 - Mr J.G. Benfield
 - Mr H.L. Kennedy
 - Mr P.G.T. Watson

- b) Sewentien persone wat gedurende die afgelope 10 jaar lede van die Beheerraad was (* hul stigterslede aan):
 - Professor E.V. Axelson
 - Professor J.F. Bekman
 - Professor J.F. Brock
 - Mr C.S. Corder
 - Professor W.H.R. Dean
 - Dr J.P. Duminy
 - Professor G.F.R. Ellis
 - Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn
 - Mr E.V.E. Howes
 - Professor M.F. Kaplan
 - Dr. W.A. Landman
 - Mr G.K. Lindsay
 - Sir Richard Luyt
 - Professor S.J. Saunders
 - Professor H.W. van der Merwe
 - Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
 - Professor Monica Wilson

Star 12/7/79 3-General



The main sugar cane areas of the Eastern Transvaal lowveld. This crop could provide alcohol fuels to supplement South Africa's petrol and diesel needs.

Cane could spark fuel fame for lowveld

From the Malelane sugar factory the sweet smell of success is spreading through the Eastern Transvaal lowveld.

In this region cane growing is the centre of interest, from Schagen in the west to Komatipoort in the east.

The achievements of the Transvaal Sugar Corporation, in a year of low sugar prices and unwieldy surpluses, has opened many eyes to the real potential of this part of the Lowveld.

A shareholders' interest of R21-million has yielded, for the 1978-79 season, a net income before taxation of R8-million. Payment to growers for cane delivered amounted to R20-million. In total 1486 000 tons of cane were crushed to manufac-

ture 164 685 tons of sugar, for a total turnover of R40-million.

The sugar mill has become the largest employer in the area, with a labour force of 2 300. Within the sugar industry, the corporation processes about 8 percent of the total cane tonnage.

The warm lowveld climate accounts for a high productivity of the cane. Cane yields of 80 tons a ha are common, against 53 tons for the sugar industry as a whole.

Collapsed

However, the cane must be irrigated, which increases costs and makes the cane lands dependent upon dams and canals.

If sugar could find a ready market, cane would become the eastern lowveld's principal crop. Un-

fortunately, the export market for sugar has collapsed. An international agreement to curtail production has not yet been ratified by the United States while the Europeans go on expanding their beet sugar production.

This holds back development of the area. At the same time, vegetable production has become rather uneconomic, due to punitive farm electricity rates, increased rail charges and expensive diesel fuel. Farmers are consequently looking for alternative crops for about 3 000 ha of irrigated lands.

Hopes of being able to go into tobacco growing, or kenaf fibre (a jute substitute), or spices, have been dashed by market problems. In this situation, the petrol crisis may provide a unique

opportunity. If the Government will flash the green light, alcohol fuels, ethanol (C₂H₅OH) and methanol (CH₃OH) could replace up to 20 percent of our petrol and diesel needs.

Professor R Dutkiewicz, director of the Energy Research Institute at The University of Cape Town, has said that while methanol has a 25 percent lower calorific value than petrol, its attractiveness lies in its being a replenishable source of fuel.

At present cane prices, ethanol can be produced at a competitive cost level. It may, however, be necessary for the State to waive part of its excise duty, as was done during the initial stages of Sasol.

Ethanol can be mixed with petrol. As the fuel flow for constant power is directly proportional to

the calorific value of the fuel, the jet sizes on the carburettor will have to be larger to produce an equivalent power.

Methanol, the other similar alcohol fuel, can be substituted for a part of our diesel requirements, but in this case some alterations to the engine have to be made. By building a carburettor into the air supply, the engine can be made to run on two fuels simultaneously. Research in this direction is well advanced.

Challenge

Thus cane production may be made independent from sugar outlets. This is of momentous importance to the lowveld.

The Transvaal Sugar Corporation has already taken up the challenge. It intends to combine its

present molasses production with cane to be grown by present vegetable producers so that a start can be made, using Brazilian ethanol technology.

In fact, the Brazilians consider a combination of sugar and ethanol production ideal from a cost point of view. Instead of extracting the last ounce of sugar from the cane, which is a costly process, they can leave, say 20 percent of the sugar in the cane, instead of 2.6 percent as is being done now.

The additional sugar quotas can be granted without increasing the use of irrigation water. This will already contribute to stabilising agriculture in the eastern lowveld.

The local farming community is already taking this approach much further. Its aim is to double, and later treble, the number of white farms in the region, thereby strengthening this vulnerable border area, giving a substantial boost to various small towns which are at present stagnating.

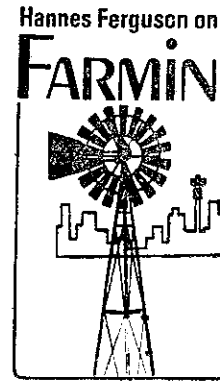
Phases

In a first phase 8 000 ha are to be developed for cane, irrigated by stabilising the water supply from the Elandspruit dam in the Crocodile River, now under construction. The second phase will put another 8 000 ha under cane by constructing a canal from the Elandspruit dam to Tensbosch.

A third phase of a further 8 000 ha will require the building of the projected dam in the Kaap River, a tributary of the Crocodile River, at Louw's Creek, also feeding Tensbosch canal.

The fourth phase will include the participation by the Ka Ngwame Swazi homeland, where another 8 000 ha can be planted with cane, irrigated from the Omati River.

This planning has been done on the basis of a report compiled last year



by a Durban firm of consulting engineers. It poses that the process should be done at an adjoining Tensbosch tion.

The large amount of cane involved, a billion 21.5-million tons annually would be produced within an average distance less than 20 km from Tensbosch site, which present prices of transport fuels is an important consideration.

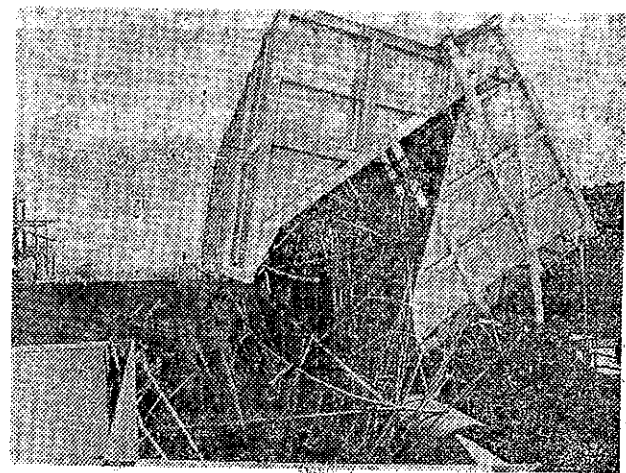
An ethanol action committee, under the chairmanship of Mr Lourens, has been formed. Mr Jacob de Villiers, chairman of the Malelane Farmers' Association, Mr Faan de Villiers, chairman of the South Lowveld Agricultural Union, are among members.

It has the support of the other farmers' associations and the South Growers' Association, which is a powerful representative body at national level.

Capital resources have been found, and negotiations with the Minister of Energy and of Trade, Industry and Consumer Affairs are in progress.

The farmers view ethanol not only as an addition to petrol but as a fuel in its own right. They feel that the diesel engine plant to be created in Atlantis should also manufacture ethanol engines such as Fiat have for export to Brazil.

So the sweet smell of sugar cane expansion is filling the hearts of people of the eastern lowveld with renewed hope. South Africa as a whole has only to gain there-



This modern method of delivering cane to a sugar mill, used at Malelane, is unique in South Africa in that 90 percent of the cane is dumped from trucks direct on to a feeder table, instead of having to be first stockpiled in the usual manner.

F.M. 13/7/77

③ Agreed

~~13/7/77~~

3 General

Signature

VILJOENSKROON'S MIELIE KINGS

Legacies of the past

There can be few farms in SA where efficient management and shrewd business principles are more in evidence than on Anthony Evans' "Huntersvlei" and Peter Allem's "Kruispan", both within a few kilometres of the small Free State town of Viljoenskroon.

Neither Evans nor Allem will be drawn on how much land they own or on their wealth, although in the case of the former it must run into several million and in the latter to at least R1m. In addition to the fertile maize lands they own, both lease "substantial" additional tracts of land.

Evans will reveal only that he ploughs about 7 500 ha, has an annual turnover "in good years" of between R2m and R2,5m and runs 105 tractors, ranging in size from 25 kw to 60 kw. His fuel bill has risen from around R8 000 per month before the first price increase this year in February to about R20 000 at the latest reckoning. In addition to his maize empire Evans runs some 800 head of cattle, on which he admits he made a net loss in 1978. Allem sold all his cattle a few years ago, because he lacked enough grazing.

Evans employs five senior managers, the most experienced of whom earns around R20 000 (again, in good years, since managers are apportioned a share in profits), and eight junior/learner managers. In addition to the above complement he has a full-time company secretary who, among other things, handles the accounts and other administrative details, receives business clients and directs 'phone calls to his boss, and two full-time mechanics.

The nine companies — including the seven independent farm units — controlled by Evans employ 250 black labourers, of whom the highest paid (with Standard 3 level education) earns close on R2 500 a year. The minimum cash wage is R72 per month, which excludes housing, food, water and so on.

Peter Allem (his father emigrated from the Lebanon in 1910) runs a smaller though, nonetheless, equally efficient operation. In addition to the 5 000-odd ha (owned and leased) that he ploughs, the Allem family (six sisters, one brother and widowed mother) owns the biggest privately-owned silo in the Southern hemisphere, with storage space for 1,5m bags of mielies. Peter has since sold his share of the silo business to brother Fardel, in order to expand his maize farming ventures.

By some complex but shrewd move Allem has "sold" his entire business to three holding companies, Peter Allem (Pty) Ltd, Sandland Farms and Charfield Farms, in which his five children (only one of whom, Domet, is farming) have

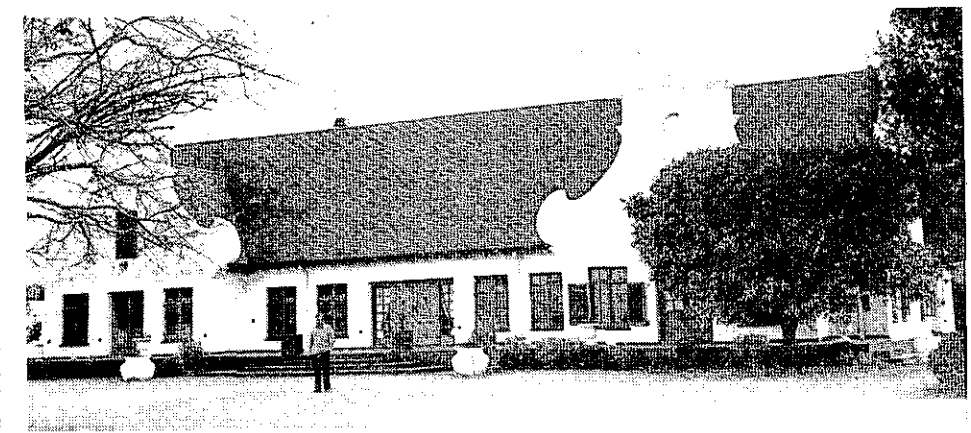
equal shares. Peter himself holds only non-cumulative preference shares in the companies, thereby pegging the value of his personal assets for estate purposes.

He employs four senior managers, one of whom holds a BSc (Agric) degree, and one company secretary, fulfilling a similar role to Evans' man. He has at least 100 full-time black labourers on the farms, with wages ranging from R685 up to R2 000 per annum.

Until he acquired bigger machines, Allem ran one tractor for every 100 ha of ploughed land. He now runs 20 55 kw tractors, three 130 kw and one 199 kw monster. His fuel bill has risen



Peter Allem (above) at Kruispan and Anthony Evans' Huntersvlei (below) . . . searching for the good old days



from approximately R4 500 per month before this year's round of price increases to around R11 000. (Allem is something of a mechanical enthusiast and maintains one 1975 Rolls-Royce, one Jaguar XJ6, one spanking new Mercedes 280 and a couple of Peugeot 504s).

Both Evans and Allem are strictly profit-motivated when it comes to buying more land: for that reason Evans hasn't expanded his own holdings since 1974 while Allem, who says he "usually bought on new land every two years" has not bought ground for the last five years. Land prices in the Viljoenskroon district have moved up by an average of 6,5% per year since 1974.

Evans and Allem estimate the current value of land in Viljoenskroon at between R600 and R900 per ha although land has been known to change hands at up to R1 000 a ha. Despite soaring land prices, unit production yields have remained virtually static since the Sixties.

"We should be aiming at a return on capital roughly equivalent to the overdraft rate," says Allem, who admits that "we've now fallen way behind that." Based on cash flow figures net of capital investment for the replacement of equipment (mielie farmers incur major machinery replacement costs each year), Evans calculates average returns on capital, including land at cost price, at 7,8% (net of interest) in really good years in his district. The figure drops to only 4,5% if land is valued at realistic market prices.

In his own case, Evans calculates his 1978 return on capital employed (net profit after tax as a percentage of total capital) at 13,1%. Smaller farmers, reckons Evans, are making "roughly the same", adding, "there simply isn't much in it today." How, then, did these two manage to become as big as they are today? Both are quick with exactly the same answer: "We're living on the legacies of the Fifties and early Sixties."

AGRICULTURE

Trouble brewing

F. M. 12/7/79
3 Sorghum

Grain sorghum processors are being split into two camps over revamped support tariffs for this basic food crop. Industrial brewers of bantu beer remain scot free while the 45 commercial processors have to absorb a 40% increase to R32,15/t in the Maize Board levy.

"Levies imposed from outside are pricing us out of our markets and these extra burdens are playing around with a staple food for black people," says Potchefstroom's King Food Corporation MD Dirk de Villiers. He adds that the

situation of Malt Manufacturers' Association (MMA) members is serious enough for a Maize Board special committee to start investigating the industry's plight. It is scheduled to report by year's end.

Schweizer Reneke maltster Martin Fels is so upset by the hike in this year's levy that he wants radical changes in the way the Maize Board's stabilisation kitty is funded. These include shifting the burden from the commercial maltsters (supplying mostly black family needs) by scrapping the levy and putting the onus for cash raising onto the industrial sector (bantu breweries), adding 1c to each litre of sorghum beer.

"That would raise R9m a year. Much more than the board needs to cover buying in surplus crop and export losses," he adds.

Fels' 1c-impost suggestion in a memorandum to the board isn't likely to go down well even though it is backed by a second MMA plea for levy leniency and warnings of *inter alia* blackmarketing, dumping, heavy loss of traditional markets and illegal malting.

At the core of the problem is a historical dispute with the board over why maltsters, as processors and not primary producers, should pay the levy at all. Fels points out that grain sorghum is the only industry in which the end user contributes, through the malting levy being passed on, to an agricultural stabilisation fund. After all, he argues, bakers don't pay a wheat fund.

Grain sorghum is presently selling at around R90/t to industrial maltsters, who supply bantu breweries, and they usually take around 35% of malt production (last year 55 000 t). The commercial sector takes the remainder (102 000 t) but must add another R32,15/t for the Maize Board levy. Increasing transport, handling and processing costs must then be added.

De Villiers says a wholesale kg pack at 25c last year now costs 30c and black housewives are cutting down on

already giving markedly better cash returns, while the relatively depressed grain sorghum goes for animal feed. Added to all that is a R50/t *extra* levy on exports that can only stultify overseas sales.

F.M. 13/7/79
CO-OPERATIVES (3 General)
Curbing the co-ops

Farmers are in for a round of substantial increases for many essentials - from farming implements to fertiliser - as a result of government's decision to place co-operatives on the same footing as private enterprise. In addition, there is considerable speculation that other co-ops will go the way of the Sentramark co-op, placed in final liquidation this week, once the new policy begins to take effect.

Minister of Agriculture Hendrik Schoeman believes, however, the end result for both farmers and co-ops will not be anything like as disastrous as many people expect.

Speaking to the *FM* this week, Schoeman pointed out that the cost increases for farmers would be directly related to the difference between normal bank interest rates - now paid by the co-ops - and those charged by the Land Bank before the government changed the law. This increase would not amount to much more than 3%, and at this level could hardly be regarded as critical.

Financial Mail July 13 1979

As far as the co-ops are concerned, Schoeman tells the *FM*: "The time has come for them to operate on an equal footing with private business. They can no longer be spoiled."

The Minister wants co-ops to eliminate unnecessary duplication of effort. The new regulations, he believes, will force them to be more efficient - and cost-effective

- with the benefits accruing to the farmers.

The Sentramark affair is regarded as an exception. Set up as a joint marketing organisation by Iscor and Amcor to sell low-grade fertilisers which were by-products of the iron and steel industry, it was taken over by a group of 25 co-ops several years ago, the deal being financed by the

Land Bank. Sentramark always operated on an extremely narrow profit margin, but drought, combined with increased rail tariffs and a rise in the price of diesel fuel all contributed to damaging its already precarious position in the market.

The final decision to wind up Sentramark came when serious stock discrepancies were discovered. The previous own-

General Farmers to seek fuel price drop

THE GOVERNMENT is to be asked to drop the price of fuel used for agriculture and raise the speed limit for trucks from 80 km/h to 90 km/h if a resolution is approved at the Boland Agricultural Union's annual congress which opens today.

The three-day congress will be officially opened by the Minister of Finance, Senator Owen Horwood.

Other proposed resolutions would, if passed, ask the government to:

- Allow agricultural products to be used to make fuel.

- Amend the Income Tax Act so that co-operatives may lease capital equipment on a competitive basis.

- Appoint representatives from the agricultural sector to sit on each exemption board of the Defence Force.

The congress, which ends on Thursday, also intends discussing insuring against livestock losses caused by dogs.

Farmers' headache

3 General
18/7/79
for

**Hannes Ferguson,
Farming Correspondent**

Financing next year's maize crop is giving farmers a severe headache, following last season's drought and sharply increased production costs.

The maize crop this year has been a failure in all production areas, not giving the farmer a net return on average, said a spokesman for the Department of Agricultural Economics and Marketing, in Pretoria today.

In the Western Transvaal and the north-western Free State it was 65 percent of the crop expected, given average rainfall. On the Transvaal Highveld it was down to 53 percent and in the north-eastern Free State 72 percent.

For some years the average net income of maize farmers has been about 20 percent of turnover, but this year there was no area where the average farmer made a profit. While some may have been in the black, others showed disastrous losses.

Under such conditions, the hefty cost increases for all farm inputs — such as fertiliser, fuel, implements and wages — has placed a heavy bur-

den on the financing of next year's crop.

The recent increase in diesel fuel prices came after most farmers had completed their financing arrangements, which cannot now be re-negotiated to accommodate the new price. The end result will be a smaller area planted and a reduced ability to repay current loans.

Notwithstanding loan schemes administered by the Land Bank, the co-ops, the commercial banks and the Department of Agricultural Credit and Land Tenure, more than 3 000 drought-stricken maize farmers — according to the director of the SA Maize Speciality Organisation — have been unable to find finance for ploughing and putting in the next crop. They may just have to throw in the towel.

Farmers are putting their shoulders to the job of trying to pull through, but there is dissatisfaction with the reliance on loan finance caused by controlled price levels. Loans are no substitute for realistic prices, says Sam-

so. A series of maize congresses, starting at Stoffberg on July 30, will underline the maize farmer's views.

frequency of inter-settlement contact would have increased and with it the probability of friction would have grown. The level of stress would have increased until fission occurred when groups would have moved away, settled and formed the nuclei of new cultures. Each of these nuclei could have acted in turn as a centre for fission and further expansion.

In this model, as was the case for the continuous spread model, carrying capacity has been defined as psychological tolerance and the problem of limiting resources remains.

A flow diagram and computer simulation of the discontinuous spread model were prepared (Fig. 3; Appendix 1).

The eastern stream and has been used as a link between Early Iron Age cultures in eastern and southern Africa. Huffman (1978) has shown that some of the cultures included in the eastern stream, notably the Transvaal Group, do not have a high relationship to either the Kope-Gokomere axis or to Silver Leaves material and should be excluded from the eastern stream. Similarly,

Simulation 2. The rates of advance for the wave of advance model remained the same as in simulation 1. This was also true for the within culture expansion rates derived from the discontinuous spread model. Appreciable differences were found in the overall rate of expansion, with rates from Krale to Silver Leaves expansion being much faster (Table 6) than from Urewe to Silver Leaves (Table 2).

produced fast rates of expansion.

The discontinuous spread model produced a faster rate of the wave of advance model. Rates of less than one kilometer generated by the wave of advance model (Table 1) and these magnitude lower than the rates from the discontinuous spread model. The rate of spread for a culture in the discontinuous similar to the rate generated by the wave of advance model parent input populations had little effect on the rates for the model (Table 4) but did affect the internal culture for the discontinuous spread model (Table 5). The differences spread within a culture, for the discontinuous spread model, in populations inputs being spread over a large area. A small area was colonised before fission occurred. Therefore reach the critical population density was short and this

for both possible reconstructions:

Urewe → Lesau → Krale → Silver Leaves
Krale → Silver Leaves

Kope has occasional fluting and beveling which has been used to tie it to the eastern stream, but as this feature was not common (Robinson, 1973; Table 2) and it would seem that Kope probably belonged to a different tradition. Phillipson (1975, 1977) has suggested that the expansion occurred as a linear continuum with Urewe as the earliest and Silver Leaves as the latest group. The linear continuum is based on the flourit analysis (Phillipson, 1975) and has marked differences from the reconstruction derived from pottery analysis which suggested that Urewe and Krale were related through a common ancestor (Soper, 1971b). The simulations were

Farmers warned on fuel

2/7/79 NA

General
Agricultural
Correspondent

THE NATAL Agricultural Union has told farmers to expect a "near-crisis situation" in respect of fuel supplies and has predicted the position will worsen.

According to NAUNLU, official newspaper of the union, more drastic measures may have to be faced within weeks.

These sombre warnings follow an announcement that South African agriculture must reduce its consumption of fuel by 20 percent.

The article said a number of farmers' associations in Natal have held urgent meetings and sent submissions to the NAU asking that fuel supplies should not be restricted.

It replied that "regrettably it must be stated that the present 20 percent reduction and high price offers are not the end."

Dr. Peter Hildyard, director of the Natal region of the Department of Agricultural Technical Services, is quoted as saying that the decreasing availability of fuel supplies had forced the South African Government to introduce austerity measures.

c) Ander lede:

- Mr K. Bosman
- Professor A. Cupido
- Mr N. Daniels
- Mr Achmat Davids
- Professor R.J. Davies
- Professor J.J. Degenaar
- Mr René de Villiers
- Dr I.D. du Plessis
- Professor J.J.F. Durand
- Professor J.B. du Toit
- Mr A. Flederman
- Professor R.F. Fuggle
- Mr G.J. Gerwel
- Eerw. D. Guma
- Professor A. Paul Hare
- Dr Gertrud Heydorn
- Mr F.A. Jacobs
- Mr H.M. Jimba
- Mr H.W. Middeldmann
- Eerw. M.T.L. Moletsane
- Professor A.D. Muller
- Sheik A. Najaar
- Mr Victor Norton
- Professor N.J.J. Olivier
- Mr L. Phillips
- Professor H.P. Pollak
- Mr W.J. September
- Mr Franklin Sonn
- Mr P.M. Sonn
- Regter J.H. Steyn
- Mr R. Tobias
- Professor R.E. van der Ross
- Professor J.H. van Rooyen
- Mev. S. Walters
- Professor F.A.H. Wilson

d) Twee Ere-Fellows:

- Professor J.L. Boshoff
- Dr Sheila T. van der Horst

Lede word na die Algemene Jaarvergadering van die Maatskappy uitgenooi en kies elke drie jaar 'n verteenwoordiger op die Beheerraad. 'n Verkiesing is in 1978 gehou en die huidige ampdraer is Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn. Terwyl geen verpligtinge aan lede opgelê word nie, word hulle geraadpleeg in verband met sake wat die Sentrum se program raak.

NAVORSING

Gedurende die verslagjaar het die navorsing van die Sentrum die volgende behels:

- A. Mobiliteit en Politieke Verandering in Suid-Afrika
- Hierdie projek is 'n paar jaar gelede aangepak. 'n Onderzoek onder die kleurling bevolking van die Kaapse Skiereiland is onderneem. 'n Aantal tydelike navorsings-

Warning of several ³ sugar price increases

DURBAN. — A warning that the price of sugar sold on the domestic market would have to be raised at frequent intervals to compensate for inflation and rising costs, was given yesterday by the chairman of the South African Sugar Association, Mr Ian Sheaton.

He told the association's annual general meeting that the Government had made a serious mistake in twice reducing the domestic price of sugar in February 1972 and November 1974 — when it was already

being sold at below production cost.

The sugar industry had lost R80 million and from 1972 and local consumers had been subsidised to the tune of R249 million. Mr Sheaton said the R80 million lost revenue should have been channelled to the Price Stabilisation Fund.

"The main lesson to be learnt from the experience of the past years is that the domestic price of sugar must be kept continually in line with the cost of production," he said.

Friends (Quakers) en van die American Friends Service Committee deurgebring. Hy het 'n aantal konferensies in verskillende dele van die land bygewoon, baie vergaderings toegesprek en senior beamptes van die Carnegie Corporation, van Community Relations Services van die Departement van Juus en die American Friends Service Committee verhoor.

Professor J.L. Boshoff, het met 'n program in Natal en Transvaal en industriële firmas (b) Konferensies Gedurende 1978 het Jaarlikse Konferensies en Raadsvergaderings tuut vir Rasse Suid-Afrikaanse Society of Friends, Stutterheim (April).

Negende Wêreldkongres van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede. Verhandelinge voorgelê in Wergroep 6 en vergaderings bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

THE RADIOCARBON CHRONOLOGY

The rates derived from the simulations have shown that the fission model provided the fastest rates of expansion. The fission model was also characterised by a lower rate of expansion for a single culture than for the whole tradition. A comparison of the rates of expansion derived from the models with values derived from the radiocarbon chronology should provide a test of the appropriateness of the two models.

RESULTS

The regression line for the Urewe culture had a slope of 0.54 with the origin at 92 years (Fig.4). This gave a rate of expansion of 0.57 Km/year. The slope for the Urewe to Silver Leaves expansion was 0.116 with the origin at 34 years. The overall expansion rate was 9.6 Km/year (Fig. 4). The overall rate of expansion corresponded fairly well with the values derived from the simulation (Table 2) with moderate to high rates of population growth (0.035; 0.040) and medium population densities (5-10/Km²).

The slope of the regression for the Kwaale to Silver Leaves route was

Farmland sacrificed to 'progress'

Star: 26/7/79
3 General

Need for smaller farms, more farmers

The part agriculture plays in the national economy and the position of farmers in the population structure may be matters of economics and statistics. But they also represent an important level of human ecology.

The countryside is not merely a landscape. It is a living, functioning and producing entity.

Farmsteads, pastures and bush have a relation to cities and suburbia. Farming should be a business and be treated as such, but farming is also a way of life, which must keep a balance with city life if a nation is to remain an organic whole.

Border areas

Our official policy, however, has for some decades been so much obsessed with providing cheap food by driving the smaller farmer off the land that it almost sounds strange to hear the recent Minister of Agriculture and his officials refer to the financial position of farmers generally and the necessity of a dense white farming population in border areas.

While the change of tune has been much welcomed by farmers, they still expect the state departments and the boffins to find out that it is much easier to destroy an ecology than to build it anew. For, although they may not know it, this is, in reality, the task they have taken in hand.

In the meantime, the face of our agriculture is changing. It is a shrinking face, full of wrinkles.

4-million to only 3-million ha. This is, by any standard, a colossal sacrifice.

If our farmers are still to feed our population, and any semblance of an ecological balance between city and countryside is to be maintained, we must intensify. This means smaller farms, and more farmers.

So we must shed our vision of wide open spaces producing the cheapest food. The vision has always been remote from fact, for farm size is only one of a dozen factors determining the cost level of agricultural production. Indeed, large and very large farms are often less developed and less productive than medium and even small farms. If given proper guidance by the Department of Agricultural Technical Services, and if they can co-operate with each other in using expensive implements, smaller farms can produce more efficiently and in many cases even more cheaply than larger units.

If we can see our grain lands, our farmers and all they represent, as a national asset on a par with the hum of our factories and the spread of our cities, we have the socio-economic framework of human ecology. Man and beast, fields and city



streets, farms and metropolis, belong together, but the green of our fields and bush is the foundation of national life.

This approach, restating in modern terms old truths discarded by a generation of experts fed on American experience and standards, is thrusting itself upon us, again, by sheer weight of political, economic and military necessity.

Europe seems to be leading the way. Norway has arrived at the new approach by the roundabout way of Sandinavian social security reasoning.

to other early sites was measured. The regression line was then calculated and rates of expansion were derived from the results.

The sites and associated dates used in the present study are shown in tables seven, eight, and nine.

of dispersal. This mechanism mimics movements known from oral tradition (Kimambo, 1974; Legassick, 1989; Monnig, 1967; Turner, 1954; Were 1974). The groups that were hived off would have moved some distance, settled and they could have acted as nuclei for further expansion. Because most

continue

group could have hived off, and, each group had the potential to act as a nucleus for further expansion, the present model can account for divergent lines of evolution within a tradition.

In the description of the two models used in the present study, it was pointed out that group fission could have resulted from two different (1) social stress as a result of overcrowding, and (2) increased and lowered reproductive fitness due to the scarcity of a particular Group fission would appear to have been associated with social conflict fairly often (Legassick, 1969; Konig, 1967; Turner, 1954). This assumption would suggest that social stress rather than resource scarcity determine group fission occurred. However, oral tradition cannot provide an accurate picture of the initial colonisation and an archaeological test between two hypotheses is required.

Both the continuous and the discontinuous spread model employed variables to determine rates of spread. However it is possible that group fission is a response to cultural and not ecological stresses. stress has been used to explain village fission among the Ndebele (Turner and an extension to the cultural level is possible. It would seem that validity of the ecological control of fission using archaeological data.

It has been suggested earlier in this paper that the differentiation of pottery mechanisms, by separating groups in space of Early Iron Age pottery. Fission and totem changes in Sotho groups (Legassick group membership, as do pottery styles, and totemic change may be paralleled by change is used as a model, fission shown in pottery styles and not a gradual divergence should also be tested against the archaeological analysis of the radiocarbon calibrated complex dispersed rapidly at the rate of spread. A number of problems at

Resources

White South Africa has some 103-million ha available for farming but about two-thirds of it has a rainfall too low for crop farming. Only 11.8 percent, or 12-million ha, is land cultivated for crops. Only 3 percent, however, or 4-million ha, is highly productive land.

Roads, railways, airports occupy 1.1-million ha. Most of it has excellent soils. This area is expanding daily. Towns and cities occupy around 1.6-million ha.

The region with the best soils also happens to be the most mineralised region, so that the main urban concentrations may be found there. Urban growth means more and more gobbling up of rich farmland. In this region, also, coal mines using open cast methods destroy large areas of top farming potential, rehabilitating only halfway when the coal has been removed.

Consolidation of homelands is swallowing up more and more white farmland. From 1976, the year to which our figures apply, 5.3-million ha has been purchased for the Bantu Trust, leaving about 1-million ha still to be bought under the 1936 legislation and another 1-million for final consolidation still to be finalised. Somewhat more than half of this can be considered to be prime crop lands, so that the top potential land in the hands of whites will shrink from

New approach

Germany, under the pressure of industrial and urban expansion, is going to considerable lengths to maintain its structural equilibrium. In Bavaria, especially, the "Green People," as the ecologists are known, have made a widespread impact. The "Bavarian Way" is, in fact, enshrined in the law and is designed to ensure that the land stays green and unpolluted by industrial buildings and petrol fumes. Drivers in rural areas switch off their engines at traffic lights to reduce exhaust pollution. Farmers are discouraged to change the style of their buildings.

The Bavarian State Government, reports J.W. Murray in the London Observer, follows a deliberate policy of encouraging small farmers to become part-time farmers rather than seeking employment in the cities. There are 600 000 full-time, part-time or side-line farmers. If they were all full-time there would be room for only half that number.

the results cannot be used as an absolute continuous spread model. The major problem with the radiocarbon Only four Silver Leaves sites have been dated.

For full text
see Acts 1979



③ Geïnd
~~327~~

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

STAATSKOERANT

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Vol. 168]

CAPE TOWN, 27 JUNE 1979

KAAPSTAD, 27 JUNIE 1979

[No. 6535

DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER

DEPARTEMENT VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER

No. 1374.

27 June 1979.

It is hereby notified that the Acting State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information:—

No. 87 of 1979: Promotion of the Density of Population in Designated Areas Act, 1979.

No. 1374.

27 Junie 1979.

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Waarnemende Staatspresident sy goedkeuring geheg het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word:—

No. 87 van 1979: Wet op die Bevordering van Bevolkingsdigtheid in Aangewese Gebiede, 1979.

Act No. 87, 1979

PROMOTION OF THE DENSITY OF POPULATION IN
DESIGNATED AREAS ACT, 1979**ACT**

To provide for the designation of certain areas with a view to the taking of measures for the promotion of the density of population and of farming activities in those areas; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

(Afrikaans text signed by the Acting State President.)
(Assented to 15 June 1979.)

BE IT ENACTED by the State President, the Senate and the House of Assembly of the Republic of South Africa, as follows:—

Definitions.

1. In this Act, unless the context otherwise indicates—
- (i) "agricultural land" means all land except land referred to in section 2; (vii)
 - (ii) "assistance" means assistance as defined in section 1 of the Agricultural Credit Act, 1966 (Act No. 28 of 1966); (iv)
 - (iii) "board" means the Agricultural Credit Board established by section 2 of the Agricultural Credit Act, 1966; (x)
 - (iv) "control", in relation to a farming unit, means to exercise control or to cause control to be exercised over such farming unit in a manner prescribed by the Minister by regulation; (ii)
 - (v) "designated area" means an area designated under section 3; (i)
 - (vi) "farming unit" means each surveyed piece of agricultural land in a designated area and includes any portion of such a surveyed piece of land which in the opinion of the Minister forms an economical farming unit; (ix)
 - (vii) "Minister" means the Minister of Agriculture; (viii)
 - (viii) "occupy", in relation to a farming unit, means to occupy that farming unit or to cause it to be occupied in such manner, and during such period in each year, as may be prescribed by the Minister by regulation, and "occupation" shall have a corresponding meaning; (iii)
 - (ix) "owner", in relation to a farming unit, means the person in whose name the land which forms that farming unit is registered, and—
 - (a) if the owner is deceased, the executor in his estate;
 - (b) if the estate of the owner has been sequestrated, the trustee of his insolvent estate;
 - (c) if the owner is a company which is being wound up, the liquidator thereof;
 - (d) if the said land has vested in a liquidator or trustee elected or appointed in terms of the Agricultural Credit Act, 1966, that liquidator or trustee;
 - (e) if the owner of the said land is otherwise under a legal disability, his legal representative;

3 General

'Poison rain' a threat, say farmers

ANGRY Lowveld farmers are fighting a last-ditch battle against a hail-prevention project because they believe it will turn them into zombies.

The dispute is expected to erupt this week at a meeting of the farmers co-operative which sponsors the weather programme.

In the cloud-seeding project silver flares are fired into the clouds from jet planes thus suppressing hail which in the past has caused damage of millions of rand to the tobacco crop.

Now, says the co-operative, there is an increase in rainfall and Mr B L Botes, leader of the militant farmers, claims that his action committee has medical evidence that an excess of silver iodide in the atmosphere can have a retarding

By GEOFFREY ALLEN

effect on the minds of humans.

"It effects the thyroid gland and slows down the thought processess," he said.

Mr Botes said that this shock new evidence would be made public at the meeting when a retired medical doctor, who now farmed in the Lowveld, would tell of his findings of the effects of silver iodide.

The farmers, who want the weather-modification and hail-suppression activities in the area stopped, are preparing to tackle the directors of the Lowveld

Co-operative, which finances the R1-million a year programme, at their annual meeting this week.

The farmers say that the directors went back on their word when they decided to drop an item from the agenda which would have led to full and open discussion on the programme.

The Action Committee has taken a half-page advertisement in the Nelspruit newspaper displaying a letter which it received from the directors on July 13.

In the letter the board undertook to include on the

agenda an item for debate on the "continuation or discontinuation of the weather modification programme".

The advert claims that the board has now gone back on its word.

The Action Committee has issued a written statement claiming that weather modification has several adverse effects on the Lowveld.

The general manager of the Co-operative, Mr L M Opperman, agreed that the directors had given Mr Botes a written undertaking that the item would be included on the agenda and that a decision would be taken at the meeting on



Mr Graeme Mather, head of the company engaged in the anti-hail programme in the Lowveld

whether or not to continue the programme.

But, he said, they later decided that the meeting would not be an appropriate platform for such a far-reaching decision on a major undertaking.

Mr Opperman said that there would till be an

opportunity for discussion of the controversial programme once the chairman had referred to it in his full report.

He said: "Mr Botes wants to force us to take a vote on this expensive programme just like that.

"We cannot be forced. There are set rules of procedure in these cases."

~~227~~ *E. J. van der Merwe*
 DATUM VAN INWERKINGTREDING VAN DIE WET OP DIE BEVORDERING VAN BEVOLKINGSDIGTHEID IN AANGEWSE GEBIEDE, 1979 (WET 87 VAN 1979)

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 12 van die Wet op die Bevordering van Bevolkingsdigtheid in Aangewese Gebiede, 1979 (Wet 87 van 1979), verklaar ek hierby dat genoemde Wet op 1 Augustus 1979 in werking tree.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Agtiende dag van Julie Eenduisend Negehonderd Nege-en-sewentig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

H. SCHOEMAN.

21.

CONCLUSION

There are a number of implications which derive from this case study and which it may be useful to outline as a basis for further discussion. The first is the limited usefulness of what might be called the 'similarity principle' as propounded in the recommendations of the 1965 Burg Wartenstein conference (Bishop and Clark 1967) and subsequently applied to a number of sub-Saharan situations (most notably in Sampson 1974). This 'principle' is in fact not explicitly stated in the recommendations (Bishop and Clark 1967 : 892-4) but seems implicitly to underlie the aim of grouping together Archaeological Occurrences into successively higher levels of abstraction to be called Phases, Industries and Industrial Complexes. Whilst no methodology was suggested for doing this, it has been standard practice in applying the recommendations to group 'similar' occurrences into phases, industries or industrial complexes. The most explicit statement to this effect may be found in Sampson (1974 : 6).

Since it is presumed that the reason for creating these abstractions is "to say something significant and objective about the progress of human biological and cultural evolution" (Inskip 1967 : 571) and in particular about the sorts of technological groupings (traditions) to which people may have belonged, the 'similarity principle' is clearly inadequate. As long ago as 1939 it was pointed out that hunter-gatherer communities may make and discard quite

different artefact assemblages (Thomson 1939) and this has led to different interpretations of inter-relationships reflected in Binford L.R.'s argument that the western Cañon assemblages on the ground are kinds of coping situations (Binford 1964). Of course there may be situations in which no such coping is possible and in such cases the influence of the environment is not seriously obfuscated.

The influence of the environment on the development of human culture is a pernicious effects somewhat (Binford 1964) in the hopefully discarded) in the assumption for example that the dense scatter of very close sites in space might suggest that the industry is in some way homogeneous. This in turn can lead to the identification of 'essences' as (or more) another. For example, the assemblage from the Giant Drakensberg notes that "The assemblage is hollow and strange" (Binford 1967 : 571) and in particular about the sorts of technological groupings (traditions) to which people may have belonged, the 'similarity principle' is clearly inadequate. As long ago as 1939 it was pointed out that hunter-gatherer communities may make and discard quite

DATE OF COMMENCEMENT OF THE PROMOTION OF THE DENSITY OF POPULATION IN DESIGNATED AREAS ACT, 1979 (ACT 87 OF 1979)

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 12 of the Promotion of the Density of Population in Designated Areas Act, 1979 (Act 87 of 1979). I hereby declare that the said Act shall come into operation on 1 August 1979.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Eighteenth day of July, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-nine.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

H. SCHOEMAN.

in farming

play a most important part. Initially, they were treated as if they were a kind of semi-political local authority.

On the level of local government, farmers are disfranchised people. Instead of following the example of Europe — where the areas of local authorities are extended so that they become contiguous and farmers as well as townspeople vote for the local councils — successive governments have tended to use bodies such as soil conservation committees as convenient shelves on which to put faithful whom they wanted to reward.

Had the committees been given real power, such a view could have been justified by their status as semi local authorities. But as they were restricted in scope and merely advisory, farmers increasingly came to regard them as a mere sop.

This approach has gradually fallen away. Soil conservation committees are now being put to work on their proper tasks, to act as a permanent liaison between the department and the farmers. Their functions are being broadened, coordinating regional committees have been added to the structure, and some effort is being made to develop real leadership among their members.

Duty

The division of soil protection has a second leg, which administers the subdivision of Land Act (No 70 of 1970). A farm cannot be subdivided if the resultant parts are not reasonably sized farms in their own right, attorneys and land surveyors cooperate by not submitting applications that have no real chance of being approved, and only about 20 percent have to be refused.

The Act works only to prevent the creation of units that are socially and economically undesirable because they are too small. It does nothing to avoid units that are socially, economically, militarily or otherwise undesirable because they are too large.

It is supposed that the estate duty will take care of that, but as the latter is operated merely as a tax, it becomes ineffectual and even counter-productive. Farmers have

for decades pleaded in vain that the estate duty should not apply to farms, and should be replaced by some other revenue as is being done in Europe.

Protecting our soil against township developers and open-cast mining operations has come to the fore. The Act is used to steer the spread of cities into areas of unproductive soil, along ridges and away from fertile valleys. A city dweller may freely erect the most beautiful home, but not on beautiful soil.

Mining houses are compelled to painstakingly rehabilitate the soil their dragline excavators have raped.

The division has a famous cousin, called the Soil and Irrigation Research Institute. Here the estate's agricultural homework is being done: Protecting is one side of caring for our soil and using it productively is the other side.

If we want to protect or effectively use the soil, we must know what soil we want to protect, we must

cation was enthusiastically adopted, and co-ordinated work started in earnest.

A total of 41 soil types, sub-divided into some 500 "series," were identified, mostly named after farms where they had been first noticed. The whole system was proudly published in book form, "SA Soil Classification System," in 1977.

Most of the credit goes to Dr C N Macvicar, Deputy Director of the Soil and Irrigation Research Institute. Now, for the first time farmers and agriculturists can meaningfully communicate about soils by referring to the classified types and series.

From here the next step was to establish a data bank, recording the production potential of each soil type of series under various climatic conditions. This is what they call an "ecotope" — and animal representing the production potential of soil x with climate y for crop z.

To this, the department's extension officers, advising farmers, can refer and get instant data on the potential of the farmers' soil.

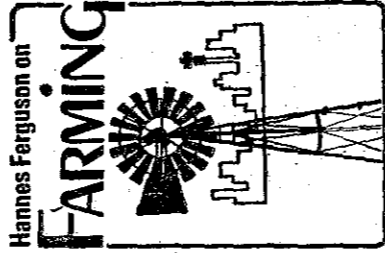
Guides

The field work is now more than 80 percent completed, while 25 percent of the relevant maps on a scale of one to 250 000 have already been published. Even now the data bank, based on the South African soil classification system, is having its impact, contributing to the improvement of farming operations.

The classification system, the data bank and the maps are invaluable guides in deciding where urban areas may or may not expand and in preparing irrigation schemes planned by the state or by local irrigation boards. They even directly affect the urban consumer of farm products. Producer prices for various foods have traditionally been fixed on the basis of average farm costs, as determined by surveys.

On the basis of the soil classification system, using ecotopes stored in the data bank, more or less the same approach is now feasible for crops. This will much improve the pricing procedure of foods, avoiding unnecessary debate.

In this way farmer and consumer, soils and soil scientists, even the climate and the state, are made parts of a comprehensive ecological concept, based on mother earth and our continued care for her well-being.



be able to identify the various types of soil and how we are going to use them. This the institute has done. It is a monumental task, but it has accepted the challenge and is already passing the halfway mark.

Consultants

It all started in the 1960s when the Natal Provincial Administration started a regional soil survey of the Tugela Basin, with the assistance of soil scientists of the University of Natal and the Soil and Irrigation Institute at Pretoria. Their report was published in 1969.

Simultaneously, a firm of consultants in Johannesburg started a soil survey on the Transvaal highveld. When the two groups made contact talks were held to which soil scientists from various universities were invited. The idea of a comprehensive South African soil classification

State plays vital role

Caring for the soil is caring for the nation as in a general way, soil resources belong to all of us.

Our food, our clothing, our raw materials, even our fuel, grow to some extent on the soil. If we want to be supplied with all of them in plenty, we must learn to love our soil. We must learn to see it through the loving, appraising and anxious eyes

of the farmer, and assist him in caring for the particular patch of soil of which he is the guardian.

In an organised community, it is the state that does this on our behalf. In South Africa, the Department of Agricultural-Technical Services look after our soil resources, acting through its division of soil protection and the individual farmer.

This division is quite an organisation. Its main

function is the administration of the Soil Conservation Act (No 76) of 1969, which is the legal framework for the prevention of soil erosion. The promotion of sound farming methods taking the soil into full consideration, generally protecting soil and grazing, and the conservation of water resources.

In applying the Act, the State may compel a landowner to apply proper

conservation measures, should he not prevent the erosion of his soil, or should he exploit his soil or grazing in a detrimental way.

Subsidies

An alternative way in which the Division of Soil Protection may act is to lay down rules for each region, for such matters as winter burning of veld, control of soil liable to be blown away by wind, con-

trol of stock numbers, and the registration of individual fields, determining the best way in which they can be ploughed and cultivated.

To promote such ends, the division may grant subsidies in cases where, for instance, the State expects a farmer to reduce his stock to avoid overgrazing.

Advisory local soil conservation committees, appointed by the Minister,



Dr C N Macvicar, Deputy Director of the Soil and Irrigation Institute at Pretoria, with a copy of the South African Soil Classification System, compiled under his direction.

Jan

powder

3 T honey
1 1/2 T butter

redients. Heat milk and 2 tablespoons melted. Beat egg and add to milk and with dry ingredients and bake in a 9 inch deep pie dish approximately 20 minutes at 180°C.

if it is too thick. Chill in a large bowl. Before serving pour on sour cream and sprinkle with chopped chives.

BEAN SOUP (Serves 8)

- 1 pkt sugar beans
- 1 slice beef shin or soupmeat
- 1 Kassler rib or bacon bones
- handful soup celery chopped
- 2 bay leaves
- 1 onion studded with 8 cloves
- 2 carrots, chopped
- 2 1/2 litres water
- salt & pepper to taste

Cat

nd 1 1/2 tablespoons butter and

It is simple, practical and based on self-help. The crux is the formation of savings clubs in rural areas. Money is saved for specific projects which may be either individual or collective. The projects are costed in advance and members are given the advice and training necessary to carry them out. Members elect committees which handle all cash.

Behind the scheme (which has been successful in Malawi and Zimbabwe-Rhodesia) is Pietermaritzburg-based Africa Co-operative Action Trust, a non-profit trust formed by a group of business and professional men. It has the support of the KwaZulu Department of Agriculture and Forestry, the KwaZulu Development Corporation and the Urban Foundation.

The scheme works like this. Individual savings, which amount to R1.50-R2 a week, are collected as club members buy savings stamps or certificates. Their money is deposited in the club's savings account with a convenient bank, building society or post office by committee members who are taught to handle transactions and keep records.

Acat suggests appropriate projects and provides agricultural package programmes tailored to available resources. Before each step is implemented, it is demonstrated and every member is given the chance to try it out. Lists of materials needed and advisory booklets are provided.

Acat started on a trial basis in March near Pietermaritzburg. It has been overwhelmed by the response, says director Von van der Linde. So far 15 clubs have been set up. He hopes to have 150 operating by the year end. When the system has established itself, it will go national.

The present staff of two will go up to 15 by the end of September. Policy is that at



Sapperi factory . .

Serve with whipped cream.

- white vinegar
- olive oil
- garlic
- fresh marjoram

Peel brinjals and cut into ju Put into enamelled pot and co and bring to the boil. Cook

③ Geard
10/7

RURAL FARMING

Save and sow

Thrift with a dash of know-how are the main ingredients of a scheme now operating in Natal which, its sponsors say, may be part of the answer to rural poverty and malnutrition.

Farmers ask for ~~the~~ bigger loans

N.M.
8/8/79
3 Gewind

PRETORIA — The Agricultural Union yesterday sent telegrams to the Prime Minister, the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Agriculture asking for more Government loans for farmers.

It asked for "maximum production credit" allowed to each farmer to be increased from R20 000 to R40 000.

The union also urged the speedy publication of the Jacobs Commission's report, as well as the Government's decision on the recommendations contained in it.

The president of the SAAU, Mr. Albert Basson,

said there was great uncertainty about the future of farmers because the present loans were unrealistic when measured against the high production costs.

Co-operatives, especially in the summer rainfall areas, had to consider production loan applications with a view to the next planting season — and the uncertain conditions hampered them in making decisions.

"It is even not excluded that farmers could be forced out of the industry unless the ceiling is soon raised realistically," Mr. Basson said. — (Sapa.)

... vir die eerste keer.

DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

Die Sentrum word grootliks gefinansier deur die Abe Bailey-frust wat ingevoige die testament van Sir Abe Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie) — 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandeel-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

Government clamp spells doom for farms without electricity

DIESEL FUEL BILL CRIPPLES FARMERS

By **RODNEY JACKSON-SMITH**

FARMERS on the western side of Ladysmith are in yet another winter of discontent over the Government's inability to provide them with electricity at a reasonable price.

For years these farmers have had to rely on diesel-powered plants to provide their electricity, but in the light of a Government

clamp on the supply of fuel to farmers, many now are considering joining the trek from the platteland.

Others, such as Raymond Green, a highly successful dairy and beef farmer, are thinking seriously of cutting back production.

Those farmers out in the cold have enlisted the aid of their local farmers' association and the Natal Agricultural Union, but both bodies have apparently been powerless in their attempts to put a spark back into their colleagues' farming lives.

Mr Green, visited on his

farm Middledale by the Sunday Tribune this week, summed up this way: "Farmers just don't seem to have the necessary political pull."

One of Natal's largest beef producers and the largest single supplier of milk to Clover Dairies, Mr Green, who owns a block of four farms, has been battling for the past 10 years to have his properties electrified.

His monthly diesel fuel bill is now a staggering R5 000, a cost which he says he could virtually eliminate if he could have electricity supplied to his farms.

"At the same time there would be a tremendous saving in diesel.

But, at the moment there is just no chance of

making this saving," he said.

A tour around his farm showed exactly why: One lighting plant, using 12 litres of diesel fuel, has to operate all day long to provide power for his workshop where his fleet of tractors is maintained.

Another diesel-powered plant, using 50 litres a day, is required to cool the thousands of litres of milk produced daily;

One of his tractors, using diesel fuel, has to be used daily to mill feed for his herd of prize Friesland cows. Working a nine-hour day the tractor consumes 72 litres of diesel a day;

Four separate lighting plants are used to provide electricity in his home and in those of his four farm managers.

"We are being exhorted to use 20 percent less diesel fuel, but this can only be done if all these diesel-powered plants could be replaced by electric engines," said Mr Green.

Mr Green, who is spearheading the campaign to have electricity supplied to farmers to the west of Ladysmith, said the Government's fuel conservation drive was only part of the picture.

"There is also the question of terrorism. The time may come — let's hope it does not — when security lighting is essential around farm homesteads as in Rhodesia.

"Some of the chaps here say that if terrorism does come to this part of the world and we don't have electricity, they will de-

initely get out of the game," said Mr Green.

He said a farm without electricity was hardly a factor to encourage new employees.

"Successful farmers who want to expand and need farm managers to do so, are finding it impossible to attract suitable people who find that they are unable to use essential household appliances which have been saved for to improve their family's standard of living and quality of life.

"It is difficult enough to attract whites onto the land. Of this the Government is well aware," he said.

Recently, he said, he had explored the possibility of having electricity supplied to his farms and eight others living nearby



MR GILBERT RICHMOND: "The 'haves' should assist the 'have nots'"



MR ALLAN WHYSALL: "It is difficult to believe that nothing can be done"

by the Ladysmith municipality.

"But for me this would have meant an outlay of R120 000 — and that would just be for the cost of the materials that would be needed," said Mr Green.

Another scheme — stemming from direct negotiations with the Electricity Supply Commission — was also rejected by himself and other farmers, again because of the high costs.

"We just don't get any assistance. The Government should subsidise these costs. For example border industries get assistance from the Investment Development Corporation.

"With all this inconvenience I am thinking of giving up milk pro-

duction altogether," said Mr Green.

Negotiations with Escom will be resumed next week and farmers in the area are pinning their hopes on these talks.

Mr Allan Whysall, another farmer in the area without electricity, said he found it difficult to believe that nothing could be done to have his farm — only eight kilometres from Ladysmith — supplied with electricity.

Speaking from his hospital bed — he had an emergency appendix operation earlier in the week — Mr Whysall said: "Years ago I had a farm near Pieters, which was about 20 km from Ladysmith and I had electricity there. But then that was on the eastern side of Ladysmith," he said.



MR RAYMOND GREEN — thinking of cutting back production

Farmers want GST exemption

JAAVERSLAG

1978

SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES

EAST LONDON— The annual congress of the Cape Province Agricultural Union is to be held in East London from August 27-30 and will be opened by the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr S. A. S. Hayward.

A motion by the Eastern Province Coastal Agricultural Union is to request that farmers be exempted from general sales tax on all articles concerned with agricultural production. Failing this the congress is to be asked to request that sales tax should not apply to farm implements and water piping used for stock watering and irrigation.

The EPCAU has also put forward a motion calling for the abolishment of the seven-and-a-half per cent surcharge on tractors and agricultural implements.

A motion calling for a uniform national tariff for the main classes of electricity consumers has been proposed by the EPCAU as a matter of urgency.

The motion points out to the Minister concerned that the cost of generation of power by Escom has already been pooled. The EPCAU consider that electricity distribution remains on the "archaic basis" where each transmission bears its own costs regardless of the fact that total demand for power makes bulk generation a low cost feasible.

The motion notes

③ M 14/8/79
further that the cost of imported fuel and lubricants may rise to R4 000 million a year, but the use of electricity by farmers is being restricted by the tariff policy of Escom.

The Eastern Agricultural Union has proposed a motion requesting the Department of Defence to exempt farmers bordering on black homelands from military duty outside their district.

The question of consolidation and relations with independent homelands normally produces hot debates at agricultural union conferences.

The North Eastern Cape AU has called on the congress to request that purchase of land consolidation be expedited to stabilise conditions in border districts.

This union is also calling on the congress to request the government to properly maintain border fences between South Africa and neighbouring states.

The NECAU is also to ask congress to request that urgent attention be given to infringement of the border between South Africa and Transkei.

The Boland Agricultural Union is to ask congress to request all co-operatives in the Cape better financial support in order to enable the organisations to render more organised and better services to the farming community. — DDR.

Bailey-Trust wat ingevoorg is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Bep. Garansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie van aandeel-kepitaaal kragtens die Maatskappijwet (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

Vaal drought worst in 40 years, says expert

Star
3-General
17/8/29

Staff Reporters

South Africa could be heading for another long, dry summer — at a time when some areas are being hit by the worst drought in more than 40 years.

The managing engineer for the Department of Water Affairs, Mr G Claassen, said last year's run-off into rivers and dams had been extremely low.

He described the summer as one of the driest and said normally one dry year was followed by another, with a repeat of under-average rainfall.

He said, however, the rainfall for the six years before that had been high in the Eastern and Northern Transvaal and dams were still relatively full.

"Even with the most pessimistic calculations for inflow of water, the water in the dams would be enough to supply basic needs until next summer.

"But a few dams are a problem and the water level, particularly in Loskop and Vaal dams, is below the level we would like," he said.

The Star's Lowveld Bureau reports an urgent application has been made to the Minister of Water Affairs to open sluices of the Vyeboom Dam at Badplaas to alleviate the serious water shortages facing Komatipoort farmers.

The application follows stringent water restrictions imposed along the Komati — farmers are allowed to irrigate only 48 hours a week.

CRIPPLED

According to the secretary of a Lowveld Irrigation Board unless rains come soon restrictions may have to be imposed on drinking water at Komatipoort.

The Minister of Agriculture Mr Schoeman, said in an interview today that in certain parts of the Transvaal the situation was even worse than during the drought of 1933.

However, he emphasised that severe drought conditions were only being experienced on certain portions of land in the province.

Inflation ^{Slur} 23/8/79 rise 3-General alarms farmers

Farming Correspondent
The latest inflation figures have widely alarmed farmers, who feel that their material contribution to combating inflation has been all in vain.

The deputy director of the South African Agricultural Union, Mr Piet Swart, said yesterday the inflation rate of 13 percent for last month, against July last year, was seriously hitting agriculture.

From June to July, the increase had been as much as 3,7 percent.

This should be properly taken into account in South Africa's agricultural price policy.

The official estimate of the inflationary effect of fuel price rises had been only 1,9 percent, so the balance of the inflation must be the result of shortcomings in the basic approach to fighting this all-eroding scourge, said Mr Swart.

The ever-increasing gap between farm costs and farm product prices showed that agriculture had absorbed inflation to such an extent that to stay on the land, many farmers had to live off their capital.

Farming was becoming uneconomic.

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3 DD 28/8/79

Call for state lead in fuel production

DD 28/8/79

DURBAN -- South Africa could become almost independent of overseas oil supplies, but without guidelines from the government, private enterprise is unable to act to achieve this state.

This was one of the messages which emerged clearly at an energy symposium in Pietermaritzburg organised by the Agricultural Scientific Association of Natal.

Natal alone could supply 40 per cent of the Republic's liquid fuel needs from sugar cane, said Mr A. J. Ardington, chairman of the South African Cane Growers' Association.

The cost of the ethanol so produced would compare favourably with petrol.

"But the sugar industry

still awaits a statement of liquid energy policy from the government. Business will not invest until a lead is forthcoming", he said.

Ethanol has the edge over all other extenders of conventional fuel, said Professor P. Meiring, of the University of Natal Agricultural Engineering Department.

"Diesel fuel will be with us for a long time to come, but ethanol supplementation research should be pursued vigorously and without delay.

Professor E. T. Woodburn, head of the Department of Chemical Engineering at the University of Natal, said that without causing too much disruption to the sugar industry, cane could contribute one million tons of fuel a year.

At the same time, this contribution would inject R127 million annually into the sugar industry.

Present reported claims about the potential of the root crop cassava in the Makhafini Flats of Northern Natal made no sense at all, said Mr W. J. Hefer, of the Anglo American Corporation.

But the crop, grown on land unsuitable for sugar cane, still offered a means of producing food and energy and 10 000 barrels of alcohol a day could be produced from it.

Distilleries should be built which could deal with both cane and cassava, and the latter could play a tremendous role in the development of marginal areas, he said --
DDC

Wetenskaplike en tegniese raad se verslag oor die gebruik van suikerriet as vervoerbronne vir veevoer en ander doeleënde. (Wetenskaplike en tegniese raad se verslag oor die gebruik van suikerriet as vervoerbronne vir veevoer en ander doeleënde. No. 51 van 1973).

3 DD
28/8/79
Minister
to open
farmers'
meeting

EAST LONDON — The Cape Province Agricultural Union will consider asking the Defence Force to exempt farmers, whose farms border on black homelands, from military service outside their home districts.

The motion by the Eastern Agricultural Union is to be put before the congress at their annual congress which starts here at 2 pm today.

The congress is to be opened by the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr S. A. S. Hayward, tonight and a number of controversial motions will be up for discussion.

One of the items that will be discussed at the congress is the depopulation of rural areas. A motion will be put by the Northern Cape Agricultural Union for the congress to request the government to make more funds available to the authorities responsible for all lines of communication in those areas.

The Karoo Agricultural Union will move a resolution that the costs of children travelling from cities to rural schools be subsidised by the Provincial Authorities.

The matter of supplying electricity to farmers at economic tariffs will also be discussed.

More than 80 delegates from agricultural unions and other bodies throughout the Cape Province will attend the congress.

The bodies that will be represented at the congress are the Boland Agricultural Union, the Karoo Union, the Midlands Union, the Northern Cape Union, the North-Eastern Cape Union, the North-Western Union, the Eastern Province Coastal Union, the Eastern Union, the Orange River Union, the Southern Cape Union, the Karakul Farmers' Association of South Africa and the South African Mohair Growers' Association.

There will also be representatives from Boeresake, the Cape Provincial National Woolgrowers' Association, Sentraalboer Co-operative, the Federal Agricultural Co-operative of South Africa, Vleissentraal and the Farmers' Brokers Co-operative.

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JARVERSLAG
1978

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Farmers urged to save resources

3 DD
29/8/79

EAST LONDON — Despite the best planning, we are living in an uncertain world. There is uncertainty about weather conditions, economic conditions, surpluses and other things.

This was said by the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr S. A. S. Hayward, last night when he officially opened the annual congress of the Cape Province Agricultural Union.

Mr Hayward who addressed the delegates to the congress at an East London hotel said as far as the government was concerned it was its responsibility to support agriculture in general in times of distress. The government had a clean record in that regard.

The responsibility to bridge crisis periods could not be left to fall on the shoulders of the government alone, he said. Every commodity had the responsibility to plan for its own future stability. The risk factor varied between commodities, depending on their vulnerability to weather conditions, economic conditions and so on. He said that he felt very strongly that all agricultural commodities should take a hard look at their stabilisation funds and judge the strength of these in terms of the size of the industry and the risks involved.

The strategic role that agriculture played in the supply of food, development and running of secondary industries, the earning of foreign exchange and the presenting of job opportunities could not be stressed enough, the Minister said. It was thus not strange that a country and its government felt proud when agriculture reached such

a level of development and stability that its influence went much further than its own sphere.

In spite of South Africa being a relatively poor agricultural country and subject to changing weather circumstances which made the use of its resources more difficult, agricultural production increased remarkably in the last few decades.

From the second half of 1978, however the farmers experienced crippling droughts and this focussed sharp attention on their financial position. In the period 1972 to 1978 the producer price index increased by an average of 10.7 per cent a year and the volume of production increased by an average of 3.1 per cent a year.

Although the rising costs of these insets did not represent the total production costs it was nevertheless an indication of an underlying tendency, namely that even in the good years, the profit margins in the agricultural sector were under increasing pressure.

This brought the question of stability in the agricultural field into the picture. Mr Hayward said that he had to put it clearly that stability could only be reached if agricultural policy was practised with the necessary responsibility. Everyone in the agricultural field had a role to play to reach that stability.

An agricultural policy had as its goal the long term welfare of agriculture and short term sacrifices had to be made. The implementing of a correct agricultural policy could therefore not always be popular.

Stability began with the

correct use of resources. It was in the first place the responsibility of the state to see that this happened. The state never hesitated to do this important duty.

The farmer also had an important responsibility as far as the saving of resources and the exploiting of them was concerned. Without the co-operation of the farmer the state could not do much.

In South Africa there was good co-operation between farmer and government in this regard. The private sector also played a role in the agricultural stability of South Africa in that it also provided research and advisory services.

The proof of the pudding was in the eating, said Mr Hayward. All the positive efforts towards stabilisation of natural resources and production culminated in the successful marketing of the end product. The government in close collaboration with producers gave South Africa a Marketing Act which was one of the biggest assets of South African agriculture.

The fact that almost 80 per cent of the gross value of agricultural production was marketed through one or other marketing scheme under the Marketing Act brought a measure of stability in the marketing of agricultural commodities unknown to most other countries in the world.

The ups and downs of the world economy in recent times made it important that the farmer should acquaint himself with the most modern managing techniques in order to stay ahead in the competitive market.—
DDR.

Farmers protest they are subsidising train fares

3 DD. 30/8/79
~~269 DD 30/8/79~~

EAST LONDON — Several farmers protested yesterday at the annual congress of the Cape Province Agricultural Union against the fact that the farming community was in fact subsidising the cheap train fares paid by industrial workers.

A motion was introduced by the Southern Cape Agricultural Union in which congress was asked to request the government to compensate the

South African Railways for losses sustained on socio-economic passenger services in order to curb further increases in the transport tariffs especially livestock and fertiliser.

In the debate that followed, it was said that the farmers felt that it was not necessary for them to subsidise this service and that they were no longer willing to do so.

Mr D. Butler, system manager of the South African Railways in East London said that the whole question of the losses sustained by the Railways on socio-economic services was being dealt with by a commission which was appointed for that purpose and that the commission and the government would decide in the near future about the whole question. — DDR

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30/8/79
Petrol supplies assured

EAST LONDON — Farmers will get the petrol they need, but as the fuel situation is still serious, they should try save 15 to 20 per cent, they were told yesterday.

Delegates of the Cape

Province Agricultural Union were given this assurance by the director of the South African Agricultural Union, Mr Chris Cilliers, at their annual congress yesterday. He said there were too

many rumours going around about a 20 per cent fuel cut for farmers. If there was to be a fuel cut for farmers, he said, it certainly would not be as high as 20 per cent. —
DDR

JAAVERSLAG

1978

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Help yourself 3 DD

— Boland man 30/8/79

EAST LONDON — Farmers should not sit and wait with open hands, but should rather help themselves.

This was said by Mr D. H. Carinus of the Boland Agricultural Union when he introduced a motion at yesterday's session of the congress of the Cape Province Agricultural Union.

He introduced a motion whereby congress was asked to request all co-operatives to place, by their financial support, the proposed three "provincial" agricultural unions of the Cape Province on a financially permanent sound footing

in order to enable the agricultural organisation to render more organised and better services to the farming community. The motion was adopted.

Mr Carinus said that organised agriculture should become more service orientated. It should be their goal to move away from the depression, government aid, subsidy, mentality. "We should reach towards independence to regain our self he said. "We should do something out of our own power and have a growth point"

He said service and helping themselves should be the goal. — DDR

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Cheaper power is ^{3 DD 30/8/79}

needed say farmers ^{55 DD 30/8/79}

EAST LONDON — There was an urgent need for cheap electricity to the farming community, especially in the light of the fuel crisis and the scarce and expensive diesel fuel. This was the general feeling at yesterday's session of the Cape Province Agricultural Union's annual congress.

The question of cheaper electricity than the current expensive Escom power to the farming community was discussed when four motions to that effect were introduced.

The South African Agricultural Union has already drawn up a document in this regard and will present it for discussion to the Minister of Economic Affairs in the near future.

Yesterday's motions by the Midlands Agricultural Union, the Karoo Union, the Southern Cape Union, the Eastern Province Coastal Union and the Northern Cape Union regarding the question of cheaper electricity to the

farmer were passed.

The Midlands and Karoo Unions asked that the provision of electricity to rural areas be expedited and that the high extension fees payable by consumers be investigated in order to supply electricity to farmers at economic tariffs. The Southern Cape Agricultural Union asked that congress request the government to make available funds for the financing of power-lines to farms which were not served by Escom.

The Eastern Province Coastal Agricultural Union introduced a motion whereby congress requested that a more uniform national tariff for the main classes of consumer be introduced as a matter of urgency and that this be done on the basis that distribution costs were also pooled or partly pooled.

The Northern Cape Agricultural Union introduced a motion that congress requests that the

possibility be investigated that the surcharge which Escom presently collects from the consumer in order to obtain capital, which previously had been acquired by means of foreign loans, also be regarded as a loan to Escom and that the South African Agricultural Union discuss as soon as possible with the Minister concerned its views and comment on the report by the Board of Trade and Industry regarding Escom.

Mr S. J. van der Merwe of the Karoo Union said in introducing his motion that they wanted a better distribution of the tariff and a more realistic electricity price. He said that if farmers had a more realistic distribution of electricity costs it would have a positive effect on the job opportunities available in rural areas. It would also serve as a counter to the depopulation of the rural areas.

Mr Van der Merwe said that cheaper electricity to the farmer would also

mean electricity for his labourers which would be welcomed by them. From a defence point of view it was also important that electricity be made cheaper. The rural areas could be more easily defended if there was a better distribution of electricity in the rural areas.

Mr W. D. Meyer of the Coastal Agricultural Union said that all the talk about the high Escom tariffs would not help. As long as the present policy stayed the farmers would pay through their necks for electricity. He said that with the present Escom policy there was discrimination against the farmer and the small towns. Diesel, the only other alternative to Escom power became more and more scarce and expensive. The best alternative was that Escom provided a cheaper tariff. It was not only in the interest of the farmer but also in the interests of the whole country.—DDR

Why, why, why farmer asks

3 DD
3-18/79

JAARVERSLAG

EAST LONDON — Why was it that so many farmers left their farms to find a living elsewhere? Why were there so many pleas for help on agricultural congresses? Why was there so much discrimination against agriculture?

These questions were asked by Mr M. H. Louw from the Midlands Agricultural Union when he introduced a motion at yesterday's session of the Cape Province Agricultural Union's annual congress in East London.

Mr Louw introduced a motion whereby congress was asked to request the government to give urgent attention to the long-term recommendations of the Jacobs Committee and that the Committee be transformed into a statutory agricultural planning council on which agricultural producers will have representation.

The second part of the motion asked congress to request the agricultural organisation to give serious attention to its bargaining power as the mouthpiece of the farmer. The motion was adopted in an amended form in that there would be a request from congress for a separate agricultural planning council.

Mr Louw said that many farmers were hesitant that their sons would go into farming. The rest of the country failed to see the importance of agriculture. Nobody listened to the complaints of the farmer. It was high time that the strategic importance of food be realised. Without food no country could fight in a military conflict.

There should be good planning in the agricultural section. When a crisis came, there should not be a scurrying, but everything should work smoothly, he said. —
DDR

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Fuel saving urged ^{3 DD} 31/8/79

EAST LONDON — The farming community of the Cape Province was asked yesterday to support an experimental fuel saving campaign aimed at the agricultural section and launched by the Department of Agricultural Technical Services.

Mr B. J. Krige of the Eastern Cape branch of the department said that

JARVERSLAG
1978

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3 General

Angry farmer says: They're trying to drive the White man off his land

LEON MELLET
Crime Reporter

Snared

Massive slaughter of game and cattle by Zululand poachers

POACHERS are killing off and maiming thousands of head of game and cattle in northern Zululand near the Swaziland border and the loss to farmers is running into hundreds of thousands of rands.

Some farmers believe the actions of the poachers, who often slice off huge chunks of meat from live cattle caught in snares, are aimed at driving the White farmers off their land.

But police, who have been tracking down the culprits virtually round the clock, believe that those responsible for the slaughter are poaching the game and cattle to sell the meat.

In recent months farmers in the Magudu area near Swaziland and special police squads have removed tons of snares and seized huge quantities of assegais, pangas and sticks.

Many arrests have been made, but the poaching continues unabated.

Warrant Officer Wollie Wolmarans, Station Commander at Magudu, said that of 65 game farms in his police district, most were being subjected to poaching.

Thousands

He said it was difficult to estimate how many head of game, mainly impala, nyala, reedbuck and duiker, were snared an-

nually but he felt it could run into several thousand.

"Poachers set as many as 50 snares a day and then drive the buck towards them.

"We are concentrating very heavily on rounding up poachers and if necessary we will track them day and night. In recent months we have removed hundreds of snares, mostly made from the farmers' own fence wire," he said.

The farmers, however, who had nothing but praise for the police in their efforts to combat the growing menace, felt that un-

less stiffer sentences were imposed to act as a deterrent the problem would escalate and become uncontrollable.

The present sentence for a first offender is R75 or three months' imprisonment. The farmers believe this is hopelessly inadequate.

Terrorism

Mr. A. Goss, who owns several farms in the area, is very outspoken and says the problem is the first act of terrorism in the border area.

"They have done this in Rhodesia and now they

want to do it here. They want to drive us off our farms.

"We have had to increase our labour force by 50 percent to try to cope with the problem and our costs have more than doubled.

"The loss in revenue to game farmers is running into many thousands of rands annually and we are losing many head of cattle.

"Very often cattle are caught in snares and the poachers cut out huge chunks of meat while the animals are still alive and

then leave them to die in agony," said Mr. Goss.

Another farmer, Mr. Karl Kohrs, said that often dead buck were found in snares where they had died agonising deaths without the poachers even having returned for the meat.

Searching

He said if snares were found in a camp the farm's entire work force would have to waste many hours searching the camp for others. Some of the camps stretch over several square kilometres of dense bush.

Mr. Goss said that once

poachers had snared a prize bull valued at R3 000 and had left it dead after only slicing off a few kilograms of meat.

He said that after a beast had been snared and died it had to be destroyed because its meat could not be sold.

"Every impala that is snared costs us R35 and every head of cattle, excluding prize bulls, more than R200," he said.

The Divisional Inspector of Police for northern Natal, Colonel C. B. de Villiers, said yesterday that the police crackdown would continue. He said farmers were giving the police valuable assistance.

No quarrel

Mr. Goss said the farmers had no quarrel with the police or the local magistrates, but were upset over the light sentences handed down.

It was pointed out that one farmer, Mr. W. Bezuidenhout, on whose farm a policeman was caught in a snare after chasing a poacher, had written a letter to the Commissioner of Police to congratulate the policemen of Magudu on their efforts to combat poaching.



CONSTABLE Derek Richards (left) and Constable Petrus Esterhuizen, of the Magudu Police, remove some snares on a nearby farm.



MR. A. Goss, Magudu farmer, believes that the actions of the poachers are aimed at driving the White man off his land. "They have done it in Rhodesia and they are now trying it here," he said.

Pictures by TERRY HAYWOOD

Move to disband and form three new unions adopted

3 DD 31/8/79

EAST LONDON — The Cape Province Agricultural Union, yesterday at the closing of its last annual congress adopted a resolution regarding the three new "provincial" Unions that will come into effect soon and replace the old system.

The delegates at the congress all voted in favour of the resolution but a delegation and a delegate abstained. They were Mr J. J. Eksteen from the Cape Province National Wool Growers Association and the delegates from the Karakul Farmers' Association of South Africa.

The resolution reads: The congress resolves that the proposed Provincial Agricultural Unions which still experience internal and constitutional problems finalise these

matters by November 30, 1979.

That after this date a start will be made with the founding of three "provincial" Unions and that founding congresses for this purpose be held before the end of February 1980. It is recommended that for the purpose of the founding congresses, representation will be on the basis of the existing regional congresses.

After the founding of the three "provincial" Unions the executive can decide to disband the Cape Province Agricultural Union on March 31 1980 on condition that the executive is satisfied that all constitutional conditions have been adhered to.

All assets and accumulated funds and trust funds of the Cape

Province Agricultural Union must be distributed on a fair basis between the three "provincial" Unions.

With the view to save funds and co-ordinate activities the three "provincial" Unions are requested to found a properly constituted body which will co-ordinate all provincial activities of the three Unions and also control a joint, more decentralised staff in the three agricultural Unions if they want to.

All consequential decisions, the executive has to take in the execution of the above are to be legalised.

After the resolution was accepted, the chairman of the Cape Province Agricultural Union, Mr G. J. van Zyl thanked the delegates for reaching and accepting the resolution and said that he hoped

that the good spirit that prevailed in the congresses during the years would remain

The three new "provincial" Unions will be representative of three regions the Cape Province will be divided into. These will be, the North-Western Cape, the Northern Cape, the Karoo which will form one of the three "provincial" Unions. The Boland and Southern Cape will form the second one and the Eastern Cape, incorporating the areas covered by the Eastern Province Coastal Agricultural Union, the Eastern Agricultural Union the North East Cape and the Midlands will form the third "provincial" Union.

All three of the new Unions will have representation on the South African Agricultural Union. — DDR.

EAST LONDON — Stock valued at R98 000 was stolen in the district of Beaufort West in the six months till June this year.

Bearing in mind that there were 75 districts in the Cape Province one could imagine what the total figure would be.

This was said by Mr D. J. van Wyk of the North-Western Agricultural Union when he moved a

Stock theft worries

3 DD 31.8.79
resolution of his Union at the congress of the Cape Province Agricultural Union yesterday.

The resolution which asked that congress request that the implementation of measures regarding the registration of tattoo marks and the keeping of stock

records be expedited, was adopted.

Mr Van Wyk said that next to the homelands stock theft was sometimes done in raids. In other areas of the country too it was done in a well planned and organised manner.

In Beaufort West R98 000 was lost in six months

due to stock theft and 57 cases involving 3 500 sheep and goats were registered.

With proper control it would be easier to combat stock theft, he said. He also said that more severe sentences should be given to stock thieves and that the police should be given more time to patrol districts, especially at night. — DDR

3 DD 31/8/79
102 DD 31/8/79

Proper maintenance of border fences urged

EAST LONDON — The relationship between the white farmers of the Republic and the black farmers of the Transkei should be good. There should be no incidents which could hamper relationships.

This was said yesterday at the annual congress of the Cape Province Agricultural Union by Mr P. Buitendag from the North-Eastern Cape Agricultural Union when he introduced a motion at the congress yesterday.

The motion which called for congress to request the government to properly maintain border fences between the Republic of South Africa and neighbouring states and

where necessary to improve the standard thereof and that urgent attention be given to infringement of the border between the Republic of South Africa and Transkei, was adopted.

A second motion by the same Union calling congress to request that the purchase of land for consolidation purposes be expedited with a view to stabilising conditions in border districts and that border farmers be subsidised in order to purchase radio apparatus which would be integrated with the Marnet system was also adopted.

Mr Buitendag a farmer from Steepside, Barkly East said that for the past

18 years he had been a farmer in that area. In all those years he had not received one cent from the government for the erection of international fencing. He said that their black neighbours did not always play the game.

There were a lot of points that were worrying. The farmers on the Transkei side of the border let their stock roam free on the farms of the white farmers, he said. "How would anyone of you feel if you came home and discovered that there were 500 strange goats on your farm?" he asked. He said that something must be done. A representative of the government said that the problem was being investigated. DDR

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Preventing abuse to animals

3 60
31/8/79

A committee consisting of representatives of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty of Animals, the Meat Board, the Division Veterinary Services and the Abattoir Corporation, was founded recently to look after all aspects of the abuse of animals destined for slaughter, such as the transport, loading and off-loading, stunning and holding in lairages over weekends.

"The committee will be known as the Livestock Welfare Co-ordinating Committee and constant

communication between parties concerned is our aim," said Dr Jan Lombard, general manager of the Meat Board and chairman of the committee.

The co-operation of agents, labourers, vehicle drivers and all contractors will have to be obtained to limit the possible abuse of animals to the minimum and aspects such as the specifications and control measures for road transport will regularly be brought to the notice of those concerned.

in 1977 vervang deur 'n Oorsig oor die eerste tien Jaar.

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Sentrum vir Intergrroepstud
sy werksaamhede gepublise
verjaarsdag op 1 April 19
in 1977 vervang deur 'n Oorsig oor die eerste tien Jaar.

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Waging war on the problem weeds

3 DD

3/8/79

Jointed cactus and nassella are at present the biggest weed problems in the Eastern Cape region says the director of the region, Mr H. S. Niehaus.

Field trials with various herbicides frequently provide varying and inexplicable results on jointed cactus. It was therefore decided to do research on the physiology of jointed cactus because no information is available on the uptake and translocation of herbicides in the plant.

A study of the vegetative propagation and growth of jointed cactus and the translocation of herbicides in the plant has been started by the Botany Department of the University of Port Elizabeth under contract to the Department of Agricultural Technical Services.

The herbicides currently used for jointed cactus are mixed with paraffin, but because paraffin is an expensive item it has become imperative to find a water-miscible herbicide. A comprehensive field trial has been launched in a joint effort by the



MR H. S. NIEHAUS

Plant Protection Research Institute and the University of Port Elizabeth.

Nassella is also becoming an increasing threat to the high-potential areas of the Eastern Cape.

Its seed can remain viable for 20 years. This means that if all seedproducing plants are destroyed, the nassella control programme will still have to continue for another 20 years.

In an effort to shorten this period, research is now under way to specifically investigate the physiology of nassella seed. Aspects under investigation are: The effect of environmental factors on the germination of nassella seed; factors that can shorten the survival period of seed, and factors that could inhibit germination.

„ aanoie-kapi.azax aragtens die Maatskappijwet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

Planning means more pines

3 DD
31/8/79

The 1978 National Productivity Institute (NPI) award has been made to Mr David le Grice, manager of field operations for the East London sector of Langeberg's pineapple-growing operations, for his contribution to improving farming methods in this area.

Through careful planning and by practical demonstration of the benefits of scientific farming, Mr le Grice obtained the full co-operation of pineapple growers producing for Langeberg's factory in East London in his efforts to improve both grower and factory productivity, efficiency and profitability.

Starting in 1974, he adapted and modified existing farming techniques in addition to introducing certain new concepts to help farmers increase fruit yield, improve fruit quality and achieve a more even crop spread. The potential for extending his advisory methods to other crops is enormous, says the NPI.

The main objectives of the scheme were:

- to introduce modern

scientific methods to help growers increase yields per hectare and cut production costs

- to improve fruit quality
- to realise a balanced flow of fruit in size and



MR DAVID LE GRICE

quantity to the cannery throughout the year.

- to increase and maintain production levels
- to evaluate potentially useful new chemicals.

Farmers were given instructions methods.

field demonstrations on scientific farming methods. Langeberg field service activities were reorganised and co-ordinated and monthly study groups were organised to teach growers the new methods and to introduce a record keeping system to evaluate efficiency.

Farmers were also shown how to assess and rectify plant nutrient status and how to apply chemical growth regulator sprays to regulate the spread of crops. Plant densities were increased and a number of other steps were also taken to improve productivity.

In 1974 the 85 farmers in the area were collectively producing only 39 500 tons of pineapples at an average yield of 12,8 tons/ha a year. By 1978, 60 growers were producing 40 000 tons of pineapples a year — an average yield of 20,73 tons/ha a year.

Smaller growers are now producing more fruit on the same size areas than previously. Larger farmers have more land available for cash crops such as bird seed, chicory and sugar beans, while still producing the same volume of fruit but on a smaller area than before.

If you are a grower, please contact the Agricultural Extension Service, P.O. Box 61, Van 1973.

PRETORIA — East London will remain one of three areas in South Africa which will retain the quota system for cattle marketing when the 100 per cent permit system for the control of cattle supplies to certain controlled markets becomes permanent when these markets go under supply control.

But, said the general manager of the Meat Board, Dr Jan Lombaard, here yesterday, should circumstances demand, the permit system may also be introduced in East London and it would become a permanent system there.

Marketing quotas issued by agents elsewhere will be no longer, Dr Lombaard said.

This decision has been taken by the Board in the past week and is still subject to ministerial approval. It will mean marketing quotas for cattle, previously issued by agents, will only be applied in Durban, East London and Port Elizabeth in future.

Cattle quota system in EL to stay

3
DA
3/9/79

"History has shown that the ideal of free access to markets cannot be maintained frequently and for long enough to plan production and marketing accordingly.

"Since supply control is often necessitated, it is essential that supply control measures should make provision for planning," Dr Lombaard said.

The purpose of the decision to make the 100 per cent permit system permanent, was to issue permits on a planned basis to allow all marketers to plan their production and marketing according to a fixed long-term programme.

In his announcement Dr

Lombaard said it was important to note that the control of access to markets was not a primary function of an agent.

The decision as to who should be allowed access to a market should not rest with agents. An agent's function consisted of rendering a service to the marketer, who ought to have a free choice of agent, and financing sales.

The fact that the control of access to markets was being taken away from agents could not jeopardise their existence in any way.

At the same time, this could only lead to increased competition among agents, effective service

and assurance of survival and growth for the best agencies.

According to Dr Lombaard, the present Meat Board policy of alternation between quota and permit marketing held certain deficiencies, such as bona fide producers having to plan long-term production on a short-term policy.

The different standards and approaches of the two systems created uncertainty with the marketer, thereby making planning virtually impossible.

The alternation between quota and permit marketing also made it difficult to maintain effective administration and industry procedures for alternative use.

In addition, a permanent 100 per cent permit system would enable the Meat Board to develop and maintain proper and more reliable statistics and industry data, in order that fair market access could be ensured in the long run and better industry planning be executed.

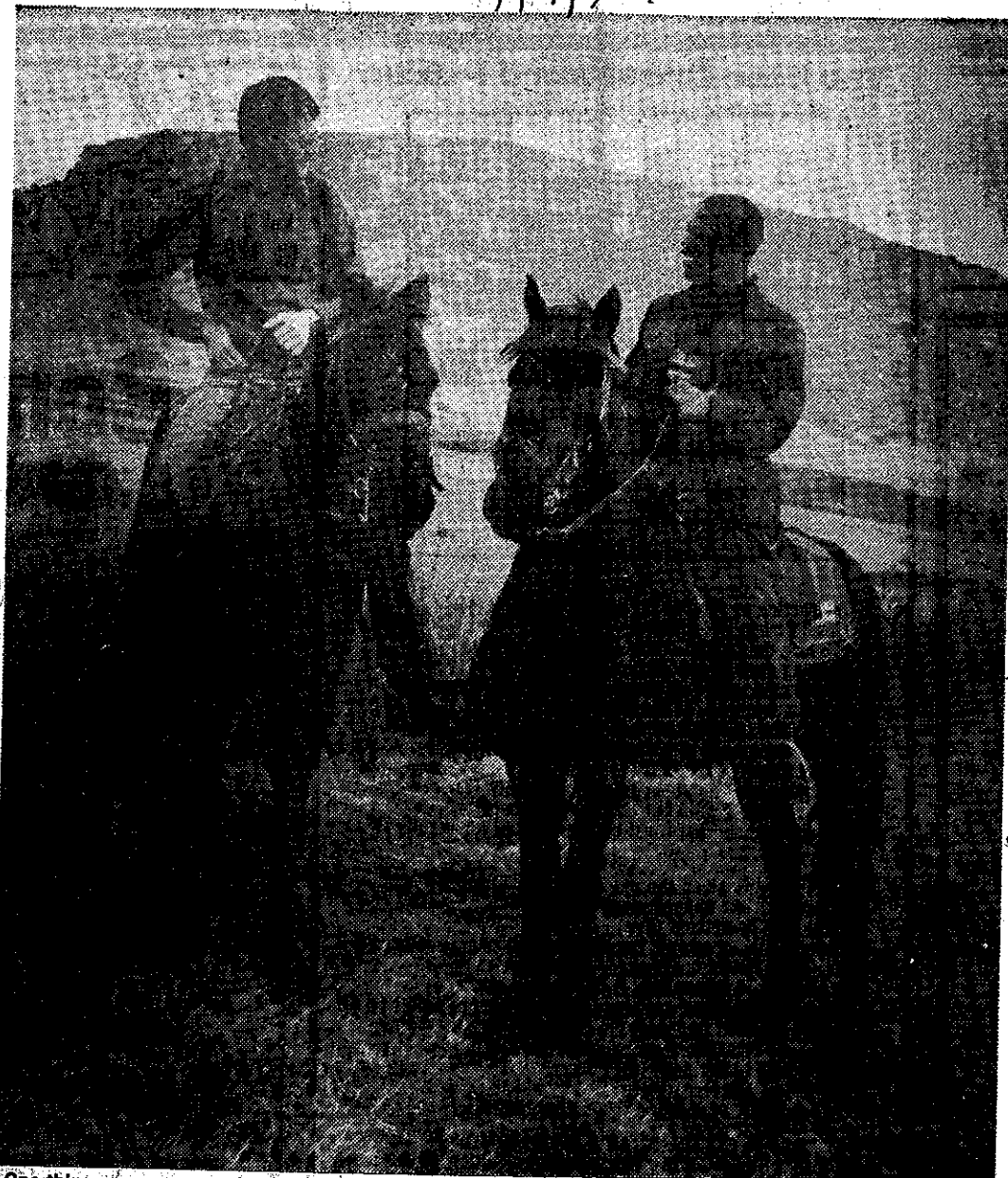
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Police aid Ladybrand farmers in relentless stock war

Although the good old days are over on the Free State-Lesotho border when Ladybrand was known as "Brandy Lady" because of the liquor that passed through on its way up to "dry" Basutoland, smugglers have turned to other things, and perhaps the biggest menace now facing farmers of the district is cattle thieving. JAN VAN REE reports.

continue

STAR 14/9/79



One thing a new man at the stock theft unit learns very quickly is how to ride a horse. On his first patrol a rookie who cannot ride is given a horse and told either to lead it or ride it. Two men who have long passed that stage are Sergeant Ettienne Olivier and Constable Daniel Thleru.

a quiet little town nestling in the hills of the eastern Free State and smuggling is difficult for, in relation to its size, it probably has the largest police force in South Africa.

The Maseru Bridge border police live near the town, the stock theft unit is there, security police, a large South African narcotics bureau staff and the ordinary uniformed police and CID.

Although the days of the liquor smugglers are past, men have turned to other things — dagga, diamonds and, particularly, stock.

Mr Gert "Valk" Klaassens of the farm Mooiplaas has been in the area for 20 years.

The nickname "Valk" (Hawk) was given to him by his labourers because "I have the habit of arriving at the right places at the wrong time."

"We never have any real problems with our neighbours except for stock theft. The first eight years I was here were the worst. I lost a lot of cattle and sheep then, but these days I just have the odd case, nothing serious.

"I take all the necessary precautions, like planting my mealies as far as possible from the river. When it's a bad season over there you have to watch your crops, otherwise they disappear."

Mr Kotie Smith of the farm Rohallion in the Wepener area believes in diplomacy towards his neighbours.

language and the customs," he said. "If something does happen on my farm I just speak to the local chief and he punishes the culprits. I have no more trouble from Lesotho than I would have with any other neighbour.

"As far as stealing grazing is concerned, well, I'm also a stockman and if my animals did not have any grazing I would also steal."

As the thick banks of mist roll down the slopes of the Maluti Mountains stock thieves go to work within the protective swirling clouds.

If informants were correct and the tip-off came through in time, waiting for them will be men whose motto is: "If the thieves don't come to the police then the police will have to go to the thieves."

The men of South Africa's stock theft unit sometimes spend weeks high in the mountains on the trail of thieves who manage to steal stock worth about R20 000 a week.

"Up there in the mountains you can get snowed out, have a dust storm hit you, be rained on, have the sun burn your back and then get snowed out again all in the space of one day," Colonel Petrus Swart (48), head of the unit, said in an interview.

Some of the men who join the unit only last a week while others never want to do anything else. Those that last are tough outdoor types who can survive in the wilds and who love animals.

The terrain in which they work is rough and

man's best friend. Each man has his own horse which he looks after with loving care, for tomorrow his life may depend on the animal.

"We buy the animals from local farmers. It's no use getting an animal from somewhere else because they are not acclimatised," Colonel Swart said.

The unit has about 100 horses at various police stations in the areas where stock thieves are known to operate. As soon as a theft is reported the horses are taken to the farm concerned by truck.

If the terrain is not very rough four-wheel

Pictures by Alf Chapman

drive vehicles are used or even off-road motorcycles. But when the thieves have to be followed into the Malutis the horses are used.

"If it's been snowing we can sometimes follow the tracks at full gallop and then we catch up very quickly, but mostly we are not so lucky," Colonel Swart said.

Mist

Most stock theft cases are reported between April and October — an average of 30 a week — when there is mist on the Malutis.

"We sit in the mist waiting for them and sometimes it is so thick that you can hear them clearly but you don't see a thing until they are virtually on top of you."

When stock is stolen it is driven hard for several days.

Normally when animals are on the move they cover about 25 km a day, but thieves move them about 55 km a day for three or four days. In that period the condition of the animals worsens very quickly.

"If we then recover the stock and they are put in among other animals from the same herd the farmer can't recognise them because they have changed so much," Colonel Swart said.

The thieves take anything found grazing out in the fields. The police have recovered cattle, sheep, goats, horses and donkeys.

An R8 000 thoroughbred horse was once stolen along with a few sheep. When the police arrived they found the sheep but the horse had been slaughtered and eaten.

The stock thief gangs usually number between four and six men with ages that range from 16 to 60 — police have even caught one with a wooden leg.

While the herdsman sits in his little hut to protect himself from the below-zero temperatures the thieves come to the door. They knock and then announce who they are and what they are going to do.

The herdsman is warned not to stick his head out the door. If he does he is stoned by men left guarding the hut while the others get the animals together.

Several cases of herdsmen being badly beaten have been reported to the police.

According to Colonel Swart, the thieves work mostly for themselves.



Colonel Petrus Swart, head of the South African Police Stock Theft Unit, in his office with a radio through which he can communicate with men working high in the mountains.

"It is very seldom that the whole thing is organised. They usually take a few head here and a few head there," he said.

Stolen cows and heifers are used for farming. Oxen and wethers are slaughtered and horses are used for riding or slaughter.

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The penalties for stock theft range from six months' imprisonment for a first offence to 15 years.



STAR. 3600000 5/9/79
3 Agriculture Stars 5/9/79

Agriculture in financial crisis

Farming Correspondent

The crisis in South African agriculture continued unabated, warned the president of the Transvaal Agricultural Union, Mr Joop Wilkens, last night. A serious financial crisis had developed in almost all of the industry.

Mr Wilkens pinpointed

the still low prices paid for farm products, compared to the rising prices of fertilisers, fuel and insecticides.

Mr Wilkens was speaking at the 82nd Annual Congress of the TAU at Silverton, which was opened by the Administra-

tor of the Transvaal, Mr Willem Cruywagen.

If it compensated farmers for the low produce prices, the Government would be merely making an investment in a healthy national economy, Mr Wilkens said.

Commenting on the work of the Steyn Committee which was looking into methods of encouraging white settlement in border areas, Mr Wilkens said the committee had created expectations of an infrastructure that would make it economically justifiable for the farmer to continue farming but there was a danger that too little would be done and too late.

But, the industry was merely pleading for remunerative prices.

The image of farming as an industry kept floating by subsidies was utterly wrong.

In his opening address, Mr Cruywagen said the provincial administration did not regard the agricultural industry as merely a food producer.

6/10 4/9/79 Nim 3 General

The Natal Agricultural Union Congress

Call for food price subsidies

PETER SUTTON
Agricultural Correspondent

THE president of the Natal Agricultural Union, Mr. Donald Sinclair, yesterday called on the Government to subsidise food prices for consumers.

SPCA emergency service for livestock

Mercury Reporter

THE Durban and Coast SPCA has staff on duty night and day to assist farmers and livestock transporters with any emergency regarding vehicle breakdowns or accidents involving livestock in transit.

Mr. John Horsfield, investigating officer of Durban's SPCA, said a resident inspector was on duty all night and there was a full staff during the day.

"We have, in the past, obtained after-hours late phone numbers of all the different livestock agents attached to the Durban abattoir, as well as the new one in Cato Ridge, and have informed the respective agents of breakdowns or accidents."

"With the co-operation of the SAP, the NPA traffic inspectorate and other SPCA's we have assisted in destroying injured animals."

A licence disc holder has been printed and issued by the SPCA/Livestock Liaison Committee, giving the telephone numbers of the Durban and Coast SPCA (Durban 812336).

Delivering his presidential address Mr. Sinclair said farmers had subsidised consumers for too long.

"The farmer is entitled to a realistic price for his product and if this makes the price of food too high for the consumer then it is the duty of the State to subsidise the consumer."

Weakened

Mr. Sinclair said the Government's "cheap food policy" had so weakened the financial position of farmers that many farms were being abandoned by their owners.

"When these areas include our borders it becomes a strategic problem," he said.

The position was now so serious even the authorities were taking notice.

Mr. Sinclair said it was purely a matter of economics that some Natal farmers had been forced to leave their farms.

Compensate

"Meat prices to the producer failed to rise enough to compensate for increased input costs and railage rates for livestock rose dramatically, thus making it un-economic to continue beef farming."

He said in other areas it had become impossible to produce vegetables under irrigation because of the low prices obtained by



THE MERCURY Soil Conservation Trophy has been won for the fifth year in succession by the Ixopo Soil Conservation Committee. The deputy director of the Natal Region, Mr. R. Peard (left) is seen with Mr. J. C. Humphries of Highflats, who received the award on behalf of the committee at yesterday's opening of the congress in Durban.

'Startling' soil loss revealed

Agricultural Correspondent

EVERY year Natal loses 100 000 000 tons of soil — the equivalent of 40 farms of 450ha each — through soil erosion.

This disturbing statistic was revealed yesterday at the congress by Dr. D. W. Immelman, the Secretary for Agricultural Technical Services.

He said if a conservative estimate of R300 a hectare was given to the soil lost every year, "one is startled to find that a sum of R10 million is involved".

Delegates were concerned that there were too few Government extension officers available in Natal to give

advice to farmers. Complaints were also voiced that the existing Soil Conservation Act "had no teeth" and prosecutions against offenders were difficult to obtain.

A Camperdown farmer, Mr. Dougie Horton, blamed the Government for a "lack of timely action" in providing suitably qualified men. He said because of the low salaries paid to extension officers these men were finding alternative jobs in industry or in the private sector.

Mr. Horton said out of the 16 available posts in Natal for extension officers only eight were at present filled.

Dr. Immelman said his department was aware of the problem and he had approached the Civil Service Commission to review salaries paid to agricultural staff.

Control boards under fire

Agricultural Correspondent

THE supermarket chains would have farmers in their pockets unless something was done to improve the image of the country's control boards, the president of the Natal Agricultural Union, Mr. Donald Sinclair, warned

yesterday.

Mr. Sinclair said: "Unless those of us who support the Marketing Act — and know the vital importance it plays in the agricultural industry — do something to improve the functioning of control boards, the champions of the program, where one

finds so prevalent in the supermarket chains, would really have us in their power."

He said although he was a "staunch supporter" of control boards he was concerned about the image these boards projected to the public. Mr. Sinclair

said he believed their function should be to market farmers' produce with a more aggressive policy.

He said if it was left to public agitation, and not farmers, to make changes to control boards these "could never be to our advantage".

Prices? It's

all politics

claim farmers

NM 7/9/79

3 General

THE low prices farmers receive for the food they produce are determined by politics and not economics, delegates claimed at the annual congress of the Natal Agricultural Union which ended in Durban yesterday.

The worsening economic plight of Natal's farming community was again highlighted at the congress.

PETER SUTTON, Agricultural Correspondent

Mr. D. Urquhart, of Dannhauser, said food prices were determined by politics because the agricultural vote was no longer of interest to politicians. He said that if the industry was to survive "the cord between politicians and price control must be severed".

The president of the South African Agricultural Union, Mr. Albert Basson, said housewives and the

supermarket chains had applied pressure on the Minister of Agriculture and the Government was more likely to listen to complaints from consumers than farmers.

The latest increase in the price of wheat (which went up by 36 percent this week) was a good example. "The new price is still R20 a ton below farmers' costs of production," he said.

Mr. John Black of Boston

told delegates that farmers were in a grievous financial position. Eighteen years ago there had been 106 000 farmers in South Africa. "Now there are only 73 000 left, a drop of 32 percent." He wondered how many would be left by the year 2 000.

Mr. Black quoted figures which showed that farmers' returns on capital were "pitifully small". The cost of producing beef

had gone up by 55 percent but the incomes of cattle farmers had gone up by a mere 4 percent.

The vice-president of the Natal Agricultural Union, Mr. A. Schmidt, of Louwsburg in Northern Natal, said that out of 180 farms in some northern districts of Natal only 73 remained occupied by Whites. In his own district seven out of 30 farms had been abandoned because their owners had been forced to look for work elsewhere.

SAAU director Mr. Chris Cilliers told delegates not to expect help from the Government. He believed that only by collective bargaining could farmers improve their lot. "Only the farmer can help himself."

The general manager of the Dairy Board, Mr. R. Roux, said the board had been crucified by the Press and consumers for increasing prices of dairy products in a time of surplus. Increasing the price of a product because production costs had gone up was a fundamental principle of economics.

Mr. Roux said there were surpluses of many industrial products in South Africa. "But nobody complains when motor manufacturers don't reduce prices to get rid of surplus vehicles."

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots

tomatoes
fresh p.
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion, and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalk. Pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes and black pepper to taste. Toss into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. Cut across the tops in a double row, cut across the radishes open up. iced water until the radishes open up.

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GERMAN POTATO SALAD

boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
mayonnaise

Ethr

chopped c
salt and
mayonnaise

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

---o0o---

EGG SALAD

hard boiled eggs
salanaise

May

salt and
paprika

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat surface down. Pour over salanaise.

---o0o---

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

1 cup cooked chicken, diced
4 T finely chopped walnuts
French dressing/mayonnaise
lettuce

S. d

Marinate chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refrigerate until ready for use.

French dressing:

Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

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SPRING GREEN SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

Border breeders are tops

Honours came to the Border recently when two Dohne Merino stud breeders received the top breeder awards of the Dohne Merino Breeders' Society.

They are Mrs A. L. Kotzé of Rooikraal, Ida, and Mr G. O. Warren and Son, of N'Dimba, Komga.

The awards, made for the first time this year, will be made every second year when two breeders in each of the six regions are honoured — the two categories being small studs (under 150 recorded ewes) and large studs (150 and more recorded ewes).

The six regions are East Cape, Karoo, West Cape, OFS, Natal and Transvaal. The proviso, however, is that if, in the opinion of the judges, there is no breeder worthy of a reward in a particular region or category, no award will be made.

The award to Mrs Kotzé's Southcomb stud was in the small study category. The stud was established in 1944 and Mrs Kotzé became responsible for the stud in 1977 after the death of her husband.

The excellent standard of sheep, and management applied continues to improve steadily. "A strong demand exists for all rams and surplus ewes produced in this stud," were the findings of the technical committee of the Society.

Of the N'Dimba stud, which won its award in the large stud category, the committee said:

Since its establishment in 1957, the highest standards of scientific

breeding and management have been practised, which has resulted in N'Dimba sheep being exceptionally well balanced and true to type.

"An effective open nucleus system operates within a large flock and the stud has been fully performance tested since 1972. The N'Dimba stud is one of the most important sources of stud sires and recorded ewes, which have performed brilliantly wherever they have been used.

"The recipient of the award may not always be the most popular or obvious choice in a particular region, nor will it necessarily be the breeder who does the best at show-er sales," the secretary-manager of the Society, Mr Cameron McMaster, said.



A proud owner and a proud champion — Mrs Kotzé and one of her top stud rams.

pins, bring to boil again. Bottle.

---o0o---

UNA TOSS SALAD

1 m head lettuce, torn in size pieces (4 cups)
diced apple

1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing

1 can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin orange sections, drained
2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained
broken in large chunks

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

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Food price may soar next year

3- General 8/9/79

Mercury Correspondent

PRETORIA — Food prices are expected to rise steeply again next year if the Government implements some of the recommendations of the Jacobs Committee which inquired into the financial plight of farmers, it was learnt here yesterday.

The committee, headed by Dr. A. S. Jacobs, general manager of the South African Reserve Bank, completed its report and recommendations a month ago.

They are now being studied by the Minister of Finance, Senator Owen Horwood, and the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Hendrik Schoeman, before being released for publication next month.

One of the major recommendations, it is understood, is that the price of primary farm products should adequately compensate for increased production costs.

Until now, according to agricultural authorities, this has not been so and a substantial backlog in the level of prices has accumulated over the past five years.

One source said it was clear that the report had influenced farm prices already.

The huge increase of 36 percent in the wheat price — the biggest rise ever for a controlled crop — was a strong indication that the Cabinet was now taking more pertinently into account production costs, and acknowledging that farmers had to be fully compensated.

It was pointed out, too, that food production now fell into the category of a vital strategic activity.

Export food

Not only was it crucial that South Africa should be able to feed her own population, but it was almost as important that the country should be in a position to export food to adjoining countries.

The majority of these countries are unable to feed their own populations.

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Hendrik Schoeman, has emphasised that unless farmers are adequately rewarded, production could fall to a level where food would have to be imported on a large scale.

Agricultural authorities point out that farmers total debts of about R3 000 million are a measure of the need for more realistic producer prices.

However, this problem has strong political overtones.

The vast majority of the population is in the low-wage group, many of them living on or below the breadline and unable to afford high-priced basic foods.

Again it is strategically important that the country should have a reasonably contented urban Black population — something which, it is acknowledged, is not possible if there is widespread hunger in urban townships.

This is particularly so if South Africa's involvement in anti-terrorist border warfare continued — and there are certainly no indications that it will not.

longer. Send it to the table with a good gravy. It may be glazed or not as preferred.

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DEWILLED LOBSTER — 1890
Average cost, 2s 6d
finely grated breadcrumbs
cayenne

1 medium size lobster
some salad dressing
Make a salad dressing, using butter in place of oil, season well with cayenne and add it to the lobster, chopped fine, and a small teacup of breadcrumbs. Clean the shell and put the mixture in, putting breadcrumbs and a small piece of butter on the top; then bake for about 10 minutes, till the crumbs are brown.

H I S R E C I P E S F O R H E R D A Y O F F

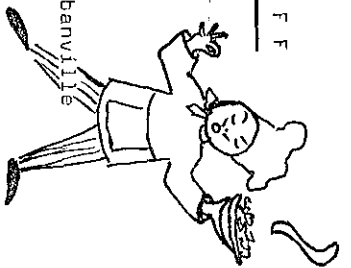
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"Over the coppers of my kitchen flows
The frosted-silver dawn, Silence awhile
The god who sings within thee, Ragueneau!
Lay down the lute — the oven calls for thee!
Edmond Rostand

MIXED GRILL FOR DISC BRAAI

chicken
rump steak
pork sausages
bacon

John Bennett, Durbanville
onions
fresh mushrooms
tomatoes
white wine



Tabasco Dressing: 1/2 cup mayonnaise, 125 ml tomato sauce, finely chopped onion, and 1/2 cup chopped parsley, and a good dash of Tabasco. Mix and serve the salad.
recipe was one of the winners in the Garden and Home Champion Competition, and appeared in the Garden and Home, July 1978.)

ED BORTSCH (Beetroot Soup) Patrick Young, Rendebosch

beetroot 2 pts water
1/2 lb carrot salt and pepper
1/2 lb onion Juice of 1/2 lemon
small carton cream 1 t sugar
tabasco

Cook grated beetroot, in water over slow heat, together with sugar, grated carrot, lemon juice, and salt and pepper to taste. Simmer till beetroot and carrot are cooked. Add cream and cool. Grate onion in, add a dash of tabasco, and chill in the refrigerator overnight. Serve chilled.

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STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

- 1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots

tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well; then pile the sliced into the cabbage bowl. Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double circle, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

---c0c---

GIRMAN POTATO SALAD

Ethne Beard, Post Elizabeth

- boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
mayonnaise

chopped onion
salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

---c0c---

EGG SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

- hard boiled eggs
salanaise

salt and pepper
paprika and parsley

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat saled platter; cut side down. Pour over salanaise.

---c0c---

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

S. Drury, East London

- 1 cup cooked chicken, diced
4 T finely chopped walnuts
French dressing/mayonnaise
lettuce

1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced
1 cup cooked green peas

Marinate chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refrigerate until ready for use.

French dressing:

Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

---c0c---

SPRING GREEN SALAD

Ridgeworth

- 1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley

Wash and shred the lettuce. Keep a few pieces for garnish. Wash scallions, and cut green lettuce on. Toss the scallions together, salt dressing and serve in a bowl of mint and parsley.

EAST LONDON
Farmers in the Chalumna-Ncera River area would be consulted before any decision was taken on incorporation into the Ciskei.

This assurance was given here yesterday by the MPC for East London City. Mr P. de Pontes, following his Pretoria talks with the Deputy Minister for Co-operation and Development, Mr J. Wentzel.

Mr De Pontes also said there was a strong possibility the Minister

for Co-operation and Development, Dr P. Koornhof, would visit the area soon.

He said a departmental inquiry was busy probing the 21 ha area earmarked for resettlement of the 21 000 people from the Mooiplaas and Kwelera areas.

Mr De Pontes said he found the Co-operation Department had an open and practical mind on the matter. All factors would be weighed before they took a decision on the matter.

Their findings would probably be placed before the department's commission investigating boundaries.

The Kidd's Beach area was in the news in June when 57 farmers in the area agreed to sell their farms for incorporation.

They were joined later by 14 farmers on the East London side of the proposed new boundary.

The 57 farmers later had second thoughts on selling and asked for a committee of inquiry into the matter. — DDR

boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

---c0c---

APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

- 1 medium head lettuce, torn in bite-size pieces (4 cups)
2 cups diced apple

1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin orange sections, drained
1 6 1/2 oz can tuna, drained and broken in large chunks

1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing

2 t soya sauce
1 t lemon juice

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

---c0c---



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VOL. 171]

PRETORIA, 14 SEPTEMBER 1979

[No. 6654

PROKLAMASIES

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. R. 211, 1979

SOMERGRAANSKEMA.—WYSIGING

Nademaal die Minister van Landbou, kragtens artikel 9 (2) (c) saamgelees met artikel 15 (3) van die Bemerkingswet, 1968 (Wet 59 van 1968), die voorgestelde wysiging in die Bylae hiervan uiteengesit, van die Somergraanskema, afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 45 van 1979, aangeneem het en kragtens artikel 12 (1) (b) van genoemde Wet goedkeuring van die voorgestelde wysiging aanbeveel het;

So is dit dat ek, kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 14 (1) (a), saamgelees met die genoemde artikel 15 (3) van genoemde Wet, hierby verklaar dat genoemde wysiging op datum van publikasie hiervan in werking tree.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Agt-entwintigste dag van Augustus Eenduisend Nege-honderd Nege-en-sewentig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

H. S. J. SCHOEMAN.

BYLAE

Die Somergraanskema afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 45 van 1979, soos gewysig, word hierby soos volg verder gewysig:

1. Artikel 15 (2) word hierby gewysig deur die woord "nege" te vervang deur die woord "vyf".

2. Artikel 16 (2) word hierby gewysig deur die woord "sewe" te vervang deur die woord "drie".

No. R. 212, 1979

DROËBONESKEMA.—WYSIGING

Nademaal die Minister van Landbou kragtens artikel 9 (2) (c), saamgelees met artikel 15 (3), van die Bemerkingswet, 1968 (Wet 59 van 1968), die voorgestelde wysiging in die Bylae hiervan uiteengesit, van die Droëboneskema afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 68 van

13875—A

PROCLAMATIONS

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. R. 211, 1979

SUMMER GRAIN SCHEME.—AMENDMENT

Whereas the Minister of Agriculture has, in terms of section 9 (2) (c), read with section 15 (3) of the Marketing Act, 1968 (Act 59 of 1968), accepted the proposed amendment set out in the Schedule hereto, to the Summer Grain Scheme, published by Proclamation R. 45 of 1979, and has in terms of section 12 (1) (b) of the said Act recommended the approval of the proposed amendment;

Now, therefore, under the powers vested in me by section 14 (1) (a), read with the said section 15 (3) of the said Act, I do hereby declare that the said amendment shall come into operation on the date of publication hereof.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Twenty-eighth day of August. One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-nine.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

H. S. J. SCHOEMAN.

SCHEDULE

The Summer Grain Scheme, published by Proclamation R. 45 of 1979, as amended, is hereby further amended as follows:

1. Section 15 (2) is hereby amended by the substitution for the word "nine" of the word "five".

2. Section 16 (2) is hereby amended by the substitution for the word "seven" of the word "three".

No. R. 212, 1979

DRIED BEAN SCHEME.—AMENDMENT

Whereas the Minister of Agriculture has, in terms of section 9 (2) (c), read with section 15 (3), of the Marketing Act, 1968 (Act 59 of 1968), accepted the proposed amendment as set out in the Schedule hereto, to the Dried Bean Scheme, published by Proclamation

6654—1

1961 aangeneem het, en kragtens artikel 12 (1) (b) van genoemde Wet goedkeuring van die voorgestelde wysiging aanbeveel het;

So is dit dat ek kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 14 (1) (a) saamgelees met die genoemde artikel 15 (3) van genoemde Wet, hierby verklaar dat die genoemde wysiging op die datum van publikasie hiervan in werking tree.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Vier-en-twintigste dag van Augustus Eenduisend Nege-honderd Nege-en-sewentig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

H. S. J. SCHOEMAN.

BYLAE

Die Droëboneskema, afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 68 van 1961, soos gewysig, word hierby verder gewysig deur na artikel 11 die volgende artikel in te voeg:

"Adviserende komitee vir droëbone bedoel as saad

11A. (1) Hierby word 'n adviserende komitee ingestel, wat die Droëbone Saadbeplanningskomitee heet, ten einde die Raad te adviseer aangaande enige aangeleentheid ten opsigte van droëbone bedoel as saad.

(2) Die komitee bestaan uit hoogstens vyf lede en word saamgestel op die wyse deur die Raad, met die goedkeuring van die Minister, bepaal.

(3) Die lede van die komitee word deur die Raad aangestel: Met dien verstande dat geen persoon wat 68 jaar of ouer is as lid aangestel mag word nie.

(4) Die Raad kan op die voorwaardes wat die Minister goedkeur sodanige van sy bevoegdhede ingevolge hierdie Skema aan die Komitee oordra as wat hy met die goedkeuring van die Minister bepaal.

(5) Die Raad moet ten opsigte van die Komitee sodanige reëls neerlê met betrekking tot die hou van en prosedure op vergaderings (met inbegrip van die kworum), die wyse waarop vergaderings belê moet word, die verkiesing van 'n voorsitter en 'n onder-voorsitter, ampstermyn van lede, die vulling van vakatures en aangeleenthede in verband daarmee, as wat hy met die goedkeuring van die Minister bepaal.

(6) Die beslissing van die meerderheid van al die lede van die Komitee maak 'n besluit van die Komitee uit: Met dien verstande dat by 'n staking van stemme die Voorsitter benewens sy beraadslagende stem ook 'n beslissende stem sal hê.

(7) Die Raad kan met die Minister se goedkeuring die toelaes vasstel wat uit die Raad se fondse aan lede van die Komitee betaal moet word."

R. 68 of 1961, and has, in terms of section 12 (1) (b) of the said Act, recommended the approval of the proposed amendment;

Now, therefore, under the powers vested in me by section 14 (1) (a) read with the said section 15 (3) of the said Act, I hereby declare that the said amendment shall come into operation on the date of publication hereof.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Twenty-fourth day of August, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-nine.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

H. S. J. SCHOEMAN.

SCHEDULE

The Dried Bean Scheme, published by Proclamation R. 68 of 1961, as amended, is hereby further amended by the insertion after section 11 of the following section:

"Advisory committee for dry beans intended as seed

11A. (1) There is hereby established an advisory committee, to be known as the Dry Bean Seed Planning Committee, for the purpose of advising the Board in regard to any matter in respect of dry beans intended as seed.

(2) The Committee shall consist of not more than five members and shall be constituted in the manner determined by the Board with the approval of the Minister.

(3) The members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Board: Provided that no person of or over the age of 68 years shall be appointed as a member.

(4) The Board may, on such conditions as the Minister may approve, assign such of its powers under the Scheme to the Committee as it may determine with the approval of the Minister.

(5) The Board shall in respect of the Committee make such rules with regard to the conduct of and procedure at meetings (including the quorum), the manner in which meetings shall be called, the election of a chairman and a vice-chairman, tenure of office of members, the filling of vacancies and matters incidental thereto, as the Board may, with the approval of the Minister determine.

(6) The decision of the majority of all the members of the Committee shall constitute a decision of the Committee: Provided that in the event of any equality of votes, the Chairman shall have a casting vote in addition to his deliberative vote.

(7) The Board may, with the approval of the Minister, determine the allowances payable out of the funds of the Board to the members of the Committee."

AGRICULTURE

Restoring farmers' fortunes

Farmers have welcomed the Jacobs Committee's report, released this week, which promises to put the agricultural industry back on its feet.

This is the fourth, and final, report of a working committee set up by the Ministers of Finance and Agriculture at the end of last year. The chairman was Reserve Bank GM Dr A S "Japie" Jacobs.

The first three reports, which dealt with short-term financing and emergency relief for droughts, are already being implemented.

This last, most important report deals with long-term measures. Though not exactly revolutionary, it offers farmers a new deal plus some badly needed administrative improvements. The acid test will be when it comes to implementing it.

With the growing world food shortage already on our doorstep, it is not surprising that the committee took as its starting point the view that the agricultural industry must not only feed the population, but also produce for the export market, with particular reference to the rest of Africa.

Some of the main recommendations which have been accepted by the government are:

Prices: The committee is not in favour of subsidies to producers to combat increasing production costs (such as the subsidy of fertilisers). But it found that in general, and particularly in the cases of maize, wheat, sheep (wool) and beef, the return on capital investment was "exceptionally low." It recommends a "reformulation" of agricultural price policy, in which the real costs of production should determine the pattern of ruling prices. And greater priority should be given to "income goals" and realistic adaptations to the farmers profit margins, to compensate for increasing entrepreneurial risks, while giving the agricultural sector a fair share of the national income. This applies to both "fixed" and "floor" prices.

Co-ordination

It stresses the importance of proper co-ordination in fixing the prices of agricultural products (something that has been hitherto lacking), and that those with a high inter-relationship, eg maize and beef, should be fixed simultaneously. It argues that price increases should take place more timeously and progressively, as the cumulative effect of large increases causes a shock effect throughout the economy.

More use, the committee suggests, should be made of stabilisation funds, particularly where there are large vari-



Jacobs . . . a new deal for the farmer

ations of income, and the national marketing council should lay down guidelines about the source of these stabilisation funds, how they should be used, and floors and ceilings set with the various control boards. The SF's derive their funds mainly from the farmers themselves, by means of levies, or export profits, but sometimes also from the government and the public. Funds are used to cover export losses, and generally to stabilise an industry.

Credit: The committee recommends

that the maximum amount of production loans provided by the Agricultural Credit Board (ACB) should be increased from R20 000 to R40 000 per annum. This has already been implemented.

The annual budget of the Department of Agricultural Credit and Land Tenure must be sufficient to enable the ACB to meet needs in times of drought.

Since private financial institutions are no longer keen, the committee found, on providing long-term finance, particularly bonds, the Land Bank must play a much larger role, both in providing medium term credit for farming implements and particularly for bonds. (The proportion of Land Bank finance to total farmers' debt is very low, and has dropped in recent years (*FM* November 24). The R100 000m limit on Land Bank mortgages should be dispensed with and every application treated on its merits.

Two important recommendations have been earmarked for further investigation:

Export promotion measures: *Inter alia*, government grants should not exclude agricultural products.

Tax: It is recommended that farmers should be able to defer paying tax in good years by paying into a reserve fund, and pay tax only when the money is withdrawn. This has been accepted in principle, but referred to the standing commission on taxation to consider its practical implementation.

The Jacobs committee's status has now been changed to that of a permanent committee, so that financial problems in the agricultural sector will in future receive continuous attention.

24-CARAT BOOM

The development of nuclear energy could throw up a new strategically vital role for gold, says the International Gold Corporation's *Gold Bulletin*. If fusion power through lasers becomes practical, "useful" quantities of gold could one day be required as an essential part of the process. Theoretical calculations suggest that a 1000 MW fusion power plant would require an inventory of about one ton of gold, which would be recycled in the course of operations.

Current scientific investigation of the very difficult problem of extracting useful quantities of energy through atomic fusion (as opposed to the fission process currently employed to obtain electric power from uranium) suggests

that coating the fuel pellets with a thin layer of gold would greatly benefit the efficiency of the fusion process.

These fuel pellets contain isotopes of hydrogen (technically known as deuterium and tritium) and one of the many problems in achieving a commercial fusion reactor is to prevent premature expansion and heating of the pellets under the severe operating conditions of fusion.

It is here that gold's well-known property of optical and thermal reflectivity makes it the most attractive material for coating the pellets.

Research on laser fusion is being pursued at the Sandia Laboratories in New Mexico and at the I V Kurchatov Institute of Atomic Energy in Moscow.

③ 25/9/79 STAR

and the Green Revolution is helping too

By Jerry E Rosenthal
El Batan, Mexico —
"By the year 2015, the world must produce twice as much food as it achieved in the past 12 000 years."

That is the verdict of Norman E Borlaug, director of the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre (CIMMYT), and it means the 3 300-million metric tons of food produced in the world today must be doubled in 35 years.

Little co-operation in the international community and inequitable income distribution make world hunger a growing concern. Meanwhile, a predicted 8-billion people will have to be fed in 2015 — almost twice as many as the current 4 000-million-plus.

What can be done? One of the solutions is to make each hectare of land produce more than it does now. To do this, new, higher-yield varieties of wheat, corn and other grains must be developed and tested for suitability in different climates.

That is the job of the CIMMYT, a food research centre in Mexico and one of the nine international centres forming a worldwide agricultural research network.

With an annual budget of R10.8-million and several agricultural sites around the country, the centre's staff of about 80 researchers has devoted itself to developing varieties of grains that are most resistant to disease, produce more per

hectare and are more nutritious.

The centre's most spectacular product to date is wheat.

In the 1950s, Borlaug began to experiment with seeds that had been produced in the United States by crossing a Japanese dwarf variety and another type called Brevor. The Norin-Brevor cross laid the basis for achieving a much higher-yield and more disease-resistant variety of wheat.

After thousands of further crosses and trials in the 1960s, new Mexican varieties were released and successfully grown in India and Pakistan.

Miracle rice

Today the descendants of these semi-dwarf, high-yielding varieties are being harvested on every continent, providing the bread, chapati, couscous, semolina, macaroni and noodles that feed more than one-third of the developing world's population.

The high-yielding varieties, along with the so-called "miracle" rice developed in the Philippines, sparked what came to be called the "Green Revolution" in the late 1960s.

Wheat output has soared 50 percent over the past 10 years, surpassing all other grains and outpacing the 30 percent increase in population. Rice has shown a rise of 27 percent, and even sorghum and millet, the poor relations in the cereal family, have gained over the decade.

But the hope of the tropics and subtropics — where the world's hungriest people live — is maize, what Americans call corn. It was left behind in the high-yield breakthrough of the 1960s, now ranking third in world production, behind wheat and rice.

CIMMYT is the keeper of the largest corn-gene bank in the world, from which the breeders develop their new lines. The seeds are kept in a vault at a temperature of 0 deg C and have a shelf life of 25 years. Back-up duplicates are stored in Fort Collins, Colorado, in a vault where the temperature is minus 27 deg C. These will last 100 years.

So far, new varieties of maize have accounted for a 38 percent boost in production. The centre's breeders believe that successful short-stalked, highyielding, disease-resistant and more

nutritious varieties will come soon and help feed a larger future generation.

But a larger future generation is just the obvious, and not the only, problem facing the centre.

Poverty

Borlaug, who constantly trods the croplands of the developing countries to discover the problems and needs of the farmers, sees poverty as the biggest immediate obstacle.

"It's not that we're not producing enough food right now," he said. "We are, but it's not equitably distributed. Too many people don't have the money to buy it."

"For example, India in 1977-78 produced 125 million tons of grain... But millions of Indians are too poor to buy it."

"The developing countries need public-works projects in the rural areas to enable the rural poor to buy food. Small factories and other localised activities can provide the jobs that are needed."

Borlaug believes China may have found a way.

"On two trips to mainland China," he said, "I never saw a hungry person. Everyone seems to be working. The Chinese have done a creditable job in building

up rural industry and food distribution.

"I believe planners should think small when it comes to agriculture. And I think we need more people looking at the overall picture rather than specialists doing the planning. I would like to see bronze plaques erected for every small irrigation ditch that's dug."

"This is the type of water management that can really help the small farmer. Big dams have their place, but the small irrigation ditch is vital."

Some agricultural development projects and programmes in developing countries, he said, either are misbegotten or misdirected.

He cited a situation in Pakistan where, with construction of the massive Tarbela Dam, largest earthen dam in the world, timber areas previously untouched became available to private interests. Entire hillsides were clear-cut, causing vast erosion and hastening the silting of the reservoir.

"I was there on a rainy day," Borlaug said, "and soil once held by trees was pouring down into the Indus River like a cascade of chocolate." The scientists, techni-



Maize — hope of the tropics and sub-tropics

cians and professionals at CIMMYT all emphasise collaboration with local farmers.

When Dan Winkelmann, an economist, first came to the centre, he rented a 2.5 ha farm nearby. He worked it as many Mexicans do — without sophisticated equipment — to grow maize and beans.

Key links

"There is no free lunch in farming," he said. "You're constantly weighing the biological feasibility of what you're doing against the economic feasibility. There has got to be give-and-take, which means early collaboration among all research disciplines studying aspects of production."

Other staff members, like Narendra Lal Dhawan on the maize breeding staff, serve as key links between the countries testing new varieties emerging from

the international programme.

This year he is air-freighting half a million envelopes containing seeds for 700 trials in 88 countries; he will feed the results of these seeds into a computer and send printouts to all participants in the trials and others interested in the programme.

These print-outs can tell a scientist in Turkey, for example, that a certain variety of maize grown in Egypt might do well under similar conditions in his country.

Keenly aware

Some 10 000 men and women from the developing countries have come to the centre for in-service training in research techniques so that they may practice them in their own countries. In addition, other professionals spend from a week to several months working on specific problems in wheat and maize.

Scientists at the centre

do not look on themselves as "revolutionists" in the field of agriculture. But they are keenly aware of the importance of their work and the impact it can have on the future of the world.

Their attitude is symbolised by a modest exhibit in Mexico City's magnificent Museum of Archaeology. Amid the massive stone carvings and impressive relics of the Mayan, Toltec, Olmec and Aztec cultures is a small display of corn, dug up from the

centuries-old ruins and tombs.

The smallest ear is barely 5 cm long and has tiny kernels. It dates back several thousand years. The other ears in the display get progressively larger with each agricultural improvement of our early ancestors.

At the end of the case are several ears of the 20th century, many times the size of the first.

That is what the Green Revolution is all about. — Christian Science Monitor News Service.

Tied farm labour contracts illegal

3

STAL
25/9/79

Farming Correspondent

Labour tenants on farms have been declared prohibited occupants in terms of a notice in the Government Gazette.

All labour tenancy contracts, stating that the employee will annually work for the owner of the land for a specified period in exchange for the right to live on the farm and cultivate a patch of land, will be illegal.

A spokesman for the East Rand Administration Board explained that this

meant that labour tenants could be treated as squatters and removed. All exemptions granted by the Department of Co-operation and Development would automatically fall away.

The practice of some farmers who allow blacks to occupy part of their properties, nominally working as labour tenants but actually paying rent, would be much easier to deal with.

Farmers expect a big cleanup to get under way soon.

A world food crisis threatens

The Star Tuesday September 25 1979 53

Yet southern Asia's poorer countries offer hope . . .

By Richard Critchfield
WASHINGTON, DC — A threat of global recession. Oil prices rising from R12,10 to R19,50 a barrel or more. Freight costs doubling in two months. Russian crop failure, with the Soviet grain harvest likely to fall from last year's record of 237 million tons to between 165 and 195 million tons. Big Chinese grain imports of 10 million to 12 million tons. Monsoons in India and Bangladesh, breaking three straight years of good weather.

Add it up, and it looks as if these are all the conditions that set off the 1973-75 world food crisis caused by bad weather, an oil price hike and record demand from income growth and the population explosion.

Will it happen again? Not right away, said Howard W Hjort, chief economist of the US Department of Agriculture and widely regarded as the top American authority on the world food problem.

World grain stocks have been rebuilt, and right now supplies are at a record high. It is two or three years down the line that Hjort and others are worried about.

For in the past two to three years, the character of the world food problem has changed drastically. It no longer is the simple problem of population stripping food supplies.

Indeed, the biggest and poorest nations of southern Asia — China, India, Indonesia — are doing very well and represent the best hope of feeding mankind in future years.

After a 1978-79 journey to many villages in Asia, this writer concluded that contraceptives and

producing, at last, a change in the general human condition.

Hjort confirmed this impression.

"World food demand is rising," he said. "But it supports your thesis that more agricultural development, coupled with fertility declines, is taking place . . . The new rising demand is because people have better diets and are eating more meat. If we have well-distributed monsoons and well-distributed food supplies, world food consumption is going to go up very fast."

Going up

India, for instance, is virtually self-sufficient in food this year and has exported small amounts to Bangladesh, Vietnam and the Soviet Union to repay its debts.

China is holding its own. With 960-million people its imports have not proportionately risen in a decade.

Bangladesh, after its best year ever, now is suffering a bad drought and is back temporarily as a big food importer.

But, according to Hjort, as Western Europe and southern Asia move toward self-sufficiency, the real rise in demand is coming from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, fast-industrialising Far Eastern nations such as Taiwan and South Korea, Japan and the oil-rich countries of the Middle East.

All of them, shifting away from bread and rice bowls, rely on the highly wasteful system of turning grain into meat through very inefficient livestock converters.

About all that is left of

mand is in black Africa, Egypt and some Latin American countries. (Population growth rates are 3 percent more in Latin American countries, with 3,7 percent for Mexico).

If meatier diets, fed by rising incomes, continue to push up world food demand at present rates, said Hjort, to meet it the United States would have to increase food production 45 percent in the next 10 years.

Meatier diets

With America's high-energy farming this increase might be prohibitively expensive. (President Carter already has warned that a bushel of wheat could become more valuable than a barrel of oil.)

Instead, Hjort sees most of the world's future expansion in food production coming in Asia.

The political implications of all this, of course, are enormous. For American farmers to try to grow 45 percent more food in 10 years would mean tough choices for taxpayers, consumers, factory workers and oil users. Somebody would have to go without.

Higher taxes

For Asian farmers to do it would mean higher farm prices, hungrier cities and maybe riots, often Draconian land reform, more rights and education for village women and special feeding programmes for the poorest, all sure to cause political turmoil.

In bad weather years, it

States to choose between feeding the poorest with food aid or taking cash from paying — probably overeating — customers. Or put another way, a choice between higher taxes and more spending on aid, set against less food for the hungriest and more political upheavals in Africa and Latin America.

Another element in the picture is that total American imports from the third world have more than tripled over the past 10 years to R7 900-million — while pressure from domestic industry is going to restrict this growth (though with 28 percent of US exports going to the third world, this would not be easy).

Indeed, the least painful way out might be to increase foreign aid sharply, not in terms of money so much as in scientific and technological assistance, and to tie such aid pretty ruthlessly to needed reforms in the recipient countries.

For instance, the best aid now going is the fairly cheap R83-million a year) global network of 13 international agricultural research centres, supported by 29 donors. (America gives 25 percent, the World Bank 10 percent).

Most needed

Originally sponsored by the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations, these centres are spreading scientific methods of farming wheat, rice, maize, sorghum, millet, livestock and all sorts of crops in Africa, Asia and

This type of aid, along with more higher education in science and technology at American agricultural universities, is what is most needed.

Hjort's analysis is not universally shared in Washington, where many still stick to the Malthusian notion of population (not rising incomes) outstripping food supplies.

For example, agriculture Undersecretary Dale Hathaway argues that if the world is to be fed, the West, not the Asians, will be the ones to do it.

Lester Brown of Washington's Worldwatch Institute, who is probably the most effective publicist of the world food problem, also clings to Malthusian pessimism. "Things are getting worse for most people," said Brown. "There are more malnourished people in the world than five or 10 years ago. In many countries daily field wages for the landless have fallen."

Impressed

Brown's current argument is pinned to statistics said to show that per capita production of wood, fish, beef, mutton and wool has declined in recent years. Grain, he contends, fell from 342 kg per head in 1976 to 340 kg last year.

I urged him to forget about such dubious statistics and go to Asia to see for himself. Almost everybody who does comes back highly impressed by how much progress is being made. Typical is Floyd Wil-

Agricultural Department official who just returned from India. He said, "Everybody in India looks better off than 10 years ago. They've got more meat on their bones. People are better off."

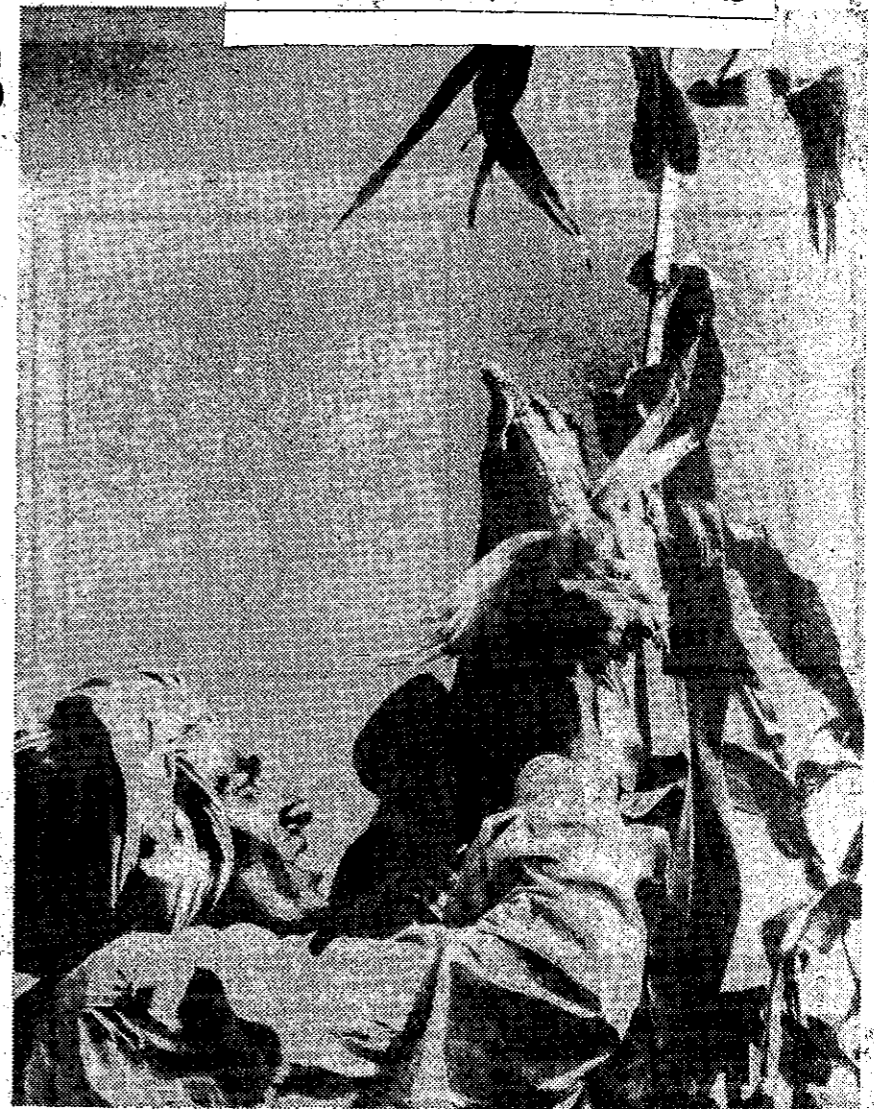
Doing well

Montague Yudelman, who heads the World Bank agriculture and rural development division, said, "India's doing marvellously. Statistics make very impressive reading, but change is relative, not absolute. The Indians don't need big money any more."

"They need water management and they're getting it, irrigating 2,4-million to 2,8-million hectares more every year. In grain production, sensible price policies, irrigation, water improvement, India is doing extremely well."

Old-fashioned pessimism is strongest among the Press and in Congress. William Jordan, the senior staffer of the Senate Appropriations Committee's Subcommittee on Foreign Aid, who most people in Washington say is "the most powerful man in American foreign aid today," said in an interview he felt progress in the developing countries in recent years had been "minuscule."

However, Dom Narayan, the acting director of the International Food Policy Research Institute in Washington, who formerly headed India's price commission, asserts that a great change is taking place in his country's vil-



The world is reaching for more than just grain.

lier seen such hunger for knowledge and education in the villages as you see now."

I asked Hjort why more people in Washington were not aware that southern Asia was moving rapidly toward food self-sufficiency.

Time lag

"The difference," he said, "is between those who follow this closely and those who follow it at a distance. There's a time lag. Many people perceive Asia the way it was when they visited it several years ago. But I'm monitoring the world food situation and agricultural policy conditions every day. When you talk of a great change, I can see it's actually happening."

"A lot of technical assistance goes on, and a

breaking their backs to get some little thing done. But in time these small gains start to add up to something with great momentum.

"It's the old analogy of the snowball rolling downhill; it gets bigger and faster until you've got an avalanche. Eventually in birth control or the transfer of scientific farming you reach a point when it's the thing to do in the community, the national interest."

Got it made

"Once you reach this point, when it's a widely accepted social process, you've got it made. This is what's happening in southern Asia now."

And if Hjort's global forecast of fast-growing food demand is right, it is not a minute too late. The

about 95 percent self-sufficient in food today, but as one nation after another has grown and prospered, demand for wheat, rice and other grains has risen by 33-million tons each year for 18 years.

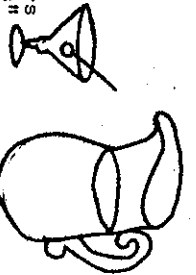
Even if the world's population growth rate has probably peaked, it seems safe to assume future consumption will grow as fast or faster, more and more of it caused by the demand for better diets and more meat.

North America, Argentina, Australia and South Africa have steadily produced more food exports, but at an ever-rising cost in energy.

Now, where the new big gains are coming in irrigation and multiple cropping, it looks like it's going to be southern Asia's turn. — Christian Science

B E V E R A G E S

"Ah my Beloved, fill the cup that clears Today of Past Regrets and Future Fears"
Umar Khayyam



GINGER BEER

- 10 bottles (750 ml) water
- 4 cups sugar
- 1 1/4 (20 ml) bottles Jamaica Ginger

Judy Morris, Port Elizabeth

- 1 t cream of tartar
- 1 1/2 heaped t dry yeast

Mix all together and leave for 6 hours. Then bottle in screw top bottles. Leave for a couple of days to mature. Yeast it in fridge when mature.

Local crops bring greens price down

Staff Reporter
PLENTIFUL supplies of green leafy vegetables coming in from the Cape flats have pushed market prices down — and potatoes are also selling more reasonably than they have done for weeks.

This is the good news for housewives from the Epping fresh produce market.

According to the chairman of the Institute of Market Agents, Mr Willie Mengel supplies of potatoes are coming in from Clanwilliam and Sandveld offsetting the severe shortage experienced in recent weeks because of drought in the Transvaal and Free State.

This has resulted in slightly reduced prices — and potatoes

are selling at between R4.20 to R5 a bag, compared to last week when they fetched up to R6 and R7 a bag.

However, these prices are still much higher than usual and according to Mr Mengel may well go up again over the next two weeks. Last year at this time potatoes were selling at between R1.20 and R2.40 a bag.

Dry weather conditions on the Cape flats have resulted in good crops of cauliflowers, carrots, lettuces, onions and lettuces and these are selling at moderate prices.

Tomatoes and cucumbers are still undersupplied because of the drought and are selling at prices very much above normal — in the case of tomatoes as much as R6 for a box of third grade tomatoes.

- 1 cup sugar
- 1 pt cold water

- 2 t cocoa
- 1/2 t rum essence
- 1 bottle Mainstay

Bring white and brown sugar and water to the boil, and simmer for 1/2 hour stirring frequently. Add Nescafé and cocoa which has been mixed with a little water. Boil up again. Remove from stove and add rum and vanilla essence. Leave to cool and then add Mainstay. Bottle (preferably strained through a muslin cloth).

---000---

COFFEE SPECIAL

Pour together into coffee glasses, hot milk and strong coffee. Top with following; fresh cream mixed with a good instant coffee, a few drops of vanilla essence and fine sugar.

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

GRANADILLA DRINK

- 3 cups sugar
- 3 cups water

- 12 granadillas
- 3 t tartaric acid

Mrs Futter, East London

Boil water and sugar to a thin syrup. Turn out the pulp of the granadillas. Then to this, add 3 t tartaric acid. Pour hot syrup over and allow to cool. Strain and bottle. (Squeeze the pulp to get all the juice out.)

WESTLEIGH PUNCH

- 1 large tin of pineapple juice
- 1 medium tin of orange juice
- 1 small tin lemon juice
- 1/2 cup sugar

- 1 large bottle cold ginger ale
- 1/2 cup cold water
- 1/2 cup Cinzano Blanc

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

Mix all together, let it stand 1/2 hour before using, in the refrigerator. Serve in punch bowl, garnish with a few slices of orange or lemon cut very thin.

CAPPUCINO COFFEE

Use a strong brew of good percolated coffee. Heat milk but do not boil. Pour equal quantities of coffee and milk into cups, pouring in together. Whip in a spoonful of cream till frothy. Sprinkle a little chocolate and cinnamon on top of cream.

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

ORANGE HEALTH DRINK

- 10 oranges
- 2 Lemons
- 3 pts boiling water
- 5 lbs sugar

- 2 pkts citric acid (small pkts)
- 1 pkt epsom salt
- 1 pkt tartaric acid
- rind of 8 of the oranges

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

Mix dry ingredients, orange rind, fruit juice and boiling water. Allow to stand for 6 hours. Strain and bottle (6 large bottles). To use, dilute small quantity of orange with cold water or soda water.

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Jacobs Report comes down to earth on price policy

SAL (3)
24/9/78

Even if a committee is appointed merely to lend authority to the obvious, it can do much good if it breaks the spell of an unreal atmosphere of economic graffiti.

This is exactly what the Jacobs Committee — the working committee on the financial position of the farmer — has set out to do.

Announced in December 1978 jointly by the Minister of Finance, Dr Owen Horwood, and the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, and established in January 1979 under the chairmanship of Dr A S Jacobs, of the Reserve Bank, it has now brought out its final report, after having churned out three interim reports. A working committee in more ways than one . . .

Ignoring all the popular misconceptions about the profitability, alleged production inefficiency or marketing bureaucracy in farming, it has started from the "A" of agricultural costs, moving through the alphabet of finance problems to the "Z" for the zigzag of pricing policy. It has unearthed no new truths, but given a creditable account of reality.

Figures

Those who hesitated to believe Hendrik Schoeman, the South African Agricultural Union or Boerenuus, may perhaps be persuaded to listen to Dr Jacobs — even if the agricultural unions beg to



wheat production is seriously put in question.

Even wool farming, which has recently enjoyed some favourable export prices, has weakened materially.

Dairy farming maintained its position until 1976. In 1977 and 1978 the cost increase was 1,5 times the increase in gross income.

The plight of beef cattle farms in the Bushveld region of the Northern Transvaal, North Western Transvaal and the Northern Cape causes grave concern, says the committee.

The committee says permit policy should aim at increasing gross farm income to offset inflationary rises in farm expenses.

Coupled with the aim of restoring some profitability to farming, the committee pleads that the control boards should seek not only price stability for the consumer, but also income stability for the producer.

~~There was no reason why the farmer should shoulder all the risks of~~

Continue

B E V E R A G E S

"Ah my Beloved, fill the cup that clears
Today of Past Regrets and Future Fears"
Omar Khayyam



Judy Morris, Port Elizabeth

COFFEE SPECIAL
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Mrs. Futter, East London

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GINGER BEER

- 10 bottles (750 ml) water
- 4 cups sugar
- 1 1/4 (20 ml) bottles Jamaica Ginger

Mix all together and leave for 6 hours. Then bottle in screw top bottles. Leave for a couple of days to mature. Keep it in fridge

our unpredictable climate. He should be recompensed in bad seasons by a higher producer price. A management wage, too, should be included into his costs, so that his livelihood could be better protected.

In order not to let the consumer's price fluctuate unnecessarily strong stabilisation funds would act as cushions. Their financing might pose some problems.

Discussing agricultural price policy, the committee points out that food in South Africa is still almost the cheapest in the world.

Effects

Free day-to-day interplay of supply and demand would lead to disastrous price fluctuations because of the inelasticity of both supply and demand. Any over- or under-supply would require out-of-proportion price adjustments to restore balance. The central system, however, seeks short-term stability, but allows long-term adjustments.

The committee asks whether the producer price of various farm products should not have been raised much earlier. Now that a sudden drastic upward review could no longer be delayed, undesirable shock effects have been touched off. Constant, moderate adjustment of low-elasticity farm product prices was much to be preferred.

At recent congresses farmers have voiced doubts as to the practicability of relying only on farm produce price adjustments to restore profitability. It has been claimed that the State has it in its power to control prices of farm requisites much more effectively than is now being done. Otherwise it should recompense the farmer by subsidising such inputs as fertiliser, insecticides, tractors and implements.

In this way, restoring the net income of dairy and beef farmers in times of depression would not be held up by the low purchasing power of consumers, which could otherwise throw the rehabilitation policy out of gear by disturbing, for instance, the prices relationship between grain and meat or dairy products.

This is what a spokesman for the SAAU must have had in mind when he said that the Jacobs Committee report would be judged not by its undoubted sound principles, but by its practical implementation.



Dr A S Jacobs . . . a man to listen to.

differ with him on some points.

After making some general observations, such as pointing out the vulnerability of agriculture to inflationary pressures and the influence of increasing farm size, which partly obscured a real decline in income per farm, the committee cites alarming figures on the profitability of individual branches of farming.

For maize farms, gross farm income has, between 1973 and 1978, increased by 94 percent. Total farm expenses have, however, increased by 198 percent. Net farm income per R100 of capital investment, a sure way of measuring profitability, has declined by as much as 56 percent.

In addition, fluctuations in crop volume have increased. Average crop volume fluctuation on maize farms, from 1963 to 1978, was 28 percent on the Transvaal Highveld, 38 percent in the North-Eastern O.F.S., and 36 percent in the Transvaal.

The committee comments that summer crop farming, such as maize production, has shown a marked deterioration in its profitability.

The present low ebb is fraught with danger, because of the high working capital required for this kind of farming. The risk factor has sharply increased, and unless profitability can be restored, summer crop farming faces an uncertain future.

Winter crop farming — mainly dry land wheat farming — has not fared much better. Of the three main production areas, the Swartland (Malmesbury, Piketberg), the Ruens (Caledon, Bredasdorp) and the Eastern Free State (Heilbron down to Clocolan) the Swartland has suffered most.

Gross farm income has increased by 129 percent, while total farm expenses have gone up 200 percent.

The committee says that also in the R6 and the Eastern O.F.S. the profitability of winter cereal farming has declined to a level at which the future of

- 1 cup sugar
- 1 pt cold water

- 1/2 t rum essence
- 1 bottle Mainstay

Bring white and brown sugar and water to the boil, and simmer for 1/2 hour stirring frequently. Add Nescafé and cocoa which has been mixed with a little water. Boil up again. Remove from stove and add rum and vanilla essence. Leave to cool and then add Mainstay. Bottle (preferably strained through a muslin cloth).

- 2 Lemons
- 3 pts boiling water
- 5 lbs sugar

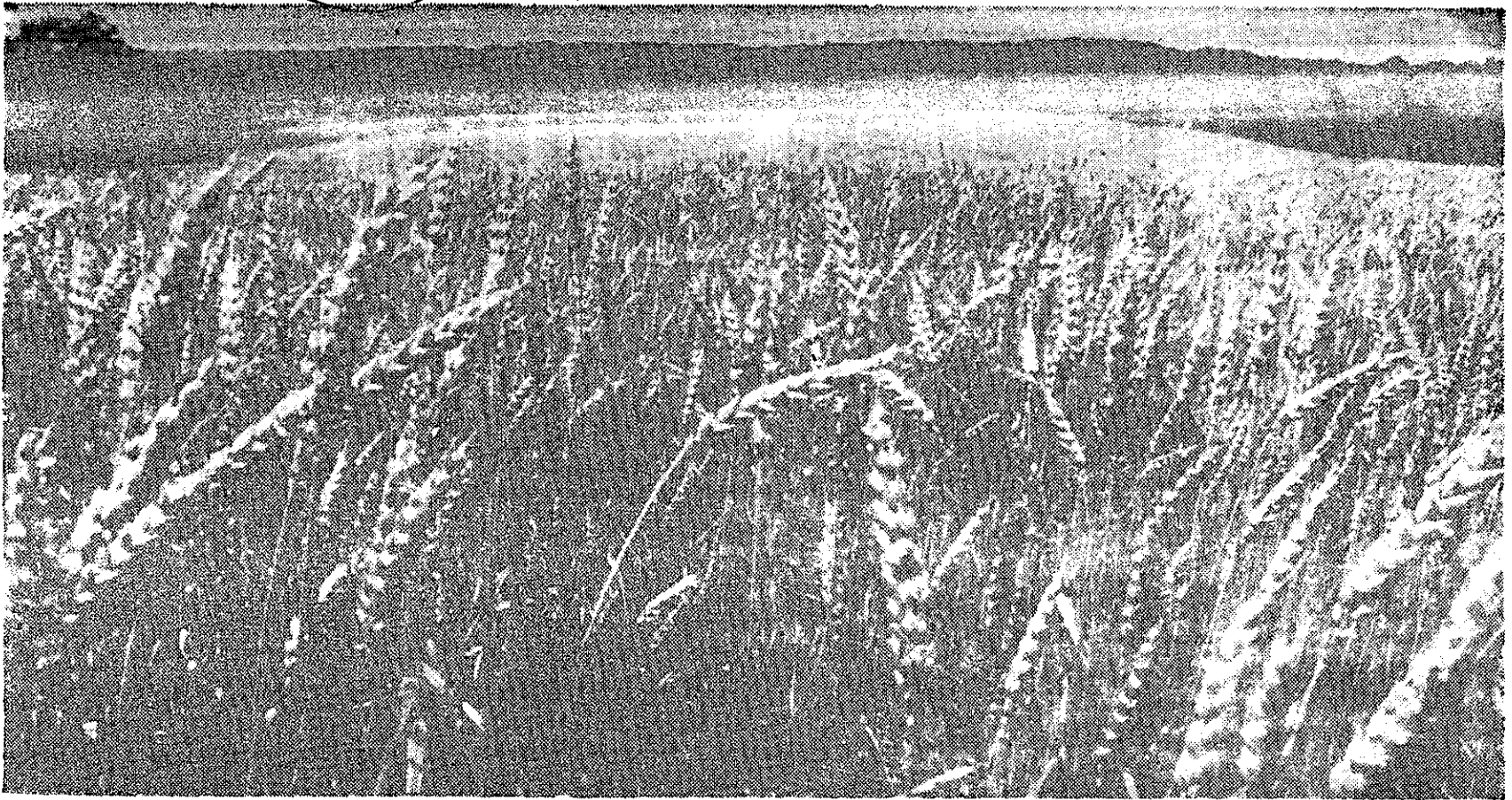
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28/9/77



American wheat . . . helping to feed the rest of the world.

Surplus—but will it last?

Had it not been for the fact that America faces its fifth record harvest of basic foodstuffs in a few weeks, much would have been made about the large sales of corn, wheat and soybeans to Russia this year.

That was the case in 1972, when Moscow used the United States to fill its depleted larder. And 1972 was a time when America was burdened by decades of surplus foodstuffs it struggled to give away.

But times have changed on the farm scene since the summer of 1972.

For starters, the American farmer has produced five consecutive record harvests, a most incredible feat. In addition, most Americans now realise that the R24 000-million of farm exports expected this year will go a long way in paying for the nation's oil imports, as well as helping get the taxpayer out of the agriculture support business.

America is experiencing record harvests but the figures are misleading — disaster could strike at anytime. H J MAIDENBERG reports on the delicate state of world foodstuffs production.

Another dramatic change since 1972 is the fact that Moscow's expected purchase of 17-million tons of American grain and soybeans this season (plus an equal amount elsewhere) would not put Russia at the head of the line at the national supermarket.

Japan still is the best customer of the United States for farm produce. It will increase its purchases this year by 10 percent, to some R4 300-million. Moscow's bill should come to roughly R1 800-million.

Moreover, many other foreign buyers will spend more than Moscow this year for foodstuffs, cotton, tobacco, peanuts and other farm goods.

Perhaps the best way to sum up the change since 1972 is to mention a few more figures.

In the 1972-73 period, when Moscow bought 19-million tons of US grain out of a worldwide total

of 30-million, America exported 4 700-million bushels of all grains and soybeans (a bushel of wheat and soybeans is 27 kg, while corn is 25 kg). Last year, America exported 3 600-million bushels, and in 1979 the total is expected to reach 3 800-million.

Most important, the exports this season will come at a time when, except for the Soviet Union, the world has experienced no crop failures or severe famine conditions.

Many grain traders place as much blame for the Soviet shortfall on its inept farm system as on the weather. In 1978, for example, Moscow reported a record grain harvest of 235-million tons, assuming a loss of 10 percent from spoilage and that land's poor transport network. This year, Moscow expects its grain crop to be about 185-million tons.

This raises the question that has concerned the grain industry, from farmer to exporter and miller, since 1972: Suppose China and the Indian subcontinent experience a poor crop year along with the Soviet Union. That is what really happened in 1972 and '73. The answer, grain traders and producers say, is likely to be disaster.

First off, the expected record wheat and soybean crops this year and the record corn crop are somewhat misleading. Actually, they represent only small increases over 1978, which was slightly better than 1977, and so on. In fact, the nation's inventory of the key grains and soybeans again will decline by next spring, despite the record crops.

The only reason the US was able to supply the Russians, Chinese and Indians in 1972-73 was that

there were huge stockpiles of grain on hand then. Because of the increase in populations, a similar series of crop failures today or next year would find little surplus anywhere.

What is largely why, despite five record crops, grain and soybean prices keep rising year after year. The fact is that America is by far the major source of basic exportable foodstuffs. By comparison, Canada, the second-leading grain exporter, usually supplies about 5 percent of the global import needs.

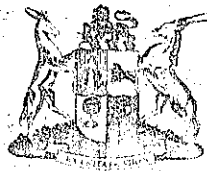
What further worries the grain trade is that another 1972-73 could produce federal controls over farm production and exports as a means of rationing supplies. And as everyone in the trade emphasises daily, the biggest factor in the amazing rise of US farm output since 1972 has been the gradual lifting of produc-

tion and other government controls on agriculture.

And the fear of federal controls is not without foundation. Currently there is a Bill before Congress to make Washington the sole exporter of grain, and it already has 50 members in favour of it.

What also bothers the trade is that the Bill, if enacted, would place the US in the position of deciding who eats and who starves in the event of a global crop shortfall. That is why farm groups and, indeed, all segments of the agricultural industry have been stressing a massive government programme to help foreign countries develop their food production capability, which is still primitive in most lands.

For decades after World War 2, America's dumping of surplus foodstuffs discouraged many developing countries from investing in agriculture. Now is the time to change that. There no longer is any food to dump. — Christian Science Monitor News Service.



For All text see
GG 6676

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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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3 General

Vol. 171]

KAAPSTAD, 28 SEPTEMBER 1979

CAPE TOWN, 28 SEPTEMBER 1979

[No. 6676

ALGEMENE KENNISGEWING

GENERAL NOTICE

DEPARTEMENT VAN LANDBOU-EKONOMIE
EN -BEMARKING

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
AND MARKETING

KONSEPWETSONTWERP TER VERVANGING VAN DIE
WET OP KOÖPERATIEWE VERENIGINGS, 1939 (WET
29 VAN 1939)

DRAFT BILL FOR THE SUBSTITUTION OF THE
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES ACT, 1939 (ACT 29 OF 1939)

Die Registrateur van Koöperatiewe Verenigings publiseer hierby die volgende konsepwetsontwerp vir algemene inligting. Belanghebbendes word versoek die datum van publikasie hiervan drie maande tyd vooraf om versoek oor die konsepwetsontwerp te rig tot die Registrateur van Koöperatiewe Verenigings, Sesde Verdieping, M.F.V.S.-gebou, Deaconsstraat 84, Arcadia, Pretoria 0083, (Private Bag 1237, Pretoria, 0091).

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies hereby publishes the following Draft Bill for general information. Interested persons may within a period of three months from the date of publication hereof submit representations regarding the Draft Bill to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Sixth Floor, P.M.A.A. Buildings, 84 Bechoia Street, Arcadia, Pretoria, 0083, (Private Bag 1237, Pretoria, 0091).

GENERAL EXPLANATORY NOTE:

[] Words in square brackets indicate omissions.

 Words underlined with solid line indicate insertions.

DRAFT BILL

To consolidate and amend the laws relating to co-operatives and to provide for matters incidental thereto.

DIVISION OF ACT

| | <i>Section</i> |
|--|----------------|
| [1.] Interpretation | |
| Definitions | 1 |
| Appointment of Registrar of Co-operatives | 2 |
| Chapter I Formation of Co-operatives | 3 to 11 |
| II Registration of Co-operatives | 12 to 29 |
| III Liability of members and Capital | 31 to 37 |
| IV Mortgages and Debentures | 38 to 41 |
| V Management of Co-operatives | 42 to 53 |
| VI Formation of Central and Federal Co-operatives with Limited Liability | 59 to 65 |
| VII Winding Up and Dissolution of Co-operatives | 66 to 100 |
| VIII Application of Co-operative Act to companies formed and registered under some other Act | 101 to 103 |
| IX General and Supplementary Provisions | 105 to 129 |
| X Schedules | |

[2.] 1. In this Act, unless inconsistent with the context—

Interpretation of Terms.

“general reserve” means a reserve created in order to acquire a fixed asset or to provide working capital or to strengthen the financial position of the co-operative generally;

“assistant registrar” means the assistant registrar of co-operatives appointed under section two;

“controlled company” means a company registered under the Companies Act, No. 61 of 1973 as amended, over which company a co-operative, directly or indirectly, has the power of control and a company is regarded as controlled if the—

- (a) is the holder of more than fifty per cent of the issued share capital of the company;
- (b) is entitled to exercise or has the power to exercise or is entitled to exercise or has the power to exercise more than half of the voting rights attaching to the issued share capital of that company; or

3

GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRACTICE

Raw: farmers in political desert

3/1/79

QUESTIONS

DEFERRED TAX

A. Alpha Li on 1 May straight tax purpose balance. and taxal respectiv and 19.7

1. What is the of the pl

- a)
- b)

CRADOCK. — Because there were only 70 000 farmers in South Africa today, the Government appeared to have written them off as politically irrelevant and was ignoring the crisis at its peril, the New Republic Party leader, Mr Vause Raw, said in Cradock yesterday.

Addressing a public meeting, Mr Raw said one of the indisputable facts which had emerged over the last two years was that the NRP was the only party which was fighting for the interests of the farmer.

"Our agricultural group has fought in debate after debate in Parliament for a reduction of input costs which determine the final price of agricultural

products," Mr Raw said. The Government was responsible for many of these through taxation, transportation and the cost of bureaucracy. Its only solution to crisis after crisis was to lend more money so that the farmer got deeper and deeper into debt.

"There is little hope for the young farmer starting off today, unless he inherits a bond-free farm," he said.

Not only did the NRP regard a strong and independent farming community as an essential element for a stable society, but it believed the battle against the cost of living started with production costs and not with consumer subsidies. —

Sapa.
(Report by O C Taylor, 37 Trust Building, Gardiner Street, Durban.)

for R60 000
at 12½% p.a.
granted for
e reducing
2% in 19.7,
R50 000
31.12.19.6

in respect

2. Show how the tax charge will be disclosed in the income statement for the year ended 31 December 19.7, assuming
 - a) deferral method
 - b) liability method
 (assume there are no other items causing timing differences)
3. How will the answer to 2. be affected by the existence of an extraordinary gain on disposal of a division of the company, amounting to R70 000, all of which was taxable, in the 19.7 financial year?
4. How does the answer to 3. change if the R70 000 is now a deductible loss, which can be set off against the taxable income from other sources of R50 000? Draw up the income statement assuming the deferral method is used.
5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.

Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method
b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%

Going back to the soil...

By COLIN VINEALL
Property Editor

IT'S BACK to the land! Estate agencies specialising in farm sales throughout the province have reported this week that the Natal farm market has improved in recent months. More farms are being sold and for better prices.

Agents gave various reasons for the new boost to farm sales, which ranged from increased confidence in the economy, through better returns from food prices, to the secret dream of Transvalers who want to go farming on the South Coast when they retire.

Mr Gert Veldman, of Stock Owners' Co-Operative Company, based in Dundee, said that they had found sales had improved considerably and in fact, the property turnover during the past six months proved that beyond doubt.

"The turnover is more than R3 million whereas last year it was R2 million — in other words there is an increase of virtually R1 million.

"More significant is that if we place an advertisement for a farm sale we are getting a far better response from prospective buyers than we did before.

He said there were contributing factors:

- The general

economics are on the upswing;

• Credit facilities have improved and the ceiling of bank loans have been lifted. Now substantial farmers can get finance from their bankers without a lot of hassle;

• The commodity prices of wheat, maize and meat have improved making farming more viable than it was before; "At least the farmer is breathing some fresh air," said Mr Veldman "whereas a little while ago with meat prices depressed; and just about every input cost, including diesel going up, a farmer was not making money, unless he had bought his farm a long time ago.

"Judging from the reports from our offices, from Kokstad right to the north, farm sales have improved.

"The south coast was dead, but now people are buying banana farms — the marketing of bananas has improved with the formation of the board.

Mr Veldman said that one of the most famous farms in Natal, which had been in the Mattison family's hands for years, would be auctioned at Ladysmith next Tuesday.

"We have had above average enquiries about this farm from all parts of the country," he said.

Mr Rob Murray of the Tugela Basin Estate Agency, Estcourt, said: "The farm sales situation is definitely improving. We are having a lot of enquiries and we have sold quite a few farms of late. But it is not back to what it used to be — buyers are discerning and hesitant and are still looking for that bargain all the time.

"We have had enquiries for irrigation and stock farms — we are on the edge of the fantastic thornveld grazing, where cattle get really fat.

"Land is still cheap — at around R62 to R75 a hectare, where it was R105 to R110 a few years ago.

Mr Murray said his firm covered from Mooi River up to Newcastle and into the Berg.

"Houses in town seem to be moving as well — we have sold 16 in the last two months.

From Port Shepstone, Mr John Reasbeck, managing director of Alfred County Estates, said: "From January up to the end of September Alfred County's farm sales division has sold 12 farms for a total of R594 500. The breakdown of these farms covers a broad spectrum of one cane farm, two banana farms and nine smallholdings.

"These properties confirm the broad scope sought by buyers from

all parts of the Republic. The availability of cane farms for sale is limited. Prices vary between R30 per ton of cane cut up to R40.

This price is asked generally for a fully going concern including buildings and machinery. The demand for cane farms is always active but potential purchasers who are outlaying R250 000 for a cane farm are naturally very selective and wish to view as many properties as possible.

"In recent months, the demand for banana farms has increased dramatically, due to the formation of the Sungold Banana Co-op which has paved the way for the organised marketing of the product together with the co-operation of the Banana Board. This has led to purchasers of banana farms being confident about the marketing of this perishable crop."

He said there were now few viable banana farms left on the market and the situation had been reached where demand exceeds supply.

"As can be seen from the amount of smallholdings which have changed hands, the market is active. It is a trend for certain up-country people to have a secret wish to retire to a smallholding at the coast. Several clients have admitted to a lifelong ambition to go farming and I think this is the reason for the demand.

"A smallholding on the south coast is an excellent way to retire as the man of the house can keep active and achieve his secret ambition and also have the benefit of the sea and glorious beaches here," said Mr Reasbeck.

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records

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and type

3 of 2/1/79 (S) DD
Wool traders warned
 UMTATA — Transkei's Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Mr Saul Nzuzumo, said he had noted with concern certain speculators were operating in Transkei consigning wool, hides and skins to sales venues outside the country. He said the department would take strong action against any person found bypassing the Ibika Sales at Butterworth sending wool, hides and skins directly to South Africa. DDR.

PURCHASE

DATE

We have second hand Purchase Requisition requesting a new/

Could you please supply us with the following information for our records

(1) Name of person supplying the machine

(2) Department of origin

(3) Please state why new machine is required

.....

.....

Is this machine for a

(1) Part-time post

(2) Full-time post

(3) Additional post

(4) Does this position demand excess work load

Please state full details of machine required i.e. whether golf ball and if any special key board or features are required

.....

.....

.....

If new machine is a replacement, please state Serial Number, make and type of existing machine

.....

.....

processes is essential; and the division will have to be more fine the more discriminating public decisions can be made

ing. This is partly due to a deficiency in information on the results of

Farmers quit in crippling drought

(3) Agriculture Star 13/10/79

By John Murray

South African farmers are being forced to abandon their farms as the drought crisis continues unabated. Worst-hit areas are the Eastern and Northern Transvaal and North Western Cape.

In Namaqualand and Bushmanland farmers have been forced to seek work on nearby copper mines and there have been "serious stock losses," according to Department of Agriculture spokesmen in Stellenbosch.

The worst situation has arisen in the Loskop region of the Eastern Transvaal, according to department spokesmen there. Farmers are down to half their normal quota of water.

Each is allowed only 3 700 millilitres a hectare instead of the usual 7 000 millilitres a hectare.

The cattle farming area between Pretoria and Messina in the Transvaal has been particularly hard hit, say Transvaal Agricultural Union officials.

There has been no rain in the area and grazing has virtually disappeared, according to their spokesman. He said even with an immediate downpour it would take time for new veld to grow.

Lucerne gone

Recent rains in the Western Cape were dried out by hot, desert winds that hit the region immediately afterwards. "There has been nothing now for two seasons," said a spokesman.

In the Karoo regions one of the country's worst droughts for about 20 years has wiped out thousands of acres of lucerne stock feed.

For the past two years rainfall has been below normal, said an agriculture department spokesman. Stock now survives by feeding rather than grazing. In the Calvinia area 25 000 bags of mealies have been used in the past month to feed stock.

where the conclusions are left largely to intuition, to highly complicated procedures for looking at costs, processes which present more or less clear-cut solutions. For these more precise methods in advanced analysis

No grazing

Summer rains this year have been the lowest for the last 50 years, said a spokesman for the Department of Water Affairs. "The inflow into the Vaal Dam has been the lowest since 1930.

A TAU spokesman said: "In some places, I saw earlier this week there is no grazing left and the little that grew after the brief rains last month has been burned by the hot sun."

He said the Transvaal soil was now too dry to plant the summer crops, even though it was a little early for planting. "But then we normally have had our first rains by now."

Latest figures released by the Department of Water Affairs show that dams are 66 percent full, compared with 78 percent the same time last year.

A spokesman for the Weather Bureau in Pretoria said: "The amount of rain that has fallen since the beginning of the year is 11 percent of the normal amount for this time of year."

To Page 2 col 3

that on another, one can do better by withdrawing funds from the second programme and increasing expenditure on the first. By simply looking at a breakdown of the budget between programmes, the amounts spent on each may be compared with our intuitive notions of how much 'ought' to be spent on these things. Our judgement will depend on what we consider the benefits of expenditure under each programme to be, a process which cost-benefit analysis seeks to formalise (see below). For example, if it can be shown that expenditure on preventive medicine constitutes approximately 2% of all expenditure on health, it may be felt that the benefits from this kind of provision warrant an increase in the share of the budget allocated to it.

Unfortunately, such intuitive processes can pick out only the grossest incongruities which are recognised by all, whatever criteria of 'value' are used. The optimum level of expenditure on a particular objective is, from the point of view of intuitive judgement, highly uncertain, because of the wide variation in benefits attributable to a particular type of spend-

| Specific diseases: | ++ | +++ | +++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | 32 |
|--------------------|------|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|
| V.D. | ++ | | | | | | 16 |
| Dental problems | ++++ | | | | | | 16 |
| TB | +++ | | | | | | 54 |
| Common cold* | ++++ | | | | | | 0 |
| Yaws* | - | | | | | | 0 |

* Added to test scoring method

the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken into account. The funds themselves are already justified by comparison with alternative methods of provision, but there are additional costs in raising them: interest on loans, or administrative and incidental costs of raising taxation. These are normally insignificant for any project, but may affect the overall amounts available for the budget.

Where the methods of providing a given service use the same kind of resources in different proportions, the decision-making can be simplified by means of Linear Programming, though health service choices are usually presented in the simplified way required by this method.

2. CHOICE OF PROGRAMMES

So far, we have discussed methods of choosing means to obtain a given objective. But what tools are available to aid the choice of means themselves? Can anything be said on the question of the choice to be given to particular diseases or age groups, whether to allocate more to child welfare clinics or care of the aged?

Overall criteria are needed, and they have to be expressed in a way that they can guide these detailed questions. Essentially the problem is not only to relate resources used to objectives achieved, but to relate the various objectives to each other.

There are various means of doing this; but all of them require that expenditure be accounted for by the ends it is expected to achieve.

2.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, involves the presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives to which it is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped together, geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

This is necessary:

- (a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;
- (b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

GENERAL NEWS

'SA fruit juice packed in Mozambique'

By STEPHEN WROTTELEY
CAPE TOWN — South Africa is exporting apple juice to the Middle East — in tin cans marked in Arabic and labelled "packed in Mozambique".

This emerged when a number of the cans became available in a Cape Town cafe this week.

"They were not meant for sale in South Africa," Mr A M Ballenden, of Appletiser Pure Fruit Juices (Pty) Ltd, in Elgin, said.

A number of the cans were sold by a city cafe, the Mini Snack Bar, in Barrack Street.

The Cape Times was told at the cafe that the 355g cans of fizzy apple juice had been obtained from Wynberg Produce Store (Pty) Ltd. "We haven't many cans left. They are hopelessly underpriced."

The cans were on sale for 21c

while a 340ml bottle of Appletiser cost 34c.

Mr Ivan Atlas, of Wynberg Produce, a branch of Metro Cash and Carry, told the Cape Times that the cans had been bought from Appletiser. The cans had also been packed by Appletiser.

He said everyone had "gone mad" over the low prices and then referred the Cape Times to Appletiser.

When first asked about the cans, Mr Ballenden said the cans "shouldn't be on sale in Cape Town".

"They were manufactured for our Middle East market and the cans are normally shipped by container."

Sometimes, too many cans were manufactured for the container and the surplus was sold off to "the Defence Force up in South West Africa at a special price".

He said the reason for the local sales was probably because "some smart aleck" had sold the cans on returning from the border.

He asked for no publicity as the matter was "classified". Asked if this was to do with the label on the can which read "packed in Mozambique", he said that this would be exposing "the fact we're using special documentation".

Later he contacted the Cape Times and said he had made inquiries into the sales. They were part of a 3 000 case sale to Metro Cash and Carry.

"They were sold on the strict understanding that they would not be sold in South Africa," Mr Ballenden said.

Contacted again, Mr Atlas said: "Where did they expect us to sell them — in Mozambique?"

"In practice, it is not an easy matter to make a distinction between technical matters and matters of values or utilities in the health services. From one point of view, the question whether to treat schizophrenics in hospital or in the community is a technical one. Which is the cheaper way to fulfil whatever are the society's requirements for the treatment of this group? But community care originally became fashionable as a good thing in itself. The practitioners are very apt to muddle the medical and economic arguments when it suits them, and the politicians and administrators equally so when it suits them, but the economist's concern is to keep them separate".⁹

Programme budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sorting out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political

It's politics not economics say farmers as they go deeper into the red

Peter Sutton
Agricultural Correspondent

(General)
18/10/79
Nim

THE PLIGHT of South Africa's farmers is deteriorating so rapidly that unless there are substantial increases in the price of food or some form of Government assistance consumers will have to give up buying slimming pills and pay more for food.

The agricultural sector is today facing one of its most severe crises. The financial position of farmers is grave. In 1971 the agricultural debt was R1 471.5 million. By 1977 it had increased to R2 509 million and at the end of this year it could be R3 000 million.

South Africa has only 73 000 farmers left compared with 106 000 18 years ago. But it rests on the shoulders of only 20 percent of these to produce 70 percent of total food needs. Should these men be forced out of business the country will face disaster.

Although South Africa comprises only 4 percent of the total surface of the African continent (and only 15 percent of South Africa is arable) our farmers grow enough food to supply the continent with 27 percent of its milk, 56 percent of its wool, 21 percent of its hides and 37 percent of its maize.

Apart from feeding millions of hungry mouths in Africa the local farming community has played a major role in the prosperity of South Africa. Apart from gold, agriculture has earned more for the country in foreign exchange than all the other industries combined since World War II.

DEBTS

South African farmers are crippled by inflation and yet, unlike other producers, cannot add spiralling costs to their selling price. Farmers' incomes are not keeping pace with inflation and it is no wonder that their debts will soon reach a staggering R3 000 million.

Attempts by agriculture

to increase prices have been thwarted. If increases are granted consumers are "horrified and shocked" and calls for food boycotts by housewives inevitably follow.

Professor J. L. Weyers, of the department of Business Administration at the University of South Africa said, earlier this year that it was ironical that when the bread price rose half a cent the roof came down in protest but when cold drink prices went up 10 cents not a word was said about it.

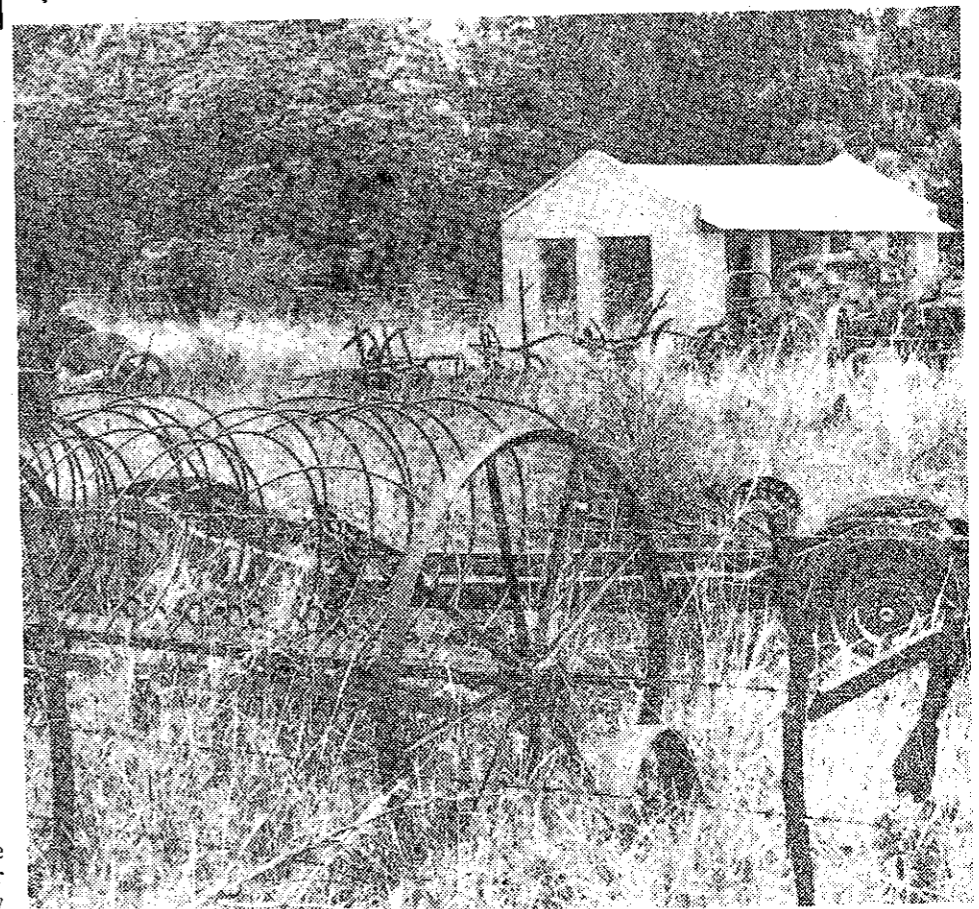
HOWLS

Farmers believe that the low prices they receive for food are determined by politics and not economics because the agricultural vote no longer interests politicians. There were howls of horror from consumers and their watchdog organisations when the price of wheat was recently increased by 36 percent. But the fact remains that the new price is still R20 a ton below the farmer's cost of production.

No doubt under pressure from his Cabinet colleagues, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Hendrik Schoeman, refused to grant egg producers an increase in spite of the fact that an increase could be proved to be justified.

Farmers' returns on capital are pitifully small (about 5 percent) and would be scorned by other businessmen who would never take the risks a farmer does. The cost of beef, for example, has gone up 55 percent but the incomes of cattle farmers has increased by only 4 percent.

The country's agricultural unions are powerless to change mat-



MANY farmers on our borders have already abandoned their farms and given up the struggle to make a living in the face of rising costs and low food prices.

ters. SAAU director, Mr. Chris Cilliers, recently told farmers not to expect any help from the Government, and his president, Mr. Albert Basson, said that housewives and the supermarkets have been able to apply pressure on Mr. Schoeman. The Government, he said, was more likely to listen to complaints from consumers than farmers.

The president of the Natal Agricultural Union, Mr. Donald Sinclair, has appealed to the Government to subsidise food prices.

PRICES

"The farmer is entitled to a realistic price for his product and if this makes the price of food too high for the consumer then it is the duty of the State to subsidise the consumer."

Mr. Sinclair said the Government's "cheap food policy" had so weakened the financial position of

farmers that many had been forced to abandon their farms and in some border areas it had become a strategic problem.

In an attempt to avert the impending crisis and solve some of the problems with which South African agriculture is beset, the Government set up one of its fact-finding commissions, the Jakobs Commission, which has now completed its survey of agriculture and reported its findings.

Recommendations have been made to improve the financial position of farmers but these are not likely to solve the major issues and will give farmers only minimal aid.

For a short while longer consumers and their champions, the Press, politicians and supermarkets can be expected to win the war in holding down food prices. But the cost will be to the detriment of many farmers who, unable to

farm at a profit, will go under.

SURPLUS

For the past few years farmers have been told to increase their efficiency and productivity as a way to combat rocketing production costs. But because of their very efficiency, farmers are at present producing a surplus of food which, ironically, has been a major factor in keeping food prices down.

But the situation is changing fast and if more farmers out of the very few who produce our food go under, food shortages will become a reality and prices will take off.

Complacent consumers, who spend R3 000 million a year on slimming aids, will lose weight because they will have to eat less.

Cheap food will no longer be available.

The sunflower power fiasco

SOUTH African farmers and taxpayers could face losses of millions of rands as a result of Agriculture Minister Hendrik Schoeman's enthusiastic television demonstration of the virtues of sunflower seed oil as diesel fuel.

In July Mr Schoeman personally demonstrated a tractor running on the oil and said farmers could provide all their diesel fuel requirements by putting 10 per cent of their land under sunflowers.

Although he warned further research was necessary into the use of the fuel, farmers promptly bought up all available sunflower planting seed in the country.

Mr Schoeman, the Oil Seeds Control Board and the Oil Expressers' Association agree that if the farmers plant all the seed they have bought, they could produce up to 1,5-million tons of sunflower seed.

Unfortunately, available facilities can only process a maximum of 800 000 tons into oil and oil cake, while local requirements are not expected to exceed 500 000 tons, according to the Oil Expressers' Association, which represents companies that buy, process and market vegetable oils.

Uneconomic

Even if the full amount could be processed, it would not be economically viable to use the surplus oil as diesel fuel, Mr Lance Japhet, chairman of the Oil Expressers' Association, told the Sunday Times.

The reason is that the cost of sunflower seed oil, on a raw materials basis, is from two to two-and-a-half times the cost of diesel oil.

That is before marketing and distribution costs and profits are taken into account.

The only solution would be to

③ S/Times 14/10/79

Farmers could have sown the seeds of a disaster

By KEVIN STOCKS

export the surplus — almost certainly at a hefty loss.

Mr Japhet said: "Unfortunately the Minister's television demonstration gave farmers the impression they could run their tractors by having a worker sit on the back shovelling sunflower seed into a kind of coffee grinder.

"The fact is the oil has to be refined if the tractor is not to clog up and economic reasons militate against using refined sunflower seed oil as fuel."

Mr Japhet added that if a huge crop is produced it would also cause storage and transport problems.

"Sunflowers have a bulk roughly double that of maize," he said, "and a considerable quantity would have to be stored out of doors.

"This could cause further losses because the crop is very susceptible to weather damage."

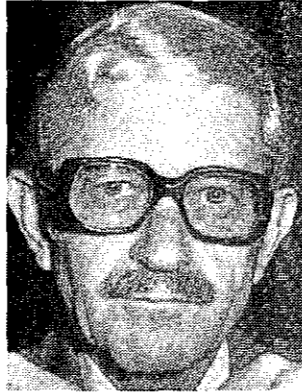
Shortly after Mr Schoeman's television appearance the Oil Seeds Control Board became worried about the possibility of over-production and, with the Minister's agreement, issued a warning to farmers about the danger.

Unknown

Unfortunately no one knows whether the warning will be heeded.

A spokesman for the board told the Sunday Times there was no way of estimating the probable size of the crop.

All that was known was that farmers had bought enough



HENDRIK SCHOEMAN
Issued a warning

"They went to the farmers and said, 'There you are — here's your chance,' Mr Schoeman said.

About his television appearance he said it was not intended to make farmers rush out and plant sunflowers.

"I only wished to reassure them that in the event of a diesel oil shortage there was an alternative and they would not have to stop production," he explained.

He added that international publicity about use of sunflower oil as diesel fuel had created a good psychological climate for South Africa.

"British and American publications I have seen said South Africa did not need to panic about oil supplies because we had sunflowers," he said.

Subsidies

If a huge sunflower surplus is produced it could hit the pockets of both farmers and other taxpayers.

The Oil Seeds Control Board gives farmers an advance payment, or "voorskot", on their crop and the board has warned that the voorskot will have to be reduced if it becomes obvious a huge crop can be expected.

This is because the board will be faced with extra marketing costs and a probable export loss on a large crop.

It could also become necessary to subsidise losses from tax revenue.

The board, however, tries to be optimistic about export possibilities.

seed to produce up to 1,5-million tons of sunflower seed — depending on weather conditions.

In some areas of the country farmers have already planted their crops but most are waiting for rain and are expected to plant within the next few weeks.

Mr Schoeman said he was confident there would not be a huge surplus of sunflower seeds.

"We have issued a warning to farmers not to overplant," he said, "and I am sure the warning will be heeded."

The warning was issued because of the large demand for planting seed, he said, and this was partially due to organisations selling the seed taking advantage of the publicity about sunflower oil as diesel fuel.

19/10/79

The agricultural sector contributed nearly 8% to last year's GNP, but this figure understates the importance of the sector in terms of its strategic value: serious declines in output would substantially increase the import bill. Thus there is concern that the drought will exacerbate an already difficult situation. Indeed, some meteorologists claim that evidence based on climatic cycles indicates that rains are likely to stay away until the mid-Eighties.

Saau economist Attie Coetzee says farmers are "very worried at this stage" about the current year. If large areas of the country fail to get rain by end-November, the maize crop could be significantly smaller than this year's meagre 7.7 Mt (last year 10.1m). Even if rain comes, farmers could be in for a fairly bleak year. Wet planted maize would be reaped and marketed in the third quarter of 1980, forcing maize growers to wait a lengthy period for their money.

Switching to sunflower

If the drought persists, maize will be harvested earlier next year, which will ease cash flow problems but will mean another small crop. The drought may also encourage wide scale switching to sunflower seed. Coetzee reckons that farmers have bought seeds that could realise up to 2 Mt of sunflower seed (although the drought will lower this amount), while domestic demand is currently around 500 000 t.

The Saau also anticipates a poor year for the growers of other crops. The grain sorghum harvest is estimated at 362 000 t, down from last year's 611 000 t, and the groundnut crop is likely to yield 130 000 t compared to 218 000 t in 1978. The only major crop expected to realise more than in 1978 is wheat, although the area planted has not yet been estimated.

Livestock producers, with the exception of goat farmers, all reported smaller herds in May this year. Nonetheless, during 1978-79 gross income of livestock producers increased by 12% to R1 554m. More cattle were slaughtered, but this was because farmers aimed to reduce the size of their herds to bring them in line with available grazing.

Barclays' agricultural economist, Rob Brink, reckons the current year, though it will inevitably depend on the weather, could be better for farmers than the past season because maize and wheat prices have been increased by 25% and 36% respectively. But, he points out, farmers are operating on only a 7.2% return on capital — a margin on which no realistic businessman would operate, particularly with the inherent high risk factor and heavy capital investment involved in working on the land. Adds Brink: "They could sell up and make a better return by investing the proceeds in a building society."

F. M. 19/10/79

**AGRICULTURE
Rain dancing**

3 General

The year ended in June 1979 has been something of a mixed bag for the agricultural sector, according to the SA Agricultural Union's (Saau) annual report.

Saau president Albert Basson explains that in the past year the gross value of agricultural production reached a record, despite expectations that it would fall. However, the record was partly illusory, as it was achieved through the early marketing of a substantial portion of the maize crop. But the crop itself was disappointing as farmers all over the country experienced unfavourable weather.

Farmers' gross income increased by 12% in 1978/79 to R4 008m. Net income also rose, by 10%, to an estimated R1 687m, largely because of the earlier maize sales. Total costs jumped by an average of 15%, while producer prices increased by 11% (5% in the previous year).

Drought broken, but too late for some farmers

The crude death rates and the standardised mortality rates for whites, Asians and 'coloureds' and urban Africans are presented in Fig. 1. The interpretation of these figures is confounded by the differences in the underlying structure of the population. The population pyramids of the various groups were pictured in Part I with the exception of the urban Africans, which appears in Fig. 2. This population shows an excess of healthy working males and lack of elderly persons as a result of the migratory labour situation.

METHODS

rural areas or cause of deaths' according to the Bantu Reference Bureau (Personal Communication). At least 50 000 deaths among Africans were not registered. These occur mainly in the rural areas. It is estimated that about 10% of the deaths in the main urban districts are not registered for Africans.

In Natal good rains were experienced from the south over the midlands and the highlands. Cool weather resulted in late frosts and hailstorms but generally the rains have been "very acceptable."

Severe hailstorms struck the Frere areas accompanied by high winds with a 21 mm of rain recorded. In Weenen eight millilitres of rain fell and in Winterton and Escort 13 mm and 15.5 mm respectively.

In the coastal regions up to 55 mm of rain was recorded. In Harding in the coastal maize areas 26 mm fell in time for the spring planting.

Rains have meant favourable conditions in the Boland where orchards and vineyards look promising, said Stellenbosch spokesmen. Natural grazing has improved in the Little Karoo areas though in other areas grazing is poor and there has not been enough rain for the coming summer.

Conditions are reported good in the Langkloof, Barrydale areas but there is a shortage of irrigation in Montague, said the spokesmen.

as much as three years of drought.

A spokesman said that only the hardest of farmers are surviving in the Namaqualand area. "Farmers will be forced to leave, depending on individual finances," he said.

He said they have been involved in large scale feeding of stock in areas where grazing has long since run out, since September 1977.

In Calvinia alone during the past month 35 000 bags of mealies, 1200 bags of lick and 12 000 bags of pellets have been used in feeding.

Feeding costs over the past year have exceeded R2m compared with an income of just over R1m, said the spokesman.

But the spokesman, speaking from Middelburg said 100 mm had been measured in the agriculture college in Grootfontein. "This is an unusual amount, but we needed it badly," he said.

Good rains have been recorded in the Highveld, according to agriculture department officials in Potchefstroom, including Standerton, Harrismith areas.

The drought, which has crippled farming in many parts of South Africa for periods of up to three years, has lifted in the eastern regions of the country. But for some farmers in other areas, it is too late.

Throughout the Transvaal critical conditions have been alleviated by the 25 mm rainfalls in most areas, according to an Agricultural and Technical Services Department spokesman.

Weather Bureau spokesmen in Pretoria say that rains over most of the country "east of a line roughly from Windhoek to Port Elizabeth mean that drought conditions are no longer prevalent."

In the Transvaal Ermelo had had an average of 25 mm of rain, Pretoria 75 mm, Rustenburg 50 mm and Johannesburg also about 50 mm. Agriculture department spokesmen said at least 50 mm is necessary to lift drought conditions.

Springbokflats area still remains dry and regions west of the line from Windhoek to Port Elizabeth including the Karoo are still struggling after

rates were calculated:

Rates.

tality Rates. Two standard populations were used:

s representing a developed population and Mexico 1960

one.

Specific Death Rates. Calculated mainly in five year age

seventeen major divisions of the eighth revision of the

Classification of Diseases (ICD).

causes of Death.

7 Rates.

life. Calculated for 1970, the last census year.

lity Risks. This is the mortality experience of a

c the hypothetical conditions which would exist if a

s of death were eliminated. It gives an indication

effect of that cause on the expectation of life.

rates involves a knowledge of the base population age

No official estimates of this are available for

For whites, Asians and 'coloureds', the 1970 population

forward using the age specific survival rates from

to account the actual births and deaths in the 0-4 age

was made for migration.

erent procedure was adopted as a population figure for

ntry was required. The 1970 age distribution¹⁰ by

was used, the numbers being adjusted by the 1974

climates by economic region.¹¹

Food prices to rise again — Schoeman

(3)
24
ROM
26/10/77

By GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

SOUTH Africa's food prices will rise again next year, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Hendrik Schoeman said in Pretoria yesterday.

Mr Schoeman stressed that in the Southern African survival struggle food was as important as guns were and it had to be made economically attractive for farmers to produce.

Other Government sources claimed the Government had acknowledged the strategic importance of high food production and that this will be encouraged by realistic producer prices.

The Minister said:

"Full grain silos will mean we can talk from a position of strength. With the increasing populations around us we will find that more and more black states will depend on this country for basic food needs

and it is strongly in our interest that we should be able to meet the demand."

High levels of food production would be a key factor in South Africa's future. It could be a stabilising factor throughout Southern Africa.

South Africa was increasing its food production by 5% a year — a higher rate than that at which the population was growing; but continual expansion through a better use of the land, more scientific production methods and realistic prices was essential.

Stressing the growing importance of the agricultural industry in total survival strategy, the Minister said:

"There's little point in having a gun in your hand if your stomach is empty."

Food, it should be recognised, was a powerful bargaining counter. It had also become one of the country's most valuable assets in international trade.

The industry's annual production now exceeded R4 000-million in value.

The Minister added, however, that the days of cheap and abundant food were irrevocably past.

It was acknowledged internationally that food production had become one of the world's most pressing problems — if not the most pressing — when rising populations, particularly in the less well developed countries, was taken into account.

World population was today largely dependent on a few highly productive countries — particularly America — for its food needs.

At the annual congress of the South African Agricultural Union in Pretoria last week the President of the SAAU, Mr Jaap Wilkens, stressed the need for adequate prices if production was to be maintained and increased.

(a) Increasing Benefits

Sundgren (*24) pointed out that the benefits of medical treatment are exceedingly hard to estimate. However, because of patient compliance was an obvious area for improvement. He noted in this context that doctor/patient communication is often inhibited by the 'cultural' which medical students acquire early in their training. This promotes a detached scientific approach more suited to the laboratory, than to human interaction. He therefore recommended a course on dealing with patients early in the medical curriculum.

Patients should be better informed of the purpose and requirements of their prescribed treatment. Doctors, nurses and the media should all take part in public education, which was said to be particularly important for patients from rural under-developed backgrounds.

He recommended, further, that itinerant district nurses should make home visits to ensure that prescribed treatment was being adhered to. He noted, however, that the last two points would involve extra costs.

(b) Reducing costs

The report says production levels in KwaZulu are about half those in white areas for several reasons. Those reasons include:

- The tribal land tenure system, which made it impossible to concentrate land in efficient hands.
- Small land allotments made it impossible for the Zulu farmer to justify the purchase of tractors and equipment.
- None of the farms already taken over as a result of past consolidation was running at a profit.

The report also said there was a limited amount of cane-land available and expropriation would lead to competition for remaining farms, which in turn would lead to inflation in cane farm prices and disruption of the spread of the high fixed costs.

The loss of a job in the industry, whether farm or mill, normally involved not only loss of remuneration but also feeding, housing, medical attention and in some cases education for dependants.

The successful development of cane areas in homelands, particularly KwaZulu, depended on a healthy, adjacent industry.

Were the existing industry destroyed in any area, it would not only jeopardise existing developments "but remove the springboard from which to develop all the land of high potential already in KwaZulu".

Sapa
 (Report by B Cameron, 85 Field Street, Durban)

(iii) Drugs

Folb (Vol.2) shows that medicines and pharmaceuticals account for 7-10% of the Cape Provincial Hospital Services annual vote and a substantially larger proportion of private expenditure on health. He also notes in South Africa, as in other countries, tendencies for medicines to be wastefully and inappropriately used.

Polypharmacy is rife. Hedden and Corbett (*75) note that 25-30% of hospitalised patients suffer complications as a result of adverse drug interactions. They find that the number of adverse interactions was contained at a reasonably low level for prescriptions of 2-5 drugs but rose dramatically thereafter, particularly for more serious interactions. It was recommended that:

- (a) doctors should be better informed about the hazards and wastefulness of drug interaction;
- (b) a feedback system could be introduced whereby pharmacists check prescriptions of more than 5 drugs and report back to doctors concerned the incidence and types of interactions expected;
- (c) a maximum number of drugs per prescription be established. Those exceeding five drugs would have to be vetted by a pharmacist or pharmacologist. This was thought to be less practicable, and that (d) further research should be carried out.

Folb noted that numerous medicines with equivalent pharmacological action were available on the South African market and in the coding lists of hospital services. This duplication is wasteful, especially since price differences are considerable.

Folb also argued that often patients are given drugs who do not need them at all. Among his recommendations were:

- 1. Improvement in the quality of promotional activities of the pharmaceutical industry, by the Medicines

rch.

Sugar industry soured by Govt plans

10/11/74 3

DURBAN. - South Africa's multimillion rand sugar industry could be placed in jeopardy if the Government went ahead with further homeland consolidation.

With background fears of the loss of thousands of jobs and substantial export earnings, the warning is made in a report handed to the Government last week by the South African Sugar Association.

In the report, the association, which represents the entire industry based mainly in Natal, states bluntly that it is opposed to further consolidation and that the Government must find other solutions.

The association maintains that the results of further consolidation will be as disastrous for white South Africa as it will be for the black homelands, particularly KwaZulu.

It advises the Government rather to spend money earmarked for consolidation on the development of the existing homeland areas.

The industry, including the farms and milling section, represents a capital investment of R1 049-million and employs more than 110 000 people with a yearly wage bill of about R107-million.

But, the report states, the effects of damaging the industry would reach even further - a "severe blow" could be dealt to whole communities.

In one brief paragraph the association summarises the situation:

"In the current uncertain economic and political climate we find it difficult to think of anything that could have a more disruptive impact on all concerned than further consolidation of black states involving sugar-producing areas."

The association says the industry is very delicately balanced and consolidation will have two main effects.

Firstly, productive land would become unproductive, as shown by land that was affected by the 1975 consolidation.

This in turn would result in the closure of some of the existing 17 remaining mills because of the reduced supply of cane.

"The industry has high fixed costs and a drop in throughput (of cane) in any mills will destroy their economic viability.

The remaining productive farms would then be faced with the high cost of transporting cane to another mill.

The industry itself was already one of the most competitive and efficient in the world and "this competitive position is already being placed in jeopardy by the rapid increases in fuel prices".

FARM LENDING

③ Green

Santam up front

For 2/11/79

Sanlam is to channel its farm bonds through Santambank in future. Explaining the move, Sanlam and Bankorp MD Fred du Plessis, says that a bank "with its extensive distribution of branches and normal financing functions is better equipped for work of this nature".

Santambank MD Roeland Perold points out that the old Santambank (before Kredietbank merged with it) already had a large farming bond portfolio. But, whereas the bigger banks mainly lend working capital on overdraft facilities, Santam has traditionally been involved in medium to longer-term lending to farmers. Its loans, ranging from five to ten years, are usually secured by farm bonds.

Regarding Santam's experience in agricultural credit, Perold is confident his staff is well equipped. "For some of our branches", he notes, "it's virtually the only type of lending they know".

While acknowledging his bank's concern over declining farming profit margins in recent years, Perold says he is satisfied with Santam's gradually rising exposure to this sector. The bad debt record, he asserts, is often better than that experienced in many other sectors. Moreover, the trend towards consolidation of farms, leading to greater efficiency, means farmers are now better placed to repay their bonds.

Santam's current exposure to agriculture, including various forms of suspensive sale, accounts for around 10% of its total lending. While conceding that Santam's means for agricultural financing "are modest in relation to demand," Du Plessis says it can offer some relief in the form of "investment over a longer term". "If things go well", he adds "an amount of R100m over the next five years is conceivable".

Meal prices to plummet

THE prices of brown bread-meal and wholewheat meal in containers of 5kg and less will soon drop by about 40%.

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, and the Acting Minister of Finance, Mr P T C du Plessis, said yesterday in Pretoria that increased Government subsidies had made this possible.

The new prices will be announced in tomorrow's Government Gazette.

The Ministers said: "The State subsidy on bread is at present applicable only to commercially baked bread, with the result that most farm workers and consumers in remote parts of the country who are unable to purchase bread from bakeries, as well as housewives who bake their own bread, do not receive the benefit of the subsidy.

"In order to accommodate

these consumers, the Government has now decided that brown breadmeal and wholewheat meal in containers of 5kg and less will in future be made available for household use at reduced prices.

"The subsidy will result in a lowering of the present consumer price by approximately 40%.

"The Government has also decided to subsidise the price of milk powder used in the combatting of kwashiorkor.

"The possibility of subsidising certain other basic foodstuffs is at present also being investigated, but further schemes will only be considered favourably if practical methods can be found to ensure that the benefit of the subsidy is passed on to the consumer," their statement said. - Sapa.

... stream of slightly older vintage - to make a distinction between the choice of outputs and the choice of the composition of the set of resources from a question of tastes, values, or utilities; the latter is

He adds:

"In practice, it is not an easy matter to make a hard and fast distinction between technical matters and matters of values or utilities in the health services. From one point of view, the question whether to treat schizophrenics in hospital or in the community is a technical one. Which is the cheaper or in the whatever are the society's requirements for the treatment of fulfil good thing in itself. The practitioners became fashionable as a the medical and economic arguments when it suits them, and the politicians and administrators equally so when it suits them, but the economist's concern is to keep them separate", 9

Programme budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sorting out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political

the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken into account. The funds themselves are already justified by comparison with the alternative methods of provision, but there are additional costs involved in raising them: interest on loans, or administrative and incentive costs of raising taxation. These are normally insignificant for any given project, but may affect the overall amounts available for the health budget.

Where the methods of providing a given service use the same kinds of resources in different proportions, the decision-making can be simplified by means of Linear Programming, though health service choices cannot usually be presented in the simplified way required by this method.

2. CHOICE OF PROGRAMMES

So far, we have discussed methods of choosing means to obtain a given objective. But what tools are available to aid the choice of objectives themselves? Can anything be said on the question of objectives to be given to particular diseases or age groups, whether to allocate more to child welfare clinics or care of the aged?

Overall criteria are needed, and they have to be expressed in such a way that they can guide these detailed questions. Essentially, the problem is not only to relate resources used to objectives achieved, but to relate the various objectives to each other.

There are various means of doing this; but all of them require that expenditure be accounted for by the ends it is expected to achieve.

2.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, involves the presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives to which it is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped together, geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

This is necessary:

- (a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;
- (b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

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(c) to know the cost on different terms of the day care centre

Financial statistics in categories such as 'services', e.g. between expenditure on day care centres cannot be made.

The grouping of expenditure in the U.K. Department

"Programme structure by the decisions to contribute... One matter of political priorities - one reside in different the alcoholics; how particular objectives against behaviour; be compared to be

tion ties up with an economic jargon of single-unit vintage - that of cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness; and through that to the main stream of neoclassical welfare economics, which attempts to make a distinction between the choice of the composition of the basket of outputs and the choice of the set of resources from which each output is to be produced. The former is, in a broad sense, a question of tastes, values, or utilities; the latter is a question of techniques".

He adds:

"In practice, it is not an easy matter to make a hard and fast distinction between technical matters and matters of values or utilities in the health services. From one point of view, the question whether to treat schizophrenics in hospital or in the community is a technical one. Which is the cheaper way to fulfil whatever are the society's requirements for the treatment of this group? But community care originally became fashionable as a good thing in itself. The practitioners are very apt to muddle the medical and economic arguments when it suits them, and the politicians and administrators equally so when it suits them, but the economist's concern is to keep them separate".⁹

Programme budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sorting out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political

Farmers eye homeland deal

By ROY DEVENISH
Pretoria Bureau

THE Government has been reminded that it is "morally bound" to allow organised agriculture a say in the final homelands consolidation proposals.

A spokesman for the Transvaal Agricultural Union said the President of the South African Agricultural Union, Mr Jaap Wilkens, had given the TAU's General Council the assurance that everything would be done to see that the Government kept to its undertaking.

"Mr Hennie van der Walt, chairman of the Department of Co-operation and Development's commission, has promised me that each district agricultural union which is affected will get an opportunity to put its case," said Mr Wilkens. Mr Wilkens also referred to

the speech by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, in Eshowe last week in which he said no final decision would be taken before discussions had been held with all parties concerned.

According to Mr Wilkens he would personally undertake to fight for this right "because it is nothing else", and appealed to farmers to act reasonably in the matter.

He said there were certain people who appeared to be trying to make some or other sinister gain from the consolidation committee by sowing confusion.

Mr Wilkens said affiliated bodies which had already drawn up memoranda on the subject should send them to the TAU for tabling with the Central Consolidation Committee.

Farmer losing out — expert

GRAHAMSTOWN — The gap between the retail price of food and the price being paid to the farmer is widening each year in South Africa and the farmer is losing out.

This was the message Mr Mike Hawkins, public relations officer of the South African Consumer Co-ordinating Council, gave to farmers attending the Rhodes University farm economic course here yesterday.

And for those products which were heavily controlled by statutory bodies such as the Meat Board, the gap was widening more rapidly.

Speaking at a two-day seminar on beef production, Mr Hawkins said products with the narrowest gap and which gave farmers a greater percentage of the consumer's rand were fruit and vegetables — products subject to aggressive marketing but only minimal control.

Maize and sugar, both heavily controlled, had increased substantially in price to the consumer but farmers received little of this increase.

Maize prices had risen by 89 per cent in the last five years, while farmers' income had only risen by 47 per cent.

With meat the gap was also widening. The retail price of meat had risen by 34 per cent but meat producers received only 11 per cent more in the same period.

"The meat producers' share of the consumer's rand spent on meat has dropped from 62c in 1974 to 51c this year — meaning a greater slice for the middleman and a loss of 20 per cent to the farmer."

If the producer-consumer price gap continued to widen, Mr Hawkins said it would mean farmers' incomes would drop to such a low level they might decide to leave the land — to the detriment of the South African consumer.

The average consumer had a very unrealistic picture of farmers, he said. "According to consumers we surveyed, farmers have lots of money, at least three cars, no problems at all and lots of land bank loans which of course carry no interest at all."

Mr Hawkins suggested the best marketing programme for agricultural produce was the free enterprise system whereby prices were determined by the market itself.

Mr Hawkins said the public were sometimes led to believe price increases were a new phenomenon.

Between 1938 and 1959, food prices rose by 155 per cent, while the price of beef more than doubled.

— DDC.

Farmers , must have a say in consolidation

①
③

1974/1/16

Organized agriculture will insist on having a say in the consolidation of the homelands, Mr Jaap Wilkens, president of the South African Agricultural Union, has declared. Mr Wilkens told the general council of the Transvaal Agricultural Union: "Mr Hennie van der Walt, chairman of the Commission for Co-operation and Development, promised me that every district agricultural union which is affected, will get the chance to put its case. I believe that Mr van der Walt's integrity is beyond doubt and that we can accept his word," he said. Mr van der Walt is also chairman of the central consolidation committee which will receive findings of the various regional committees. Mr Wilkens said he would do everything reasonable to ensure that Mr van der Walt's undertakings were adhered to. He insisted on an assurance by Dr Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, in Eshowe, that no final decisions on consolidation would be made without discussion with all interested parties. Mr Wilkens gave his undertaking to farmers that he would do everything to strive for this right. He called on farmers to act more responsibly than "those who do not care to try to draw some advantages by spreading confusion." Mr Wilkens asked farmers to collect their arguments to help in their cases as well as to obtain the chance to present their cases through correct channels which had already prepared members of the council of ministers, including Agriculture, and the front of local committees.

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NOTICE 915 OF 1979

DEPARTMENT OF MINES

RESERVATION OF LAND FOR THE PURPOSE OF A PUBLIC ROAD

The Mining Commissioner for the Mining District of Johannesburg has, in terms of section 179 (1) (b) of the Mining Rights Act, 1967 (Act 20 of 1967), reserved for the purpose of a public road strips of land held under mining title on the farms Klippoortje 110 IR and Klippoortje 112 IR, Districts of Boksburg and Germiston, Mining District of Johannesburg, Province of the Transvaal, as shown on a sketch plan, copies of which are filed in the Mining Titles Office, Johannesburg, and in the office of the Mining Commissioner, Johannesburg, under RMT No. R14/79.

(19/5/1/913)

(30 November 1979)

KENNISGEWING 915 VAN 1979

DEPARTEMENT VAN MYNWESE

UITHOU VAN GROND VIR DIE DOEL VAN 'N OPENBARE PAD

Die Mynkommissaris vir die myndistrik Johannesburg het stroke grond, kragtens myntitel gehou op die plase Klippoortje 110 IR en Klippoortje 112 IR, distrikte Boksburg en Germiston, myndistrik Johannesburg, provinsie Transvaal, soos aangetoon op 'n sketskaart waarvan afdrukke onder RMT No. R14/79 in die Mynbriewekantoor, Johannesburg, en in die kantoor van die Mynkommissaris, Johannesburg, bewaar word, kragtens artikel 179 (1) (b) van die Wet op Mynregte, 1967 (Wet 20 van 1967), vir die doel van 'n openbare pad uitgehou.

(19/5/1/913)

(30 November 1979)

NOTICE 918 OF 1979

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND MARKETING

PROPOSED SCHEME UNDER THE MARKETING ACT, 1968 (ACT 59 OF 1968), FOR THE PRODUCTION AND MARKETING OF DRIED FRUIT AND DRIED VEGETABLES AND FOR MATTERS INCIDENTAL THERETO

In terms of section 9 (2) (b) of the Marketing Act, 1968 (Act 59 of 1968), particulars of a scheme for the production and marketing of dried fruit and dried vegetables appearing in the Schedule hereto, which has, in terms of section 8 (1) (a) of the said Act, been submitted to the Minister of Agriculture by the Dried Fruit Board mentioned in section 3 of the Dried Fruit Scheme published by Proclamation R. 302 of 1962, as amended, in substitution for the said Dried Fruit Scheme, are hereby published for general information.

In terms of the powers vested in him by section 9 (1) of the said Act, the Minister has, after consultation with the National Marketing Council, provisionally approved the proposed Scheme.

Any person desiring to submit any objection or representation concerning the said Scheme is hereby invited to lodge such objections or representations in writing within four weeks of the publication of this notice, to the Secretary for Agricultural Economics and Marketing, Dirk Uys Buildings, Hamilton Street, Private Bag X250, Pretoria, 0001.

SCHEDULE

1. In this scheme, unless inconsistent with the context, any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned, shall have a corresponding meaning, and—

"the Act" means the Marketing Act, 1968 (Act 59 of 1968);

"dried vegetables" means vegetables in the original or processed form which were subject to any acceptable drying process during which the greater part of the moisture has been extracted and includes spices;

"dried fruit" means tree fruit and vine fruit in the original or processed form which were subject to any acceptable drying process during which the greater part of the moisture has been extracted and includes nuts but not dates;

KENNISGEWING 918 VAN 1979

DEPARTEMENT VAN LANDBOU-EKONOMIE EN-BEMARKING

VOORGESTELDE SKEMA KRAGTENS DIE BEMARKINGSWET, 1968 (WET 59 VAN 1968), VIR DIE PRODUKSIE EN BEMARKING VAN DROËVRUGTE EN DROËGROENTE EN VIR AANGELEENTHEDE IN VERBAND DAARMEE

Ingevolge artikel 9 (2) (b) van die Bemarkingswet, 1968 (Wet 59 van 1968), word hierby vir algemene inligting besonderhede gepubliseer van 'n skema vir die produksie en bemarking van droëvrugte en droëgroente wat in die Bylae hiervan verskyn en wat ingevolge artikel 8 (1) (a) van genoemde Wet deur die Droëvrugteraad genoem in artikel 3 van die Droëvrugteskema afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 302 van 1962, soos gewysig, aan die Minister van Landbou voorgelê is, ter vervanging van die genoemde Droëvrugteskema.

Ingevolge die bevoegdheid hom verleen deur artikel 9 (1) van genoemde Wet het die Minister, na oorlegging met die Nasionale Bemarkingsraad, die voorgestelde skema voorlopig goedgekeur.

Belanghebbendes wat verlang om beswaar in te dien of vertoë te rig in verband met genoemde Skema word hierby versoek om binne vier weke vanaf datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing sodanige besware of vertoë skriftelik by die Sekretaris van Landbou-ekonomie en -bemarking, Dirk Uys-gebou, Hamiltonstraat, Privaatsak X250, Pretoria, 0001, in te dien.

BYLAE

1. In hierdie skema, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, het 'n woord of uitdrukking waaraan in die Wet 'n betekenis geheg is, 'n ooreenstemmende betekenis en beteken—

"die Wet" die Bemarkingswet, 1968 (Wet 59 van 1968);

"droëgroente" groente wat in die oorspronklike of verwerkte vorm onderhewig was aan enige erkende doringsproses waarvolgens die grootste deel van die vog daaruit onttrek is en sluit speserye in;

"droëvrugte" boomvrugte en wingerdvrugte wat in die oorspronklike of verwerkte vorm onderworpe was aan enige erkende drogingsproses waarvolgens die grootste deel van die vog daaruit onttrek is en ook neute, maar sluit nie dadels in nie;

will flood me out: Jordaan

EAST LONDON — If there is one person who would be quite happy if no new dams were built on the Kubusie River it is the MP for Griqualand East, Mr Jan Jordaan, whose farm, Wiggelswade, is almost certain to be swamped.

The farmer-MP, who was first elected to Parliament in 1977, sold his family farms in the Sterkstroom District during the droughts of the 1960s to buy land next to a steady supply of water.

"I came here because of the irrigation lands. I am not here because of anything else," he said in an interview.

"But if they build a dam on the farm, I won't benefit from it because my farm will be flooded out and all I will be left with is the high land."

All my irrigation lands, the flat grazing land and my homestead will be flooded.

The fact of the matter is that this is an irrigation farm. It is not a big stock farm, it is an irrigation farm.

This is my home farm and I am quite happy here. It seems as though I have just left my habitat to be flooded out.

"When I bought the farm I never knew about the St Johns Dam which had already been surveyed. Then when I sold my family farm in Sterkstroom they surveyed the Wiggelswade, I didn't ask for this.

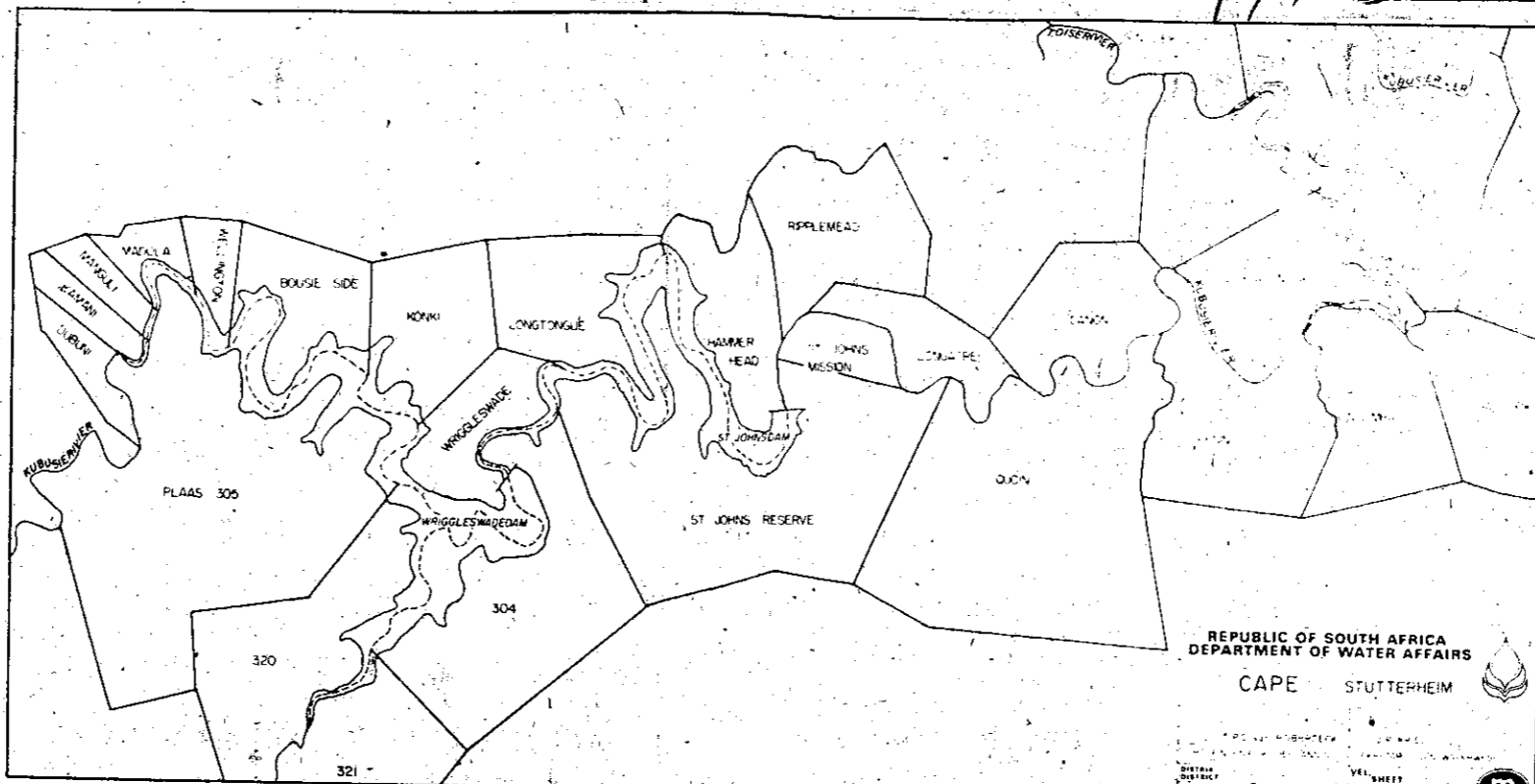
"Some of the farmers have asked me to stop the flooding of the farming land, but surely the interests of South Africa are more important than the interests of a few individuals."

I asked why he did not plead for the Government to construct the Motola Dam, which would not flood his and other irrigation land.

His reply was direct: "I can't ask them to build the Motola dam because that could harm progress in the East London area."

The National Party stands for South Africa first and self-determination. If I preach South Africa first, how can I not ask for development first?"

Mr Jordaan added: "I am quite happy here and if they build either of these two dams I will have to move."



A Department of Water Affairs map of the farms along the Kubusie River near Stutterheim showing the three areas being considered for the site of a new dam.

Farmers frustrated over delay on Kubusie dam

By BARRY STREEK

EAST LONDON — The South African Government is expected to announce soon which of the three dam sites on the Kubusie River it will choose to supplement East London's water supply.

Two of the surveyed sites will swamp valuable irrigation lands belonging to the MP for Griqualand East, Mr Jan Jordaan — and the estimated costs of water from these sites are lower than the third site.

For seven farmers who draw water from the Kubusie for irrigation, the Government's delay in deciding which dam to build has been a source of frustration.

Nine years ago they applied for permission to construct a weir on the river to supply water to their lands but the Minister of Water Affairs refused to allow them to do so until the Government had made its mind up about which dam to build.

On July 11, 1978, the

Minister of Water Affairs, Mr Braam Raubenheimer, told Mr Jordaan in a letter: "No decision has yet been taken but it will have to be done in the next few years so that building work can begin in 1981/1982 to deliver water by 1986".

The Minister also said: "One of the three dams is likely to be built". For this reason, he added, the position was unchanged since 1971 when the Secretary of Water Affairs told the farmers they could not build their weir until the Government had made its decision about which dam to build.

One of the three sites under investigation is the Matola Dam at the confluence of the Toise and Kubusie Rivers. It has been estimated this water would cost 57 cents a cubic metre.

The second, potential site is the St Johns Dam

near the Kubusie Drift police station. This was the first site surveyed in 1961/2 and the water would cost 45 cents per cubic metre. The upper reaches of the floodwaters would cover the irrigation lands on Mr Jordaan's farm.

The most recently surveyed site is the Wiggelswade Dam which would be built on Mr Jordaan's farm. The cost of water from this dam would be 29 cents per cubic metre.

For both the St Johns and the Wiggelswade dams, water from the Toise River would be pumped across a range of hills into them.

As the Government has not yet taken its decision about which of the three dams will be built, all development on the Kubusie River has been halted and this has restricted development on

the riparian farms.

In an interview, Mr Jordaan said it was because of this uncertainty he had raised the Kubusie River development in Parliament. He had been asked to do so on behalf of the local Irrigation Board of which he is a member.

In his letter to Mr Jordaan, the Minister of Water Affairs, Mr Raubenheimer, said extra water would have to be provided for the East London - King William's Town complex by 1986 and before the 1970s the Government had, after surveying the area, found the Kubusie was the most satisfactory source.

Mr Raubenheimer also said that as soon as a decision was reached, Mr Jordaan and the Irrigation Board would be informed.

What will probably happen is that the Government will table a White Paper in Parliament outlining its plans and announcing which dam will be built.



MR JAN JORDAAN

Only then will the farmers living on the banks of the Kubusie know what is going to happen to their lands — and whether after nine years they can get more water for irrigation.

But, whatever dam is built, it seems likely that the Kubusie — the "River of Honey" — will live up to its name.

Jobs for thousands

EAST LONDON — The building of canals and tunnels to convey water from the Kubusie River in the Stutterheim area to the East London complex could enable the Government to give jobs to thousands of workers immediately.

This is the view of the MP for Griqualand East, Mr Jan Jordaan, who raised the matter with the Minister of Water Affairs, Mr Braam Raubenheimer, at the Cape National Party congress earlier this year.

"I didn't ask that they come and build a dam on my farm. What I did say is that instead of waiting until 1981 or 1982, they should come and build the canals and tunnels now because there is unemployment here — and it is a crisis," Mr Jordaan said.

Whatever dam was built on the Kubusie River, canals and tunnels would have to be built to supply King William's Town, Zweitsna, Berlin and East London.

3 General 30/11/79 DD

Call to 'open'

Natal to farmers

Argus Correspondent
DURBAN.— A memorandum urging the Government to declare Natal an 'open area' and to allow all race groups to buy farmland on a free enterprise system, has been drawn up by the Mount Currie Farmers' Association.

The chairman, Mr James Rennie, hopes other farmers' associations will study the principles raised following the change in policy announced by the Prime Minister that the 1936 Act, restricting the amount of land to be purchased for consolidation, would no longer apply.

SUGGESTION

The association says a possible approach to the land issue would be to extend the 'free enterprise system' to all people in Natal and hopefully in the not-too-distant future to the whole of South Africa.

It points out that it is increasingly accepted that ownership of property is one of the best bulwarks against communism and, conversely, that the non-availability of land encourages socialistic thinking.

Open Natal land — white farmers

A MEMORANDUM, urging the Government to declare Natal an open area and to allow all race groups to buy farm land on a free enterprise system, has been drawn up by the Mount Currie Farmers' Association.

The chairman, Mr James Rennie, hopes other farmers' associations will study the principles raised, following the change in policy announced by the Prime Minister that the 1936 Act, restricting the amount of land to be purchased for consolidation, would no longer apply.

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proach to the land issue would be to extend the free enterprise system to all people in Natal and, hopefully in the not too distant future, to the whole of South Africa.

The association says it is increasingly accepted that ownership of property is one of the best bulwarks against communism and, as a corollary, the non-availability of land encourages socialistic thinking.

Purchase of land would have to be subject to the stipulation that the land would be farmed. The Soil Conservation Act would be applied as well as the Fencing Act and all aspects of the labour laws.

Bursaries for black students

THE SOUTH AFRICAN Co-operative Citrus Exchange is offering bursaries to black students studying for degrees in Agricultural Science.

The bursaries, tenable at the University of Fort Hare, will be awarded to two students each year. The students will receive R1 000 each and will, at the completion of their studies, be employed by SACCE for the number of years they would have been in receipt of the bursaries.

This announcement was made by the Citrus Exchange's Public Relations officer, Mr Stanley Kwenyama, at a function held at the Emthunzini higher primary school in Mamelodi at the weekend.

Five pupils of the Emthunzini Primary School were also awarded bursaries of R100 each to enable them to continue with their junior secondary education next year. They are Patrick Sibanyoni, Fortune Mokwena, Doctor Madonsela, Jacob Senyatsi and Jim Mathenjwa, all form one pupils.

Mr Kwenyama also made an undertaking on behalf of SACCE to award bursaries to all promising pupils each year.

Present at the bursary award function was the Pretoria East circuit school inspector, Mr A Chidi, school committee members and community leaders.

Post
11/12/79

3 General

3 Genral

STAFF LOSSES

Fm
14/12/79

Co-ops gain

"The private sector must abstain from drawing away qualified extension personnel from government." So says SA Agricultural Union president Jaap Wilkens.

Wilkens' reaction follows the persistent weakening of the SAAU's extension services through many of its staff moving to private sector agriculture.

SAAU director Chris Cilliers warns that the serious loss of qualified personnel "has resulted in some departments being in a state of near collapse."

Cilliers admits that "the loss of staff is due to poor working conditions and low salaries," but says a major shake-up is expected soon with more attractive working conditions on offer.

He argues that "the private sector must adopt a more mature attitude, and realise that, whereas it pushes only its own products, the State performs a much more objective role by researching the whole industry." Cilliers cited the co-ops as major culprits.

However, co-ops are not taking the SAAU's accusations lying down. "We never approach anybody directly in the department," says one co-op spokesman. "Our staff is obtained by placing advertisements in newspapers."

"We are not the guilty ones," says North West Co-op secretary Chris Britz. "Everybody knows the co-ops pay better

than the department, but we still find it difficult to attract suitable personnel."

Clearly, the SAAU cannot hope to retain skilled personnel — however important its contribution to research — unless it is prepared to pay the going market rate.

Trimming the sails

3 General

F.M. 21/12/79

The draft bill aimed at "consolidating and amending" all the laws relating to SA's agricultural co-operative societies has provoked something of a controversy in business circles.

It seems, however, that many of the problems anticipated by the private sector may be based on misconceptions.

Reports that the draft legislation will "punch an enormous hole in SA's tax laws" are completely unfounded, according to S A D van Schalkwyk, Secretary for Agricultural Economics and Marketing. "There is no question that tax on unpaid surpluses will be removed, or that co-ops will be allowed to build up untaxed reserves," he maintains.

"The legislation has just been changed to enable government to tax surpluses not paid out by way of bonuses to members. And the recipients of these bonuses are

also taxed. In addition, if the co-ops retain a share of profits after paying out bonuses, they must pay tax on that money.

"Any change would involve an amendment to the Income Tax Act, and I can assure you the Secretary for Inland Revenue has no such plans. I would know if he did," Van Schalkwyk adds.

Nonetheless, there are substantial changes envisaged in the 199-page Draft Bill for the Substitution of the Co-operative Societies Act.

The Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Nicolaas Pienaar, reckons the most radical of these is the provision for co-ops to handle real estate deals. Section 5(1)p empowers co-ops "to handle farm real estate transactions, for its members and in the case of the disposal of the assets of a member, to dispose of his movable assets as well, if approved by the

Minister."

One of the main gripes about this clause is that Estate Agents will be done out of a job they have been doing all along. Another is that farmers will have none of the protection offered by registered agents. Pienaar, however, stresses that the draft legislation is to be further amended to make it compulsory for co-ops conducting this type of business to register as agents, and comply with all the laws relating to agents.

Another "misunderstood" section is 3(e), which provides for "any two or more human beings, if qualified in terms of the Act for membership" to establish a co-operative partnership. The interpretation that this means any two people, including father and son, or husband and wife, may form such a partnership, even if farming is not their major interest, is nonsense,

1241

according to Pienaar. The Act prohibits anyone outside agriculture from forming a co-op, he says.

It is also clear from many of the clauses that, far from loosening up all co-op regulations, government is, in fact, clamping down. For example, co-ops will have in future to pay licensing fees, and these could run to thousands of rands, Pienaar says. Co-ops were previously exempted from these fees.

Moreover, they will also have to pay stamp duty on shares they issue, which is another welcome departure from tradition.

In the past, co-ops were allowed to do 50% of their business with non-members. A higher percentage could only be done with the permission of the Minister, who had no power to reduce the 50% minimum. The amended legislation now provides for the Minister to order a lower percentage, at his own discretion, and this is seen by the co-ops as a further encroachment on their preserves.

An extremely contentious clause is 10(3). The clause states that "... the supply of such farming requisites as are not obtainable locally, to State institutions, shall be deemed one of the lawful objects of such co-operative; provided that such farming requisites shall not be supplied on a tender basis." Some businessmen feel that this empowers co-ops to supply any product, including imports, to government without having to tender.

Pienaar is emphatic that this is not so, and that if there is a local supplier this rules out the co-op. The ruling on no tendering, he says, is to prevent the co-ops from competing with private enterprise on a regular basis.

Allowing them to tender, he says, would mean encouragement to the co-ops to expand the scope of their relationship with the government, and this is not the intention. Organised business, quite rightly, is expected to make strong representations to government to amend this clause to include the sentiments of Pienaar in the final legislation.

The provisions governing the formation of a co-operative partnership are interesting. It may be formed to:

- Undertake wholly or partly one or more of the production activities or farming operations of its members;
- Purchase or otherwise acquire or hire, and to use on behalf of its members,



Agriculture's Schoeman . . . a greatly improved Act

agricultural implements or machinery;

- Purchase or otherwise acquire farming requisites and to use the same on behalf of its members;

- Purchase or otherwise acquire and to use on behalf of its members protective clothing and equipment required for farming;

- Repair agricultural implements and machinery for its members;

- Purchase or otherwise acquire power and water and the requisites necessary therefor on behalf of its members; and

- Purchase or otherwise acquire or to hire, and to use and control on behalf of its members, breeding stock.

Speculation that the sale of farming requisites could include such things as a farmer's toothpaste, his clothes and his car, is rejected by Pienaar. He says the bill specifically mentions "protective clothing" and means just that — the clothing must be designed to protect labourers from chemicals or harmful agents.

Significantly, there has been no relaxation in government's revised attitude to co-ops' methods of funding. They may only borrow money at a preferential rate

from the Land Bank for crop production purposes, such as seed and fertiliser. As soon as co-ops become involved in manufacturing, they are required to pay normal interest rates.

The new legislation also lays down strict prerequisites for financial statements of co-ops. Details of share capital, reserves and provisions, members funds, liabilities (secured and otherwise), assets, goodwill, patents and trademarks, investments, loans, current assets, expenses in respect of the issue of debentures, profit and loss account, a statement of source and application of funds, and so on are all required.

On balance, the Co-operative Act, as it will be called, is a major improvement on the Co-operative Societies Act (Act 29 of 1939).

It has consolidated all the acceptable recommendations of the various commissions of inquiry held into co-operatives over the past two decades, and the result is the clearest set of legal guidelines on co-ops yet.

Certainly, there is still concern that government will allow the co-ops sufficient latitude for them to continue to compete unfairly with the private sector. And when the bill comes up for discussion in Parliament, it's to be hoped government and opposition MPs will press for clear statutory protection against this unhealthy trend.

In particular, with Prime Minister P W Botha having undertaken to dismantle the top-heavy structure of agricultural control boards, those in positions of influence must ensure that he will not pass on their powers to the co-ops.

The recent restructuring of the wine industry, in which the KWV (a co-op) and the farmers it represents will control that sector, is an alarming development. In essence, it means the farmer will determine the price of wine, as his demands for price increases will have to be met.

It also indicates that government does not fully appreciate the deep misgivings of the private sector about the power of the co-ops.

At this point a clear statement from Minister of Agriculture Hendrik Schoeman on just how much (or little) power the co-ops will enjoy in future would be a welcome development. Not least to those who see free enterprise as the key to prosperity in the Eighties.

3

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND MARKETING

No. R. 2869 28 December 1979

LEVY AND SPECIAL LEVY ON ROOIBOS TEA

In terms of section 79 (a) of the Marketing Act, 1968 (Act 59 of 1968), I, Hendrik Stephanus Johan Schoeman, Minister of Agriculture, hereby make known that the Rooibos Tea Control Board, referred to in section 3 of the Rooibos Tea Control Scheme, published by Proclamation R. 167 of 1962, as amended, has, in terms of section 16 and 17 of that Scheme, with my approval imposed the levy and special levy set out in the Schedule hereto, in substitution of the levy published by Government Notice R. 1740 of 25 August 1978.

H. S. J. SCHOEMAN, Minister of Agriculture.

SCHEDULE

1. In this notice, unless inconsistent with the context, any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Rooibos Tea Control Scheme, published by Proclamation R. 167 of 1962, as amended, shall have a corresponding meaning and—

“grade” in relation to any type of rooibos tea, means a grade, prescribed by regulation under section 89 of the Marketing Act, 1968, for rooibos tea of the type in question sold by a producer thereof through the Board;

“red tea”, “black tea” and “grey tea”, means the types of rooibos tea prescribed by regulation under section 89 of the said Act in respect of rooibos tea sold by a producer thereof through the Board.

2. The following levy and special levy are hereby imposed on rooibos tea of the undermentioned types and grades which is sold by a producer thereof through the Board:

| | Levy cent per kg | Special levy cent per kg |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (a) Red tea: | | |
| All grades..... | 5 | 13,5 |
| (b) Black tea and grey tea: | | |
| Grade I and II..... | 5 | 7,5 |

3. This Notice shall come into operation on the date of publication hereof and repeals Government Notice R. 1740 of 25 August 1978 with effect from the same date.

No. R. 2870 28 December 1979

IMPOSITION OF LEVY AND SPECIAL LEVY ON DRY BEANS

In terms of section 79 (a) of the Marketing Act, 1968 (Act 59 of 1968), I, Hendrik Stephanus Johan Schoeman, Minister of Agriculture, hereby make known that the Dry Bean Board, referred to in section 3 of the Dried Bean Scheme, published by Proclamation R. 68 of 1961, as amended, has, in terms of sections 15 and 16 of that Scheme, with my approval imposed the levy and special levy set out in the Schedule hereto in substitution of the levy and special levy published by Government Notice R. 285 of 25 February 1977.

H. S. J. SCHOEMAN, Minister of Agriculture.

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN LANDBOU-EKONOMIE EN -BEMARKING

No. R. 2869 28 Desember 1979

HEFFING EN SPESIALE HEFFING OP ROOIBOSTEE

Kragtens artikel 79 (a) van die Bemerkingswet, 1968 (Wet 59 van 1968), maak ek, Hendrik Stephanus Johan Schoeman, Minister van Landbou, hierby bekend dat die Rooibosteebeheerraad, genoem in artikel 3 van die Rooibosteebeheerskema, afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 167 van 1962, soos gewysig, kragtens artikel 16 en 17 van genoemde Skema met my goedkeuring die heffing en spesiale heffing in die Bylae hiervan uiteengesit, opgelê het, ter vervanging van die heffing afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1740 van 25 Augustus 1978.

H. S. J. SCHOEMAN, Minister van Landbou.

BYLAE

1. In hierdie kennisgewing, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, het 'n woord of uitdrukking waaraan in die Rooibosteebeheerskema, afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 167 van 1962, soos gewysig, 'n betekenis geheg is, 'n ooreenstemmende betekenis, en beteken—

“graad”, met betrekking tot tipe rooibostee, 'n graad by regulasie kragtens artikel 89 van die Bemerkingswet, 1968, voorgeskryf vir rooibostee van die betrokke tipe wat deur 'n produsent deur bemiddeling van die Raad verkoop word;

“rooibostee”, “swarttee” en “vaalttee”, die tipes van rooibostee by regulasie kragtens artikel 89 van genoemde Wet voorgeskryf ten opsigte van rooibostee wat deur 'n produsent daarvan deur bemiddeling van die Raad verkoop word.

2. Die volgende heffing en spesiale heffing word hierby opgelê op rooibostee van die onderstaande tipes en grade wat deur 'n produsent daarvan deur bemiddeling van die Raad verkoop word:

| | Heffing sent per kg | Spesiale heffing sent per kg |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (a) Rooibostee: | | |
| Alle grade..... | 5 | 13,5 |
| (b) Swarttee en vaalttee: | | |
| Grade I en II..... | 5 | 7,5 |

3. Hierdie Kennisgewing tree in werking op die datum van publikasie daarvan en herroep Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1740 van 25 Augustus 1978 met ingang vanaf dieselfde datum.

No. R. 2870 28 Desember 1979

OPLEGGING VAN HEFFING EN SPESIALE HEFFING OP DROËBONE

Ooreenkomstig artikel 79 (a) van die Bemerkingswet, 1968 (Wet 59 van 1968), maak ek, Hendrik Stephanus Johan Schoeman, Minister van Landbou, hierby bekend dat die Droëboneraad, genoem in artikel 3 van die Droëboneskema, afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 68 van 1961, soos gewysig, kragtens artikels 15 en 16 van genoemde Skema, met my goedkeuring, die heffing en spesiale heffing in die Bylae hiervan uiteengesit, opgelê het ter vervanging van die heffing en spesiale heffing afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 285 van 25 Februarie 1977.

H. S. J. SCHOEMAN, Minister van Landbou.

SCHEDULE

1. In this notice unless inconsistent with the context, any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Dried Bean Scheme, published by Proclamation R. 68 of 1961, as amended, shall have a corresponding meaning, and—

“Republic”, excludes the Territory.

2. A levy of R3,30 per metric ton and a special levy of R1,20 per metric ton are hereby imposed on all dry beans, excluding dry beans certified in terms of a Seed Certification Scheme under the Seeds Act, 1961, as Dry Bean Seed or Garden Bean Seed and dry beans imported into the Republic for use as foundation seed in terms of a Seed Certification Scheme under the Seeds Act, 1961—

(a) sold in the Republic by or on behalf of a producer;

(b) exported from the Republic: Provided that the levy or special levy shall not be payable on dry beans in respect of which such levy or special levy has already been paid; and

(c) imported into the Republic.

3. This Notice shall come into operation on 1 January 1980 and repeals Government Notice R. 285 of 25 February 1977 with effect from the same date.

BYLAE

1. In hierdie kennisgewing tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, het 'n woord of uitdrukking waaraan in die Droëboneskema, afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 68 van 1961, soos gewysig, 'n betekenis geheg is, 'n ooreenstemmende betekenis, en beteken—

“Republiek”, nie ook die Gebied nie.

2. Hierby word 'n heffing van R3,30 per metrieke ton en 'n spesiale heffing van R1,20 per metrieke ton opgelê op alle droëbone, uitgesonderd droëbone wat ingevolge 'n Saadsertifiseringskema kragtens die Wet op Saad, 1961, as Droëbonesaad of Tuinbousaad gesertifiseer is en droëbone wat vir gebruik as moedersaad ingevolge 'n Saadsertifiseringskema kragtens die Wet op Saad, 1961, in die Republiek ingevoer word, wat—

(a) in die Republiek verkoop word deur of ten behoeve van 'n produsent;

(b) uit die Republiek uitgevoer word: Met dien verstande dat die heffing of spesiale heffing nie betaalbaar is op droëbone ten opsigte waarvan sodanige heffing of spesiale heffing reeds betaal is nie; en

(c) in die Republiek ingevoer word.

3. Hierdie kennisgewing tree in werking op 1 Januarie 1980 en herroep Goewermentskennisgewing R. 285 van 25 Februarie 1977 met ingang vanaf dieselfde datum.

901 28/12/79 (3) 183 241

Fertiliser rise will affect food prices

Farmers have reacted angrily to the 17,3 percent average price increase announced for fertilisers and have warned that it will have a big effect on food prices right into 1981.

The fertiliser price increase — of which the withdrawal of the government subsidy forms only 1,3 percent — will affect maize, wheat, sunflower and vegetables.

A strong ripple effect will carry through into the prices consumers will pay for animal feed, meat and poultry, eggs and milk, margarine, cooking oil maize meal and bread.

Fertiliser forms a third of the production costs for wheat and maize. Eighty percent of poultry meal is made up of maize, and 65 percent of pig feed is maize.

Dr Pieter Gouws of the SA Maize Producers Institute in Bothaville said fertiliser would cost farmers R524-million in 1980, an increase of R116-million over 1979 costs.

"The most important as-

pect is that farmers are going to have to find this money before they plant their crops. A farmer ploughing 500 hectares of maize will have to find R5 000 overnight, just for fertiliser."

Dr Gouws said if farmers were allowed to import nitrogenous fertiliser, it would cost them 50 percent less than what they paid from the two main local suppliers Fedmis and Triomf. "The maize price is likely to increase 27 percent in 1980," he said.

Fedmis and Triomf control 90 percent of the market. They have a

market-sharing agreement which a Board of Trade inquiry in 1975, found to be monopolistic.

Agricultural representatives alleged to the board that the agreement stifled competition, which in turn led to higher prices because of poor marketing.

Dr H Luitingh of the Fertiliser Society refused to comment on these allegations.

He said the fertiliser price increase was largely a result of increases in the cost of oil for nitrogenous fertiliser in particular, and sulphur and potassium.

According to estimates by African Explosives, South Africa will be deriving 75 percent of its nitrogenous fertiliser from coal within two to three years.

The Transvaal and South African Agricultural Unions said none of the fertiliser manufacturers have a fully-fledged standard costing system. They described the formula used by the Department of Industries to calculate manufacturing costs as "antiquated."



3 *Smulgen*

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Vol. 174]

PRETORIA, 28 DECEMBER 1979

[No. 6798

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS

No. R. 2886

28 December 1979

PRICE CONTROL

MAXIMUM PRICES OF FERTILIZER

I, Elias George de Beer, Price Controller, do hereby prescribe in terms of section 4 of the Price Control Act, 1964 (Act 25 of 1964), with effect from 1 January 1980 as follows:

1. In respect of fertilizers and fertilizer mixtures—

(1) where the total quantity sold is 500 kg or more the maximum prices are the prices per 1 000 kg specified in the Schedules hereto;

(2) where the quantity sold is less than 500 kg but not less than 50 kg the maximum prices are proportionate to the prices per 1 000 kg specified in the Schedules hereto plus an amount calculated at a rate not exceeding R1,10 per 1 000 kg;

(3) (a) where purchases on cash terms are made direct from fertilizer manufacturers for dispatch ex factory during the undermentioned months, the maximum prices are those specified in subregulation (1) or subregulation (2) (whichever may be applicable) less the following rebates, provided that orders for such deliveries are placed not later than the first day of the month concerned and are accepted by the fertilizer manufacturers for dispatch before the end of that month:

| Month in which dispatched | Rebate of maximum prices | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Central area | Southern area | Eastern area |
| January..... | 8,50 | 4,50 | — |
| February..... | 7,50 | 3,50 | — |
| March..... | 7,00 | — | — |
| April..... | 6,50 | — | 6,50 |
| May..... | 5,50 | — | 5,50 |
| June..... | 3,50 | — | 3,50 |
| July..... | 2,50 | — | 2,50 |

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

DEPARTEMENT VAN HANDEL EN VERBRUKERSAKE

No. R. 2886

28 Desember 1979

PRYSBEHEER

MAKSIMUM PRYSE VAN KUNSMIS

Ek, Elias George de Beer, Pryscontroleur, bepaal hierby, ingevolge artikel 4 van die Wet op Prysbeheer 1964 (Wet 25 van 1964), met ingang van 1 Januarie 1980 soos volg:

1. Ten opsigte van kunsmis en kunsmismengsels—

(1) waar die totale hoeveelheid wat verkoop word, 500 kg of meer is, is die maksimum pryse die prys per 1 000 kg wat in die Bylaes hiervan aangegee word;

(2) waar die hoeveelheid wat verkoop word, minder as 500 kg maar nie minder as 50 kg is nie, staan die maksimum pryse in verhouding tot die pryse per 1 000 kg wat in die Bylaes hiervan aangegee word, plus 'n bedrag bereken teen 'n tarief van hoogstens R1,10 per 1 000 kg;

(3) (a) waar aankope op kontantvoorwaardes regstreeks van kunsmisvervaardigers gemaak word vir versending vanuit die kunsmisfabrieke gedurende die ondergenoemde maande, is die maksimum pryse dié in subregulasie (1) of subregulasie (2) (nl. dié wat van toepassing is) min die volgende korting, mits bestellings vir sodanige afleverings nie later nie as die eerste dag van die betrokke maand geplaas en deur die kunsmisvervaardigers vir versending voor die einde van daardie maand aanvaar is:

| Maand waarin versend | Korting op maksimum r | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| | Sentrale gebied | Suidelik geb. |
| Januarie..... | % | — |
| Februarie..... | 8,50 | — |
| Maart..... | 7 | — |
| April..... | — | — |
| Mei..... | — | — |
| Junie..... | — | — |
| Julie..... | — | — |

*Gesluit
Gesluit*

3 (fertilizers)

88 6794

No. R. 2856

28 December 1979

FERTILIZERS, FARM FEEDS, AGRICULTURAL REMEDIES AND STOCK REMEDIES ACT, 1947 (ACT 36 OF 1947)

AMENDMENT OF THE REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO THE REGISTRATION, IMPORTATION, MANUFACTURE, MOVEMENT AND SALE OF AGRICULTURAL REMEDIES

The Minister of Agriculture has under section 23 (1) of the Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act, 1947 (Act 36 of 1947), further amended the regulations published under Government Notice R. 538 of 29 March 1974, as amended by Government Notices R. 2296 of 11 November 1977 and R. 1679 of 18 August 1978—

(a) by the deletion in regulation 1 of the definition of "agricultural remedy"; and

No. R. 2856

28 Desember 1979

WET OP MISSTOWWE, VEEVOEDSEL, LANDBOUMIDDELS EN VEEMIDDELS, 1947 (WET 36 VAN 1947)

WYSIGING VAN DIE REGULASIES MET BETREKKING TOT DIE REGISTRASIE, INVOER, VERVAARDIGING, VERVOER EN VERKOOP VAN LANDBOUMIDDELS

Die Minister van Landbou het krachtens artikel 23 (1) van die Wet op Misstowwe, Veevoedsel, Landboumiddels en Vee middels, 1947 (Wet 36 van 1947), die regulasies gepubliseer by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 538 van 29 Maart 1974, soos gewysig deur Goewermentskennisgewings R. 2296 van 11 November 1977 en R. 1679 van 18 Augustus 1978 verder gewysig—

(a) deur in regulasie 1 die woordomskrywing van "landboumiddel" te skrap; en

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D.A. 13/8/77

Chicory farmers call for inquiry into export loss

PORT ELIZABETH — Eastern Cape chicory farmers in an "ugly mood" have called on the Government for a full-scale inquiry into a chicory export "mistake" which could cost the farmers thousands of rands — unless money levied from the farmers over the years is drawn as compensation.

It is estimated that between R300 000 and R600 000 in South African chicory roots are stored — still unsold — in America after an unsuccessful attempt to sell the surplus crop to American buyers.

It is understood no guarantee of payment was obtained before the chicory left South Africa.

The chicory is also incurring demurrage and the 320 Eastern Cape

chicory farmers now stand to lose a lot of their expected earnings unless the Government approves the drawing of money from the Chicory Board's stabilisation fund.

Mr C. Liebenberg, secretary of the Eastern Province Coastal Agricultural Union, said yesterday his union had asked the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Schoeman, to investigate the matter.

He said the Government had also been asked to approve the use of money from the board's stabilisation fund to ensure that farmers' agterskot payment for the past season would not suffer as a result of the export move.

The stabilisation fund apparently consists of money levied from chicory farmers over the year to help the industry in times of need. Chicory

farmers may now have to pay a higher levy.

Mr Bill Deacon, MP for Albany — and a chicory farmer — said he would help the farmers in this matter. "Their mood is ugly and I'm very sympathetic.

"It's obvious mistakes have been made. The board is now, however, trying to rectify the position, but it looks as if the stabilisation fund will have to be reduced."

Mr Deacon said he would strongly support the union's request to the minister to draw money from the fund to see farmers did not suffer.

The deputy secretary for Agricultural Economics and Marketing in Pretoria, Mr C. F. Craford, said his department did not interfere in daily matters affecting the Chicory Control Board. — DDC.

3-General

Bean bagger

The edible bean crop (broad beans, kidney beans, brown beans and so on) has apparently been financially unattractive to farmers. True, the crop has grown to around 60 000 t/year over the past 10 years but there has always been a major hassle with harvesting.

Now, Isando-based Malcomess, part of the quoted Malbak Group, intends to change all that. It's importing the US-manufactured Lilliston 62 000 Combine which is capable of harvesting up to 6 t of beans an hour. Today, manual harvesting rates turn at around 6 t a day.

Malcomess hopes that the R20 000 machine will give a boost to current exports of 8 000 t a year (worth around a R1m) to the Near and Far East.

Right now there are about 68 000 ha under cultivation giving returns, say Malcomess, of something like R400/ha. Crop

price to the farmer varies between R25-R40 per 90 kg bag depending on variety.

At harvest time all the plants are cut and set into rows, the Lilliston then de-pods and bags the beans. Clearly, a

speeded de-podding operation could make the crop more attractive financially. Six such machines have been sold already and the order book, says Malcomess, looks promising.



Lilliston harvester . . . full of beans

Aartappel is ³ ^{general} die koning

RAPPORT 15/1/78

DIE aartappel, as varsprodukt en in volume gemeet, staan bo-aan die ranglys van die wêreld se belangrikste voedselgewasse. Volgens die Aartappelraad word die voedselgewas in feitlik elke land van die wêreld gekweek terwyl dit die stapelvoedsel van Europa is.

In Suid-Afrika is aartap-

pels, ná mielies, koring en suikerriet, die belangrikste akkerbougewas. Hoewel die bruto waarde van die aartappelproduksie in die Republiek in vergelyking met ander landbougewasse nie so groot is nie, word aartappels deur baie landbouprodusente vir wisselbou gebruik. Dit op sigself dui die ekonomiese belang-

rikheid van die gewas aan. Aartappels word dwarsdeur die jaar in feitlik elke deel van Suid-Afrika verbou.

Die Republiek was egter tot in 1971 afhanklik van oorsese bronne vir kernmoere. Die belangrike rol wat die aartappel in die ekonomie en as voedsel vir die bevolking speel, het

gelei tot die totstandkoming van 'n onafhanklike kernmoerproduksie- en vermeerderingseenheid van suiwer kernmateriaal van alle belangrike kultivars in Suid-Afrika.

Aartappelmoere van elke cultivar word nie net in 'n laboratorium gesuiwer van belangrike virusse nie, maar word ook deur die Departement van Landbou- tegniese Dienste se kerneenheid in 'n geïsoleerde gebied vermeerder.

Op die Aartappelraad se

groter en volkome geïsoleerde eenheid word die moere verder vermeerder en vandaar as kernmoere in Maart en April aan die moernywerheid voorsien. Verdere vermeerdering van die kernmateriaal word deur uitgesoekte moerkwekers gehandhaaf en dan as staatsgesertifiseerde moere aan die landbou voorsien.

Daar is ook 'n aartappelnavorsingsentrum op Roo-deplaat, naby Pretoria, waar hoofsaaklik teel- en seleksiewerk gedoen word.



Mr Schoeman
... investigation

2/7/78 Sunday Express ~~3~~ Vegetables

Market racket: Minister promises investigation

THE fruit and vegetable market racket exposed by the Sunday Express last week is being investigated at Government level.

The expose uncovered the operations of racketeers who run a huge operation at the Johannesburg produce market at the cost of millions of rands, through inflated prices, to the housewife.

This week, as a result of Sunday Express disclosures:

● The Minister of Agriculture, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, said the matter would be investigated. "It will be

EXPRESS EXPOSÉ FINDS IT COSTS YOU MILLIONS

BY JEAN LE MAY

discussed at a meeting next week," he told me.

● It is also being investigated by the Produce Markets Commission, according to its chairman, Mr Piet Venter.

But the director of the Johannesburg Produce Market, Mr S S Robinson, still refuses to comment on the

Sunday Express disclosures. Last week he refused to comment when a copy of the report was submitted to him.

Meanwhile, the Sunday Express can this week reveal further disclosures about the market racket.

● Not hundreds of thousands of rands, but millions, are said to be involved and passed on to housewives.

● The racket was still in full swing at the market this week.

● A Johannesburg greengrocer had to pay R2.80 for sweetcorn bought a few minutes earlier by a wholesaler on the floor for R1.50 — a quick profit of 80%.

Meanwhile, a delegation of greengrocers has volunteered — as a result of the Sunday Express disclosures — to discuss allegations of racketeering and illegal selling with Mr Robinson.

These are typical comments, made by greengrocers whose names I have

agreed not to use:

Trader A: Some of them are there at the rail depot at the market when the fruit and vegetables arrive during the night, choosing what they want and arranging to buy.

Trader B: You see representatives of three or four different wholesalers getting together and arranging what each will buy.

Trader C: Some of us drive to Pretoria market to buy rather than go to City Deep. These things don't happen on Pretoria market.

Trader D: Sometimes I must pay R1 or R1.50 more than the wholesaler's man paid, right there in front of me on the floor. This morning I paid him R2.80 for sweetcorn, he bought for R1.50. I can show you the slips. But usually, with vegetables like beans or carrots, the difference is 20c or 30c. It all adds up.

This week I was informed that during a discussion at an agricultural union meeting recently it was alleged that wholesalers on the Johannesburg market bought

75% of total produce handled in a stated month — and in that month the turnover was R3.2-million.

It is impossible to estimate the proportion of produce sold illegally on the floor, but one man present at the meeting commented that "the amounts involved run into millions in the course of the year".

The Indian Wholesale Traders' Association said in a statement to the Sunday Express: "Your reporter makes a big play of the fact that sales took place on the sales floor area.

"In point of fact, because of the large scale handling of produce by us, it has been a practice allowed for years . . . to serve our regular customers from the sales floor area."

Mr M Bhoola, the association's secretary, told me: "The market-master gave us permission to re-sell on the floor."

When I telephoned Mr Robinson and repeated the allegation to him, he again refused to comment.

And although it appears at the first sight a great disorder, that the people should take unto them the punishment of transgression, yet, when the magistrates and other officers cease to do their duty, they are, as it were, without officers, yea, worse than if they had none at all, and when God voucheth the sword into the people's hand, and He Himself become immediately their head (if they should seek the accomplishment of His laws) and hath promised to defend them and bless them.

NIUS BRUTUS: VINDICIAE CONTRA TYRANNOS (1579)

We have shewed before that it is God that does appoint kings, who chooses them, who gives the kingdom unto them; now we say that the people tablish kings, put the sceptre into their hands, and who with their firages, approves the election; God would have it done in this manner, the end the kings should acknowledge, that after God they hold their power and sovereignty from the people, and that in might the other induce em, to apply and address the utmost of their care and thoughts for the oift of the people, without being puffed with any vain imagination, that ey were formed of any matter more excellent than other men, for which they re raised so high above others, as if they were to command our flocks of sheep, or herds of cattle. But let them remember and know, that they are the same mould and condition as others, raised from the earth by the ice and acclamations, now as if they were upon the shoulders of the people to their thrones, that they might afterwards best on their own shoulders a greatest burdens of the commonwealth...

Now, seeing that the people choose and establish their kings, it follows that the whole body of the people is above the king: for it is a thing most evident, that he who is established by another, is accounted after him who has established him, and he who receives his authority from other, is less than he from whom he derives his power.

But since the kings began possible for the people to as their great numbers, which the kingdom were established the people, in such some no luired, the people might be might by the most principal

There of the earl to attract (my underl) employment Mr R. [sided] and never Farmers and the Trans-vaal Agricultural Union have blamed the disorganised system of production and marketing for the huge wastage of vegetables. Meanwhile, a Johannesburg Christian humanitarian organisation, World Vision, is negotiating with farmers to buy surplus products for the needy. Mr David Cuthbert said his organisation was already serving half a million meals a month to needy black, white, coloured and Indian people.

Language (e.g. on p. in the consistent use

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For example, a bag of cabbages fetched from 60c to R1,30 yesterday, with 2 150 bags unsold. Last Thursday bags were sold for between 20c and R1 with 2 000 unsold.

A spokesman for the Johannesburg national fresh produce market, said prices for oversupplied produce had risen on the market this week although the glut remained.

He said some greengrocers who charged realistic prices had come out in support of farmers, saying that high retail prices brought the business into disrepute with the consumer.

He said the farmers were sending a telegram to Minister of Agriculture, Mr Schoeman, thanking him for his support and suggesting joint action against overchargers. Mr Teixeira estimated

that about 100 tons of oversupplied produce was left unsold on the Johannesburg market every day.

Transvaal vegetable farmers are to ask the Department of Agriculture to take joint action against greengrocers who overcharge.

Mr J Teixeira, a farmers' spokesman, today appealed to the public to support retailers who

charged realistic prices and to avoid those who overcharged.

He said the farmers were sending a telegram to Minister of Agriculture, Mr Schoeman, thanking him for his support and suggesting joint action against overchargers.

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of expression, to which I have taken exception, p for further research. constitutes a strong recommendation for the be given without distinction. holding of the degree pending the improvement tion I do not think these blemishes in ammar. of the I recom (iii) I do no award (iv) I do no (v) Apart I do I do (vi) It do (vii) The c

blemishes in literary presentation referred to, inaccuracies of the has and (vii) The c (vi) It do (v) Apart I do I do (vi) It do (vii) The c

Farmers to seek State aid against veg sharks' 13/9/78

of fact (page 35). It may be arguable whether 1971 was a year of deep

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Western Province Workers' Advice

Bureau.

1.7 Attitudes Towards 'Coloured' Workers

Considerable debate and disagreement exists over the interaction between class and race in South Africa. At the two extreme poles, some analysts (usually Liberals) have stressed only the racial cleavage in South Africa while other analysts (usually Marxists) have stressed only the class struggle. More sophisticated evaluations have considered the interaction of race and class. 16 The interaction between these cleavages is of vital significance to the political economy of South Africa. In particular, the question of whether a working class consciousness over-rides ethnic divisions or whether racial cleavages divide the working class consciousness is important.

In order to try and shed some light on this question we tried to examine the African workers' expressed class solidarity towards 'Coloured' workers. We are aware of the immense difficulties and limitations of undertaking such an examination because it ultimately rests on workers' attitudes and opinions held at a specific point of time under particular circumstances. Attitude surveys seem to suffer from two major weaknesses. The first is that the link between the attitude expressed about hypothetical behaviour under particular circumstances and the actual behaviour under such circumstances may not coincide although social scientists conducting attitude surveys usually assume

16. For instance, J. Simons and R. Simons (1969), F.J. Johnstone (1976).

Minister's plea on veg prices

DURBAN. — The Minister of Agriculture, Mr Hendrik Schoeman said in Durban yesterday there was evidence that some retailers overcharged on agricultural products. He appealed to these business men to lower prices. Mr Schoeman said the offenders included small shops and supermarkets, but fortunately some of them had already heeded appeals and reduced prices to reasonable levels. The Minister had been asked to comment at the Natal Agricultural Union congress on claims that the number of middlemen involved in agriculture was responsible for the large gap between what

the consumer paid and the farmer received. His department had looked closely at the question some time ago and found little to back up the claims, he said. However, he could look at it again if specific instances were brought to his notice. Mr Schoeman said the present ploughing under of cabbages because of

over supply was one of the hazards of farming and could not be blamed on the middleman. It was always difficult for the farmer to predict market demand — influenced by weather and other factors — at the time of selling his goods. Circumstances differed widely from sector to sector and not all middlemen were doing well. Butchers were middlemen and in some areas they were working on a 25% mark-up and going into liquidation, the Minister said. High food costs were a problem for which he would be only too glad to receive a workable solution, but he did not believe price controls would be an effective answer.

3. Vegetables

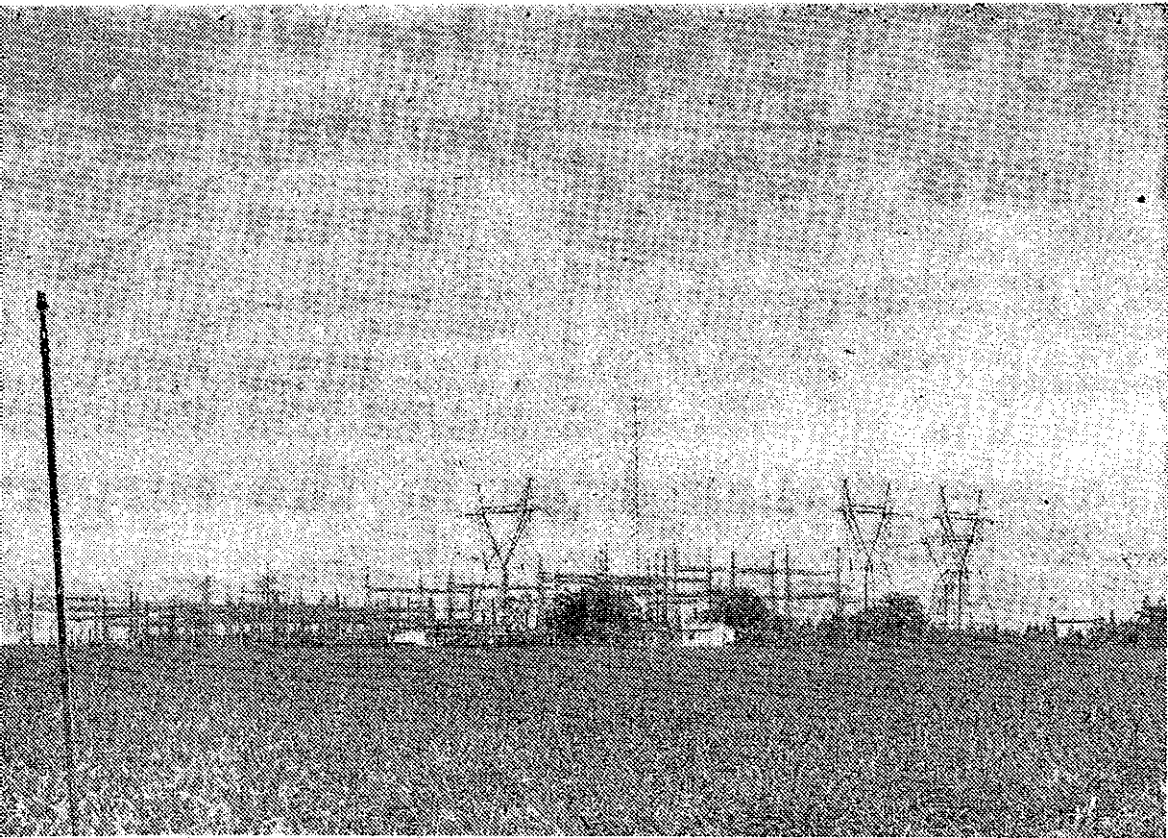
15/9/78 RRM

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desired wage (whereas this was

These differences between workers with work-

of the former group were members of the Western Province Workers' Advice Bureau.



cal scene from the rich Crocodile River Valley, South Africa's prime larder of winter greens: a young field under spray irrigation against a background of a huge electric substation at Malelane, for farmers who pay up to R5 000 monthly in individual Escom bills.

Costs put vegetable farmers into deep freeze

By Jaap Boekkooi

The country's green treasure house of winter vegetables, the lush Crocodile River Valley of the eastern Lowveld, is in grave danger.

Farmers in this the only frost free area of the Transvaal, have for years supplied the country's main markets with most of the winter vegetable crop — essential for human nutrition.

But now they are ready to throw in the towel after a series of knock-out blows by the two semi-government giants, the Electricity Supply Commission (Escom) and the South African Railways, whose tariff increases are pricing mid-year vegetables out of the market.

A recent survey by the chairman of the Lebombo Farmers' Association, Jan Lourens, shows that more than a quarter of the farmers in the subtropical white corridor, between Malelane and Komatipoort, expect to leave their farms before the end of the year.

Other farmers are stopping vegetable growing because marketing chaos has kept wholesale prices as low as in previous years while costs have risen like a hot-air balloon.

Dave Archer, a prominent crop sprayer in the area, says acreage

planted with tomatoes has declined to six percent of that some years ago, from 4 000 ha to 250 ha.

"One of the reasons is that, railway tariffs for vegetables have gone up 485 percent in four years. Another is that through wrong advice by the local co-operative farmers could get no stable prices for their tomatoes," he said.

It is little known that farming in the Crocodile River requires huge amounts of electrical power. Most of the land is irrigated by pumps, often day and night, and huge substations dot the landscape.

There are farmers in the valley whose monthly Escom bills come to R5 000 each. A small increase in electricity tariffs can mean the difference in profit and loss, survival and going unler.

Because of huge initial Escom charges and leases for supply lines, some of the farmers in the area, among them the Transvaal Sugar Corporation, have found it actually cheaper to generate their own power with turbines.

"Vegetable growing is just going

out in this area," says one of them, John Henn, whose house on the southern banks of the Crocodile overlooks the Kruger Park at a spot where elephants and buck come to drink.

"In the past two or three years the vegetable crop has come down by half. Soon it will be a quarter of what it used to be."

Because of their big irrigation installations — the valley has no rain six months out of 12 — intensive farming and the long distance from the market, white corridor farmers tend to overcapitalise their operations.

"Everybody here is overcapitalised and a year ago I almost went under for that reason," says farmer Henn. "And if I had used the Railways to get all my crops to the markets I would have been bankrupt long ago."

Farmers in the Crocodile Valley are particularly prone to the country's chaotic vegetable marketing system because, despite a one-day service to Johannesburg, vegetables sometimes get lost in transit and arrive at their destination perished.

Mr Henn has solved the problem

by investing heavily in refrigerated trucks which run as far as Cape Town on the advice of "a few honest marketing agents" and a nation-wide information network run from a telex machine in his study.

Because, as he says, the disappearance of winter vegetable crops "is really a national problem" the Lebombo Farmers Association has officially asked that the Government step into the crisis by allowing rebates on Escom and SAR charges for border farms.

Taking their cue from the energy crisis the farmers' combine has also asked the Department of Agriculture to investigate the valley for future fuel production.

The valley, it says, has good existing roads, a sugar mill, power potential from Escom's present Maputo supply line, soil, rail links, climate and disease control favouring the production of ethanol from sugar cane, which could save South Africa some R250-million to R300-million in fuel imports.

If the Government accepts the proposals, and if chaos persists on vegetable markets, the Crocodile Valley may soon provide food for your petrol tank rather than for your dinner plate.

Boere in hul

bringer 3/11/78

skik met

3 vegetables

wortelprys

GROENTEBOERE van die Kaapse Vlakte wat gedreig het om hul produkte eerder in die see te gooi as om dit teen 'n verlies te verkoop, het gister op Epping se mark goed sake gedoen.

Sowat sestig boere van die Boerevereniging van die Kaapse Vlakte het Dinsdag op hul maandelikse vergadering besluit om nie minder as 50c te aanvaar vir 'n eenheid wortels nie. 'n Eenheid wortels is gister tussen 50c en 70c verkoop.

'n Eenheid bestaan uit tien bossies, en in die verlede het dit gebeur dat wortels — wat die hoofbron van die Vlakteboere se inkomste is — tot 10c per eenheid verkoop is.

ORDELIK

Mnr. U. Horstmann, sekretaris van die Boerevereniging van die Kaapse Vlakte, het gister gesê dat die boere in die algemeen met gister se pryse tevrede was.

Hulle het minder wortels mark toe gebring, maar wat aangebied is, is van die hand gesit.

Dit het baie ordelik verloop. Die boere, die agente en die kopers het mooi saamgewerk. Ons het vanjaar 'n groot worteloes. Dit is egter nie só baie dat dit 'n oorskot is nie, het mnr. Horstmann gesê.

Volgens mnr. Horstmann is dit moontlik dat die meeste boere van 'n minimum-vloer-

prys sal vergeet sodra die prys van groente hoër is.

„Slaai het ook sleg verkoop en boere sal voortaan moontlik ook op 'n minimum-vloerprys aandring. Die agente, wat maar net 'n verlenging van die boer se arm is, is ook ontevrede met die lae pryse. Gister is egter bewys dat daar samewerking kan wees tussen die onderskeie partye wat groente hanteer,” het mnr. Horstmann gesê.

'n Woordvoerder van die Epping-Mark het gesê die pryse wat vir die produkte aangebied is, was in die algemeen gemiddeld. Beet en kopkool is teen tussen 60c en R1,50 per eenheid van die hand gesit. Slegs kropslaai is teen 'n lae prys verkoop — tussen 60c en R1,20 per krat.

restriction, for

in different departments was required by 78,1% of the respondents,

required service (seniority) qualifications and 27,3% required a

limit. Voting was usually by means of ballot papers (57,1% of the

s) or by a show of hands (33,4% of the respondents).

of the respondents reported that their liaison committees were

erected for a period of one year while nearly 28% recorded a two-year period of office. In most instances, 72%, regular monthly committee meetings were held, but a further 12% met every two months and 5% quarterly.

There were 284 organisations which responded to a question as to why they had preferred a liaison to a works committee. The majority of 147 (nearly 52%) gave as their reason that the liaison committee was an 'anti-polarisation' device conferring benefits such as better guidance by management and prompt solution of problems, thus serving both parties' interests and improving two-way communication. In a further 38 instances (about 13%) either the liaison committee

of the investigation were that in a initiative for establishing the liaison ment. In about 9% of the sample the ement and its African employees together. a initiative on their own. In fact from at in only 2 of 326 organisations had this ining African workers' needs for a liaison e attributed the main factor to management's iscussed the matter with African supervisors out 18% had held general meetings of all their 4% of the organisations had African employees of the establishment of a liaison committee to bers of the liaison committee did not partici- f their committee in 81,9% of the participating nd, 79,1% of the respondents reported that ommittee were elected rather than appointed by 6,6% of the firms could candidates be nominated sample, as to age or seniority. A representational required by 78,1% of the respondents, required service (seniority) qualifications and 27,3% required a e limit. Voting was usually by means of ballot papers (57,1% of the s) or by a show of hands (33,4% of the respondents). of the respondents reported that their liaison committees were erected for a period of one year while nearly 28% recorded a two-year period of office. In most instances, 72%, regular monthly committee meetings were held, but a further 12% met every two months and 5% quarterly.

Vegetable price rise a must — Van Zyl

RD.m
14/6/79
3 Vegetables

By **GERALD REILLY**
Pretoria Bureau

THE COUNTRY'S vegetable-farming industry faces disaster because of the huge rise in fuel prices, the chairman of the South African Agricultural Union's (SAAU) Fresh Produce Committee, Mr Bertie van Zyl, said in Pretoria yesterday.

Consumers would have to pay substantially more for their vegetables or face crippling shortages, he said.

If they did not, large numbers of farmers would be forced to quit and production would plunge, he warned.

Consumers had to bear in mind that vegetable prices in South Africa were the lowest in the Western world.

Until now it had been a

consumer's paradise, Mr Van Zyl said.

In addition, vegetable farmers were among the country's largest employers of black labour, he pointed out.

A critical aspect of the crisis was, therefore, the serious unemployment which would follow if large numbers of farmers were forced to quit because of impossible production cost increases.

This was not only a threat to the platteland, Mr Van Zyl said.

Unemployed blacks would gravitate in search of work to the major urban areas, thus aggravating an already serious unemployment situation in the big industrial areas.

Another aspect was an accel-

eration of the depopulation of the platteland, if farmers were forced off their land because of uneconomic prices.

This was a daunting security threat Mr Van Zyl said.

Before the latest oil crisis exploded, vegetable farmers were compelled to consider organising themselves in order to ensure orderly production and marketing.

The Transvaal Agricultural Union had recommended to the SAAU that a board be set up, not to control production and prices, but in order to ensure the orderly marketing of top quality produce.

This would be of enormous benefit to consumers, who, in times of surplus, often paid exorbitant prices for poor quality vegetables.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL
TECHNICAL SERVICES

No. R. 2855

28 December 1979

AGRICULTURAL PESTS, ACT, 1973 (ACT 3 OF
1973)

LIMITATION ON THE PLANTING, SELLING
AND CONVEYING OF POTATOES

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 27
of the Agricultural Pests Act, 1973 (Act 3 of 1973),
I, Hendrik Stephanus Johan Schoeman, Minister of
Agriculture, hereby issue the instructions set out in
the Schedule.

H. S. J. SCHOEMAN, Minister of Agriculture.

SCHEDULE

1. Unless the context otherwise indicates, words and
expressions in this notice have the meaning assigned
thereto in the Agricultural Pests Act, 1973 and the
regulations in connection with the planting, selling and
conveying of plants issued in terms thereof, and—

“Area A” means the area within eight kilometres
of the boundaries of the farms—

(i) Smitskuilen 206 JT, Lydenburg;

(ii) Portion R and Portion 91 (portion of Portion
22) of Sterkspruit 33 JT, Lydenburg;

(iii) Steynsverwacht 169 JT, Lydenburg;

(iv) Portion 10 (portion of Portion 3), Portion 5
of Portion 2, remainder of Portion 6, Portion 7
(portion of Portion 1), remainder of Portion 2, Por-
tion 8 (portion of Portion 1) all of De Kuilen 205
JT, Lydenburg;

(v) Hartebeesvlakte 163 JT, Pilgrim's Rest;

(vi) Paardekraal 558 KT, Pilgrim's Rest;

but excluding the said farms and the area west of the
railway line between Dullstroom and Ohrigstad;

“Area B” means—

(a) the areas of jurisdiction of the Township Board
of Charlestown, the Village Council of Wakker-
stroom and the Municipalities of Belfast, Carolina,
Ermelo, Harrismith, Hendrina, Kestell and Volks-
rust;

(b) the farms Nooitgezien 54 in the District of
Volksrust, Witbank 99 in the District of Ermelo,
Waterval 211 IQ, and Roodepoort 237 IQ, in the
District of Roodepoort, that portion of the farms
F P 36 and F P 37 known as Castle Howard and the
portion of the farm F P 38 known as Killaloe in the
District of Impendible, the farms Wealden Heights
8282 in the District of Kliprivier and X L in the
District of Underberg;

“Area C” the Magisterial Districts of Barkly West,
Boshoff, Christiana, Fauresmith, Hay, Herbert, Hope-
town, Jacobsdal, Jagersfontein, Kimberley (except the
municipal area of Kimberley), Koffiefontein Petrus-
burg and Warrenton;

“potato” means a plant of *Solanum tuberosum* or a
crossing thereof.

2. No person shall plant potatoes in Area A.

3. Except on authority of a permit issued by the
Director, no person shall—

(a) plant potatoes in Area B;

(b) sell potatoes which are infected with the plant
disease *Synchytrium endobioticum* (wart disease) in
Area B;

(c) convey potatoes which are infected with the
plant disease referred to in paragraph (b) from
Area B;

(d) convey potatoes to a place in Area C.

4. Government Notice R. 2376 of 26 October 1979
is hereby repealed.

DEPARTEMENT VAN LANDBOU-TEG-
DIENSTE

No. R. 2855

28 Decemb

WET OP LANDBOUPLAAT, 1973 (WET 3 VAN

BEPERKING OP DIE PLANT, VERKOOPE
VERVOER VAN AARTAPPELS

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by art
van die Wet op Landbouplaat, 1973 (Wet 3 van
1973), Hendrik Stephanus Johan Schoeman,
ter van Landbou, hierby die voorskrifte in die
uiteengesit, nit.

H. S. J. SCHOEMAN, Minister van Landbou.

BYLAE

1. Tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, het v
en uitdrukkings in hierdie kennisgewing die bet
wat daaraan geheg is in die Wet op Landbou
1973, en die regulasies met betrekking tot die
verkoop en vervoer van plante daarkragtens uitg
dig, en beteken—

“aartappel” ’n plant van *Solanum tuberosum*
kruising daarvan;

“Gebied A” die gebied binne agt kilometer van die
grense van die plase—

(i) Smitskuilen 206 JT, Lydenburg;

(ii) Gedeelte R en Gedeelte 91 (gedeelte van
Gedeelte 22) van Sterkspruit 33 JT, Lydenburg;

(iii) Steynsverwacht 169 JT, Lydenburg;

(iv) Gedeelte 10 (gedeelte van Gedeelte 3), gedeelte
5 van Gedeelte 2, resterende gedeelte van Gedeelte
6, Gedeelte 7 (gedeelte van Gedeelte 1), resterende
gedeelte van Gedeelte 2, Gedeelte 3 (gedeelte van
Gedeelte 1), almal van De Kuilen 205 JT, Lyden-
burg;

(v) Hartebeesvlakte 163 JT, Pilgrim's Rest;

(vi) Paardekraal 558 KT, Pilgrim's Rest;

maar nie ook voormelde plase en die gebied ten weste
van die spoorlyn tussen Dullstroom en Ohrigstad nie;

“Gebied B” —

(a) die regsgebiede van die Dorpsraad van Char-
lestown, die Dorpsbestuur van Wakkerstroom en die
Munisipaliteite van Belfast, Carolina, Ermelo, Harri-
smith, Hendrina, Kestell en Volksrust;

(b) die plaas Nooitgezien 54 in die distrik Volks-
rust, Witbank 99 in die distrik Ermelo, Waterval
211 IQ en Roodepoort 237 IQ in die distrik Roode-
poort, daardie gedeelte van die plaas F P 36 en F P
37 bekend as Castle Howard en die gedeelte van
die plaas F P 38 bekend as Killaloe in die distrik
Impendible, die plaas Wealden Heights 8282 in die
distrik Kliprivier en X L in die distrik Underberg;

“Gebied C” die landdrostriehte van Barkly-West,
Boshoff, Christiana, Fauresmith, Hay, Herbert, Hope-
town, Jacobsdal, Jagersfontein, Kimberley (behalwe
munisipale gebied van Kimberley), Koffiefontein,
Petrusburg en Warrenton.

2. Niemand mag aartappels in Gebied A plant nie.

3. Behalwe op gesag van 'n permit deur die Direk-
teur uitgereik, mag niemand—

(a) aartappels in Gebied B plant nie;

(b) aartappels wat met die plantsiekte *Synchytrium*
endobioticum (vratiesiekte) besmet is in gebied B
verkoop nie;

(c) aartappels wat met die plantsiekte in para-
graf 3(b) vermeld, besmet is in gebied C vervoer
nie;

(d) aartappels na 'n plek in gebied C vervoer nie.

4. Goewerraentskennisgewing R. 2376 van 26 Okto-
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31/1/1979

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 - (n) Werker se huidige
 - 13. Behuising
 - (a) Grootte van werke
elk indien moer
 - (b) Dakmateriaal
 - (c) Muurmateriaal
 - (d) Vloermateriaal
 - (e) Rielering
 - (f) Verwarming
 - (g) Watervoorsiening
 - (h) Hoeveel mense, ho

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Cigarette
S. A. Tob. Financs)

adverts:
23/4/78

Marketing
3-Tobacco

counts

the cost

By ESMOND FRANK

A BAN on cigarette advertising, as demanded by Professor Harry Seftel, head of the Department of African Medicine at the University of the Witwatersrand, would slash Press, radio and cinema advertisement revenue by 5,6 percent.

The cigarette manufacturing industry last year spent R9 925 3000 on promoting 35 brands through Press, radio and cinema advertising, according to Insight, Journal of the Institute of Marketing Management.

The tobacco industry topped the list of big spenders in the three media in which total advertising receipts amounted to R177 237 500.

Calling on the Government to ban cigarette advertising, Seftel said smoking was one of the three major causes of heart attacks.

"Freedom of private enterprise," he added, "is not the same as licence to destroy by lies, half-truths, distortions and innuendo."

Seftel said the economic aspects of a ban on cigarette advertising would be at least partially offset by a reduction in the cost of disease.

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BIG CIGARETTE LOAD GOES ASTRAY

3
Tobacco

16/2/76
JOHANNESBURG — A businessman here has lost cigarettes worth more than R162 000 to a bogus cartage contractor.

He was duped into loading them on a truck allegedly bound for Cape Town.

Neither the cigarettes nor the driver of the truck have been seen since January 30 — the day the cigarette load left Mr. F. J. van Eeden's business premises in Industria on the outskirts of Johannesburg.

The truck has been traced

to a hire firm, and Brigadier J. F. Engelbrecht, chief CID officer for the Witwatersrand, said yesterday he suspected it had not left the Reef with its load.

Mr. van Eeden told the police a Mr. Rees offered to transport the cigarettes to

Cape Town at the end of last month. Mr. Rees explained he owned a transport business in Kuilsrivier near Cape Town and had brought a load of goods to Johannesburg.

It was agreed that Mr. Rees's truck would be used to take the shipment of

cigarettes to Cape Town. The driver signed for the load and set off.

This week Mr. van Eeden became suspicious when his shipment had not reached Cape Town.

Police are investigating. — (Sapa.)

Substitute

'tobacco'

3-Tobacco

a big flop

SUN. MAIL 12/12/48

London Bureau

IT was a product launch which had the drama of a D-Day invasion.

At 2355 hours on June 30 last year in a score of cities from Aberdeen to Bristol lorry crews climbed into their cabs. Their cargo was 1 000 million cigarettes containing 75 percent tobacco and 25 percent of a cellulose, wood-pulp based material.

Their mission: To get the cigarettes on to the shelves of thousands of retail outlets all over Britain in time for the first customers that morning of July 1.

Britain's big three tobacco groups, Imperial Tobacco, Gallahers and Rothmans-Carrerras, hit the market with 11 new brands containing the tobacco substitute that day.

The tobacco companies lashed out almost \$6 million in July alone on a massive advertising campaign.

And this was on top of an estimated £50 million spent on development, research and new plant to produce the new cigarettes.

Yet within three months of zero hour on July 1, Imperial ruefully admitted it was burning 600 million of the "new smoking material" cigarettes, rather than try to dump them at cut prices.

EIGHT YEARS

But Imperial's marketing director bravely averred: "It took eight years for filter-tipped cigarettes to catch on and take 3 percent of the market."

Initial sales, he said, had reached "a satisfactorily high" level of 3 percent.

Last week, Imperial, bitterly blaming the Government for its troubles, came very close to admitting the whole exercise had been a flop.

Reporting a 16 percent drop in tobacco profits last year, Imperial said the closure of its "new smoking material factory"—built at a cost of \$20 million in Scotland—was "an open option".

The new cigarettes had only held 0.6 percent of the market—or 730 million on an annual basis, rather less than the 1 000 million packed into those lorries on D-Day.

And while Gallahers and Rothmans-Carrerras said they plan to continue they could only claim the market share was "slightly larger" than Imperial's estimate.

To all intents and purposes the tobacco groups have lost.

They are carrying on with the new cigarettes in the hope that the next British Budget in April will produce a reduction in excise duty on the product.

But this is a forlorn hope: Tax on smoking produces \$3 000 million for the British Exchequer, equal to the amount spent on housing. With income tax cuts in the pipeline and the Government still firmly opposed to the encouragement of smoking, little relief can be expected from the Treasury.

Storm damages

DD 13/1/78

tobacco crop 3-Tobacco

PORTELIZABETH— This week's freak storm at Committees Drift has cost the Fish River Valley its first tobacco crop worth about R50 000.

This was said yesterday by Mr D. Cooper, ex-Rhodesian tobacco farmer who is managing the farm Bridgewater.

Planted in August, the crop was ready to be reaped when it was flattened by hail which accompanied Tuesday's rain and gale.

Mr Cooper said at least 70 per cent of the crop was a writeoff. He thought about 30 per cent might be

salvaged.

It would probably be cut back to produce suckers for regrowth. The next crop would be ready in a year.

Mr Cooper farmed tobacco in the Mtoko area of Rhodesia for nine years before the family came to South Africa.

A local amateur weatherman, speculating on the storm, said it could be likened to a miniature tropical cyclone caused by a low pressure localised system which occurred reasonably frequently in various parts of South Africa in summer months.

— DDC.

RDM 1/12/77

3-Tobacco

Cigarette prices

go up today

Staff Reporter
THE PRICE of cigarettes goes up today.

Cigarette wholesalers were informed by Rembrandt yesterday that the price of cigarettes would be increased by 1c for 20.

This is the second price rise in less than four months.

Cigarette prices rose by 1c for 20 on August 4.

A Rembrandt spokesman said the 2.5% increase was due to general cost increas-

es this year and brought the total price increase this year to almost 8%.

This, he said, was substantially lower than the inflation rate.

This, he said, was substantially lower than the inflation rate and costs to the industry had not been matched by the increases.

OK Bazaars announced later yesterday that it would hold the present price of cigarettes until September 7.

DD 1/12/77

3- Tobacco

Smokes up eggs down

3- Tobacco

JOHANNESBURG —
From today cigarettes are dearer by one cent for 20, but on the credit side the price of eggs appears to be in for a drop soon.

Cigarette wholesalers were told by the manufacturers yesterday of the increase which would be effective from today, a spokesman for one of the largest wholesalers in the country said.

Reacting to this announcement Mr Ralph Horwitz, spokesman for a large supermarket chain said that his organisation would be holding the prices of all brands of cigarettes at present prices until December 7 in a gesture to smokers already faced with additional expenses as the festive season approached.

Eggs look as if they're going to be cheaper soon.

This is because increased production, combined with a decline in demand, is threatening to lead to surpluses well above what is normally regarded as acceptable for the South African egg market.

As a result the Egg Control Board is expected soon to reduce the floor price — usually set 5c per kg below the cost of production — in an effort to depress market prices and so regenerate demand.

Based on estimates it seems that South Africa can bargain for an egg surplus of about 36-million dozen in the year to the end of June 1978. — SAPA-DDC.

Mercury 4/8/77

Cigarette prices to be increased

3-Tobacco

Mercury Reporter

THE RECOMMENDED retail price of South African manufactured cigarettes is up 1c for 20 from today.

A spokesman for Rembrandt said the price of packets of 10 would go up by $\frac{1}{2}$ a cent, the price of packets of 20 by 1 cent and the price of packets of 30 by $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

A United Tobacco Company spokesman said his company's packets of 10 would increase by 1 cent, packets of 20 by 1 cent and in most cases packets of 30 would also go up by 1 cent; the remainder would go up by 2 cents a packet.

Rembrandt's spokesman pointed out that cigarettes were not subject to price control, that the new prices announced by his company had to be regarded as recommended prices only, and that retailers were free to ask whatever they wanted.

4, 1977

Cigarette prices up from today

D.D.

4/8/77

3- Tobacco



EAST LONDO—The price of South African manufactured cigarettes goes up for the third time in five months today.

Mr R. Cooper, manager of the United Tobacco Corporation for Border and Ciskei, said his company's packets of twenties and thirties would go up by one cent a packet. In some cases 30 packets would go up by 2 cents, depending on the brand.

Mr Cooper said the increases were a direct result of the present economic recession.

A spokesman for Rembrandt in Cape Town, Mr Mike Botha, said his company's prices would increase by half-cent a packet of ten, one cent for 20 and one-and-a-half cents for 30.

He pointed out, however, that cigarettes were not subject to price control. The new prices had to be regarded as recommended only, and retailers were free to ask the price they wanted.

He also expected retailers to avoid the troublesome half-cent hike and to spread the rise so that some packets of 30 go up by one cent only while others go up by two cents. — DDR-DDC.

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12111

3 - Tobacco

A 204/77(K)

10/6/77

VERSTELLINGSTYD: 15h00
OP VRYDAG 10 JUNIE 1977.

TOESPRAAK DEUR SY EDELE A.J. RAUBENHEIMER L.V.,
MINISTER VAN WATERWESE EN VAN BOSBOU, BY GELEENT-
HEID VAN DIE AMPTELIKE INGEBRUIKNEMING VAN UITBREIDING
AAN GEBOUEKOMPLEKS EN MASJINERIE VIR HANTERING VAN LOSBLAD-
TABAK: POTGIETERSRUSSE TABAKKOÖPERASIE TE POTGIETERSRUS,
OP VRYDAG 10 JUNIE 1977.

Ek wil aan u sekere besonderhede verskaf wat die Potgietersrusse Tabakkoöperasie se groei en ontwikkeling veral sover dit die tabakbedryf alhier raak aantoon.

Dit is egter vir my nodig om ook by u as boeregenootskap 'n paar feite tuis te bring wat ek as belangrik ag.

Eerstens wil ek negeens die belangrikheid van die landbou en die landbouer vir ons land beklemtoon, maar ek moet ook daarop wys dat die uitdagings aan ons dalende getal boere en meer te produseer teen die laags moontlike pryse, al hoe groter word. Om dit te kan

doen .../2

- 3 -

doen gaan van ons vereis word kennis, kundigheid en bestuursvermoë van 'n hoër orde as in die verlede. Ek het vertroue dat ons boere instaat is om aan hierdie eise te voldoen omdat u dit reeds doen en deur u koöperasie vandag die bewys daarvan gelewer het. U vernuwe en verbeter aanhoudend.

Die bruto waarde van landbouproduksie in die R.S.A. vir die jaar 1976 was 8% hoër as in 1975 en word op R2 902 miljoen gestel. Dit is 'n besondere prestasie. Maar wat my luel is die volgehoue styging in pryse van boerderybenodighede hoewel die styging minder skerp was in die afgelope jaar as die vorige.

Daar was egter 'n styging van 32% in die pryse van boerderybenodighede vanaf Januarie 1975 tot Desember 1976 terwyl die styging in die prys van landbouprodukte oor die tydperk slegs 17% was. Ten einde ons lewenskoste binne perke te hou en ook

ons bydrae vir uitvoer te lewer, is die uitdaging vir die landbouer duidelik en dit is nog groter doeltreffendheid in produksie.

Dit is veral in ons Afrikaverband wat ek hierdie siening teenoer u lug want ek is oortuig dat dit op die terrein van die landbou is wat ons veral vir die Tuislande en vir Afrika 'n voorbeeld kan stel en tot waarde kan wees.

Volgens die voedsel- en landbou-organisasie van die V.V.O. is daar 40 van die 48 Swart en Arabiese state van Afrika wat hulself nie kan voed nie en is hulle afhanklik van voedselinvoere.

In net nege Afrikalande word vandag meer voedsel geproduseer as 10 jaar gelede en in die ander was daar 'n daling in die volume produksie terwyl daar 'n groot aanwas in bevolking was.

Ek .../4

Ek vertrou dat hierdie gunstige posisie waarin die boere van S.A. ons land geplaas het, ons instaat sal stel om toekomstig 'n nog groter bydrae te lewer nie alleen tot hulle voedselbronne nie maar tot hulle bedrewendheid om self te produseer. Die tyd sal kom dat daar alhoemeer besef en aanvaar sal word dat ons 'n bate vir hulle is en nie die gewaande bedreiging waarmee hulle hul tyd en ontydig besig hou nie.

Hoewel ons reeds 'n groot diens tot ver buite ons grense lewer met ons kennis en kundigheid, bly die grootste uitdaging hoe ons hierdie kennis en kundigheid veel meer betekenisvol by hulle kan tuisbring. Hulle moet die basiese vereistes van goeie landbou-praktyke kan begryp, bemeester en toepas, alvorens hulle produktiwiteit kan verbeter.

Ek sien dit as 'n amper bomenslike taak om talle state se

miljoene landbouers te motiveer om die landbou betekenisvol te beoefen. Kyk 'n mens egter na Malawi en die enkele ander waar produksie gestyg het, is die wete tog daar dat dit gedoen kan word.

Miskien moet die politieke leiers van Afrika ^{oors} meer tot die besef van die waarde van landbou in elke volkshuishouding gebring word, voordat daar praktiese vordering sal wees.

Maar laat my terugkeer tot u eie prestasies en mylpale.

Hierdie koöperasie is op 7 Julie 1933 geregistreer onder die naam Stirum-Limburg-Potgietersrus Koöperatiewe Tabakplantersvereniging, 'n koöperatiewe vereniging met onbeperkte aanspreeklikheid. Die koöperasie het 46 lede by stigting gehad en die totale ledekapitaal belê, het R312 beloop. Gedurende die eerste jaar van optrede is tabak ter waarde van R26 357 hanteer.

Op .../6

Op 1 April 1964 is die Vereniging in 'n koöperatiewe landboumaatskappy, met beperkte aanspreeklikheid, omskep. Die ledetal het toe op 1 801 te staan gekom. Gedurende die eerste jaar van optrede as koöperatiewe landboumaatskappy is produkte ter waarde van R3,5 miljoen hanteer en het ledekapitaal R2,2 miljoen beloop.

Die Potgietersrusse Tabakkoöperasie, soos hy vandag bekend staan (die naam is verskeie kere verander), se tabakomset het toegeneem van R26 000 in 1933 tot R15,6 miljoen in 1976/77. Die ledekapitaal het toegeneem van R312 tot R7,5 miljoen en die getal lede van 46 tot 1 895. Die totale omset was in die 1976/77 boekjaar R23,4 miljoen.

In 1933 is gemiddeld 7,5c per kg tabak aan lede uitbetaal, vergeleke met 134c per kg in 1976.

Die .../7

- 7 -

Die eenheidskoste vir die verwerking van die tabak het gedurende die eerste drie jaar van die Koöperasie se bestaan 26% van die bruto opbrengs van tabak beloop. Tans beloop dit 20%.

Die boekwaarde van die Koöperasie se bates het op 31 Maart 1976 R9,3 miljoen beloop. Die vervangingswaarde daarvan was egter ongeveer R12,5 miljoen.

Die koste van die uitbreidings beloop R1,25 miljoen.

Hoewel die Koöperasie beskou word as een van die jonger tabak-koöperasies in die land, het hy na sy stigting ook lid geword van Sentabak en sodoende dadelik sy gewig ingegooi by die ander tabakprodusente in die Republiek. Die Koöperasie het dan ook gedurende die 43 jaar van sy bestaan 'n belangrike bydrae gelewer tot die groei en ontwikkeling van die tabakbedryf in Suid-Afrika en is

dan .../8

- 8 -

dan ook steeds een van die toonaangewendste tabakkoöperasies in die land.

Die Koöperasie is die tweede grootste leweransier van tabak aan die tabakbedryf - nagenoeg 27% van die totale lewerings (alle klasse) in die Republiek. Die syfer vir 1977 word beraam op 9,2 miljoen kg. Wat lugdroogtabak betref, is die Koöperasie die grootste leweransier. Ten opsigte van donker lugdroogtabak lewer die Koöperasie nagenoeg 65% van die totaal. Ook was die Koöperasie die afgelope aantal jare die enigste verpakker van donker lugdroogtabak vir die uitvoermark.

Op die gebied van tabakbemarking was die Koöperasie die voorloper wat hom daadwerklik beywer het vir losbladhantering en -bemarking om daardeur die tabakprodusent se produksiekoste te verminder. Die Koöperasie is tans die beste toegerus vir die hantering van losbladtabak en is gevolglik ook een van die koöperasies wat

losbladtabak .../9

losbladtabak die beste verpak vir binnelandse bemarking. Die implementering van die nuwe stelsel van losbladhantering vereis aanvanklik 'n hoë kapitaalluitleg, dog stel die Koöperasie in staat om onmiddellik beter dienste aan sy lede te verskaf en bring laer hanteringskoste vir produsente mee.

Sedert die Tabakraad se beginjare het die volgende bekende figure (ook voorsitters van die Koöperasie) tabakprodusente van Noord-Transvaal in die Tabakraad verteenwoordig:

Mre. F.W. Neethling
W.A.A. Hepburn (was ook Voorsitter van die Raad)
C.P. van der Walt
M.P. Vorster (huidige Voorsitter van die Koöperasie)

Sedert die stigting van die Koöperasie in 1933 het hy slegs twee hoofbestuurders gehad, te wete wyle mnr. G.F. Combrinck en mnr. J.A. Opperman die huidige hoofbestuurder.

Die .../10

Die primêre produsente en tabakkoöperasies het amptelik op 2 Januarie 1977 begin met 'n nuwe fase van tabakbladbemarking naamlik losbladbemarking. Hierdie nuwe bedeling is die resultate van 'n ondersoek wat byna 'n dekade in beslag geneem het. Reeds in September 1967 het die kwessie van arbeidskaarste gepaardgaande met die metode van sortering en bind van bosse by Sentabak ter sprake gekom na aanleiding van inligting uit die buiteland. In Junie 1968 het Sentabak besluit dat 'n ad-hoc komitee losbladbemarking deeglik moes ondersoek met betrekking tot:-

- (a) die arbeidsbesparingsaspek
- (b) die koste verbonde aan oorskakeling
- (c) die probleme gepaardgaande met gradering, fermentasie en verpakking en
- (d) die moontlikheid om die hele bedryf by losbladhantering ingeskakel te kry.

Die aanstelling van die ad-hoc komitee wat bestaan het uit mnr. Henstock, Bestuurder Sentabak, wyle mnr. Hamman, Hoofbestuurder van MKTV en mnr. Opperman van PTK het tesame met die Voorsitter van Sentabak mnr. Wenhold nog in die najaar van 1968 'n buitelandse studietoer onderneem om uitvoering aan hulle opdragte te gee.

In kort het hulle verslag beklemtoon dat losbladbemaking nie net moontlik is nie maar ook uiteindelik die enigste uitweg sal wees om arbeidsprobleme tot 'n mate die hoof te bied. Verder was dit duidelik dat die enigste basis wat losblad vir fabrikante aanneemlik kon maak 'n graderingstelsel sou wees wat berus op die posisie van die tabakblad op die plant. Hierdie basis kon vir fabrikante basis van hulle versnydingsprobleme oplos maar sou waarskynlik ook goed inpas by grootmaatdroging en 'n makliker sorteerstelsel by die primêre produsent.

Die .../12

Die groot kwessie was steeds wanneer oorgeskakel kon word omdat die primêre sektor van die bedryf eers die samewerking van die sekondêre deel van die bedryf moes verkry. Aan albei kante sou dit baie beplanning verg en sou dit ook aansienlike uitgawe meebring om die nodige hanteringsuitrusting daar te stel.

In September 1972 was die primêre produsente gereed om hulle arbeidsprobleme op hierdie nuwe grondslag die hoof te bied na deeglike studie en baie proefwerk en het hulle in terme van 'n vroeëre ooreenkoms met fabrikante laasgenoemde kennis gegee dat dit hulle wens is dat binne 2 - 3 jaar oorgeskakel sal word. Gedurende 1974 is die begin van 1977 as finale datum bepaal.

Na beplanning deur die bestuur het die uurglas vir die PTK amper leeggeloopt want kwotasies moes binne die bestek van 'n paar maande bekom word en binne 'n jaar moes die toerusting bestel en geïnstalleer word. Baie van die toerusting moes spesiaal gebou word om by ons behoeftes in te skakel en ook om aan ons

regulasies .../13

regulasies met betrekking tot byvoorbeeld verpakking ens. te voldoen.

Die masjiene en toerusting wat geïnstalleer is, word op hierdie stadium net gebruik vir die hantering van Burley en Oonddroog. Dit is terloops nog die enigste tipes waaroor konsensus met die fabrikante bereik is. Hierdie tipes maak 'n derde uit van 'n gemiddelde oes van 9 miljoen kg. tabak wat die Koöperasie hanteer. In die beplanning is voorsiening gemaak vir voldoende kapasiteit om ook in die nabye toekoms hopelik Ligte Lugdroog in losblad te hanteer wat dan sal beteken dat 50% van 'n normale oes deur hierdie toerusting gehanteer sal word.

Die koste van die projek in toerusting en huisvesting beloop nagenoeg R1 1/4 miljoen. Oor die bestek van 10 jaar afgeskryf - kapitaal en rente - sal dit 'n addisionele koste van 3,9c per kg beteken.

As.../14

As ons nou terug gaan na die vordering wat op die gebied van losbladbemaking gemaak is vergelyk met die oorspronklike doelwitte wat die ad-hoc komitee in vooruitsig gestel het vind ons die feite soos volg:-

- (a) Die verwesenliking van losbladbemaking het tot gevolg gehad dat die primêre produsent gouer en makliker kon oorskakel na grootmaat droging van tabakblad, aangesien hierdie tabak ook in losblad gedroog kon word en in die toekoms meganies geoes en hanteer kan word.
Dit opsigself beteken 'n groot arbeidsbesparing nie net aan koste nie maar aan getalle werkers.
- (b) Om die gedroogde tabak so eenvormig noontlik te kry ten opsigte van inherente eienskappe moes produsente gehoor gee aan die behoefte van fabrikante naamlik om die tabak volgens blaar-

posisie .../15

posisie aan die plant te oes, en ook om sorteerkoste te bespaar moet hulle baie sandag gee aan die rypheid van die produk. Vir die primêre produsent beteken dit tot op die stadium van lewering aan sy koöperasie 'n aansienlike besparing in bossiebindkoste, sorteerkoste en dus aan mannekrag.

(c) Vir die bedryf en veral die fabrikant hou die stelsel in dat die produk ten opsigte van inherente eienskappe so gegradeer word dat die gradering nie net op organoleptiese waarneming berus nie.

(d) Vir die Koöperasie hou hierdie ontwikkeling by wyse van vergelyking die volgende arbeidsbesparing in:-

Sortering van Losblad.

6 Blankes met

100 Bantoes sorteer op onkonvensionele metode 30 000 kg per dag.

Losblad .../16

Losblad eenheid.

3 Blankes met

50 Bantoes sorteer by uitsoekbande 50 000 kg per dag.

Herkondisionering.

Gesamentlik twee van die ou herkondisioneringsmasjiene (proctors) gebruik 3 blankes met 146 bantoes om 32 000 kg per dag deur te sit.

Die kapasiteit van die nuwe "proctor" is net 1 blanke en 5 bantoes - 60 000 kg per dag.

Baaltoerusting.

Daar is twee baalperse nodig om die ou "proctors" by te hou met baling.

By die nuwe eenheid het ons 'n vol outomatiese baalper wat in staat is om met 15 nie-blanke werknemers tot 90 000 kg per dag te baal.

In .../17

In die geheel gesien moet ons erken dat Losbladbemerking groot kapitaalkoste geverg het maar die voordele verbonde daaraan is so groot dat met sekerheid gesê kan word dat die produksie van tabak daarsonder 'n stadige dood sou sterwe, die arbeidsprobleem in ag geneem.

UITGEREIK DEUR DIE DEPARTEMENT
VAN INLIGTING OP VERSOEK VAN DIE
MINISTERIE VAN WATERWESE EN VAN
BOSBOU.

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF
INFORMATION AT THE REQUEST OF
THE MINISTRY OF WATER AFFAIRS AND
OF FORESTRY.

KAAPSTAD

9 JUNIE 1977

CAPE TOWN

9 JUNE 1977.

3 Tobacco 66 6412

No. R. 914 27 April 1979
REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE GRADING, PACKING AND MARKING OF TOBACCO INTENDED FOR SALE IN THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA.—AMENDMENT

The Minister of Agriculture has, under the powers vested in him by section 89 of the Marketing Act, 1968 (Act 59 of 1968), made the regulations set out in the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

1. In this Schedule "regulations" means the regulations published by Government Notice R. 1257 of 19 July 1974 as amended by Government Notices R. 923 of 28 May 1976, R. 1687 of 17 September 1976, R. 2569 of 31 December 1976, R. 1978 of 30 September 1977, R. 2492 of 2 December 1977, R. 1924 of 22 September 1978, R. 115 of 26 January 1979 and corrected by Government Notices R. 2064 of 8 November 1974, R. 1389 of 13 August 1976 and R. 119 of 28 January 1977.

2. Regulation 6 of the regulations is hereby amended by—

(a) the substitution for subregulation 6 (1) of the following subregulation:

"6. (1) There shall be 34 standard grades of flue-cured tobacco namely ABE, L1, L20F, L20A, L30F, L20B, L30A, L2L, OBS1, X1, L2R, L1V, L30B, L3LA, L3LB, X2, L3MA, T1, M4R, L2V, T2V, L4MB, M4K, OBS2, M3V, M5R, X3, OS1, M5K, T2, M4V, M5D, OS2 and OS3 and one nondescript grade flue-cured tobacco in respect of which the specifications are prescribed in subregulations (2) and (3) respectively."; and

(b) the substitution of subregulation 6 (3) of the following subregulation:

"(3) *Specifications.*—Standard grade flue-cured tobacco and nondescript grade flue-cured tobacco shall comply with the following specifications:

No. R. 914 27 April 1979
REGULASIES MET BETREKKING TOT DIE GRADERING, VERPAKKING EN MERK VAN TABAK BESTEM VIR VERKOOP IN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA.—WYSIGING

Die Minister van Landbou het, kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 89 van die Bemarkingswet 1968 (Wet 59 van 1968), die regulasies in die Bylae hiervan uiteengesit, gemaak.

BYLAE

1. In hierdie Bylae beteken "regulasies" die regulasies afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1257 van 19 Julie 1974, soos gewysig deur Goewermentskennisgewing R. 923 van 28 Mei 1976, R. 1687 van 17 September 1976, R. 2569 van 31 Desember 1976, R. 1978 van 30 September 1977, R. 2492 van 2 Desember 1977, R. 1924 van 22 September 1978, R. 115 van 26 Januarie 1979 en verbeter deur Goewermentskennisgewings R. 2064 van 8 November 1974, R. 1389 van 13 Augustus 1976 en R. 119 of 28 Januarie 1977.

2. Regulاسie 6 van die regulاسies word hierby gewysig deur—

(a) subregulasie 6 (1) deur die volgende subregulasie te vervang:

"6 (1) Daar is 34 standaardgrade oonddroogtabak, naamlik ABE, L1, L20F, L20A, L30F, L20B, L30A, L2L, OBS1, X1, L2R, L1V, L30B, L3LA, L3LB, X2, L3MA, T1, M4R, L2V, T2V, L4MB, M4K, OBS2, M3V, M5R, X3, OS1, M5K, T2, M4V, M5D, OS2, en OS3 en een nie standaardgraad oonddroogtabak ten opsigte waarvan die spesifikasie in subregulasies (2) en (3) onderskeidelik, voorgeskryf word." en

(b) subregulasie 6 (3) deur die volgende subregulasie te vervang:

"(3) *Spesifikasies.*—Standaardgraad oonddroogtabak en nie-standaardgraad oonddroogtabak moet aan die volgende spesifikasies voldoen:

STANDARD GRADES

| Grade | Stalk position | Quality | Colour | Body | General |
|----------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|--|
| X1..... | Primings and lugs... | Fine to good..... | Lemon to orange... | Thin to medium.... | (i) May contain spot. (ii) May be slightly blemished. (iii) May contain thin cutters. |
| X2..... | Primings and lugs... | Good to fair..... | Lemon to light mahogany | Thin to medium.... | (i) May contain spot. (ii) May be blemished and sponged. (iii) May contain thin cutters. |
| X3..... | Primings and lugs.. | Fair to low..... | Lemon to light walnut | Thin to medium.... | (i) May contain spot. (ii) May be blemished and sponged. (iii) May contain thin cutters. |
| ABE..... | Leaf..... | Fine to good..... | Dark orange to mahogany | Medium to heavy... | (i) May contain spot. (ii) Shall be oily and shall have an open grain. |
| L1..... | Leaf..... | Fine to good..... | Lemon to orange... | Thin to medium.... | (i) May contain spot. (ii) May be slightly blemished. (iii) May contain medium cutters. |
| L2L..... | Leaf..... | Good..... | Lemon..... | Thin to medium.... | (i) May contain spot. (ii) May be slightly blemished and slightly sponged. (iii) May contain medium cutters. |

| Grade | Stalk position | Quality | Colour | Body | General |
|----------|------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|---|
| L2OA.... | Leaf..... | Good..... | Orange to light mahogany | Medium to heavy... | May be slightly blemished and slightly sponged. |
| L2OB.... | Leaf..... | Good..... | Orange to light mahogany | Thin to medium.... | (i) May be slightly blemished and slightly sponged. (ii) May contain medium cutters. |
| L2OF.... | Leaf..... | Good..... | Orange to light mahogany | Thin to heavy..... | (i) Shall contain spot. (ii) May be slightly blemished and slightly sponged. (iii) May contain medium cutters. |
| L2R..... | Leaf..... | Good..... | Light red..... | Medium to heavy... | (i) May contain spot. (ii) May be slightly blemished and slightly sponged. (iii) May contain medium cutters. |
| L3LA.... | Leaf..... | Good to fair..... | Lemon..... | Medium to heavy... | (i) May contain spot. (ii) May be blemished and sponged. |
| L3LB.... | Leaf..... | Good to fair..... | Lemon..... | Thin to medium.... | (i) May contain spot. (ii) May be blemished and sponged. (iii) May contain medium cutters. |
| L3MA.... | Leaf..... | Good to fair..... | Mahogany to light walnut | Medium to heavy... | (i) May contain spot. (ii) May be blemished and sponged. |
| L3OA.... | Leaf..... | Good to fair..... | Orange to light mahogany | Medium to heavy... | May be blemished and sponged. |
| L3OB.... | Leaf..... | Good to fair..... | Orange to light mahogany | Thin to medium.... | (i) May be blemished and sponged. (ii) May contain medium cutters. |
| L3OF.... | Leaf..... | Good to fair..... | Orange to light mahogany | Thin to heavy..... | (i) Shall contain spot. (ii) May be blemished and sponged. (iii) May contain medium cutters. |
| L4MB.... | Leaf..... | Fair..... | Mahogany to light walnut | Thin to medium.... | (i) May contain spot. (ii) May be blemished and sponged. (iii) May contain medium cutters. |
| L1V..... | Leaf..... | Good..... | Lemon to orange... | Thin to heavy..... | (i) May have a green appearance which is not permanent. (ii) May contain cutters. |
| L2V..... | Leaf..... | Fair..... | Lemon to light mahogany | Thin to heavy..... | (i) May have a green appearance which is not permanent. (ii) May contain cutters. |
| T1..... | Top leaf..... | Good to fair..... | Lemon to light mahogany | Thin to medium.... | (i) May contain spot. (ii) May be slightly blemished and slightly sponged. (iii) May contain cutters and leaf 300 mm and shorter. |
| T2..... | Top leaf..... | Fair..... | Lemon to light mahogany | Thin to medium.... | (i) May contain spot. (ii) May be blemished and sponged. (iii) May contain cutters and leaf 300 mm and shorter. |
| T2V..... | Top leaf..... | Fair..... | Lemon to light mahogany | Thin to medium.... | (i) May have a green appearance which is not permanent. (ii) May contain cutters and leaf 300 mm and shorter. |
| M4K.... | All stalk positions... | Fair..... | Greyish-pale lemon to orange | Thin to heavy..... | (i) May contain spot. (ii) May be blemished and sponged. (iii) May contain leaves of a pale lemon colour. (iv) May have a green appearance which is not permanent. |
| M4R.... | All stalk positions... | Fair..... | Red and scorched... | Thin to heavy..... | (i) May contain slightly fermented tobacco. (ii) May be slightly blemished and slightly sponged. (iii) May have a green appearance which is not permanent. |

| Grade | Stalk position | Quality | Colour | Body | General |
|-----------|------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|--|
| M5D..... | All stalk positions... | Fair to low..... | Walnut..... | Thin to heavy..... | (i) May contain fermented tobacco. (ii) May contain top leaves of a mahogany to light walnut colour. |
| M5K..... | All stalk positions... | Fair to low..... | Greyish-pale orange to light mahogany | Thin to heavy..... | (i) May contain spot. (ii) May be blemished and sponged. (iii) May have a green appearance which is not permanent. |
| M5R..... | All stalk positions... | Fair to low..... | Red to mahogany and scorched | Thin to heavy..... | (i) May contain fermented tobacco. (ii) May be blemished and sponged. (iii) May have a green appearance which is not permanent. |
| M3V..... | All stalk positions... | Fair to low..... | Lemon to light walnut | Thin to heavy..... | May have a green appearance which is not permanent. |
| M4V..... | All stalk positions... | Low..... | Lemon to walnut... | Thin to heavy..... | May have a green appearance which is not permanent. |
| OBS1..... | All stalk positions... | Good..... | Lemon to orange... | * | (i) Shall consist of stripped leaf pieces, sifted over a 25,4 mm mesh sieve. (ii) May be slightly blemished and slightly sponged. |
| OBS2..... | All stalk positions... | Good to fair..... | Lemon to mahogany | * | (iii) May contain spot. (i) Shall consist of stripped leaf pieces, sifted over a 25,4 mm mesh sieve. (ii) May be blemished and sponged. |
| OS1..... | All stalk positions... | * | Lemon to mahogany | * | (iii) May contain spot. (i) Shall consist of scrap tobacco sifted over a 25,4 mm mesh sieve. (ii) May contain a minimum bare stems originated during the packing process. |
| OS2..... | All stalk positions... | * | Lemon to mahogany | * | (iii) May contain scrap tobacco with a green appearance which is not permanent. (i) Shall consist of scrap tobacco sifted over a 6,35 mm mesh sieve. (ii) May contain a minimum bare stem originated during the packing process. |
| OS3..... | All stalk positions... | * | Lemon to mahogany | * | (iii) May contain scrap tobacco with a green appearance which is not permanent. Shall consist of scrap tobacco which shall pass through a 6,35 mm mesh sieve. |

* Denotes no specifications.

NONDESCRIPT GRADE

Nondescript grade flue-cured tobacco is flue-cured tobacco that does not comply with the requirements prescribed for the various standard grades flue-cured tobacco."

STANDAARDGRADE

| Graad | Stamposisie | Kwaliteit | Kleur | Lywigheid | Algemeen |
|---------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|--|
| X1..... | Sand- en onderblare | Puik tot goed..... | Suurlemoen tot orange | Dun tot middelmatig | (i) Mag spikkel bevat. (ii) Mag effens geviek wees (iii) Mag dun snyblad bevat |
| X2..... | Sand- en onderblare | Goed tot middelmatig | Suurlemoen tot ligte mahonie | Dun tot middelmatig | (i) Mag spikkel bevat. (ii) Mag geviek en gespon wees. (iii) Mag dun snyblad bevat |
| X3..... | Sand- en onderblare | Middelmatig tot laag | Suurlemoen tot ligte okkerneut | Dun tot middelmatig | (i) Mag spikkel bevat. (ii) Mag geviek en gespon wees. (iii) Mag dun snyblad bevat |

| Graad | Stamposisie | Kwaliteit | Kleur | Lywigheid | Algemeen |
|-----------|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| ABE..... | Blad..... | Puik tot goed..... | Donker oranje tot mahonie | Middelmatig tot swaar | (i) Mag spikkel bevat. (ii) Moet olicagtig wees en 'n oop grein hê. |
| L1..... | Blad..... | Puik tot goed..... | Suurlemoen tot oranje | Dun tot middelmatig | (i) Mag spikkel bevat. (ii) Mag effens gevlek wees. (iii) Mag middelmatige snyblad bevat. |
| L2L..... | Blad..... | Goed..... | Suurlemoen..... | Dun tot middelmatig | (i) Mag spikkel bevat. (ii) Mag effens gevlek en effens gespons wees. (iii) Mag middelmatige snyblad bevat. |
| L20A..... | Blad..... | Goed..... | Oranje tot ligte mahonie | Middelmatig tot swaar | Mag effens gevlek en effens gespons wees. |
| L20B..... | Blad..... | Goed..... | Oranje tot ligte mahonie | Dun tot middelmatig | (i) Mag effens gevlek en effens gespons wees. (ii) Mag middelmatige snyblad bevat. |
| L20F..... | Blad..... | Goed..... | Oranje tot ligte mahonie | Dun tot swaar..... | (i) Moet spikkel bevat. (ii) Mag effens gevlek en effens gespons wees. (iii) Mag middelmatige snyblad bevat. |
| L2R..... | Blad..... | Goed..... | Ligte rooi..... | Middelmatig tot swaar | (i) Mag spikkel bevat. (ii) Mag effens gevlek en effens gespons wees. (iii) Mag middelmatige snyblad bevat. |
| L3LA.... | Blad..... | Goed tot middelmatig | Suurlemoen..... | Middelmatig tot swaar | (i) Mag spikkel bevat. (ii) Mag gevlek en gespons wees. |
| L3LB.... | Blad..... | Goed tot middelmatig | Suurlemoen..... | Dun tot middelmatig | (i) Mag spikkel bevat. (ii) Mag gevlek en gespons wees. (iii) Mag middelmatige snyblad bevat. |
| L3MA.... | Blad..... | Goed tot middelmatig | Mahonie tot ligte okkerneut | Middelmatig tot swaar | (i) Mag spikkel bevat. (ii) Mag gevlek en gespons wees. |
| L30A.... | Blad..... | Goed tot middelmatig | Oranje tot ligte mahonie | Middelmatig tot swaar | Mag gevlek en gespons wees. |
| L30B.... | Blad..... | Goed tot middelmatig | Oranje tot ligte mahonie | Dun tot middelmatig | (i) Mag gevlek en gespons wees. (ii) Mag middelmatige snyblad bevat. |
| L30F.... | Blad..... | Goed tot middelmatig | Oranje tot ligte mahonie | Dun tot swaar..... | (i) Moet spikkel bevat. (ii) Mag gevlek en gespons wees. (iii) Mag middelmatige snyblad bevat. |
| L4MB.... | Blad..... | Middelmatig..... | Mahonie tot ligte okkerneut | Dun tot middelmatig | (i) Mag spikkel bevat. (ii) Mag gevlek en gespons wees. (iii) Mag middelmatige snyblad bevat. |
| L1V..... | Blad..... | Goed..... | Suurlemoen tot oranje | Dun tot swaar..... | (i) Mag 'n groen voorkoms hê wat nie blywend is nie. (ii) Mag snyblad bevat. |
| L2V..... | Blad..... | Middelmatig..... | Suurlemoen tot ligte mahonie | Dun tot swaar..... | (i) Mag 'n groen voorkoms hê. (ii) Mag snyblad bevat. |
| T1..... | Toppe..... | Goed tot middelmatig | Suurlemoen tot ligte mahonie | Dun tot middelmatig | (i) Mag spikkel bevat. (ii) Mag effens gevlek en effens gespons wees. (iii) Mag snyblad en blad 300 mm en korter bevat. |
| T2..... | Toppe..... | Middelmatig..... | Suurlemoen tot ligte mahonie | Dun tot middelmatig | (i) Mag spikkel bevat. (ii) Mag gevlek en gespons wees. (iii) Mag snyblad en blad 300 mm en korter bevat. |
| T2V..... | Toppe..... | Middelmatig..... | Suurlemoen tot ligte mahonie | Dun tot middelmatig | (i) Mag 'n groen voorkoms hê wat nie blywend is nie. (ii) Mag snyblad en blad 300 mm en korter bevat. |
| M4K..... | Alle stamposisies.... | Middelmatig..... | Grysbleek suurlemoen tot oranje | Dun tot swaar..... | (i) Mag spikkel bevat. (ii) Mag gevlek en gespons wees. (iii) Mag bleeksuurlemoenkleurige blare bevat. (iv) Mag 'n groen voorkoms hê wat nie blywend is nie. |

| Graad | Stamposisie | Kwaliteit | Kleur | Lywigheid | Algemeen |
|-----------|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|---|
| M4R..... | Alle stamposisies.... | Middelmatig..... | Rooi en geskroei.... | Dun tot swaar..... | (i) Mag effens gefermenteerde tabak bevat. (ii) Mag effens gevlek en effens gespons wees. (iii) Mag 'n groen voorkom hê wat nie blywend is nie. |
| M5D..... | Alle stamposisies.... | Middelmatig tot laag | Okkerneut..... | Dun tot swaar..... | (i) Mag gefermenteerde tabak bevat. (ii) Mag mahonie tot ligte okkerneutkleurige to blare bevat. |
| M5K..... | Alle stamposisies.... | Middelmatig tot laag | Grysbleck oranje tot ligte mahonie | Dun tot swaar..... | (i) Mag spikkel bevat. (ii) Mag gevlek en gespons wees. (iii) Mag 'n groen voorkom hê wat nie blywend is nie. |
| M5R..... | Alle stamposisies.... | Middelmatig tot laag | Rooi tot mahonie en geskroei | Dun tot swaar..... | (i) Mag gefermenteerde tabak bevat. (ii) Mag gevlek en gespons wees. (iii) Mag 'n groen voorkom hê wat nie blywend is nie. |
| M3V..... | Alle stamposisies.... | Middelmatig tot laag | Suurlemoen tot ligte okkerneut | Dun tot swaar..... | Mag 'n groen voorkom wat nie blywend is nie. |
| M4V..... | Alle stamposisies.... | Laag..... | Suurlemoen tot okkerneut | Dun tot swaar..... | Mag 'n groen voorkom wat nie blywend is nie. |
| OBS1..... | Alle stamposisies.... | Goed..... | Suurlemoen tot oranje | * | (i) Moet bestaan uit o rugte blaarstukke ge oor 'n 25,4 mm maassif. (ii) Mag effens gevlek en effens gespons wees. (iii) Mag spikkel bevat. |
| OBS2..... | Alle stamposisies.... | Goed tot middelmatig | Suurlemoen tot mahonie | * | (i) Moet bestaan uit o rugte blaarstukke ge oor 25,4 mm maassif. (ii) Mag gevlek en gespons wees. (iii) Mag spikkel bevat. |
| OS1..... | Alle stamposisies.... | * | Suurlemoen tot mahonie | * | (i) Moet bestaan uit brokkeltabak gesif oor 25,4 mm maassif. (ii) Mag 'n minimum k rugstukke bevat wat durende die verpakkingsproses ontst het. (iii) Mag brokkeltabak wat wat 'n groen voorkom het wat nie blywend is nie. |
| OS2..... | Alle stamposisies.... | * | Suurlemoen tot mahonie | * | (i) Moet bestaan uit brokkeltabak gesif oor 6,35 mm maassif. (ii) Mag 'n minimum k rugstukke bevat wat durende die verpakkingsproses ontst het. (iii) Mag brokkeltabak wat wat 'n groen voorkom het wat nie blywend is nie. |
| OS3..... | Alle stamposisies.... | * | Suurlemoen tot mahonie | * | Moet bestaan uit brokkeltabak wat deur 'n 1 mm maassif moet gaa |

* Dui aan geen spesifikasies nie.

NIE-STANDAARDGRAAD

Nie-standaardgraad ondroogtabak is ondroogtabak wat nie aan die vereistes voorgeskryf vir die verskillende standaard ondroogtabak voldoen nie."

MINIMUM SELLING PRICES FOR TOBACCO

In terms of section 79 (b) of the Marketing Act, 1968 (Act 59 of 1968), I, Hendrik Stephanus Johan Schoeman, Minister of Agriculture, hereby make known that the Tobacco Board, referred to in section 6 of the Tobacco Scheme, published by Proclamation R. 159 of 1971, as amended, has in terms of section 36 of that Scheme, with my approval fixed the prices set out in the Schedule hereto, in substitution of the determination published by Government Notice R. 805 of 21 April 1978.

H. S. J. SCHOEMAN, Minister of Agriculture.

SCHEDULE

1. In this notice, unless inconsistent with the context, any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Tobacco Scheme, published by Proclamation R. 159 of 1971, as amended, shall have a corresponding meaning, and—

“class” means a class prescribed by regulation under section 89 of the Marketing Act, 1968 (Act 59 of 1968);

“grade” means a grade prescribed by regulation under section 89 of the Marketing Act, 1968 (Act 59 of 1968);

“specified person” means a person assigned by the Board under section 37 of the said Scheme, as a person through whom producers have to sell tobacco produced by them.

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MINIMUM VERKOOPPRYSE VIR TABAK

Kragtens artikel 79 (b) van die Bemarkingswet, 1968 (Wet 59 van 1968), maak ek, Hendrik Stephanus Johan Schoeman, Minister van Landbou, hierby bekend dat die Tabakraad, vermeld in artikel 6 van die Tabakskema, afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 159 van 1971, soos gewysig, kragtens artikel 36 van daardie Skema, met my goedkeuring, die pryse in die Bylae hiervan uiteengesit, vasgestel het, ter vervanging van die vasstelling afgekondig by Goewerméntskenisgewing R. 805 van 21 April 1978.

H. S. J. SCHOEMAN, Minister van Landbou.

BYLAE

1. In hierdie kennisgewing, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, het 'n woord of uitdrukking waaraan in die Tabakskema, afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 159 van 1971, soos gewysig, 'n betekenis geheg is, 'n ooreenstemmende betekenis, en beteken—

“gespesifiseerde persoon” 'n persoon deur die Raad kragtens artikel 37 van die genoemde Skema aangewys as 'n persoon deur bemiddeling van wie produsente tabak deur hul geproduseer moet verkoop;

“klas” 'n klas voorgeskryf by regulasie kragtens artikel 89 van die Bemarkingswet, 1968 (Wet 59 van 1968);

“klas” 'n klas voorgeskryf by regulasie kragtens artikel 89 van die Bemarkingswet, 1968 (Wet 59 van 1968).

2. No specified person shall sell any quantity of tobacco delivered for sale to him by a producer in accordance with any prohibition imposed by the Board under section 37 of the said Scheme, at a price below the price fixed in the undermentioned table for the class and grade of tobacco in question:

TABLE
CLASS: FLUE-CURED TOBACCO

| Grade | Cent per kg |
|-----------|-------------|
| ABE..... | 364 |
| L1..... | 361 |
| L2OF..... | 360 |
| L2OA..... | 359 |
| L3OF..... | 358 |
| L2OB..... | 356 |
| L3OA..... | 355 |
| OBS1..... | 354 |
| L2R..... | 352 |
| L2L..... | 351 |
| X1..... | 350 |
| L1V..... | 348 |
| L3MA..... | 333 |
| L3LA..... | 331 |
| L3OB..... | 330 |
| L3LB..... | 323 |
| X2..... | 322 |
| L2V..... | 317 |
| T1..... | 315 |
| M4R..... | 310 |
| T2V..... | 267 |
| M5R..... | 263 |
| OBS2..... | 259 |
| L4MB..... | 254 |
| M3V..... | 253 |
| OS1..... | 246 |
| M4K..... | 245 |
| X3..... | 244 |
| T2..... | 235 |
| M5K..... | 216 |
| M4V..... | 171 |
| M5D..... | 139 |
| OS2..... | 103 |
| OS3..... | 79 |

CLASS: BURLEY TOBACCO

| Grade | Cent per kg |
|-----------|-------------|
| AO..... | 285,50 |
| BLO..... | 282,50 |
| BLR..... | 263,00 |
| BPX..... | 244,00 |
| BBS1..... | 230,50 |
| BT..... | 210,50 |
| BSL..... | 185,00 |
| BD..... | 146,50 |
| BL..... | 138,75 |
| BSLS..... | 89,00 |
| BSSL..... | 78,25 |

CLASS: LIGHT AIR-CURED TOBACCO

| Grade | Cent per kg |
|-----------|-------------|
| AL1..... | 240,00 |
| AL2..... | 230,00 |
| AL3..... | 220,00 |
| AT..... | 200,00 |
| AL4..... | 185,00 |
| BS1..... | 180,00 |
| AX1..... | 175,00 |
| BS2..... | 150,00 |
| AX2..... | 145,00 |
| AL5..... | 142,00 |
| SL1..... | 140,00 |
| SL..... | 129,00 |
| SLS1..... | 90,25 |
| SLS..... | 84,75 |
| SSL..... | 74,00 |

2. Geen gespesifiseerde persoon mag 'n hoeveelheid tabak wat aan hom vir verkoop gelewer is deur 'n produsent ooreenkomstig 'n verbod deur die Raad opgelê kragtens artikel 37 van die genoemde Skema, verkoop nie teen 'n laer prys as 'n prys in die onderstaande tabel vasgestel vir die betrokke klas en graad tabak:

TABEL
KLAS: OONDDROOGTABAK

| Graad | Sent per kg |
|-----------|-------------|
| ABE..... | 364 |
| L1..... | 361 |
| L2OF..... | 360 |
| L2OA..... | 359 |
| L3OF..... | 358 |
| L2OB..... | 356 |
| L3OA..... | 355 |
| OBS1..... | 354 |
| L2R..... | 352 |
| L2L..... | 351 |
| X1..... | 350 |
| L1V..... | 348 |
| L3MA..... | 333 |
| L3LA..... | 331 |
| L3OB..... | 330 |
| L3LB..... | 323 |
| X2..... | 322 |
| L2V..... | 317 |
| T1..... | 315 |
| M4R..... | 310 |
| T2V..... | 267 |
| M5R..... | 263 |
| OBS2..... | 259 |
| L4MB..... | 254 |
| M3V..... | 253 |
| OS1..... | 246 |
| M4K..... | 245 |
| X3..... | 244 |
| T2..... | 235 |
| M5K..... | 216 |
| M4V..... | 171 |
| M5D..... | 139 |
| OS2..... | 103 |
| OS3..... | 79 |

KLAS: BURLEYTABAK

| Graad | Sent per kg |
|-----------|-------------|
| AO..... | 285,50 |
| BLO..... | 282,50 |
| BLR..... | 263,00 |
| BPX..... | 244,00 |
| BBS1..... | 230,50 |
| BT..... | 210,50 |
| BSL..... | 185,00 |
| BD..... | 146,50 |
| BL..... | 138,75 |
| BSLS..... | 89,00 |
| BSSL..... | 78,25 |

KLAS: LIGTE LUGDROOGTABAK

| Graad | Sent per kg |
|-----------|-------------|
| AL1..... | 240,00 |
| AL2..... | 230,00 |
| AL3..... | 220,00 |
| AT..... | 200,00 |
| AL4..... | 185,00 |
| BS1..... | 180,00 |
| AX1..... | 175,00 |
| BS2..... | 150,00 |
| AX2..... | 145,00 |
| AL5..... | 142,00 |
| SL1..... | 140,00 |
| SL..... | 129,00 |
| SLS1..... | 90,25 |
| SLS..... | 84,75 |
| SSL..... | 74,00 |

up and down in the vicinity of the banyan tree. He analysed the essence of his experience and formulated the Doctrine of Dependent Origination (Paticcasamuppada). But doubt arose in the Buddha's mind whether his

CLASS: DARK AIR-CURED TOBACCO

KLAS: DONKER LUGDROOGTABAK

| Grade | Cent per kg |
|------------|-------------|
| DS1..... | 224,75 |
| DS2..... | 217,75 |
| DS3..... | 211,75 |
| DSU..... | 209,75 |
| DS4..... | 206,75 |
| DSX..... | 202,75 |
| DLS..... | 212,00 |
| DL..... | 186,00 |
| DXLT..... | 180,50 |
| DT..... | 167,00 |
| DX..... | 162,00 |
| SD..... | 160,00 |
| SDS1..... | 90,50 |
| SDS..... | 85,50 |
| DSSL..... | 76,75 |
| DLT1..... | 220,50 |
| DLT2..... | 209,50 |
| DLT3..... | 208,00 |
| DLT4..... | 206,75 |
| FDS1..... | 240,00 |
| FDS2..... | 236,25 |
| FDS3..... | 227,25 |
| FDSU..... | 220,25 |
| FDL..... | 199,50 |
| FDXLT..... | 195,50 |
| FDT..... | 192,75 |
| FDX..... | 192,75 |
| FSD..... | 192,75 |
| FSDS..... | 85,50 |
| FDSSL..... | 76,75 |

| Graad | Sent per kg |
|------------|-------------|
| DS1..... | 224,75 |
| DS2..... | 217,75 |
| DS3..... | 211,75 |
| DSU..... | 209,75 |
| DS4..... | 206,75 |
| DSX..... | 202,75 |
| DLS..... | 212,00 |
| DL..... | 186,00 |
| DXLT..... | 180,50 |
| DT..... | 167,00 |
| DX..... | 162,00 |
| SD..... | 160,00 |
| SDS1..... | 90,50 |
| SDS..... | 85,50 |
| DSSL..... | 76,75 |
| DLT1..... | 220,50 |
| DLT2..... | 209,50 |
| DLT3..... | 208,00 |
| DLT4..... | 206,75 |
| FDS1..... | 240,00 |
| FDS2..... | 236,25 |
| FDS3..... | 227,25 |
| FDSU..... | 220,25 |
| FDL..... | 199,50 |
| FDXLT..... | 195,50 |
| FDT..... | 192,75 |
| FDX..... | 192,75 |
| FSD..... | 192,75 |
| FSDS..... | 85,50 |
| FDSSL..... | 76,75 |

3. This notice shall come into operation on the date of publication thereof and repeals Government Notice R. 805 of 21 April 1978 with effect from the same date.

3. Hierdie kennisgewing tree in werking op die datum van publikasie daarvan en herroep Goewermentskennisgewing R. 805 van 21 April 1978 met ingang vanaf dieselfde datum.

LEVY AND SPECIAL LEVY ON TOBACCO

In terms of section 79 (a) of the Marketing Act, 1968 (Act 59 of 1968), I, Hendrik Stephanus Johan Schoeman, Minister of Agriculture, hereby make known that the Tobacco Board, referred to in section 6 of the Tobacco Scheme, published by Proclamation R. 159 of 1971, as amended, has in terms of sections 23 and 24 of that Scheme, with my approval imposed the levy and special levy set out in the Schedule hereto, in substitution for the levy and the special levy, published by Government Notice R. 806 of 21 April 1978.

H. S. J. SCHOEMAN, Minister of Agriculture.

SCHEDULE

1. In this notice unless inconsistent with the context, any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Tobacco Scheme, published by Proclamation R. 159 of 1971, as amended, shall have a corresponding meaning.

2. A levy and special levy are hereby imposed at the rates mentioned in clause 3 on tobacco which—

- (a) is imported into the Republic;
- (b) is sold by producers thereof; and

(c) is processed for sale by producers thereof.
3. The rates of the levy and special levy imposed in clause 2 shall be as follows:

| Kind of tobacco | Levy c per kg | Special levy c per kg |
|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) Virginian: | | |
| (a) Flue-cured..... | 35 | 24,15 |
| (b) Burley..... | 35 | 18,90 |
| (c) Light air-cured..... | 35 | 14,15 |
| (d) Dark air-cured..... | 35 | 13,40 |
| (2) Oriental..... | 35 | 1,65 |

4. This notice shall come into operation on the date of publication thereof and repeals Government Notice R. 806 of 21 April 1978 with effect from the same date.

HEFFING EN SPESIALE HEFFING OP TABAK

Kragtens artikel 79 (a) van die Bemarkingswet, 1968 (Wet 59 van 1968), maak ek, Hendrik Stephanus Jo Schoeman, Minister van Landbou, hierby bekend die Tabaksraad, vermeld in artikel 6 van die Tabakskema, afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 159 van 1971, soos gewysig, ingevoelde artikels 23 en 24 van da Skema met sy goedkeuring, die heffing en spesiale heffing in die Bylae hiervan uiteengesit, opgelê ter vervanging van die heffing en spesiale heffing, kondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 806 van 21 April 1978.

H. S. J. SCHOEMAN, Minister van Landbou.

BYLAE

1. In hierdie kennisgewing, tensy uit die samewerking anders blyk, het 'n woord of uitdrukking waarde anders Tabakskema, afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 159 van 1971, soos gewysig, 'n betekenis gehad is, 'n ooreenstemmende betekenis.

2. Hierby word 'n heffing en 'n spesiale heffing opgelê teen die in klousule 3 genoemde koerse, of wat—

- (a) in die Republiek ingevoer word;
- (b) deur produsente daarvan verkoop word

666412

(c) deur produsente daarvan vir verkoop verwerk word.

3. Die koerse van die vir klousule 2 opgelegde heffing en spesiale heffing is soos volg:

| Soort tabak | Heffing c per kg | Spesiale heffing c per kg |
|--------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| (1) Virginiese: | | |
| (a) Oonddroog..... | 35 | 24,15 |
| (b) Burley..... | 35 | 18,90 |
| (c) Ligte lugdroog..... | 35 | 14,15 |
| (d) Donker lugdroog..... | 35 | 13,40 |
| (2) Oriëntale tabak..... | 35 | 1,65 |

Hierdie kennisgewing tree in werking op die datum van publikasie daarvan en herroep Goewermentskennisgewing R. 806 van 21 April 1978 met ingang vanaf dieselfde datum.

Star 23/8/79

Tobacco production has expanded at the wrong time

3-Tobacco

How is the tobacco farming industry doing, in these days of crippling excise duties? Do tobacco farmers manage to hold their own, or are their hopes going up in smoke?

Tobacco is a unique crop.

Although it is now grown in most parts of South Africa, it has special ties with the Western Transvaal, where it has deep roots in the region's history. A large number of farmers there depend on it, and it has put a distinct stamp — or should one say flavour? — on economic and social life.

It is a product that needs a not too cold climate and, in most cases, irrigation water. The modern Virginia leaf type of tobacco requires not



too fertile, mostly light soils.

We in South Africa do not share the favourable conditions of Rhodesia, where tobacco is a general field crop, thriving under the natural rainfall conditions of the area.

This is a crop for smaller farms, where irrigation plots are worked intensively. A farmer having 30 or 40 ha under tobacco ranks as a large producer.

The farmer sells his tobacco as a cured product. Air curing is the routine for pipe tobacco. Here the plant is harvested as a whole "tree," and hung in large sheds to ripen naturally. In humid areas, such as the Northern Lowveld, the highly priced Burley tobacco, which supplies the "toasted" flavour, is cured this way.

Whims

Most of the Virginia type tobacco, however, is harvested leaf by leaf, carefully graded and flue-cured in large ovens, fired by expensive machinery whereby temperature and humidity are painstakingly controlled.

Producing for a luxury industry largely dependent upon consumers' whims, tobacco farmers must maintain close liaison with the tobacco processors.

The bulk of the crop is sold to the cigarette industry, mainly Rembrandt and UTC. A number of smaller firms process tobacco into pipe tobacco and speciality products such as snuff.

Like any species, the tobacco farmer has his natural enemies. One is



Bulk tobacco at a co-operative being inspected for grading.

the perpetual hail hazard. A field of tobacco, nurtured for most of a season, may be wiped out in 20 minutes by a shower of hail falling from a black-bottomed cloud.

Nowadays one can insure against it, and in the Southern Lowveld they even seed the clouds with iodine to avert hail damage — not without success, amazingly.

Control

Tobacco diseases are another bugbear. The Tobacco Research Institute has succeeded in breeding strains of tobacco more or less resistant to various dreaded tobacco diseases. Situated in the pioneer tobacco area of Kroonstad, Rustenburg, this highly

regarded research establishment, of which Dr J D J Roussouw is now in charge, has had extraordinary results in its function of breeding and distributing tobacco seed.

With maize and wine, tobacco was one of the first products to be brought under co-operative control, way back in the 1920s. For tobacco, as for wine, co-operative marketing was made compulsory under the Co-op Act. During the 1930s, however, it was also brought under the Marketing Act. A Tobacco Control Board was set up, working closely with the then already powerful tobacco co-ops.

Of the latter there are now nine, of which four — three in the Transvaal

and one in the Western Cape — have grown into large organisations. All have been patterned after the MKTV, the venerable Magaliesbergse Kooperatiewe Tabakwekers Vereniging, with headquarters at Rustenburg.

Marginal

The Vaalrivier Co-op at Parys serves areas which according to the boffins should not be growing tobacco at all, such as the Vaal River Valley and the Vaalharts scheme.

The cool climate in these regions is marginal for tobacco, but with sheer skill and determination a number of prosperous tobacco farms have been developed in the two areas.

The 1978-79 crop amounted to some 40-million kg, which was a record crop. For the present season the estimate is still higher, about 47-million kg, of which over 60 percent is flue-cured Virginia leaf tobacco, mostly from the Magaliesberg Co-op.

The increase is mainly due to the expansion of tobacco growing in the Transvaal Lowveld, which seeks an alternative crop now that vegetable growing has become uneconomic following drastic

This expansion has come at an unfortunate time. Consumption has lagged. Total sales to the processing industry were 34,1-million kg in 1978, as against 35,4-million kg in 1977. Cigarette manufacturers used 22,5 million kg pipe tobacco manufacturers used 22,5-million others 1,6-million kg.

Absorbed

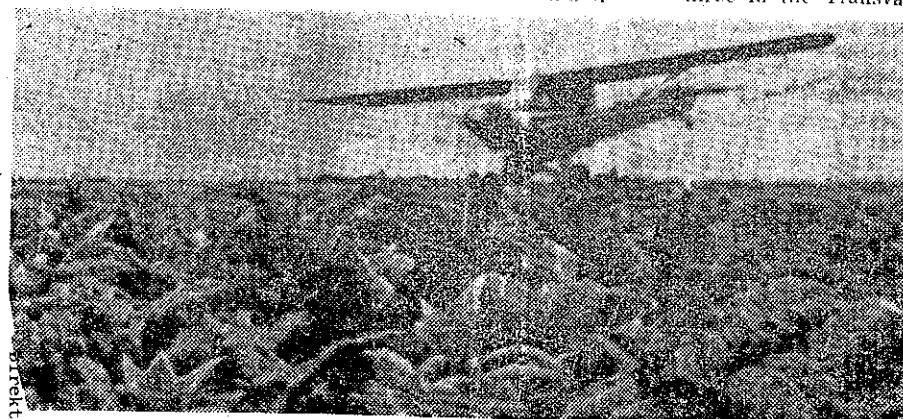
The stagnation in sales is attributed to the drop in the public's purchasing power, aggravated by the increased excise duty, rather than to any eclipse in the smoking habit. Smoking may be decreasing in some population groups, increasing in others — encouraged by the stresses of modern living and working.

Producer prices have consequently been raised only with the amount the excise duty has increased. Increases in production costs thus had to be absorbed by the farmers themselves.

Prices range from 155c a kg for dark air-cured tobacco, to 273c a kg for flue-cured light tobacco. The average producer price is about 249c a kg. At this price, the tobacco in a packet of cigarettes of 50 grams, costing around 70c represents only 12 to 15 percent of the retail price of cigarettes. Perhaps a substantial drop in producer prices might help make prices cheaper for the consumer.

The rest goes for processing, packaging, selling, advertising, promotion and ballyhoo generally.

Any surplus tobacco is exported. In 1978 this amounted to 8,5-million kg, or 21 percent of the total crop. Export prices are erratic. They depend upon many market factors operating in the consumer countries. Generally, tobacco exports realise prices lower than those paid by the South African market.



Crop spraying from the air in the Rustenburg area.

December 1978

ad Me

SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCED

Tobacco to fight

SOUTH AFRICAN cigarette manufacturers — whose popular brands were found too dangerous by international standards in tests earlier this year — are fighting Government moves to make them state the tar and nicotine contents of their products.

And they do not want their cigarettes labelled "harmful".

The behind-the-scenes battle was uncovered by a Sunday Express investigation following an announcement in April by the former Minister of Health, Mr Schalk van der Merwe, that the Government was working on a White Paper to draft the legislation that has angered the tobacco industry.

The Sunday Express found:

- Neither Rembrandt nor the United Tobacco Company was prepared to reveal what their tar and nicotine contents were now, eight months after the



SUNDAY EXPRESS INVESTIGATION By MARIAN SHINN

American tests showed the tar content of their cigarettes to be unacceptable by international standards.

- Neither were prepared to say whether any changes had been made following the tests.
- Many smokers who changed to milder cigarettes after the results of



FARMING by JAC VAN WYK

Tobacco shock

Tobacco growers in the Border area received their greatest shock in the annals of the industry when the Katberg Tobacco Co-operative announced a total freeze on all credits and a restriction on the production of flue-cured tobacco.

But it was not only growers here that were affected; the shockwave rippled through all tobacco-growing areas in the country.

Quotas for flue-cured tobacco, it appears, were based on the average production during the last two years and reduced by 30 per cent, one Balfour grower said. He said they prepared ground and seedbeds for an estimated harvest of 150 000 kg.

The imposed restriction will result in a yield of 20 000 kg. The money already spent in the preparation of the lands, seedbeds, fertiliser, fuel and labour already exceed the expected income based on last year's prices.

Mr Buck du Preez, of Kilarney, Komga district, said he could not understand why restrictions were imposed four months after the start of the season.

"I don't know how most of the farmers will be able to meet their financial obligations", Mr Du Preez said. "Their quotas will not cover expenditure".

The manager of the Tobacco Control Board, Pretoria, Mr L. C. Heinen, explained why the restrictions were imposed.

"At the end of last season there was a surplus of 5,6 million kg of flue-cured tobacco, 1,6 million kg of light air-cured tobacco and 1,2 million kg dark air-cured tobacco," Mr Heinen said.

"In March this year's estimated yield of flue-cured tobacco was 43 million kg. Some error had crept in, because in September this figure jumped to 46,6 million kg, hence the late announcement of the restrictions."

Mr Heinen added some growers in the Transvaal were told to cut their crops by up to 50 per cent. A reduction in air-cured tobacco would certainly be imposed next year, he said.

"This still does not excuse the co-operatives' action," Mr Du Preez said. "It will result in the loss of many hundreds of thousands of rands, most of it on credit. How are we going to pay this money and still prepare for whatever crops we will put in next year?"

"I have spent R120 000 on implements alone to prepare my lands on five farms.

"One farm, Hopewell, was bought solely for the purpose of flue-cured tobacco production. I brought an experienced tobacco grower, Mr Tinus Oosthuizen, and his family from Rhodesia. He arrived here three months ago, and as we are farming on a partnership basis he was accepted as a member at the co-op.

"We have prepared and fertilised 70 ha of land for flue-cured tobacco, 80 seedbeds, bought two new tractors and implements, installed a pump and a 2 000 m pipeline for the the seedbeds and bought a new sprinkler system to irrigate 165 acres. This, together with our fuel consumption and labour costs is in the region of R20 000.

"And then, out of the blue, comes the announcement that all credits were frozen and that Mr Oosthuizen's quota for flue-cured tobacco is 6 300 kg. Based on the average price of last year's R2 a kg our loss already stands at nearly R8 000.

"The irony is that of the 80 seedbeds we will use only plants from three. These seedbeds cost an average of R6 to R8 each. We had to 'chop up' 73 beds as these plants cannot be used for air-cured tobacco and we are now sowing seed for air-cured tobacco. These will be ready only after seven weeks — seven weeks of sheer waste."

Mr Du Preez, a former Peddie farmer, moved to Kilarney in 1976 to farm with beef cattle. Poor prices resulted in the disposal of the cattle and tobacco growing — air-cured — became the main interest, with cotton a secondary crop.

"With the five farms under my control there are enough lands to

rotate tobacco with cotton without a reduction in my tobacco crop. But, in view of an already overstocked market, we will have to start replanning for next year.

"With no restriction on air-cured tobacco I can see a much more overstocked market in air-cured tobacco. All farmers who received quotas on flue-cured tobacco will put their surplus lands to air-cured tobacco.

"Our price structure for tobacco in this country is completely wrong. South African prices are among the highest in the world. Although an expensive undertaking, the high prices encouraged more farmers to add tobacco growing to their programme.

"A lower price will result in a more stable market. If Rhodesians could make money with a price of 68c kg for flue-cured tobacco, growers in this country can surely do the same?"

"Why can't we market our tobacco as the wool industry does in bringing buyers to sales here as they are doing in Rhodesia?"

The increase in tobacco growing in the district is borne out by the fact that since 1979, when Mr Du Preez started to grow tobacco, the number of farmers has increased to 15, including three in the East London area.

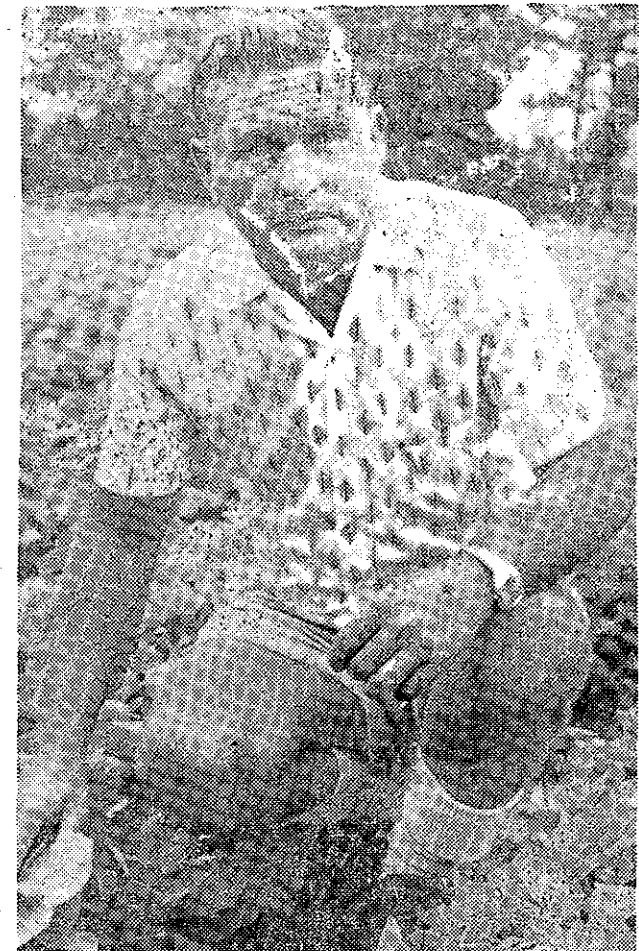
Mr Itchie Dalbock, of Thornhill, was the pioneer. He amazed authoritative persons with his first successful crop so close to the sea four years ago.

Mr Dalbock at one stage owned four kilns but now only operates two. They were installed at a cost of more than R20 000.

"With a quota of 6 500 kg I won't even use one kiln full-time," Mr Dalbock said.

For those farmers who grow dark air-cured tobacco, Mr Heinen sounded a warning.

"Pipe tobacco is becoming less popular," he said. "Farmers should rather concentrate on light air-cured tobacco. A certain percentage of this tobacco can also be used in cigarette manufacture," he said.



Mr Oosthuizen in a section of his tobacco seedbeds.

esting a new/
 n for our records

Utter shambles in tobacco says Komga's Leslie Gratz

Tobacco

A complete and utter shambles. That is how Mr L E (Leslie) Gratz, of Steinlands, Komga, described the tobacco market situation.

Many other tobacco growers, without doubt, support Mr Gratz.

But little research on the future of this market was made, particularly by new growers, and many were influenced by the reasonably high prices during the last few years and also by the recommendation of existing growers.

Mr Gratz, who started tobacco growing this year, did so on the recommendation of a fellow farmer who, until last year, was a successful grower in the same district.

Statistics — without the confirmation of the manager of the Katberg Tobacco Co-operative, Mr C A Oosthuizen — point to one fact a bleak future for tobacco growers.

The world surplus of 600 million kilograms spells it out clearly, particularly to South African growers as our tobacco is of a lower quality than that of many other countries, including Rhodesia.

Mr Oosthuizen admits it was a drastic step to freeze all credits to members and to enforce a quota system for both flue and air-cured tobacco.

"Our members, however, should feel fortunate in that instead of a total quota of 29 500 kg for this co-operative we received a quota for 400

000 kg," he said. The quotas of other co-operatives have been reduced more severely.

Mr Gratz, like many other growers, has planted tobacco, knowing the co-operative will accept all tobacco offered but that payment will be on a quota basis. The rest of the harvest will be stored by the co-operative at the expense of each farmer.

Tobacco growing is an expensive undertaking and it more so for the flue-cured producer. Mr Gratz is fortunate tobacco growing is only a secondary interest. Main interests are Dohne Merino sheep and beef cattle.

His farming career started with his father, a milk producer in the Berlin district.

"My father handed over to me in 1924 and I continued the dairy project with sheep and cattle

breeding," Mr Gratz said.

"I sold out to a Johannesburg based development company in 1969 and then moved to Amabele where I farmed with lucerne, sheep and

cattle on a partnership basis until 1976 when I bought Steinlands."

Since then Mr Gratz has concentrated on his Dohne Merino flock and a mixed Simmentaler-Africander herd to which he has now introduced Brahm bulls.

"My cattle herd is still being built up but, when I had cattle to be marketed during the last two years, I was unable to get a permit," he said. This forced me to sell privately and on open sales. And yet we farmers are asked to support the co-operatives.

With existing wool, mutton and beef prices, and the confidence expressed in future trends, tobacco growing at Steinlands obviously no longer holds the expectations of a mere ten months ago.



Mr Boet Myburgh, of Sishen, bought this boerbok ram for R4 050 at the annual Somerset East ram sales.

COFFEE
Stronger brew

FM 22/12/79
③

With its new coffee growing schemes in Venda and Lebowa, the Corporation for Economic Development (CED) wants to increase local coffee production significantly over the next few years. Locally produced coffee presently totals only about 1% of SA consumption. Imports are about 18 000 t (worth R72m) and local production about 200 t.

1039
... to find answers
great advances are possible
of medicine in general
Over half the conditions
managed if our patients
In addition to stressing
we have developed a three
staff preparing posters
use in the waiting rooms
hygiene, road safety, and
aid they run special dia
malnutrition clinics at
plays a big part, and I believe
of infant mortality in South
The patient's bed at home
most expensive. Last year
out over 100,000 home visits, mainly on patients who could be discharged
from hospital earlier, because such a service was available.

OBSTETRIC SERVICES

In regard to the obstetric services, we started our first M.O.U. in 1973. At antenatal clinics patients are placed into 'high and low' risk categories. Those in the former are followed up and delivered in specialist units while those in the latter category are followed up and delivered in these simple units by our midwives. Should abnormalities arise, the patient is either transferred to a specialist unit by ambulance or the Obstetric Flying Squad is called. Normally mother and child are kept less than 24 hours and then followed up at home.

"Local coffee production is increasing very slightly each year," says Agricultural Technical Services research officer Karel de Rooster, "but the crop is nowhere near meeting SA's needs. It is technically possible for SA to supply all local needs, but this may not happen for some time."

Main coffee growing area is the Natal coastal belt, where Hulets is the largest producer. It has some 100 ha under coffee and produces about half of the total SA crop each year. A few coffee farmers operate as well in the eastern Transvaal.

With its "nucleus" projects (about 300 ha) now being developed in the homelands, the CED is eventually aiming for a total yield of 1 400 t when the crop matures. A yield of 500 kg per ha is expected in the first year, increasing to an eventual maximum of 1 300 kg to 1 500 kg. A further two such projects, planned for 1979, would put another 300 ha under coffee.

"The SA consumer is not coffee quality-minded," says de Rooster, "with price being the most important factor. Consumption of coffee is low compared with most European countries, and in SA less than 2 kg a head are consumed each year, compared with 12 kg to 13 kg in a country like Belgium."

But, with coffee prices returning to more reasonable levels, demand is slowly rising. With the international price for coffee at R4/kg for raw coffee, growers are receiving between R2 800 and R3 000 a tonne for washed arabica, the

type considered better than robusta. Most SA growers grow arabica while 80% of imported coffee is the cheaper robusta.

Good prices are being maintained but production costs are high and farming is highly labour intensive. Coffee is a sensitive plant and beans must be handpicked. Eventual yield is only about 10% in weight of the fruit picked. An amount of 100 kg of cherries yields only 12 kg to 15 kg of dry raw coffee and 11 kg to 12 kg of roasted coffee, and the average labourer picks a maximum of 50 kg a day.

Irrigation costs and the cost of crop maintenance are high, and in suitable areas coffee often competes with traditional crops such as bananas and sugar which thrive under similar conditions. It may be a long time before SA growers are able to meet even half of the local requirements.

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... sisters and midwives carried
out over 100,000 home visits, mainly on patients who could be discharged
from hospital earlier, because such a service was available.

COFFEE PRICES RISE AGAIN

By Josie Brouard

The price of coffee is rising again — with increases of up to 15 percent in the past few months.

World coffee prices over the past four years have been erratic, reaching all-time highs and also plummeting to very low levels.

In May 1975, coffee sold for about R600 a ton on the world market, depending on quality. In mid 1975, however, natural disasters, combined with political upheavals in major coffee-producing countries, transformed the world coffee position.

Heavy coffee crops were expected for the 1975/1976 season in Brazil, leader on the world coffee market.

But the crop suffered extensive frost damage. Military confrontations in Angola and Colombia stopped production in these areas, resulting in

coffee costing up to 11 times as much as previous prices.

Expected

By the end of 1975 coffee manufacturers were paying R3 000 for a ton of coffee. Prices were to leap to R6 000 by February 1977. It was no wonder coffee was called "black gold."

The South African consumer felt the effects by early 1977 with a 40 percent price rise which meant he had to pay R1 more for a 750 g tin of coffee/chicory mixture then retailing at R3,50.

The same amount of coffee today costs about R2,50, reflecting a return to lower prices over the past two years.

Coffee prices steadied in 1978, but it is unlikely they will ever return to pre-1975 levels.

After the price increases of 1976 and 1977, stocks moved slowly as consumers bought more

hesitantly.

Consumption in the United States, the world's largest coffee consumer, fell by 30 percent while in South Africa coffee sales decreased by about 20 percent.

Some sense was knocked into the market and the cost of coffee decreased by as much as 15 percent.

In May this year, Brazil suffered another frost. Overnight the price of coffee on the world market jumped by R400 a ton.

Firm

Experts agree coffee prices will continue to rise, but not to the heights reached three years ago.

The higher world market prices after the frosts filter through to you... the consumer — a few months after prices go up on the world market because of old stocks which remain to be

cleared.

This has been the case lately. Some manufacturers increased prices in early to mid-August while others are expected to do so by mid-September.

Increases vary from 7 to 15 percent. A 500 g tin of instant Koffiemuis full roast coffee now costs R2,23, compared with R2,14 a few weeks ago.

A 250 g tin of Moccona pure coffee costs R3,89 — up 20c on this year's March price.

Mr P Bowes, managing director of Nestlé, said Nescafé coffees would rise by 15 percent in mid-September.

A spokesman for Liptons, manufacturers of FG, Kleof and Van Riebeeck coffee, said their coffee went up in price on August 6. "There may be further price increases over the next few months," he said.

Desember 1978

Ten slotte is dit met innige genoë dat ek my verpligting teneor die ere-navorsingsbeamptes van die Sentrum vir hulle hydras tot die navorsingsprogram, boekstaaf en teneor die personeel vir die wyse waarop hulle hulle pligte gedurende die jaar uitgevoer het.

Hendrik W. van der Merwe
Direkteur

AGRICULTURE - Cotton

3/11/76 - 29/7/79

(3)

X

3 - Cotton -
248

Large increase in cotton price will boost CoL

Cape Times 3/11/76

By GORDÓN KLING

THE South African cotton industry has decided on a large price increase.

The move, announced yesterday by the chairman of the Cotton Textile Manufacturers Association, Mr E. R. B. Ankers, will lead to a rise of at least 10 percent early next year in the price of denim, the basic of an entire generation's clothing preference.

Other casualties will include bed sheeting, dress fabrics and surgical cloths.

The higher prices will result from a 30 percent boost in the price of cotton paid to local growers.

Mr Ankers said this had

been agreed on to support the Government's attempts to correct the balance of payments. It would encourage a far greater crop and decrease dependence on imports with a consonant saving in foreign exchange.

Textile manufacturers import more than 70 percent of their cotton requirements but, by bringing the local price up to international levels, the imports could be reduced to about 20 percent. The spinners and farmers had agreed on a price range for the new crop of between R1,40 and R1,58 ex gin. The association estimates this will save the country more than R60 million in foreign exchange.

In an interview from Paarl, Mr Ankers said the mills could not continue to function at current low prices.

The consumer had not benefitted because clothing manufacturers were not passing on their savings in fabrics.

Cotton to pay better next year

3/11/76 nm

JOHANNESBURG—The South African Cotton Textile Manufacturers' Association (Sactma) announced here yesterday that farmers would receive almost 30 percent more for their cotton crop next year.

Mr. E. R. Ankers, Sactma's chairman, said the association's spinner members and farmers agreed on a price of between R1,40 to R1,58 a gin depending on the final price resulting from the Liverpool average price, which was the international cotton price barometer.

This would be 30 percent up on this year's price and 60 percent higher than 1975.

The price negotiations, which usually take place in April, were held before planting and "will certainly encourage the farmers to plant cotton," Mr. Ankers said.

He said the prices were increased in support of the Government's attempt to correct the country's balance of payments.

"Sactma estimates that this will save the country more than R60 million in foreign exchange," Mr. Ankers said. — (Sapa.)

⑤ cotton

KATOENPRYS KAN DALK

VERSWAK

MET die helfte van die Suid-Afrikaanse katoenoes reeds onder dak, dui alles daarop dat katoenboere vanjaar 'n goeie oes gaan inbring met die hoogste pryse wat tot nog toe op oorsese markte behaal is.

So sê mnr. Archie Ainslie, lid van die Suid-Afrikaanse Katoenraad en bestuurder van die Cottonakatoenmaatskappy, 'n filiaal van die H. Lewismeulegroep.

Hy waarsku boere egter dat hulle nie met die huidige prys as aansporing hulle katoenaaanplantings vir aanstaande jaar moet vermeerder nie, aangesien die prys kan daal — nie as gevolg van 'n oorskot nie, maar omdat die tekstielbedryf nog noustrop trek weens die wêreldwye ekonomiese situasie. Hy voorsien ook nie 'n merkwaardige opswaai in die bedryf binne die volgende vyftien maande nie.

Cotona sal na verwagting 'n groot persentasie van die oes in Transvaal en Swaziland hanteer, sê mnr. Ainslie. Die maatskappy het pluismeule by sy Kemptonparkse hoofkwartier, in Swaziland, op Hectorspruit in die Laeveld en by Louis Trichardt in Noord-Transvaal.

Die meule by Hectorspruit is een van die modernste in sy soort in Suider-Afrika en is twee jaar gelede in gebruik geneem. Terselfdertyd het die maatskappy al sy meule gemoderniseer vir die

grootmaat-hantering van katoen wat met meganiese plukkers ge-oes word.

Op Louis Trichardt is bykomende bergingsruimte en nuwe toerusting aangebring. Daaronder is 'n spesiale droër, wat die enigste in sy soort in die land is.

Om tred te hou met moderne katoenpluk- en hanteringstegnieke, het die maatskappy sy bestuurder op Louis Trichardt, mnr. Ronnie Roux, op 'n uitgebreide studietoer na Israel en die VSA gestuur.

'n Israelse deskundige op die gebied van die meganiese pluk van katoen, mnr. Menachem Arzi, is vanjaar uit Israel na Suid-Afrika gebring om toesig te hou oor die katoenplukwerk in Noord-Transvaal.

Die maatskappy het sewe meganiese katoenplukkers in sy diens in Noord-Transvaal — vyf op Louis Trichardt en twee op Groblersdal — om die boere te help om hulle oeste betyds van die land af te kry. Die plukkers word op 'n kontrakbasis aan die boere beskikbaar gestel, maar word deur die maatskappy se eie gespesialiseerde span tegnisi onder die toesig van mnr. Arzi hanteer.

There are greater advantages to small rather than large plants;

A limited amount will be produced;

The scale of production is as cheap as any other;

The combination of factors is taking place;

and so on.

Which alternative is correct? Explain briefly.

(5%)

Should produce either 40 bushels of wheat or 30 bushels of cotton on the same land.

| | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| Wheat | R100 |
| Cotton price | R 20 per bushel |
| Wheat price | R 50 per bushel |

What is the best alternative for the farmer in the short and long term? What is your action? Explain your assumptions.

(15%)

| Output (No. of units) | Labour (No. of men) |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 6 |
| 2 | 11 |
| 3 | 15 |
| 4 | 21 |
| 5 | 31 |
| 6 | 45 |
| 7 | 63 |
| 8 | 85 |
| 9 | 111 |
| 10 | 141 |

Using the data above, assume a fixed cost of R100, calculate Total cost, Average Fixed Cost, Marginal Cost.

Explain the relationship between these curves.

(30%)

Sunday Express
26/6/77
3 Cotton

Now farmers cotton on to bumper crop

WITH half the South African cotton harvest in the bag, all indications are that cotton farmers are heading for a bumper crop with the highest prices ever obtained in world markets.

This is the view of Archie Ainslie, a member of the South African Cotton Board and manager of the Cotona Cotton Company, a subsidiary of the H Lewis milling group.

And by all indications a very large crop is expected.

Ainslie warned, however, that farmers must not look at the current prices as an incentive to plant more cotton next year, as the price could drop.

Not because of a surplus, but because the textile industry is still in the doldrums as a result of the world-wide economic situation, and he does not foresee

Business EXTRA

an upturn in the industry in the next fifteen months.

Cotona is expected to handle a large percentage of the crop in Transvaal and Swaziland, according to Ainslie.

The company's gin at Hectorspruit which came on stream two years ago, is one of the most modern of its kind in Southern Africa.

Ainslie, who has just completed a tour of the major cotton growing areas in the Northern Transvaal and Lowveld, said the crop is generally good this year, but if farmers wish to obtain better results, they will have to switch to mechanical harvesting and see to better preparation of their land.

N. Mercury 6/4/77

Crops hit by lack of rain

~~3 - Sugar~~

2. Cotton.

Agricultural Correspondent

A NEAR-DROUGHT throughout Natal is causing concern to farmers.

The general manager of the South African Sugar Association, Mr. Peter Sale, said yesterday that little rain had fallen in Natal's sugar-producing areas for the past four months and sugarcane was turning brown. He said the industry had been hoping for a record crop.

Natal's cotton crop has been disappointing this season. The crop is reported to have amounted to only 3,4 million kilograms instead of an expected 10 million kg.

Grazing throughout the province is deteriorating and the fire hazard in most farming districts is reaching dangerous proportions. Unless rain falls soon winter fodder crops could suffer.

5/24/78 7/2/78

Cotton crop ^{3-Cofk.} earns R56.3m

South African cotton production in 1978 is estimated at some 220 000 bales (200 kg) of cotton lint, compared with 173 505 bales last year, Cotton Board Manager Danie Erasmus told Reuters.

He said earnings from this year's crop are expected to run to R56,3m (R52,3m). South Africa is not self sufficient in cotton supplies, and last year about 90 000 bales were imported.

Cotton men 'hang on by a thread'

Cotton
③
COM
21/2/79

By ROB TAYLOR

THE GOVERNMENT has told farmers in the far Northern Transvaal: "If you can't grow cotton at a profit, plant something else".

The farmers claim they were told this when they met the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, recently to tell him petrol costs for irrigation were leading them into bankruptcy.

Mr Llewellyn Boardman, a prominent farmer in the Nwanedzi district — 80km from Messina — said yesterday that 50% of the farmers in his area were facing imminent bankruptcy.

A delegation of four farmers flew to Cape Town three weeks ago to meet the Minister, Mr Schoeman.

Mr Boardman, who was a member of the delegation, said they originally hoped to see the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to tell him farmers in their area were in desperate

financial trouble because of the petrol-price increase. They were unable to see Mr Botha, but did speak to Mr Schoeman.

"We explained the set-up to Mr Schoeman, telling him that because of the increase in petrol, cotton was now becoming uneconomical to farm.

"Mr Schoeman said there was nothing he could do at the moment, and suggested we farm something that was economical.

"He was not at all helpful," said Mr Boardman.

"It's not just cotton farmers or the small farmers who are in trouble, it's the whole lot.

"For any farmer to survive, he must have diesel. In short, what I'm trying to say is diesel has got us farmers stymied."

One of the biggest farmers in the Tshipise district, Mr Charles Cawood, said yesterday that the general question asked among farmers in local bars was: "When are you packing it in?"

He said farmers, who relied on diesel to pump water out of the Limpopo, had been particularly hard hit.

"We have heard that the Bantu Investment Corporation is going to start buying farms from farmers who can't carry on any more."

A cotton and tobacco farmer in the north-eastern Transvaal near Gravelotte, Mr David Pirie, said most of the farmers in the area were struggling, but would survive.

But, he added, unestablished farmers didn't stand a chance.

"To get electricity on your farm costs a fortune," he said.

"One farmer who only has 30 morgen of land was told it would cost R50 000 to get electricity on his farm."

In Pretoria yesterday Mr Piet Steyn, Secretary of Agricultural and Land Tenure, said that in a case where a farmer's income was low, the increased fuel prices could be a factor.

"At the moment it is not

possible to say just how badly the fuel increase has hit the farmer.

"The new prices have not been in effect long enough, and if applications for loans have been submitted because of the fuel increase, they would now be in the process of coming to my department. We have not received any yet."

On the subject of migration from remote rural areas, Mr Steyn said: "There is no migration, the farms are just sparsely populated. This has been the case on and off for quite some time."

He said his committee of inquiry, which was appointed in November last year to investigate and recommend steps which should be taken in the national interest to promote optimal occupancy of remote rural areas, had completed its investigations.

Mr Schoeman was not available to comment yesterday.

a) deferral method

b) liability method

(assume there are no other items causing timing differences)

3. How will the answer to 2. be affected by the existence of an extraordinary gain on disposal of a division of the company, amounting to R70 000, all of which was taxable, in the 19.7 financial year?
4. How does the answer to 3. change if the R70 000 is now a deductible loss, which can be set off against the taxable income from other sources of R50 000? Draw up the income statement assuming the deferral method is used.
5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.

Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method

b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%

Cotton growers told to cut production

ADM 3-Cotton
22/15/78

THE SOUTH African Cotton Board has appealed to growers to curb production because of the prospect of record output this year and problems regarding disposal of the crop, says the board's manager, Mr Danie Erasmus.

The crop, for which planting is about to start, could rise to about 250 000 bales of fibre this year, Mr Erasmus says. This compares with 231 000 bales (174 000) in 1977/78 that produced a 10 000 bale surplus, for which the board is investigating means of disposal.

Depending on fibre quality, the surplus may be exported, Mr Erasmus told Reuter in an interview.

Possible markets are Europe, to which small volumes have been exported in the past, or some South American countries from which inquiries have been received.

Because certain speciality cotton is not yet grown locally, South Africa remains a net importer. Imports of 63 000 bales are expected this year, compared with 50 000 estimated earlier, and 99 371 bales in 1977.

Mr Erasmus attributes the prospect of overproduction to stable domestic cotton prices in recent years which attracted new producers, including sugar farmers affected by depressed world markets.

Established growers are expanding production into marginal areas unsuited to the better-quality cotton to which there has been a swing in South African demand.

Because spinners can absorb 240 000 to 250 000 bales at full annual capacity, Mr Erasmus says it is vital that producers disregard increased output in favour of replacing quality grades which are traditionally imported, or face a glut.

With spinners becoming increasingly interested in only the higher grades and classes of cotton for use in blending with artificial fibres, any large rise in cotton consumption is unlikely.

Growth in consumption over the first half of the year was 1,8% compared with the same period last year, which was below the rate of consumption of textile fibres.

Mr Erasmus says alternatives to exporting the surplus are to offer it to the South African market at a discount, or to stockpile. The second option could be an aggravation in the light of the coming season's crop possibilities.

Any expansion in output in the short term at the expense of quality would pose serious problems for spinners who are obliged to take up 80% of the market's consumption before importing.

However, it is likely South Africa will remain a net importer in the short to medium term.

Mr Erasmus says the domestic price of cotton fibre for 1979 is unlikely to show much change from the 130,28c a kg fixed for medium-grade Dirk A2 this year.

Cotton farmers urged to stave off glut

3 Cotton
17/9/78

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CH UNIT



THE Cotton Board is appealing to growers to concentrate on quality rather than quantity as the country faces the prospect of a record output this year of about 250 000 bales.

The expected surplus, coupled with the South African price of R1,30 a kilogram being fixed lower than the R1,40 ruling on world markets, has opened the way for a renewed 20 000 to 40 000 bale export after a two-year lapse when local consumption largely absorbed production.

About 10 000 to 20 000 bales of speciality cotton will still have to be imported this year, however.

Cotton Board manager, Danie Erasmus, says the demand for higher qual-

By MARTIN CREAMER

ity local production has been prompted by new spinners' blending trends. He attributes the overproduction prospect to stable South African cotton prices which have attracted new producers, including sugar farmers hit by depressed world prices.

Europe and the Far East are seen as potential export markets for surpluses, including the 15 000 bales of the 245 000-bale production of the 1977-78 season, for which the board is still seeking markets.

Although some planting has already begun, cotton sowings will begin in earnest in the next few weeks.

H DIVISION,
ECONOMICS,
E BUILDING,
CAPE TOWN,
DE BOSCH,
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TELEPHO

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Dear

Thank you very much for providing us with figures of union membership for our book. We greatly appreciate your help.

Yours sincerely,

DELIA HENDRIE

Research Assistants

ALIDE KOOY

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND MARKETING

No. R. 1134

1 June 1979

SPECIAL LEVY ON COTTON LINT

In terms of section 79 (a) of the Marketing Act, 1968 (Act 59 of 1968), I, Hendrik Stephanus Johan Schoeman, Minister of Agriculture, hereby make known that the Cotton Board, referred to in section 6 of the Cotton Scheme, published by Proclamation R. 37 of 1974, as amended, has in terms of section 24A of that Scheme, with my approval and with effect from the date of publication hereof, imposed the special levy set out in the Schedule hereto.

H. S. J. SCHOEMAN, Minister of Agriculture.

⊗ Cotton

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN LANDBOU-EKONOMIE EN -BEMARKING

No. R. 1134

1 Junie 1979

SPESIALE HEFFING OP KATOENVESEL

Ingevolge artikel 79 (a) van die Bemarkingswet, 1968 (Wet 59 van 1968), maak ek, Hendrik Stephanus Johan Schoeman, Minister van Landbou, hierby bekend dat die Katoenraad, genoem in artikel 6 van die Katoenskema, afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 37 van 1974, soos gewysig, kragtens artikel 24A van daardie Skema met my goedkeuring en met ingang van die datum van publikasie hiervan, die spesiale heffing in die Bylae hiervan uiteengesit, opgelê het.

H. S. J. SCHOEMAN, Minister van Landbou.

96-6467

STAATSKOERANT, 1 JUNIE 1979

No. 6467 3

SCHEDULE

BYLAE

1. In this notice, unless inconsistent with the context, a word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Cotton Scheme, published by Proclamation R. 37 of 1974, as amended, shall have a corresponding meaning.

2. A special levy of 1c per kg is hereby imposed on cotton lint—

(a) received by a spinner from any person in the Republic or a country which is a customs union partner of the Republic;

(b) exported from the Republic: Provided that a special levy shall not be payable on cotton lint under this paragraph if a special levy is paid or has to be paid on cotton lint under paragraph (a).

1. In hierdie kennisgewing, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, het 'n woord of uitdrukking waaraan in die Katoenskema, afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 37 van 1974, soos gewysig, 'n betekenis geheg is. 'n ooreenstemmende betekenis.

2. 'n Spesiale heffing van 1c per kg word hierby opgelê op katoenvesel wat—

(a) deur 'n spinner van enigiemand in die Republiek of 'n land wat 'n doeane-unievennoot van die Republiek is, ontvang is;

(b) uit die Republiek uitgevoer word: Met dien verstande dat geen spesiale heffing kragtens hierdie paragraaf op katoenvesel betaalbaar is nie indien 'n spesiale heffing op daardie katoenvesel kragtens paragraaf (a) betaal is of betaal moet word.

and Christian frame of mind and remember all the Articles of the Geneva Convention, is too much. Let us fight to recover our wounded and the R.A.M.C. will go wherever the troops will.

14th November This morning we left Rooipoort and marched to Trichardsfontein where we camped beside Campbell's column. This was for mutual protection as I understand that our principal work is to clear all Boers out of the district so that the line of block-houses can be moved more to the east. I am told that the block-houses are to be three to a mile so



Danie Erasmus . . . a new trend in technology

Growers head for a cotton pickin' boom

By VERA BELJAKOVA

THE South African cotton-growing industry in South Africa, which has shown strong increases in recent years is now heading for a boom, according to Danie Erasmus, manager of the Cotton Board.

Main reason is that the cost of producing synthetic fibres from oil-based chemicals is rising faster than the cost of growing cotton.

Another important point is that methods have been perfected to blend cotton with synthetics removing some of the disadvantages associated with either pure cotton (its creasability) and man-made fabrics (their synthetic texture).

The world-wide trend is "back to nature" including in the field of fabrics, therefore blends have been introduced to give cotton added durability and synthetics an enhanced quality and feel on the skin.

The previous trends in blends — 65% polyester and 35% cotton — are reversing to 70% cotton and 30% cotton.

Cotton's previous disadvantage, its creasability, will soon be eliminated by new technology being developed to make it a more easy-care, wash-and-wear fabric.

Mr Erasmus explains, however, that this trend, while enhanced by the recent oil crisis, has been in the process of development for some years.

South Africa's cotton crop, now worth some R90-million a year, is the fourth largest in Africa after Egypt, Sudan and Rhodesia.

One reason for this is that Uganda's substantial production, for the time being, has almost ground to a halt.

Nevertheless, he warns local producers that they should not be seduced into producing poor quality crops as a result of a better outlook for cotton prices.

This is because only the finer qualities of cotton can be mixed expeditiously with synthetics.

"In this lies cotton's future, although we must be aware of other, subsidiary, trends, which demand a coarser cotton — for example, the manufacture of denim for jeans or of fabric for the furniture market.

South Africa produces a good average quality, but it

still needs to import other quality cottons.

Paraguay and US brokers (dealing in varied cottons, including Brazilian) supply lower qualities for the manufacture of jeans.

The high graded cotton, for blending, is imported from Rhodesia and Israel.

Production for this year shows a 12% increase over last year with 52,6-million kg at 140c per kg, totalling R73,64-million, as opposed to last year's production of 51-million kg at 130c totalling R66,3-million.

Both 1978 and 1979 show an immense increase over 1976 and 1977. When production was so low (18,5-million kg and 34-million kgs) that export was embargoed.

During 1978, exports stood at 4-million kg and 1979 export is 4,5-million kg.

With increased SA production, imports have dropped considerably . . . from 42-million kg in 1976 to 8-million kg for this year.

Consumption over the last three years has been increased by 17% from 48-million kgs in 1977, to 56-million kg for 1979.