

ENVIRONMENT

1983

JANUARY — JULY.

Ecological plea for Ingwavuma

Mercury Reporter

THE Wild Life Society says it believes the vast majority of nature conservationists in the country are opposed to the Government's proposal to cede the Ingwavuma magisterial district of north-east KwaZulu to Swaziland.

In a special edition of African Wildlife, devoted entirely to the Ingwavuma debate, the president of the society, Dr Nolly Zaloumis, says the Ingwavuma region includes an array of natural areas of immense ecological value to South Africa and to the world.

Copies of the special edition have been sent to all Cabinet ministers, all members of Parliament and of the President's Council, and directors-general of all Government departments.

In his article Dr Zaloumis says the whole region is interesting ecologically, but he focusses attention on six specific

wild life areas:

These are the Ndumu game reserve, with its series of shallow lakes and pans rich in crocodiles, hippopotamus and bird life and Kosi Bay, an unspoiled estuary and lake system, with raffia palms and a world-famous 'fish kraal' network at the mouth of the estuary.

He cites the Maputaland coral reef as a third unique ecological feature of the Ingwavuma area. The Wild Life Society president says this is the only coral reef system in South Africa and is a magnificent and ecologically important resource.

Fourthly, Dr Zaloumis mentions the famous nesting beaches of the endangered leatherback turtle and the loggerhead turtle.

He refers to the sand forest of Sihangwane, with its free-ranging elephants.

Another unique feature, he says, is the Gwaliweni Forest of the Lebombo Mountains. It is also the burial place of the Zulu King Dingaan.

Examples of unusual species of birds and reptiles which inhabit the Ingwavuma region are given in the special edition of the wild life magazine.

These include the palm-nut vulture, a species which feeds on the fruit of the Kosi palm. This tree occurs only in swampy areas near Lake Amanzimnyama and at Manguzi, both in the Kosi Bay district.

The magazine makes the point that, if the Ingwavuma district were excised from South Africa and handed to Swaziland, the palm-nut vulture would undoubtedly be South Africa's rarest breeding bird.

Potential

The special edition says there are 400 crocodiles in the Ndumu game reserve — another important wild life facility which would be endangered if the Swaziland land deal goes through.

Prof M N Bruton, of the J L B Smith Institute of Ichthyology in Grahamstown, says Maputaland — the eastern part of the Ingwavuma district — has the potential of becoming one of the world's great national parks and natural resource areas, comparable to the Everglades in Florida, the Okavango swamps in Botswana, Serengeti National Park in Tanzania and the Great Barrier Reef off the coast of Queensland, Australia.

ANC 'planned blasts long ago'

CAPE TIMES 3/1/83 (11/1/83) (1/1/83) (1/1/83)

PRETORIA — The explosions at Koeberg and assassination of a former African National Congress (ANC) executive were planned by the ANC months before the South African Defence Force (SADF) raid into Lesotho, police said yesterday.

Lieutenant-General P J Coetzee, Chief Deputy Commissioner of the security police, said in Pretoria that the Koeberg blasts had "nothing whatsoever to do with the Maseru raid or subsequent burial of some of the victims".

Investigations into the blasts at the nuclear power station proved conclusively that the sabotage was planned months ahead of last year's raid on ANC targets in Maseru, he said.

There had also been press speculation that the assassination of a former ANC-South African Communist Party executive, Mr Bartholomew Hlapane, and his wife had been in retaliation for the Maseru raid.

"Mr Hlapane has been on the ANC's death list since the early 1960s and previous attempts to assassinate him were thwarted by security action," the general said.

Over the years, other people who had forsaken the ANC-SACP cause had also been assassinated.

General Coetzee said it had been reported that unarmed ANC refugees had been killed in the Maseru raid. It was "revealing to have a closer look at some of these so-

called refugees".

He named five ANC members killed in the SADF strike and listed their activities. Jackson Balisani Tayo, Zola Sgonyela Nqini, Ligwa Graham Mdlankomo, Adolph Joseph Mpongoshe, and Cambridge Morena Lucky Moloisane all received guerilla training in Lesotho, Angola or East Germany.

All had been detained or had served sentences on Robben Island for their activities before illegally leaving South Africa for Lesotho.

'Infiltrated Cape'

In Lesotho, they trained ANC guerillas in the use of communist-manufactured weapons and assisted in helping them infiltrate the Eastern Cape and Transkei.

"Several others have also received specialist training in Russia, East Germany and Angola," General Coetzee said.

Another ANC member killed in the Maseru raid had been a member of the organization's assassination squad and had been on several missions to the Eastern Cape and Transkei. He was also responsible for the attempted assassination of the former Commissioner of Police in Transkei, Major-General M Z Ngeeba, General Coetzee said.

The Commissioner said another misconception "prevalent among a certain section of the press" was that the ANC would in future launch attacks on civilian targets in

South Africa in retaliation for the Maseru strike.

"Even a casual look at the kinds (of terrorism) perpetrated by the ANC-SACP since they declared war on the people of the RSA more than two decades ago reveals that hundreds of acts of terrorism, murders, bombings, assassinations, etc, were not solely directed at State targets," General Coetzee said.

"How can the dead and wounded hostages of the Silverton bank siege or the dead of the Gough Street murders be described as anything but civilian?"

"How can the indiscriminate placing of bombs in shopping centres frequented by people of all races, bus shelters, motor showrooms and other public places be regarded as being directed against the State?"

"How can the shooting and leaving for dead of black civilians by terrorists (the Soekmekear and Wonderboompoort ANC attacks were carried out after the terrorists had robbed and shot black civilians) be regarded as being directed against the state?"

General Coetzee said South Africans were well aware that the ANC had "long ceased" to be a legitimate black nationalist organization. "It is directed by the SA Communist Party, which in turn is directed by the Soviet Union," he said. — Sapa

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered), leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

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Examiners' Initials		

1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
4. Do not write in the left hand margin.
1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

Study links lead levels with deviant child behaviour

Weekend Post
Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — Health bodies in urban areas with heavy traffic are following closely a study by the University of Cape Town's School of Environmental Studies which shows that high levels of lead pollution are influencing child behaviour.

Research in the United States shows that motor vehicle emissions contribute about 90% of lead in the air and a large proportion of lead in food.

The Cape Town study shows that a significant number of children in those schools included in the test samples have a level of lead in their blood which exceeds international safety norms.

These children also show deviant behaviour traits in the classroom, such as difficulty in concentrat-

ing on specific tasks.

The study also finds a correlation between average blood lead levels in children and proximity of schools to heavy traffic.

The study is continuing and will provide vital information for Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London and other centres because young children absorb more lead from the environment than adults and the lead remains in mobile form in their soft tissues, where it is more toxic than in the bones of adults.

The developing brain of a young child is specially vulnerable to the toxic influence of lead.

Although lead poisoning is a notifiable disease in South Africa, there has been only one notification of lead poisoning in children in the past 10 years.

56
E. Post
8/1/63

By Franci
Henny

THE proposal for a multi-million rand pipeline at Richards Bay that will pump thousands of tons of toxic effluent into the sea has been slammed by an ecological consultant, who fears this massive pollution could lead to a cholera epidemic.

The planned R34-million pipeline will initially service only three local industries — the Mondi paper mill, the Triomf fertilizer factory and raw sewerage from the local municipality.

Construction of the pipeline — which will run 10 kilometres inland from the Mondi paper mill and five kilometres out to sea — is scheduled to begin at the end of the year.

However, Professor Michal Zakrzewski, a Durban ecologist appointed by the Natal Parks Board to investigate the environmental threat of the pipeline, is opposed to the plans and said: "Cholera is already endemic in that area. There are proven cases that poisoned food consumed from the sea contained cholera bacteria."

"The wilful pollution planned at Richards Bay will contaminate seafoods and lead to cholera."

He said the sea was a God-sent gift that these industries were determined to use as a convenient dustbin.

Triomf alone plans to dump 10 400 cubic metres of gypsum effluent into the sea daily. That's the equivalent of 600 big lorries dumping their loads into the sea every day."

Prof Zakrzewski said the gypsum waste product could be a valuable material.

"It can be converted into cement and it also contains flourine which we are already importing."

Pollution could lead to cholera epidemic, says prof

The three businesses will occupy a two-thirds capacity of the pipe. Effluent, chemicals and raw sewerage that is pumped into the sea and does not dissolve is expected to blanket the seabed for more than a kilometre in radius.

"That sea area is a narrow coastal belt and most of the pollution will stay within the coastal belt," he said.

"For the sea to remain a precious asset, it must remain a clean stretch of water and not a convenient sink for garbage.

"We are living in the midst of an environmental revolution. We may refuse to acknowledge it, but it will not take long before costly consequences in the deteriorating conditions of life become apparant."

Prof Zakrzewski said it was not the engineering of the pipe-line he opposed.

"There is still a need for that pipe-line, as more 60 000 cubic metres of water extracted from wood pulp will be pumped out every day."

"But it's not the water that is a problem, it's the chemicals it contains."

He maintains that the large percentage of the pipe-line occupied by the three industries will leave "no room for anyone else."

"These industries only occupy one-fifth of Richards Bay's industrial potential. When development increases, how will other industries dispose of their waste products?"

Prof Zakrzewski said there were viable alternatives to the pipe-line pollution.

"A firm could be hired to collect the waste, recycle what is possible and destroy the rest. They could burn it, fill in old mines or, as a last resort, carefully discharge it into the sea.

"The best solution is to produce less waste, but industries are too concerned with making profits to worry about pollution."

Chief advocate in favour of the pipe-line has been Richards Bay's mayor, Dr Jessie van der

Walt.

He was not available for comment but has recently drafted a written reply in response to Prof Zakrzewski's condemnation of the pipe-line.

In his reply, he said: "Useful foods and nutrients, such as those contained in human wastes, should not be prevented from reaching the sea."

"The most obvious reason for using the sea for waste disposal is a reduction in costs compared to the cost of waste disposal on land."

"The Richards Bay municipality's sewerage will be macerated so that all solids pass through a three millimetre screen to prevent objectionable floating material from reaching the shore."

"Bacteria and viruses from municipal waste water do not constitute a public health hazard. The sea and its organisms naturally contain many of the substances that are discharged from outfalls."

"Besides, the sea is God's great self-cleaning dustbin. We must use it to fight poverty."

"We are free to choose: No pollution and poverty from no industry or controlled pollution and prosperity."

"Some 150 research institutions helped plan Richards Bay and their interest in monitoring the implementation of the plans continue to this day."

"All the research findings of the scientific institutes involved in the studies for the pipe-line indicate that residents and tourists would not be affected by it at all."

Prof Zakrzewski said: "Dr Van Der Walt's arguments are no doubt based on the advice of experts which may have been valid 20 years ago, but with the rapidly advancing stage of knowledge in ecology and environmental sciences, these arguments today are totally outdated."

There is a balance of payments deficit, the exchange rate cannot adjust and there will be a net outflow of gold. The IMF fixed parity system alleviates this to some extent by allowing countries to devalue or revalue their currencies periodically.

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Hope rises for *Mercury* 'green belt' walks *11/1/83* along the Umgeni

Municipal Reporter
A COMPROMISE between the South African Transport Services and Durban City Council has renewed hopes for 'green belt' walks along both sides of the Umgeni River

Several weeks ago the city's Environmental Committee was shocked to learn that the SATS intended developing its 80 ha site at Springfield Flats right to the water's edge.

The committee's plans to establish walks along the river banks appeared to be torpedoed and an urgent meeting between SATS officials and council representatives was arranged

Yesterday SATS resident engineer Roy Miller revealed that all was not lost

Along all but the narrowest stretch of the Railways site there had always been provision for

a 5.5 m gap between the security fence and the canal. At the narrowest point of the site, where the SATS already had a space problem, the canal had been rerouted right next to the fence.

'But,' he said, 'the Environmental Committee chairman, Mr Donald Smith, said the council could erect a cantilevered platform along the canal so people could still walk along that 0.5 km stretch. We, in turn, will be greening the whole site as we have done on several of our other sites

'Unfortunately we have to fence for security reasons and we can't have trees close to the fence, but we will make the whole site as parklike as possible,' he said

Mr Smith said the council had to share the blame for giving little thought to the effect on the sensitive river environment.

Koeberg sirens spark new row

Cape Times 12/1/83 (56)

By JANE ARBOUS
Municipal Reporter

THE Divisional Council is angry because Escom ordered a R300 000 siren alert system for the Koeberg danger zone and expects the council to foot the bill.

Another blow

The Works Committee yesterday refused to pay for the system, but the council might have no choice.

In a further blow, Escom has told the council

that it will not help to pay for any special civil defence equipment, in spite of an earlier promise to do so.

The council is responsible for civil defence in the area surrounding Koeberg. However, it believes it only fair that because Escom has introduced a special hazard (Koeberg) into the area, it should be liable for the additional costs of protective measures.

Details of the latest row over Koeberg and the

emergency plan were disclosed in strongly-worded papers at the Works Committee meeting yesterday and the issue will be debated at the full council meeting at the end of the month.

In a letter dated October 25, Mr G F Hellstrom, Escom regional manager, said Escom was prepared in principle "to provide financial assistance to establish the required capability to respond to a Koeberg emergency". He asked the council to send him details of the costs.

Shock

In consequence, the council went ahead with its planning and did not consider it necessary to make any provision for the expenditure involved in the 1983 capital estimates.

To the council's considerable shock, it was informed on December 10 that not only was Escom not going to provide any financial assistance but it was ordering an expensive siren system for which it expected the council to foot the bill.

The council secretary, Mr W Vivier, told the Works Committee that the reason for buying the system was to enable Escom to obtain its licence from the Atomic Energy Corporation to load the reactors.

The only money available for equipment was a R100 000 grant from the Provincial Administration, with no known prospect of more, he said.

"The latest Escom attitude leaves the council facing a dilemma."

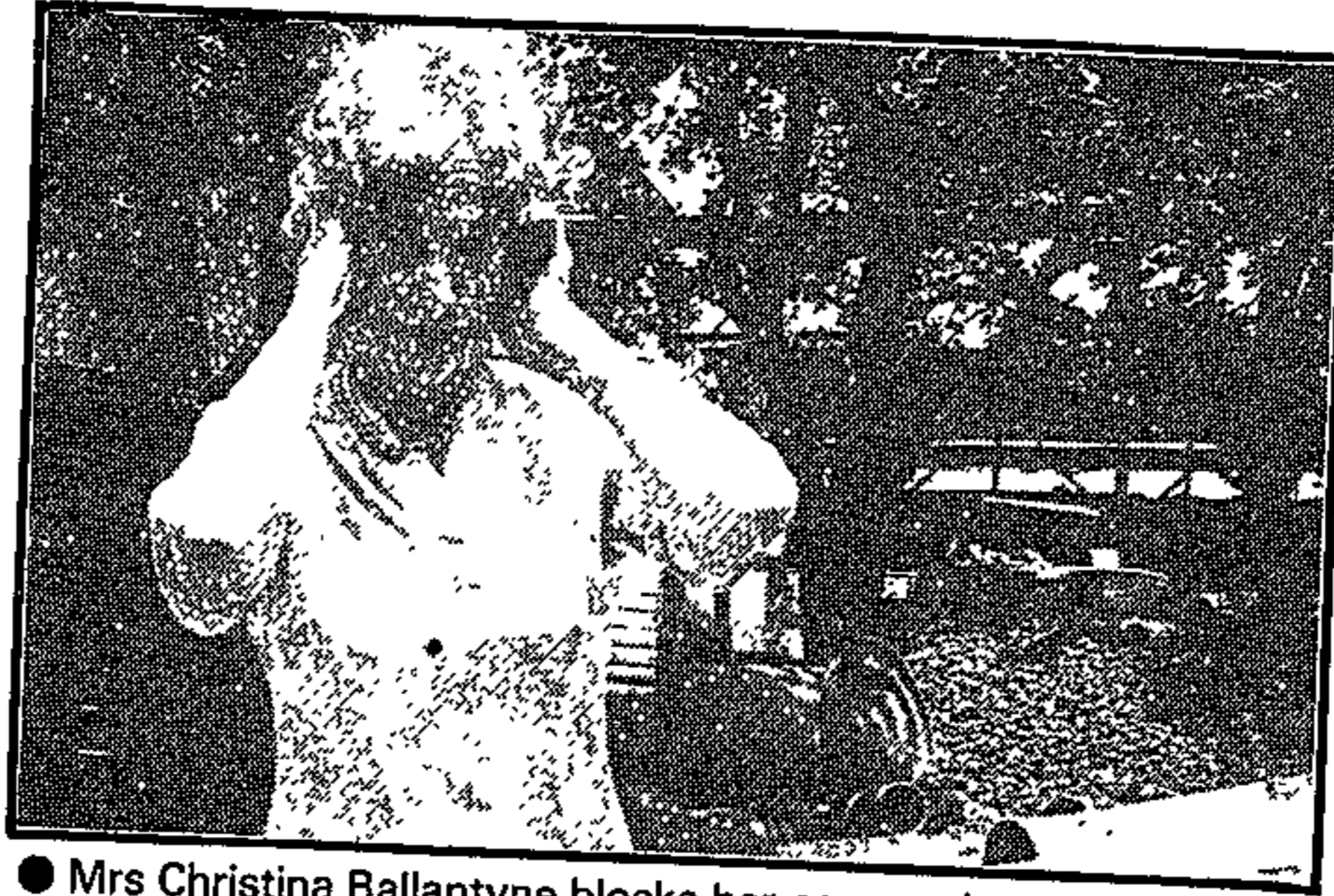
The committee accepted his recommendation that Escom be given permission to erect the siren system on council land, but that it meet all costs.

'Displeasure'

If there is no financial assistance either from Escom or the Provincial Administration, the council might have to carry the costs by obtaining bridging finance.

Mr Vivier recommended that the council convey its "displeasure" at Escom's change in attitude.

Benoni residents kick up a stink over iron foundry



● Mrs Christina Ballantyne blocks her ears against the "unbearably noisy" steel works. She says the racket wakes her at 2.30 every morning. Picture: HERBERT MABUZA

FOR the past 10 years an elderly Benoni artist has been woken at 2.30am every day by an "unbearably noisy" neighbour — a huge iron and steel foundry.

And the 'neighbour' also belches black smoke, grit and foul smelling chemicals.

Together, complains Mrs Christina Ballantyne, the noise and smoke carries on throughout the day until 5pm.

Another resident, Mr Mike Rossouw, of Edward Street, Westdene, described it as, "every unpleasant sound you can think of — all at once".

The homes of residents of Edwards Street back on to the Industrial Iron and Steel Works' foundry.

Mrs Ballantyne, who has lived directly behind the foundry for 30 years, said: "I just can't get used to it. The noise goes on all day from Monday to Saturday, but then last Sunday we were woken up at 2.30am again.

"It's filthy and full of rats!" she said. The neighbours rejoiced when the foundry closed for a week over Christmas.

Mr Robert Ballantyne, who lives with his

By DANIELA WYSZKOWSKI

widowed mother, said she had telephoned the foundry owner when they were awakened during the early hours of the morning.

"It failed to produce any results because he stopped answering the phone. The foundry began as a little half-penny place and over the last 10 years it just grew and grew."

A spokesman for Industrial Iron and Steel, which owns the foundry, said the company had received complaints from residents, and was working on solving some of the problems.

"Negotiations are in their infant stages," he said, adding that the foundry and neighbouring houses were the border of an industrial and residential area.

Mrs D Langley, of Edward Street, also complained of noise all day and dust and grime.

Mr Rossouw, whose house is directly behind the foundry, said the noise was "unbelievable", and claims it wakes him up as early as 1am on some days.

"There's often a black cloud hanging over here. It's very unhealthy — you can actually feel the grit in the air."

Mr Rossouw said when he bought the house four years ago the foundry was closed and the agent didn't mention anything about the noise or smoke.

Mrs Anita Hunter has lived next to the foundry for about a year.

All that separates her property from the iron and steel site is a hedge.

"When we first moved in it was absolutely dreadful. We are surrounded by dust and pollution, and the banging and clattering goes on all day," she said.

The residents have complained to Mr Aubrey Ritz, the Mayor of Benoni and councillor for the area, several times. Mr Ritz is presently in the United States.

Wiley: roads ⁽⁵⁶⁾ do not belong ^{E. Post} on the beaches ^{17/1/83}

By GARTH KING

"IT is time our coastal engineers realised that roads do not belong on beaches."

This was said by the Deputy Minister of Environmental Affairs and Fisheries, Mr John Wiley, when he opened the first International Symposium on Sandy Beaches as Ecosystems at UPE today.

Mr Wiley, speaking to 150 delegates from more than 20 countries, referred specifically to the placing of dolo road protection along Port Elizabeth's national road which "besides blocking all sea views from the road, prevents public access to the sea".

He acknowledged that mistakes had been made in the past whereby "aggressive exotics" were used to stabilise sand dunes. He said such foreign species now posed a serious threat to indigenous flora.

"Our policy has been changed to allow only non-aggressive plants to stabilise sand dunes — and used only when there is a threat of encroachment on property."

Mr Wiley lashed out at the divided control of coastal zone management, which he said resulted in "confusion, unnecessary red tape, delays in research results and consequent continuing degradation of the coastal environment".

"In this respect, the newly formed Council for the Environment will be requested to advise me on all aspects of coastal zone management and how it may be streamlined."

Mr Wiley said that until recently, beaches had been largely neglected by coastal scientists. "The beaches in the Eastern Cape are among the richest in the world, with dense populations of bait organisms, fish and plankton."

He said the 100-square-kilometre Alexandria dune field — stretching from the Sundays River mouth to Woody Cape — was at present being studied by UPE, the National Research Institute for Oceanology and the CSIR. "The results will be of particular interest to my department."

The symposium will continue until Friday.

● See also Page 3

year because of the severe drought

He ruled out general salary increases for civil servants in April and predicted an increase in black unemployment

PRESSURE

Pressure for salary increases would be lessened this year throughout the economy, and the only bright spot was that inflation had continued to fall in most Western countries

Dr de Loor was even more gloomy about the state of the world economy

While the United States monetary and economic policies over the past two years could "not be faulted", as the main engine of economic growth in the world, the US had "so far been found wanting"

CONSTRUCTION

Although "various straws in the wind" including a modest revival in the construction sector seemed to underpin the belief that the mammoth US economy was moving into a recovery phase, the coming revival would be modest

In South Africa, the next upswing would have to be export-led, he said.

Village attacked

BANGKOK — Vietnamese-led forces have retaken a strategic village in western Kampuchea after fierce fighting with guerrillas who overran it late last month, Thai military sources claim. — Sapa-AP.

'Delay Koeberg' petition launched

Political Staff

THE "Delay Koeberg" campaign is getting into its stride, the Western Cape chairman of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Roger Hulley, said today.

He announced that petition tables would be set up at points throughout the Peninsula on Saturday and a public meeting was being arranged for next week

Thousands of leaflets were being distributed urging the public to support the petition to the Government

TEXT

The text of the petition reads

"We, the undersigned citizens of the Western Cape, call upon the Government not to activate the Koeberg nuclear power station until all construction activities have been completed and until independent safety and security assurances have been provided to the public."

Mr Hulley said that since the launching of the campaign much support had been received from members of the public. Volunteers had come forward to help

The leaflets, issued in conjunction with the campaign, stress that the petition "does not represent opposition to nuclear power as such, but is a strong appeal that there

must be no start-up until it is absolutely safe to do so".

The leaflets say.

"Bland assurances are not enough

"The reason for this step is that the public has a right to complete protection from the risk of an incident which could cause a release of radiation so close to Cape Town

"Now that it has been demonstrated that the security of Koeberg has been penetrated during the construction phase, and now that the Government has admitted that complete security control over thousands of building workers is not possible, it would clearly be irresponsible to activate the first of the two reactors on schedule early in 1983 while construction activities on the rest of the site are still in progress.

PRUDENCE

"Furthermore, it would be no more than commonsense prudence to insist that the plant as a whole should not be switched on until an independent clearance of fail-safe security and operation at the plant has been obtained."

The organisers of the petition say they realise that the proposed delay in activating Koeberg could mean that an expensive capital installation would lie idle for a period.

I congratulate Mr Joe Pamensky and the SA Cricket Union very warmly on their tremendous success in making the West Indian cricket tour a reality. This is their third international breakthrough in less than a year," he said in a statement yesterday

"This dramatic achievement is obviously a powerful incentive to the promotion of cricket and sport in South Africa and internationally but in particular also among our non-white population

"I welcome very warmly this team of some of the world's leading cricketers. I am sure our visitors will enjoy our hospitality and have an exciting tour.

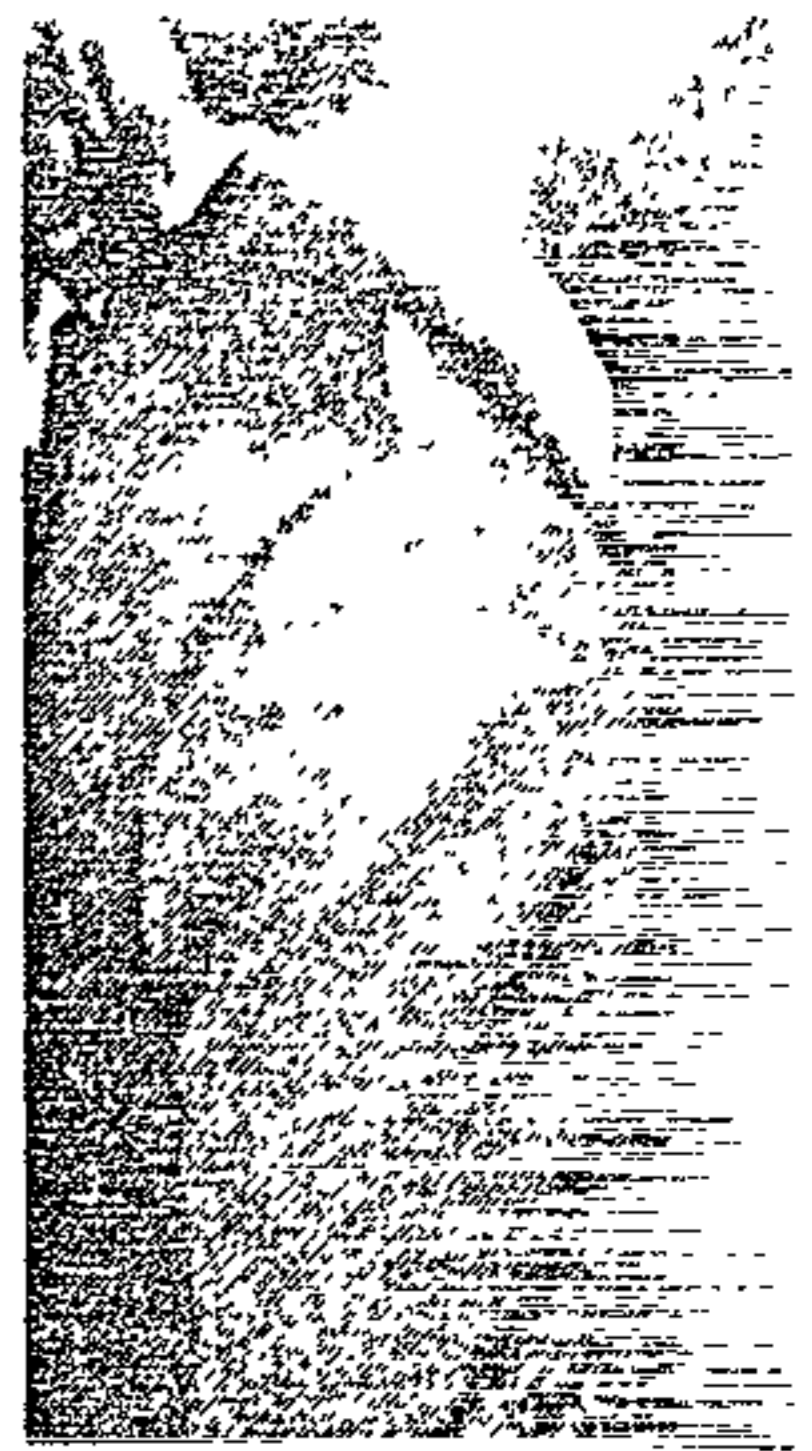
"The Windies are confronting South Africa's cricket stars with the toughest challenge in years

"Their attacking style is proving an exciting attraction and capacity crowds can be expected.

"Following media speculation about possible Government financing of the West Indian tour, it appears to me from reliable information that the tremendous public enthusiasm and handsome gate income augur extremely well.

"It is obvious that the costs of the SA Cricket Union's international tours must put heavy pressure on their financial resources."

He said he was sure his offer to assist financially would be endorsed by all true sport lovers in this country. — Sapa



A MOMENT of relaxation — visitors to Robben Island

Cosmos d

Argus Bureau

WASHINGTON. — American space experts said today radioactive debris from the Soviet spy satellite, Cosmos 1402, could plunge to earth this weekend — perhaps as early as Friday.

Though US tracking stations are watching the satellite's two-ton nuclear reactor with intense interest, scientists here are unable to say precisely where and when it will come down — or how much of it will survive the fierce temperatures generated by re-entry into the atmosphere.

One official said the scientists would have a clearer idea about seven hours before re-entry when they would be able to plot a course.

YOU PAY LESS AT

CALCULATOR

BY



7/16/83
Safety
first at
Koeberg
— MPC

Science Reporter

THERE should be no question of the Koeberg nuclear power station generating power until all construction work on the site was complete and until there was a comprehensive emergency plan for the station and surrounding areas

This is the opinion of Dr John Sonnenberg, Progressive Federal Party spokesman for health in the Provincial Council.

Commenting on the launching of the PFP's "Delay Koeberg" campaign, which calls on the Government not to activate the nuclear plant until construction at the site is complete and "safety and security assurances have been provided to the public". Dr Sonnenberg said the public had a right to demand such a delay.

While it was physically impossible for an "atomic bomb-type" explosion to occur, there was a chance, even if remote, of an accidental radioactivity.

FEAR

"The fear is that if there was such an accidental discharge, it could reach Cape Town and the Atlantic seaboard within a very short time," he said.

"My own constituency of Green Point is only 25 km from the station and a radioactive plume resulting from an accident at the plant could reach the Atlantic seaboard within a few hours.

"Normal emissions into the air or the sea, which would be carefully monitored and from which the public has nothing to fear, would not be released at these times, but if there was an accident such as occurred at Three Mile Island, small though this chance may be, the public would be at risk.

"For these reasons a complete emergency plan incorporating all 18 local authorities in the areas surrounding the plant must be in existence before the plant goes on stream."

Greening plan is applauded

56
CAPE TIMES 20/1/83

By JANE ARBOUS

TOP City architects, planners, botanists, and environmentalists yesterday gave overwhelming support to the R60-million greening plan devised by the City Engineer's Department.

The consensus was that the 15-year open space and recreation programme should be implemented as soon as possible, with the emphasis on community involvement.

Several hundred people attended the official unveiling of the report yesterday, most of them in professions closely related to the greening proposals.

The City Council has asked for written comment by March 18 after which it will consider suggestions and decide on the future programme.

Interviewed after the briefing, a leading architect, Mr Revel Fox, said nothing should be allowed to get in the way of the plan. "It's a knockout".

Dr Douglas Hey, director of the National Monuments Council and chairman of the interim management committee for Table Mountain, described the scheme as "imaginative", but warned against the neglect of home-owners and their individual gardens.

"Far-sighted and magnificent" was the first reaction of Dr Anthony Hall, the chairman of the Co-ordinating Council for Nature Conservation in the Cape. He stressed the need for an educational campaign and suggested the "excellent slide presentation" be taken out to the suburbs.

Professor Neville Dubow, the Dean of the Faculty of Fine Art and Architecture at the University of Cape Town, said the proposals were "the most imaginative piece of thinking that has come out of City Hall for a long time".

He praised the use of water as an integral part of the scheme.

The president of the Cape Provincial Institute of Architects, Mr H Fish, suggested design competitions for the development of urban spaces and offered the assistance of the institute.

Mr Neil Wilson, chairman of the Wildlife Society's conservation committee, said the plan as excellent because it makes people aware of the environment, especially on the Cape Flats where the greening concept is sorely needed. It

● R226 000 to be spent on Muizenberg, page 9

ARGUS 25/1/83

No memorial for coloured dead

Staff Reporter JOHANN POTGIETER looks at Laingsburg two years after the floods.

TWO years after the Great Flood at Laingsburg there is still no memorial to the 35 coloured people who died in the disaster.

A memorial unveiled at the weekend was for members of the Ned Geref Kerk congregation only, and no joint commemorative services were held.

Two years ago today a seething mass of water, trees and rocks crashed through the shaded Karoo village, and 104 Laingsburgers died.

Many of the coloured victims died trying to save the lives of whites

— Ned Geref Kerk members — who lived on the banks of the Buffels River.

The Ned Geref congregation unveiled the memorial for "the members of this congregation who drowned with their minister, Ds Malan Jacobs".

When the new Ned Geref minister, Mr Jan Ackermann, was asked whether any coloured people attended the service in his church on Sunday, he said. "I didn't particularly pay attention to whether some people were darker-skinned than others."

Asked if his church

council expressly welcomed coloured people who might want to attend a service of this kind, he said: "If they want to come the council would have no quarrel with them

DEMONSTRATION

"Of course, if we were to see it was a demonstration of some sort — whether by coloureds or by whites — we would have to act."

Sources at the SA Red Cross Society in Cape Town — donors of the only expressly non-racial commemorative plaque planned for Laingsburg — said the plaque had

been ready for some time

The plaque reads: "Dedicated by the SA Red Cross Society to the memory of those who lost their lives in the Laingsburg flood on 25th January 1981, and in recognition of those who so valiantly tried to save them."

Laingsburg's town clerk, Mr Nico Mans, said the Red Cross plaque would be attached to a memorial column to be erected in a garden of remembrance on the east bank of the Buffels, at more or less the spot

where the old-age home stood

This, Mr Mans said, would be done "shortly".

The Lutheran minister in Laingsburg, Mr David Nell, said his congregation — probably 95 per cent of the town's coloured people — would welcome joint commemorative services.

He added, however, that the time was "probably not yet right" for the whites in the town.

The Ned Geref Sendingkerk minister, Mr O J van der Walt, could not be reached for comment.

Parched community cries

Out for water

AKB 5 25 11 83

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Staff Reporter

WATER crises arrive as regularly as summer in the parched town of Steytleville, Eastern Cape, but the current crisis is so severe that most residents have to rely on borehole water, carted from distant farms.

Water supplied to the black and coloured townships in this way is being rationed, and people supplement this with water bought in drums from two cartage contractors, who themselves buy it at a farm 30 km away. The Argus reported early last year that during a

dry spell the scramble for water in the town had led to a type of water price war.

"Good thing"

"Perhaps this dry spell is a good thing in the sense that it will get people moving faster with the planned water scheme," said the Town Clerk, Mr Chris Horn, in an interview.

A meeting of the steering committee for the water scheme was held last week, and if plans proceed smoothly water should begin to flow before next summer.

It is ironical that one of the main sources of



MR ROBERT SKOSANA, who is in charge of water rationing for the black township, with rows of "doem-doems" to be filled.

water, for the new scheme is a borehole on the farm of the Deputy Minister of Environmental Affairs and Fisheries, Mr Sarel Hayward, about 16 km away

The steering committee has adopted a report prepared by consulting engineers of the Department of Water Affairs in Cradock, recommending the construction of a pipeline from the farms of Mr Hayward and Mr Fanie Vermaak, who drilled a borehole at his own cost to help the community.

The Town Council will now approach the Administrator to approve the scheme and then try to raise a private loan and a subsidy from the Department of Water Affairs.

Meanwhile, life in the town is tougher than ever.

The town has a permanent supply of borehole water supplying white homes and one or two communal taps in the townships — but that water is brackish and not suitable for drinking, cooking or even washing.

In the white area many people have good tanks to catch rainwater, but the coloured and black communities struggle with drums and all kinds of ingenious methods to salvage every drop if it rains

Many of the tanks in the white areas have now dried up, and in the townships people have forgotten when last they had their own water.

Water in the open quarry dams has dried up and people rely on water rations carted in by the municipality. Two cartage contractors sell water at R1,60 for a 100-litre drum

Mr Alistair Jantjies, 27, who like many other coloureds is unemployed, said. "I have to buy a drum of water a day for my family.

All chores

"We must wash, bake bread and do all the household chores.

"It is two mugs of water to wash with, a half to drink, three-quarters for coffee and a little bit to cook with at a time.

"Many people here are old and do not have money, but we work on a help-each-other system".

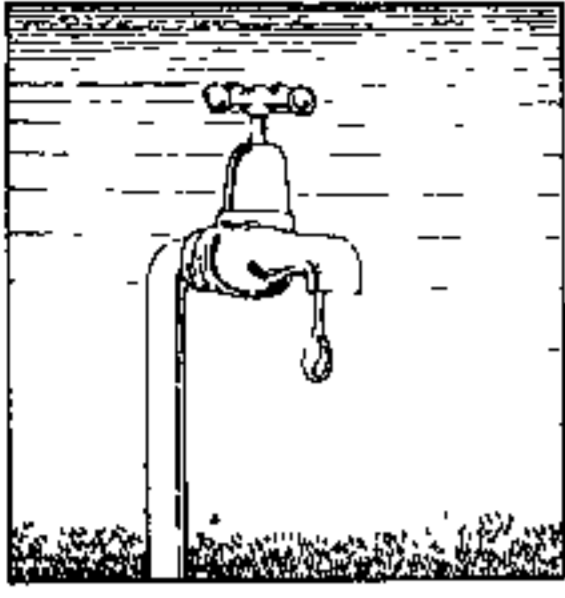
Mr Robert Skosana, the man responsible for filling peoples "doem-doems" (20-litre plastic containers) with rationed water, said each family received four containers a day. Water was collected once a week from a farm in a tank lorry.

In the black township the price of this water is included in a service charge to the East Cape Administration Board, but in the coloured township there is a fee of 10c for 20 litres

Many residents allege the two contractors get rich from them as they buy water at 10c a drum and sell it for R1,60. The contractors in turn said their transport costs were high and they were just helping the community.

WATER

Hesitate and we sink 56 FM 28/1/83



Water has always been one of man's most basic needs. Few commodities in history have given rise to as much international co-operation — and conflict. Its uncomfortable absence

is no stranger to South Africans. In the 19th century, the scarcity of water was one of the toughest barriers opposing the restless trekboers. Drought led to the starvation, ruin and sometimes death of many a hardy farmer in our dry hinterland. In the eastern Cape, in northern Zululand, and in the Transvaal, men went to war to secure their water supplies.

However, just as water holds the potential for conflict, its absence and necessity also help focus men's minds on how to cooperate to get it. Just as SA's "transport diplomacy" has forged links with often hostile neighbours, so, too, can "water diplomacy" reduce barriers among the nations of southern Africa.

It may even be more important. For while SA can get by without the economic co-operation of its neighbours, studies show that it will be extremely hard pressed to do without joint agreements on water usage. There would, presumably, be major reciprocal benefits for the other countries concerned.

Unless all the states of southern Africa agree to share water supplies with their neighbours, serious shortages may be im-

possible to avert, according to one authoritative consultant.

In SA sharply increased water costs are imminent anyway. During the last 10 years, the Directorate of Environment, the State body responsible for catching and storing water, spent an average R100m-R120m/year on new infrastructure. However, this expenditure is still far short of what is needed.

Johan du Plessis, the Department of Water Affairs, Forestry and Environment's deputy Director-General, notes that in real terms spending should have been much higher to cope with demand forecasts. In the decade ahead, he predicts, the directorate's real annual capital expenditure should nearly double to total more than R2,5 billion by 1993. It will spend R140m in 1982-1983 and the figure should average about R200m/year thereafter.

This includes SA's R500m share of the proposed R1,5 billion Lesotho-Highlands (LH) project. The expenditure will be significantly higher if an alternative to the LH has to be found.

Consider the statistics: SA's mean annual rainfall is 475 mm compared with the world figure of 860 mm. Only about 9% or 54 000m³, theoretically the equivalent of 10 Hendrik Verwoerd dams, reaches the rivers. The loss by spillage and evaporation totals about 40%.

Evaporation, which removes 1 200 mm-2 750 mm/year from water stored, limits the size of dams. But suitable sites for dams, which need to be deep and wide, are

scarce. Some dams built in the Thirties have had to be raised to overcome silting.

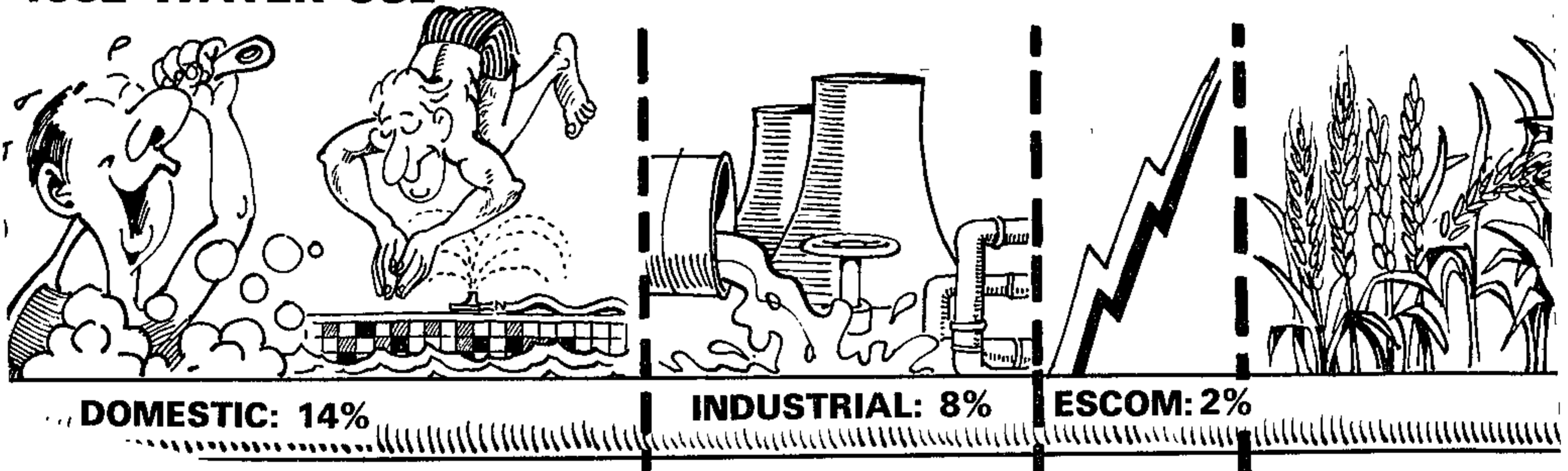
Despite rising population and industrialisation in SA, annual growth in consumption is expected to slow gradually. The growth rate for the period 1970 to 1990 is projected at 2,9%. In 1990-2000 growth should slow to 2,7%, in 2000-2010 to 2,3%, becoming only 0,7% after 2010. Growth in irrigation use should decline faster, while growth in consumption for domestic, industrial mining and power uses should fall from 5,7% in the 1970-1980 period to only 1,9% thereafter.

However, those growth projections are misleading. Water will, in fact, become increasingly scarce. It will be more costly to supply and it will become very expensive. Compulsory restrictions will be common during droughts and may even be imposed during normal times. Ceilings will be placed on the use of irrigation dams. Also, the forecast accepts that the black population will not only grow faster than the white group, but *per capita* use of water by blacks, currently much lower than that of whites, will rise at a faster rate.

Indeed, Du Plessis notes that projections indicate that before 2020 SA could be close to exceeding its total available water resources. Distribution of water is already a growing problem.

According to a White Paper now being prepared for Parliament, current thinking envisages adoption of measures ranging from the flea bite to the cannon in effect. As Du Plessis says: "We must do whatever

1982 WATER USE



we can."

Close attention will be paid to prevention of system leakages. Irrigation systems will be made more efficient, a process occurring fast. The State may have to buy irrigation water to supplement its supplies. More reserve storage dams could be constructed.

Most future power stations will be dry cooled, adding about R800m to their cost (FM November 12). This will result in a saving of about 66% of each conventional power station's water consumption.

More industrial and sewage water will be re-purified and re-cycled. Drawbacks are technical and economic, but research and rising water costs are reducing both. A low proportion of water is already recycled in the PWV area. Sources expect it to rise eventually to well over 60%.

A variety of unconventional measures are planned, some only for the long term. They include desalinisation, rainfall stimulation and importation.

There will also be a drastic programme to expand SA's water storage and distribution infrastructure. Storage available or under construction at the end of 1982 totalled about 29m m³ or only 53,7% of the mean annual run-off. Du Plessis says plans are to double the storage capacity.

The scope of today's projects further complicates planning. Past schemes would take five to seven years to build, now they take seven to 12 years, which could be extended another two years if they are completed in a drought and cannot be filled.

Big amounts will also be spent increasingly on water distribution systems. Escom usefully illustrates the difficulty of distributing SA's water resources. The corporation is a relatively low consumer of total resources, taking 215m m³ or 1,8% of water consumed in 1980. But it plans to nearly quadruple installed generating capacity from about 25 000 MW in 1985 to about 95 000 MW in 2005.

The problem is that coal deposits lie in three drainage areas — the Vaal, the Olifants/Letaba system and the north and north-western Transvaal. Power stations will continue to be concentrated in these areas, none of which currently has spare water resources of any significance.

Isak van der Walt, Escom's senior GM, notes that by 2005 Escom's maximum water consumption could be 85% of the upper Vaal's resources if they are considered on their own. He notes: "Water availability could become a serious constraint to the continued expansion of our future electricity generating capacity."

To improve distribution, the directorate will interlink water supply systems where possible. It will then be able to channel water from areas where water is relatively plentiful but demand is low to heavily populated regions.

Plans have also been evolved to meet shortages in rural areas, particularly decentralised growth points and in existing or former homelands.

This will be done partly by systems of pipelines; in some cases, dams are to be constructed in high-lying areas where consumption was traditionally low, but is rising.

Once the directorate has procured and stored water, distribution to local authorities and directly to some industries and farmers becomes the responsibility of the local water board (if there is one).

The boards, there are seven of them, are statutory bodies which are accountable to the Minister of Water Affairs. They, too, are planning major capital programmes.

Take the Rand Water Board (RWB), by far the largest, its area covering the Evander goldfields, the Vaal triangle, Carletonville, Rustenburg and Pretoria. Alf Hardwick, the RWB's deputy chief engineer, notes that the board is budgeting for growth in water use of 5,5% a year. This is lower than the 6,5% during the Thirties, but still one of the faster growth rates in the country.

Hardwick stresses that it is people, not industry or mining, that creates the biggest growth in demand. To illustrate, on January 11, one of the hottest days this summer, RWB water consumption reached an all-time peak of 3 000m m³. This was 27% above the average 1982 daily demand of 2 370m m³. "To cope with these fluctuations capacity must be well above average demand," Hardwick says.

Hardwick notes several factors will

boost the price RWB charges for its water. The RWB's own capital commitments are spiralling. The price charged by the directorate is likely to rise sharply. And the board will have to pay for more water than it does now. About 40% of current water supplies are obtained from the board's own resources, but all additional supplies will have to be bought from the directorate. Hardwick also bemoans the rising cost of materials.

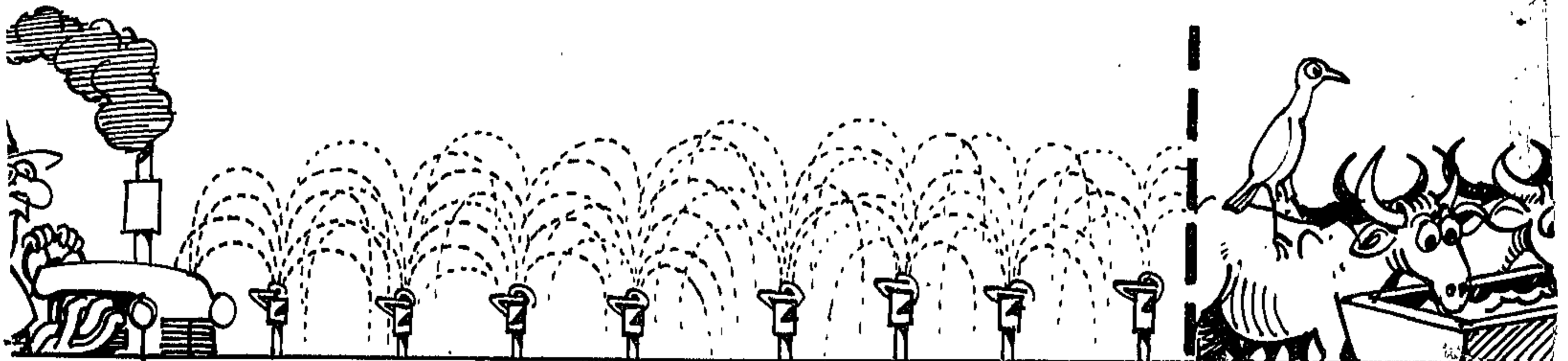
However, the directorate's plans to increase water supplies to the PWV area hang on an assumption that the LH scheme will start delivering water by 1992. The LH project, a greatly expanded version of the Oxbow scheme, has been discussed in one form or another for nearly 15 years. Essentially, water would be captured and stored in three large dams in Lesotho before being transferred through a tunnel under the western slopes of the Maluti mountains to emerge in the Wilge river, which joins the Vaal river.

After studies of 20 options, SA and Lesotho have settled on one which is to be investigated in detail over two years. Then will come the tricky part. Agreements will have to be reached between the SA and Lesotho governments, covering the construction and the project's future operation.

If the LH plans come off, it will be one of the largest hydraulic projects in the world. It will be the most telling test yet of the region's ability to share water resources. If LH is to deliver water to the Vaal by 1992 as planned, work will have to start by 1985.

There are options to the LH plan, but almost all are merely stopgaps. Essentially, there can be no avoiding more shared use of water resources. SA, Swaziland and Mozambique share common water systems, as do Zimbabwe and SA, and Botswana, SA and Bophuthatswana.

So far, there are no known water treaties between SA and other states (other than one with Portugal on the use of the Cunene). The only legal guidelines are to be found in the loosely worded Helsinki Rules established by the International Law Association in 1966. The sooner more specific agreements are formed, the better.



IRRIGATION: 72%

**STOCKWATER & NATURE
CONSERVATION: 4%**

CAPE Times 2/2/83 56

Public 'is insured' for Koeberg accident

Chief Reporter

THE regional manager of Escom, Mr G F Hellström, said yesterday that the public was already covered by insurance in the "very unlikely" event of a nuclear mishap at the Koeberg power station.

Recent claims that the nuclear power industry

could not obtain insurance through normal insurance channels were incorrect, he said in a statement.

"Escom has extensive insurance coverage from commercial insurance companies for the Koeberg power station and the American, British and European nuclear power in-

dustries are also covered entirely by policies from such companies.

"In the past, anti-nuclear groups have claimed that nuclear power must be inherently unsafe as the insurance industry, which is the most experienced risk assessment group in the world, would not insure

nuclear power plants. This claim is not valid."

Mr Hellström said the Koeberg N-station was covered by these policies:

- Erection all-risks insurance, which covered Escom and the contractors during construction. This insurance was carried by South African companies

and provided, among other things, for damage caused by sabotage and terrorism.

- Nuclear property damage insurance, which covered Escom property at Koeberg.

- Insurance covering liability to third parties, which was also provided by the South African nuclear insurance pool.

Mr Hellström said the Nuclear Energy Act stipulated among other things that Escom as the licensee at Koeberg was liable for all damage to third parties "resulting from nuclear incidents".

He added: "In the very unlikely event of an accident happening, and of this insurance cover not

being sufficient to pay all the claims, Parliament can vote further funds as required.

"Escom, however, still retains its liability and can be called upon to pay out whatever may be necessary over and above the insurance cover it currently has."



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Blasts at Koeberg hit cables

ARGUS 3/2/83

Political Correspondent
CABLES and control equipment were damaged by four explosions at Koeberg nuclear power station in December, the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr P T C du Plessis, told the Assembly yesterday.

This included the further limitation of access to the nuclear buildings

It was considered inadvisable to disclose further information regarding security measures

LIMITED

It was possible for either reactor to go critical before the contract personnel were off the site.

In terms of the contract the contractor was responsible for the commissioning of both units

An explosion occurred in each of the two containment buildings.

Mr du Plessis said an extensive investigation regarding the nature and extent of the damage caused included careful testing of equipment and was not yet completed.

DELAY

Repair costs and the delay in the commissioning of the units could only then be determined

Security measures were intensified in December and were placed at a level which would have been applicable for the next stage of completion.

Escom and Atomic Energy Corporation personnel and a limited number of selected experts of the contractor would therefore be on the site at the time.

Mr du Plessis said he would make another statement in due course

DISTURBING

Mr John Malcomess of the Progressive Federal Party, who tabled a number of questions on Koeberg, said it was disturbing to learn that two of the four explosions were in the reactor containment buildings.

Undetected damage to the expensive, delicate and critical equipment installed there could lead to radiation leaks when the reactor went critical.

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Sooty deposits from factory mar beach, sea

(56) E. Post
8/2/63

By SHIRLEY PRESSLY

BLACK sootlike deposits — which came from the stacks at Phillips Carbon Black Co (Pty) Ltd — today covered a stretch of beach in the vicinity of the plant and entered the sea.

Initial reports to the Evening Post claimed it was an oil slick, but a spokesman for the Marine Division of the Department of Transport pronounced the pollutant to be soot.

Mr R H Stopford, marketing manager for Phillips Carbon Black, said: "It's not soot — it's carbon black."

He said a plant malfunction last night caused a moderate amount of carbon black to be deposited on the nearby beach and the sea adjacent to the beach.

He hoped the beach would be cleaned soon.

Mr Stopford said the deposit on the sea would disperse itself. He stressed that carbon black was not toxic and not dangerous to marine life.

Mr Stopford pointed out that all possible precautions were taken at the plant to avoid malfunctions of this nature. He apologised on behalf of the company for any inconvenience caused to bathers.

He said the malfunction was spotted early today and the offending part of the plant closed down.

Carbon black is a chemical used principally in the re-inforcement of rubber.

The Medical Officer of Health for the Port Elizabeth Municipality, Dr J N Sher, said his department was investigating.

Feb. 1983

NAMAQUALAND NUCLEAR-WASTE DUMPING GROUND FOR FARMERS

All answers
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OPPOSITION is growing in Namaqualand towards the Government's shock decision to bury Koeberg's nuclear waste in the region. At least one local authority in the area plans to ask the State to locate its nuclear dump elsewhere.

By DIRK VAN ZYL
Weekend Argus Reporter

Some town representatives and many individuals in the sparsely-populated stockfarming region are bitter that neither the Government nor its nuclear management corporation kept them fully informed before the decision was broadcast nationally nine days ago.

Most people affected are still in the dark about the implications of nuclear waste in their vicinity. And in spite of soothing official statements about the safety of sealed and buried nuclear waste, many seem to fear the prospect.

They are asking: What will the "radiation" do to underground water supplies and to their ecology in general?

Three farms

The head of the Atomic Energy Corporation and Government officials say that those who want information will get it. The MP for Namaqualand, Mr Eli Louw, said he planned to look into the growing controversy in his constituency this weekend.

The area earmarked for South Africa's first nuclear waste dumping ground covers three farms between the hamlets of Gamoep and Platbakkies. The nearest towns are Garies and Kamieskroon, 500 km from Cape Town.

Kamieskroon's Town Clerk, Mr Joachim Engelbrecht, said. "Our council was not acknowledged in any way and the people in the area are very bitter. The first we heard about the decision was in the newspapers and on the radio."

Dissatisfied

The council will discuss the matter at a meeting next week and "I am sure we will make representations to the Government to move the site".

Mrs Sophie Nieuwoudt, Town Clerk of Garies, is equally dissatisfied. "No one has spoken to us officially and I think that our MP, Mr Louw, should at least have been here."

Mrs Nieuwoudt said the residents of Garies were not afraid that their underground water would be contaminated,

because they were on the opposite side of the Kamiesberge to the nuclear waste site

The Namaqualand Divisional Council, within whose area the three farms fall, was also not consulted, says its chairman, Mr Jannie van der Westhuizen.

been earmarked for expropriation, said she had "nothing in writing, or officially, yet, but they are talking about the expropriation process".

The Kliprand Farmers' Association — nearest organised group to the dumping site — has organised an "information" meeting.

Feel bitter

Some Namaqualanders feel bitter that their land is to be used for storing waste matter transported 500 km "when for the past decade we have begged for household water to be laid on from the Orange River, 130 km away," said one.

Mrs Gerda Visser of Garing Farm, which has

Examiners' Initials		

Books, notes, pieces of paper or other material brought into the examination room unless stated otherwise are so instructed.

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Attention and to possible exclusion from

Experts sweep on deadly leak

Mail Correspondent

56
PORT ELIZABETH — Port Elizabeth emergency services were alerted and chemical experts from Sasolburg flown in to handle a deadly chemical leaking from drums aboard a container ship yesterday.

Railways Police, the harbour fire department and ambulances were on standby while two experts worked for four hours to remove 80 drums of a highly-corrosive chemical, phosphorus trichloride.

The alarm was given when crew members of the ship SA Helderberg smelt gas leaking from a container on

Monday afternoon M M

At first it was thought that the gas could explode if it came into contact with moisture, but this fear proved groundless.

The ship docked in Port Elizabeth at 7.30am yesterday

Two ambulances, an emergency equipment vehicle and a fire engine were on standby at the harbour's container security area.

The experts, Mr J C Scholtz and Mr S Odendaal, arrived at 9am.

A cloud of gas filled the air when the men, dressed in yellow protective suits

and using breathing apparatus, opened the container.

They said they found the chemical — which can cause severe burns and can be damaging if inhaled — leaking from three drums

Mr Scholtz and Mr Odendaal said they had had no problems removing the drums, except for the heat they had to endure in their protective suits

One ambulance remained on standby for the four hours they were involved in the task.

The SA Helderberg, which apparently suffered no damage during the incident left for Durban yesterday afternoon

Dr Treurnicht... when he... ist Afrikaner streng...
 Pretoria occupies a unique...
 Queen at the Mayor's...
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Perlemoen come-back

Political Staff

PERLEMOEN is to regain its traditional place on South African tables after years of shortages caused by massive exports to lucrative markets.

Mr John Wiley, Deputy Minister of the Environment and Fisheries, announced last night that 10 percent of the annual "quota" catch would have to be marketed at home in future.

Furthermore, the price would have to be kept to a minimum.

Mr Wiley said perlemoen was to be made available directly to the public as well as to hotels and restaurants.

"The ten percent of the annual total quota will amount to about 200 000 servings," said Mr Wiley.

At the end of the year the results of local marketing would be considered and the decision on how much perlemoen was to be marketed locally in 1984 would be reviewed.

Mr Wiley said he had had the co-operation of the fishing industry in the matter.

"The perlemoen black market has caused great concern for many years and it is hoped that making more perlemoen available to the public will also help to combat illegal marketing.

"The inspectorate of the department must also be congratulated on the recent successful actions against black marketeers whose activities greatly endanger the perlemoen resource."

Sources close to the industry said yesterday that Mr Wiley had not gone as far as the Treurnicht Commission on the fishing industry had recommended. The commission had said that 50 percent of the perlemoen catch and 25 percent of the crayfish catch should be sold locally.

● **Hulley slates Wiley's new fishing deal, page 4**



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QUEEN
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SECTION I

Conservationists 'hinder growth'

CAPL YMK 10/2/82 (56)



CANDIDATE MUST enter in () the number of each question (in the order in which it has appeared); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

All answers
Number
Number
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Staff Reporter
NATURE conservationists are hindering the development of the full tourist potential of the West Coast, the planning committee of the President's Council heard yesterday.

Property developer Mr Owen Wiggins, who is extensively involved in development on the West Coast, said this on behalf of Velddrif Municipality.

The municipality proposed that a "Kreef Route", along the lines of the Wine Route, be set up along the West Coast, so tourists could eat and buy

crayfish, perlemoen and other delicacies in their place of origin.

They proposed that the present commercial quota for perlemoen and crayfish be altered so at least 25 percent of the catch is freed for local consumption.

In his memorandum, Mr Wiggins said that if a percentage of the catch were freed for local consumption, the black market trade in the two seafoods would effectively be eliminated.

"Inspectors can then maintain a low profile and it will be unneces-

sary for them to sour the holidays of holiday-makers by making things so unpleasant for them they would rather not take out perlemoen and crayfish.

"A problem that nature-conservation officials experience is the loss of esteem and bad name that conservationists generally get through the unreasonable and irrational actions of self-appointed conservation groups who have no problem in stirring up public emotions," he said.

Mr Wiggins questioned the motives of "self-appointed conservationists" and cited the example of an unnamed hydro-electric scheme which was delayed for years because of "a group of protesters".

'Lesbian groups'

"The developers eventually made some enquiries and found that the protesters were receiving funds from, for example, lesbian groups and groups that still held funds which they had used to protest against the war in Vietnam and even stranger groups who had no interest whatsoever in the concerned state."

He proposed that if a group wished to protest against a development, as for example that of Sandy Bay, they should first have to pledge the funds for buying out the land concerned.

If they could not raise the necessary funds, "then they should have no status".

Internal	External
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17½	
11	

Date... 28th OCTOBER, 1974

Degree/Diploma/Certificate for which you are registered (e.g. B.A., B.Sc.)... B Comr.

Subject... ECONOMICS IA
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Paper No...
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

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4. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.

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Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

Sewage (56)
(89)
S. Post
overflows
into Brak
River 11/2/83

Post Reporter

UITENHAGE — Pools in the Brak River, in Uitenhage, were chlorinated yesterday by municipal health officials as a precautionary measure after a blocked sewerage pipe overflowed into the river.

Mr David Evans, Chief Health Inspector in Uitenhage, said the river usually flowed into the Swartkops River.

However, because of the drought there was no flow of water and, therefore, no danger of the sewage being taken down the Swartkops River, where cholera bacteria were found last week.

He said the problem arose when the sewerage pipe had backed up and overflowed into the Brak River.

The problem was spotted by residents of Uitenhage who had gone into the Kwabuhle Township to see the development of a new hospital and the new bridges being built, when they were overcome by the stench from the spillage.

However, health authorities had already started chlorinating the pools in and around the area to prevent any health hazard.

Kruger Park fish deaths ^{Star} 'act of God' ^{11/2/83} (86)

Lowveld Bureau
PHALABORWA — The Phalaborwa Water Board cannot be blamed for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of fish in the Kruger National Park — it was an act of God, the water board chairman, Mr Louis Fourie, said.

Mr Fourie was commenting on the disaster last month which nearly wiped out the entire fish population of the Olifants River.

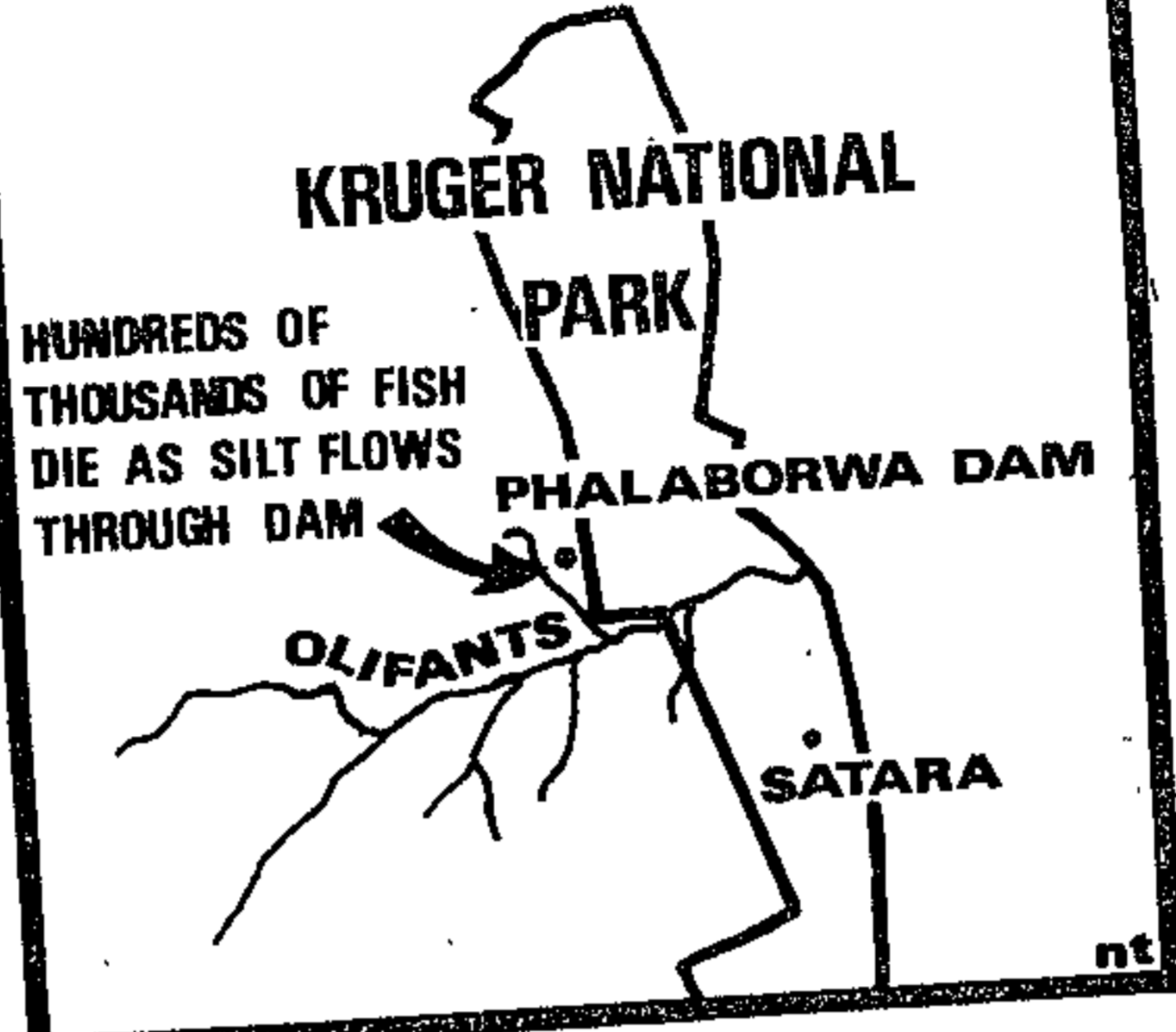
Hundreds of tons of silt which swept through the sluice gates of the Phalaborwa Dam clogged the river.

The river was also polluted by acid effluent and large concentrations of minerals such as aluminium, iron and nickel from an unknown source.

"Members of the water board are all responsible people and I cannot believe anybody thinks we would wilfully clog up the river in the Kruger Park," he said.

"The incident was an act of God and there is nothing anyone could have done to prevent the silt flowing into the Olifants."

THE RIVER OF DEATH



Opening the gates when the river was in flood was normal procedure.

"The hundreds of tons of silt which passed through the sluice gates at Phalaborwa came from the parched Sekhukuniland region through which the Olifants River flows," Mr Fourie said.

The incident has shocked nature lovers throughout South Africa.

Dr Oluf Martiny, a former president of the

Wildlife Society, said it was a great tragedy.

"But that's what happens when areas like Sekhukuniland become overstocked and over-exploited."

Mr Ricky Pott, Mondi Timbers manager of nature conservation and a former senior fisheries officer of the Transvaal, said the incident was most unfortunate but added that nature had a means of quickly rectifying itself.

PC warned on ecology

CAPE TIMES 14/2/83

(56)

Staff Reporter

A DISMAL picture of South Africa's ecological resources locked into a cycle of destruction was presented to the planning committee of the President's Council on Friday.

Professor Jan Giliomee, president of the Association for the Protection of the Environment, warned that unless a co-ordinated strategy were adopted to balance development with conservation, many of our plant, animal and other natural resources would be lost forever.

Professor Giliomee said:

● About 2 000 of South Africa's 17 500 plant species were endangered, 1 250 of which were found in the coastal strip between the Western Cape and Grahamstown.

● In agricultural areas, especially in the bantustans, soil erosion and over-grazing was reaching "serious proportions".

● Many of South Africa's 196 river mouths were in a "weak condition" and in Natal, 20 of

the 73 mouths were irreparable.

● The entire coastline was degenerating under human pressure, while rock life on the coast was subject to an onslaught by shellfish and bait collectors and by oil pollution.

● The delicate ecological system on the sand-dunes, which has "thin but essential plant cover", was being devastated by off-road vehicles such as dune-buggies and motor-cycles.

He called for a co-ordinated strategy involving volunteer organizations, individual conservationists, the private sector and the State.

He said the private sector should develop a more sensitive approach to the environment, and called for a central computerized data bank which would carry details of the ecological state of the whole country, so that when new developments were planned, details on the ecology of the area under consideration could be scanned at the push of a button.



THE new magnetic Unicon connector is seen holding a boom to the side of a vessel.

New boom to control oil pollution

Natal Mercury
15/2/83 Shipping Reporter

A BRITISH company which produces some of the world's most advanced oil spill control booms, Hoyle Marine Ltd of Wallasey, Merseyside, has recently completed production of an entirely new design based on technology made possible with the development of PU polyurethane coated nylon.

Previous booms designed by the company were originally made as an extremely robust semi-rigid fibre glass and coated canvas construction designed to give years of protection in all conditions.

This type has been in use in South Africa and overseas for more than a decade and according to local stockists, Drizit South Africa, has proved invaluable for the protection of water intakes, debris control in land reclamation schemes as well as marine protection.

Mr Hardy Wilson of Drizit said that in the air filled version great compactness had been achieved without sacrificing reliability.

'The system also makes a one-man operated "rising and sinking" boom a reliable and viable possibility in many harbours throughout the world' he said.

Trailer-mounted

The rising and sinking boom is one that is permanently installed and when needed can be inflated and then deflated when not in use. The boom then rests on the seabed until it is needed again.

'Where space is not a problem the boom can be manufactured with a suitable foam filling which means inflation during adverse weather conditions is no longer a problem.

'This type of boom is best suited to the protection of a fairly restricted area and can be trailer-mounted for fast response times. Mr Wilson

added.

One form of the new boom is being studied locally with the view of protecting Durban harbour and other environmentally precious waters throughout the country.

Magnetic link

A lightweight low-cost version, known as the Minipak 5, is also available locally and is in widespread use as an emergency boom for use on rivers, dams, and stormwater systems.

Together with the new boom, a further facility has been added to the Unicon universal boom connector with the addition of a magnetic version for attachment to a ship's side or any steel plate to provide an efficient seal.

plated against any (a) persons and (b) organizations as a result of such pollution; if so, what steps in each case;

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

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES:

(1) (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(a)(i) and (ii) Extensive fish kills

(b)(i) and (ii) Fall away.

(2) (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(3) Yes. The latest mode of operation of the gates of the barrage of the Phalaborwa Water Board will be compared with previous years to determine the reasons for the extraordinary high silt load during the latest operation with a view to eliminating a recurrence in future.

(4) No.

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

(5)(a) and (b) Not at this stage as the matter is still under investigation

(6) No.

(56) Hansard Q. Col. 149 -
Kruger National Park: pollution 150

16/2/83
*41. Mr. R. R. HULLEY asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries.

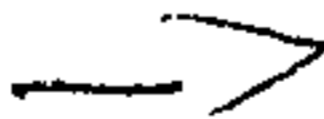
(1) Whether (a) sludge and/or (b) acidic effluent has recently been discovered in the Olifants River in the Kruger National Park; if so, what is the (i) nature and (ii) extent of the damage caused by this pollution;

(2) whether the (a) cause and (b) origin of such pollution has been established in each case; if not, why not, if so,

(3) whether steps are being taken to prevent future recurrences of such pollution; if not, why not; if so, what steps;

(4) whether steps will be taken to restore the river; if so, (a) what steps, (b) how long is the restoration expected to take and (c)(i) what will be the cost of restoration and (ii) who will bear these costs;

(5) whether punitive steps are contem-



Province rejects Gordon's Bay scheme

ARGUS
17/2/83

By ROBIN BROWN
Property Staff

MARLIN'S COVE the proposed R45-million linear village scheme to provide more than 500 luxury apartments high on the mountain at Gordon's Bay, has been rejected by the Province

A happy Mr Danie Muller, Mayor of Gordon's Bay, today received notification of this

"We have been notified by the office of Mr Her-nus Kriel, the MEC for local Government, and were told that an official letter was in the post.

"GOOD NEWS"

"It is good news and I am sure the majority of residents in Gordon's Bay will be happy."

Mr Gert Kruper, one of the directors of Hippo-lei, the developers, said he had no official notification but was leaving for Switzerland on Saturday to meet his principals to decide what to do.

Rumours that the area was to be rezoned for development started in June 1982

PLAYGROUND

It was then discovered that the company who owned the area also owned Bikini beach. It was thought that the area would become a playground for the rich to the exclusion of the people of Gordon's Bay.

The Save Gordon's Bay Society was formed by a resident, Mr Frank Patrick, and a referendum was called by the former mayor, Mrs Dulce Olivier, who supported the scheme

A public meeting was called by the developers and about 500 people attended. The meeting was heated and the developers and project leader, Mr Louis Cloete from Pretoria, were shouted down.

The referendum also showed a unanimous rejection of the scheme and the mayor was forced to step down

The town council then rejected the scheme.

(b) (i) R3 627 330,84

(ii) R5 356 529,88.

Hansend Q. Col. 181
Lead content of petrol
18/2/83

165. Mr. R. R. HULLEY asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:

What was the mean lead content in grammes per litre of (a) 87, (b) 93 and (c) 98 octane fuel in 1982 in respect of petrol refined in the Republic of South Africa?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:

(a) 87 octane fuel: 0,406 grammes/litre

(b) 93 octane fuel: 0,638 grammes/litre

(c) 98 octane fuel: 0,714 grammes/litre

MP to face bitter nuclear-dump farmers

w/e ARGW
19/2/83

56

By DIRK VAN ZYL, Weekend Argus Reporter

MR ELI LOUW, MP for Namaqualand, plans to face farmers to put the Government's case for siting a nuclear-waste dump in their region — and will take a scientist with him.

His meeting with members of the Kiprand Farmers' Association, the nearest organised group to the proposed dumping site between the hamlets of Gomoop and Platbakkies, will be the first time people in the area have collectively faced someone who may know what the Government plans to do.

Some town representatives and many individuals in the sparsely populated stock-farming area are bitter that the Government did not keep them fully informed before the decision was nationally broadcast about two weeks ago.

But in response to the criticism, Mr Louw said in an interview: "The people of Cape Town and Bloubaerg were not asked whether they wanted Koeberg nuclear power station."

The people directly affected — owners of the three farms which will be bought by the State — had been told in advance by an official and he was satisfied they had been treated "with the greatest possible fairness and circumspection".

Mr Louw defended the Government's decision to choose a site in Namaqualand and said:

"As to the safety aspect, I have not been fully satisfied myself. The whole thing needs scientific consideration."

Mr Louw said he could be contacted for information.

The infrastructure of the power station would benefit and employment would be created.

Earlier in the week he said about the scientists: "I don't know what scientists will eventually be employed at the site."

Some Namaqualander have feared land is to be used to store nuclear waste 500 km from Koeberg, where people have begged for household water to be piped from the Orange River, 130 km away.

Mr Louw said: "Do the people know that places like Springbok, Nababeep, Okiep, Aggenies and Kleinsee draw water from the Orange River with the aid of Escom power?"

Namaqualand obtained its electricity from Escom's national grid, which Koeberg would feed.

"All industrial development has its drawbacks and side-effects. The Koeberg power station is such a development," said Mr Louw.

"The world is not enthusiastic about nuclear power, but what is the alternative?"

"It will be one of the most important components of the future."

By J Manual Correia

In the nuclear field there are risks and there are risks. Three Mile Island sent shivers up the collective spine of nuclear power station operators and the public.

Yet many nuclear experts hold that the resulting panic was unnecessary, even if the situation gave cause for concern.

Could a similar situation occur at Koeberg?

Highly unlikely.

The Nuclear Safety Council subscribes to the view laid down by the licensing authority that "an objective quantitative assessment of hazard to the general public resulting from the operation of nuclear power stations must be applied."

Mr Stanley Craib, chairman of the council, says: "The concept is one of acceptable risk with the setting of risk standards by comparison with voluntary and imposed risks from all other sources.

"In analysing risk data it has to be remembered that people take certain risks because they choose to (voluntary) and others because they have to (imposed).

"Risks taken in pursuit of recreation such as climbing, private flying and sailing are examples of voluntary risks.

"In contrast, the hazards presented by natural catastrophes such as earthquakes and floods or by atmospheric pollution are examples of imposed risks.

"The full range of risks of this type, from purely voluntary to fully imposed, experienced by the public at large are termed population risks.

"Some examples of these are car, rail, aeroplane or water transport, death from lightning, drowning or death inflicted by venomous insects.

"There are also occupational risks; as distinct from population risks, and these may be classed as voluntary to the extent that there is a certain amount of freedom of choice of occupation.

"These risks vary in magnitude depending on the particular industry or organisation concerned.

"Detailed statistics for these risks are available from several sources. Over the years they have become acceptable to the population although there is a gradual trend towards higher standards of safety with the passage of time.

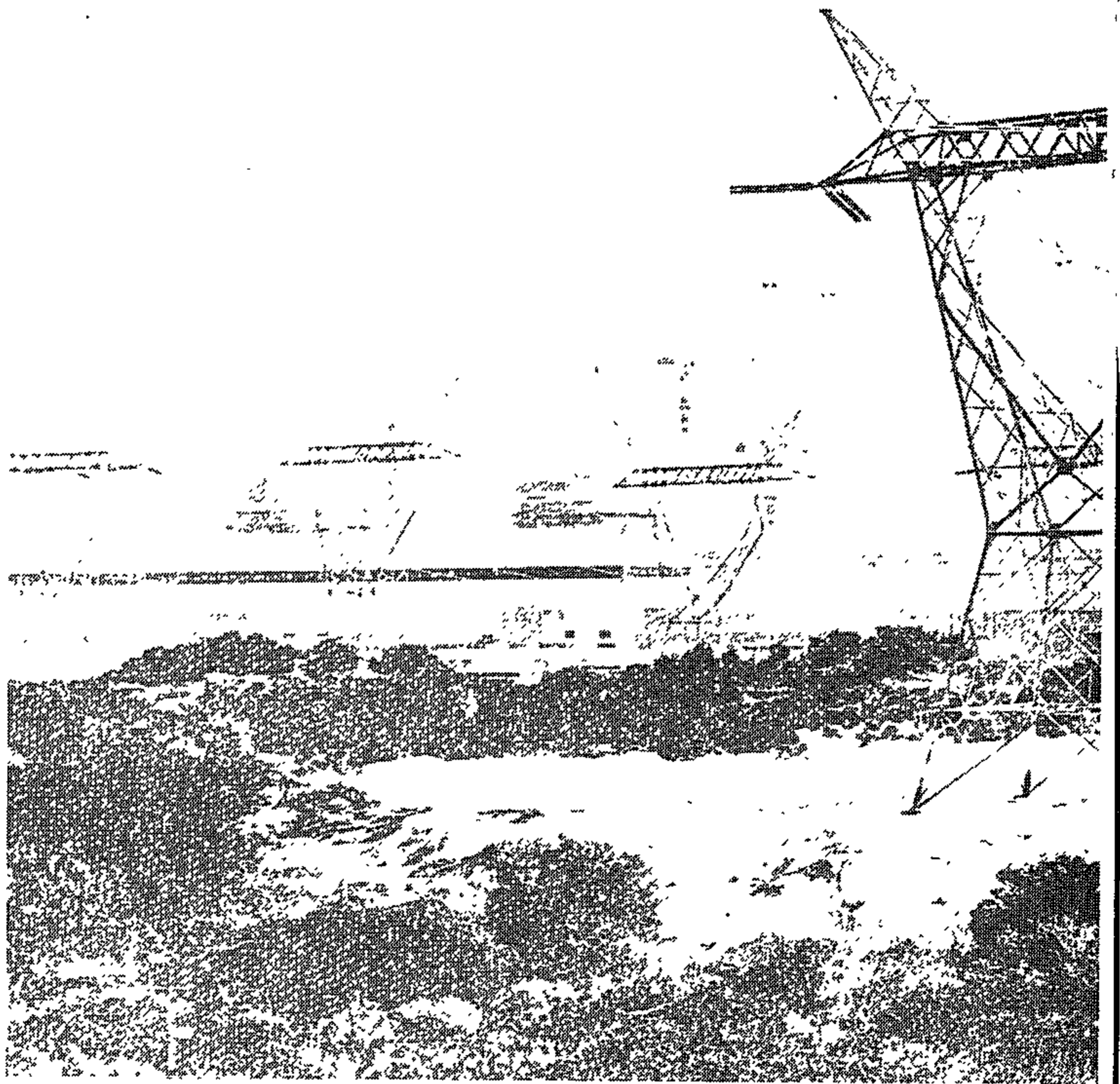
"Using the historical risk data available; certain principles have been invoked in respect of standards to be applied to nuclear installations in this country.

"The risks presented by a nuclear plant must not measurably increase the total population risk.

"Those nuclear risks must

Koeberg: Safety standards among highest found in world

56 Stan
The dangers 2/2/83 presented by the presence of a nuclear plant do not immeasurably increase the acceptable risks to life, say the experts.



The Koeberg nuclear power station . . . poses acceptable risks.

compare favourably with those associated with other major industrial enterprises and allowance must be made for a possible increase in the standards of safety demanded by society over the period — usually several decades — represented by the working life of the plant.

"In conjunction with these principles, careful consideration of the general historical data available, coupled with certain other data such as environmental dispersal characteristics related specifically to the nuclear hazard, has led to the adoption of very stringent standards.

"It is worth noting that the results are generally consistent

with proposals put forward overseas.

"When we say that something is safe we mean that the risks it poses are acceptable, that the limits of acceptable risk must be defined in quantitative terms, that both general population and occupational hazards must be taken into account and that attention must be given to normal operation and accident situations.

"In the unlikely event of an accident at Koeberg which may lead to the release of nuclear hazard material, detailed emergency plans are being established, the scope of these plans depending on the potential risk.

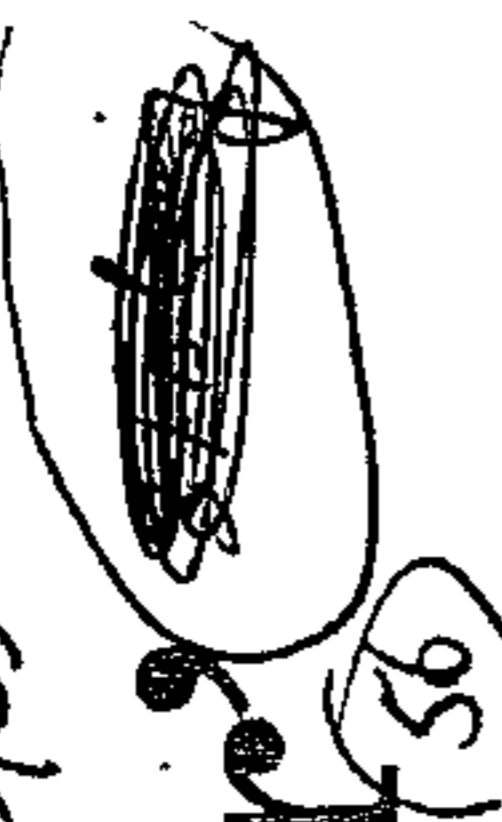
"A licence is only issued provided the licencing authority and the Council for Nuclear Safety are satisfied with the proposed arrangements."

Mr Craib feels that, based on many years of experience by the nuclear industry and the tremendous efforts that have gone into Koeberg in the fields of safety, design, manufacture and inspection of components, construction and training of staff, the safety of the plant will compare most favourably with the best nuclear power plants in operation in the world today.

Next: The Atomic Energy Corporation explains how radioactive material is transported.

Wiley calls meeting to probe fish 'slaughter'

ARGUS
22/2/83



By BILL GODDARD
Shipping Editor

THE Deputy Minister of Environment and Fisheries, Mr John Wiley, called an urgent meeting of senior sea fisheries officials today to see what can be done to stop the "wholesale slaughter" of elf by trek-netters on the False Bay coast.

Trek-net crews have caught thousands of elf in nightly raids on the waters of several False Bay beaches — particularly in the Strand area — in the past week.

Mr Wiley, who expects to be able to issue a statement on the meeting later this week, said: "I am very disturbed at the activities of certain False Bay trek-netters over the past week and feel that something has to be done immediately to curb this raping of False Bay."

"From the information I have at this stage, it seems as though it has simply been a case of wholesale slaughter — particularly of elf which is one of our most sought-after and prized angling catches."

2 000 fish

One trek-net permit holder pulled five tons of elf off the main beach at the Strand on last Tuesday night and followed it up with a haul of more than 2 000 fish the next night.

Another trek-net licensee at the Strand also had a fair haul of elf on Tuesday night and a big catch of white steenbras on Wednesday morning.

One trek-net crew did not, apparently, have enough transport to cart away their catch and the beach was littered with hundreds of dead fish the next morning.

Strand municipal cleansing department workers spent several hours clearing up the mess.

Mr Wiley said he also had reports of trek-net-

(Turn to Page 5, col 6)

Fish 'slaughter'

ARGUS
22/2/83

(Contd from Page 3)

ters catching under-sized fish at Muizenberg this week.

Senior sea fisheries inspector, Mr James van Langelaar, said that the owners of trek-nets should remember that permits to operate along the False Bay coast were not a right but a privilege.

"My men are investigating the matter and I just want to point out that leaving dead edible or marketable fish on a beach is an offence which carries a fine of R7 500 or five years imprisonment, or both," he said.

Anglers and marine nature conservationists at the Strand have been up in arms over what

they describe as "disgusting incidents". So much so, that one angry angler cut the ropes of a net while it was being pulled ashore on Friday night.

CHARGE

It is understood that a charge has been laid against the man.

One of the trek-net permit holders at the Strand, Mr Joos Ondaal, described the wholesale trekking of elf as "disgusting".

He said that he trekked mainly for hares... "and then keep only enough for the needs of my crew and friends and myself."

"The rest of the catch is set free."

Explosions set Koeberg back

Chief Reporter *sb*

CAPE TOWN 24/2/83

THE series of four explosions that rocked the R2 000-million Koeberg nuclear power station during a weekend in December has, it is reliably learnt, set back the programme for commissioning the first reactor by at least nine months.

A spokesman at Escom's head office, Megawatt Park in Johannesburg, said yesterday that an in-depth investigation into the December blasts had not yet been completed, but that Escom hoped to be able to report soon to the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr Piet du Plessis.

It would not be possible before then to say how long the delay would be, he said.

He could say, however, that the contractors had been instructed to complete both reactor units at the same time that damage repairs were being carried out.

"This will mean that both units will be complete by the time the first one is brought into commission. A result will be

that by the time Koeberg is ready to start generating power, there will have been a dramatic reduction of non-Escom staff on the site.

"This will have obvious advantages from a security point of view."

The first reactor was to have been commissioned in May or June this year, but a source outside Escom said yesterday that it was now doubtful whether Koeberg would be ready to go on stream before the end of the year.

The banned African National Congress claimed responsibility for the December blasts on the Koeberg site.

Meanwhile a number of public figures, including the Springbok cricket captain, Peter Kirsten, have accepted invitations to speak at a meeting of the Koeberg Alert organization in Cape Town on Thursday night.

The meeting has been called to reflect and direct "the growing groundswell of public concern" over the security and public-safety aspects of South Africa's first N-station, sited only 30km from metropolitan Cape Town.

CAPE TIMES 23/20/83

Wiley warning on trek-netting

MICHAEL ACOTT
Political Correspondent

THE Deputy Minister of Fisheries, Mr John Wiley warned yesterday that beach trek-netting in False Bay could be further reduced, and might be stopped altogether if abuses continued

His statement followed reports of tons of elf and other angling fish being caught by trek-netters this week. The fishermen are said to have caught more fish than they could transport and to have left dead fish on beaches at The Strand and else-

where.

Mr Wiley said his department was investigating alleged irregularities and where existing regulations had been transgressed, prosecutions would be instituted

He also announced a review of trek-netting in False Bay, Walker Bay and ultimately throughout the country. He pointed out that trek-net licences had been reduced in False Bay this year from more than 80 to about 35. Only five licences had been issued in Walker Bay.

Bok skipper to address Koeberg Alert

ARGUS
23/2/83



Marloe Scott-Wilson

56
Science Reporter

A SONG on nuclear power by "Pink Lady" Marloe Scott-Wilson and Edi Nederlander will begin a general meeting of Koeberg Alert tomorrow night

The meeting, to be addressed by Springbok cricket captain Peter Kirsten, begins at 8 pm in the St George's Cathedral Hall, Queen Victoria Street, Cape Town.

Dr David Aschmann, of the University of Cape Town's department of physics, will chair the meeting.

Speakers include the philanthropist Dr Oscar Wollheim and former Springbok rugby player Ian McCallum.

RADIATION

Also speaking will be Mrs D Jubber, of the Women's Movement for Peace, Mr Brian Williams, a trade unionist who had worked at Koeberg, Maralin Vanrenen, who will discuss her play Up 'n Atom, which is to be staged at the Nico Malan in April, and Mr Ian Grey, an engineer.

Dr Dave Bortz, a radiologist, will talk about the effects of radiation and Mr Dendy Young, an advocate, will speak on some of the legal aspects of the Nuclear Energy Act.

The public is welcome and questions have been invited.

Rail

Handwritten notes:
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Lead content of paint

*35. Mr. R. R. HULLEY asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

Whether the lead content of paint sold in the Republic is subject to Government Control; if not, why not; if so, what is the nature of such control?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

No; in the light of available information the Department is of opinion that such control is not justified.

Council for the Environment

*36 Mr. R. R. HULLEY asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries:

- (1) Whether a meeting of the newly constituted Council for the Environment has been held; if not, why not, if so, when;
- (2) (a) how often will the Council meet in the future and (b) what are its immediate priorities?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES.

- (1) No. The first meeting of the Council is scheduled for 8 March 1983.
- (2) (a) and (b) These matters will be considered by the Council at its first meeting.

(56)

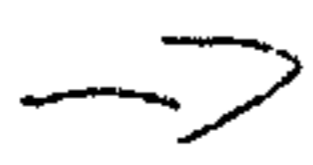
Hansard Q. Col. 271-272
 Kruger National Park: pollution
 23/2/83

*34 Mr. R. R. Hulley asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries:

What was the (a) cause and (b) origin of the pollution recently discovered in the Olifants River in the Kruger National Park?

†The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES:

(a) and (b) Mainly silt from the barrage of the Phalaborwa Water Board.



(56) *Harmond Q. 61. 373*
Atmospheric lead levels

25/2/83

195. Mr. R. R. HULLIY asked the Minister of Health and Welfare

- (1) What are the latest average recorded atmospheric lead levels measured at urban locations during (a) summer and (b) winter at (i) Cape Town City Hall, (ii) the Port Elizabeth City Hall, (iii) the Durban City Hall, (iv) the Johannesburg City Hall, (v) Muntoria, Pretoria, and (vi) Arcadia, Pretoria,
- (2) during which years were these measurements taken?

Decisions 'must be explained'

Cape Times 1/3/83

56

Municipal Reporter

THE chairman of the City Council's Executive Committee, Mr John Muir, called on the Administrator last night to explain publicly — in the same way a legal judgment was justified — the reasons for his final decisions on issues affecting urban development

Speaking at a panel discussion on "Public participation in planning", Mr Muir said council decisions were overruled after years of debate, meetings and investiga-

tion without any reasons being given.

Mr Muir was one of several speakers at the discussion held by the Association of Architects, Planners, Engineers and Surveyors at the University of Cape Town.

The council's job was to present the aims of the community to the planners and try to see them achieved

An important part of the process was the council's role as mediator between development and conservation, conflicting land uses, developers and

surrounding property owners, and between the recommendations of the council's technical officials and public opinions

Another speaker, Mr Etienne le Roux, a City property developer said that the lengths the council went to to consult public opinion were extreme

"Who is the public?" he asked. "Planners, architects or the man-in-the-street?"

Mr Le Roux said no-one had the right to interfere with a developer's project once the site had been acquired and planning was underway.

The developer had a responsibility to shareholders, his partner and himself — not only to the community. A development had to be seen as a long-term good investment. For it to be feasible, it had to be properly planned and pleasing to the public eye

He condemned "ill-informed comment and criticism". If this were allowed, fewer and fewer buildings would be built.

**Kaolin
miners
try for
support**

CAPE TOWN 1/3/83
2107
56

Staff Reporter

THE kaolin mining company operating in the Noordhoek valley, Serina Pty Ltd, has launched a campaign to enlist support from the neighbouring communities

On Friday, officials from the Fish Hoek and Simon's Town town councils, the divisional council and a representative of the local weekly newspaper, the Fish Hoek Echo, were invited to Serina works to celebrate the launch of a new centre for endangered plant species

On the same day as the launch, the Fish Hoek Echo featured a story headed "Restoring the balance" on the mine and its future "environmental" intentions.

It quoted the managing director of Continental China, of which Serina is a subsidiary, as saying that mistakes had been made in the past and it was for these reasons that the company was now seeking advice.

CT. 1/3/83

56

~~25/1/83~~

~~186~~ ~~209~~

Swafish soars 59% on pilchards, lobster

By ALEX PETERSEN

FULL utilization of the Walvis Bay pilchard quota and a good rock lobster season at Luderitz pushed South West Africa Fishing Industries pre-tax profit up 59% to R6 944 389 for the year to 31 December 1982 compared to R4 363 357 in the 1981 year.

Earnings per share were up 40% from 77c to R1,08. A final dividend of 50c (40c) has been declared, making 70c (60c) for the year.

The Walvis Bay pilchard quota was used to produce 700 000 cartons, which, say the directors, "made a handsome contribution towards our profits".

This was in marked contrast to 1981, when canning had been forbidden in order to conserve stocks

The lobster catch was well used. By concentrating on whole cooked lobster for the Japanese market as opposed to frozen tails for the USA, the factory at Luderitz achieved greatly improved yields

This was attained with a catch size almost identical with that of the previous year.

Although the quota for pilchards has been increased by 5 000 tons to 35 000, the directors feel that this is "disappointing" in view of the reasonable quantities available last year.

The authorities, they say, "might well be over-cautious" in their efforts to conserve and strengthen the resource.

The rock lobster prospects look promising, with landings to date at Luderitz

well ahead of last year. "In fact landings have exceeded the total catch for the whole of the 1982 first season ending 30th April."

The full production has been pre-sold to Japan at improved prices.

"We confidently expect that Luderitz will show a surplus far higher than last year".

An improvement in the Chilean operation is also forecast. The 1982 loss was not as heavy as anticipated, there has been rise in the international price of fish meal, while the fishing fleet has been enlarged

The report concludes, that if the pilchard canning programme can be attained and the full entitlement of other fish landed, "we fully anticipate higher earnings per share during the current financial year".

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Nuclear waste a 'minor problem'

Municipal Reporter

THE disposal of radioactive waste was "a minor technical problem" in relation to the total complexity of a nuclear power plant, the assistant general manager (licensing) of the Atomic Energy Corporation, Mr J O Tattersall, said at the last meeting of the Koeberg Regional Liaison Committee

Escom yesterday released the minutes of the meeting held on December 1 at Escom's new information centre — the first time they have divulged detailed proceedings of any of the committee meetings.

The next meeting is to be arranged to coincide with Unit 1 going critical.

According to the seven-page document, Mr Tattersall said the problems and cost of protection against radioactive waste were very small compared with those for normal reactor operations, but the disposal of radioactive waste had always

been something of a popular bogey.

There had to be safe on-site storage capability and the time-scale available for decisions on re-processing and permanent storage was several decades, he said.

The amounts involved were small and the full power inventories of radioactive products within a reactor itself carried more potential than the waste that needed to be discarded.

Health hazard levels

Replying to a question on the impact of the nuclear plant on neighbouring municipalities, Mr Tattersall said the health hazard levels would be very low in relation to other hazards in the areas around Koeberg.

With the AEC-permitted radiation levels at the site boundary lower than those applying in the United States and Germany, the chances of dying as a result of radiation from Koeberg

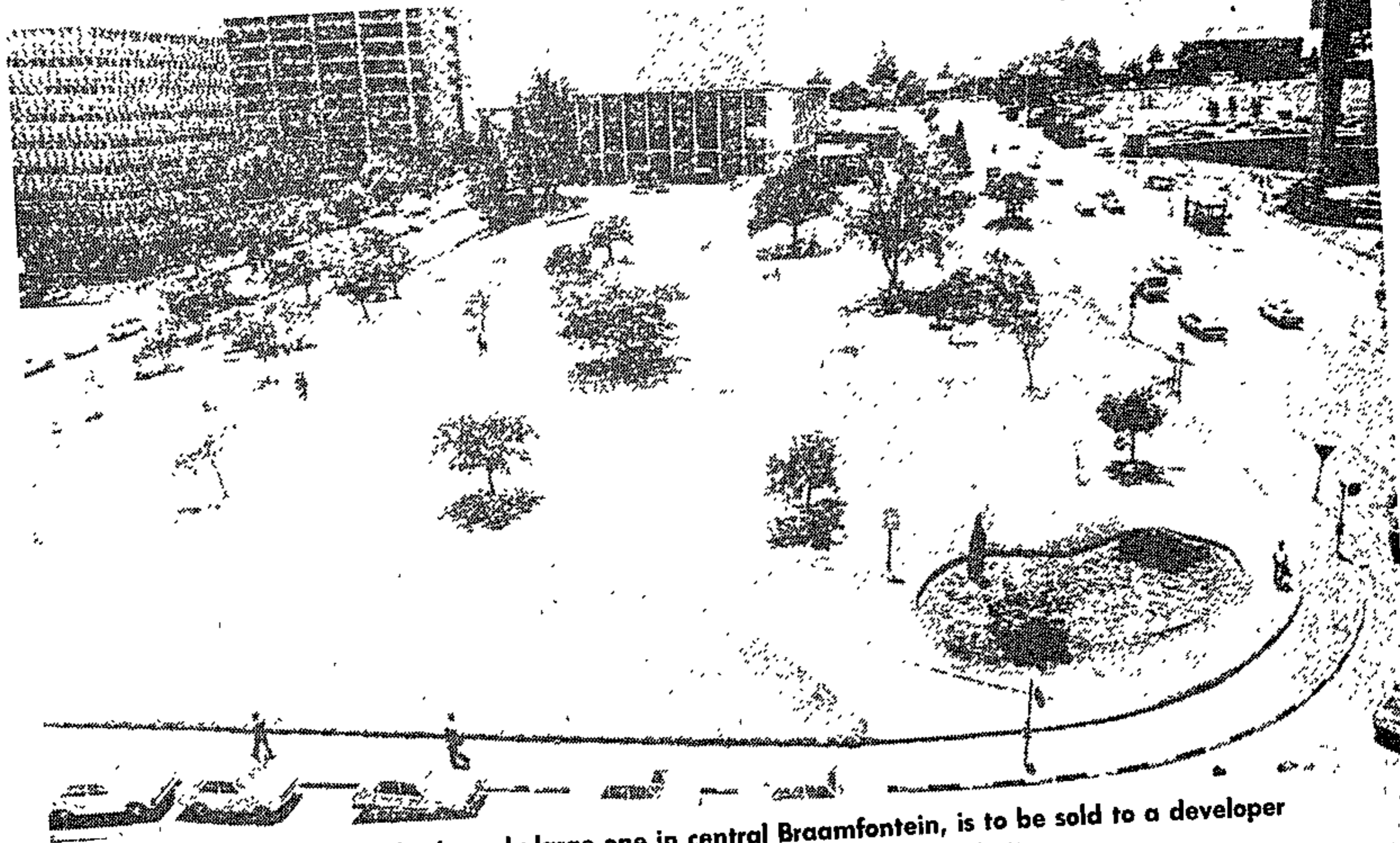
was about the same as from lightening or a button spider.

Mr Tattersall said that the licensee was "absolutely liable" for the consequences of any harmful release of radioactivity from his installation. This liability was unlimited and in force for 30 years after any accident.

The acting vice-chairman of the meeting, Mr C A Gopsill, told the committee that the emergency planning had reached the stage where it was satisfactory for construction, fuel on site, fuel-loading, and criticality

Other issues, and not the planning, were responsible for the delay in the fuel-loading programme, he added.

Escom's construction site manager at Koeberg, Mr C V Harris, said Koeberg was the first nuclear plant to have been built by the French outside their country, and from the outset the French contractors had treated the job as a showpiece of design and workmanship.



This beautiful park, the only large one in central Braamfontein, is to be sold to a developer for a parking garage. See item: "Politics or parks"

tral parkland — that magnificent stretch of rolling lawn in front of the Civic Theatre. It has agreed to accept just over a firm which wants to build a parking garage.

You might have seen, a couple of weeks ago, the CARE article comparing Johannesburg's park space with those of other cities. It has been said, and I believe it is probably true, that as a city we have fewer parks in the main business district than any other city.

Already 50 percent of the space in the Johannesburg/Braamfontein/Hillbrow core is given over to the car. People have never counted for much. The car is king.

The only way to stop the council is for the public to demonstrate its feelings. My fear is that most Johannesburgers have lost faith in them-

selves and in the city authorities. Many believe nothing can be done to make Johannesburg a pleasant city.

Look how the council was able to snatch that last decent park in central Rosebank. Even before the final decision was taken the parks department moved in and took out the trees for replanting elsewhere; they knew there was little ~~hope~~.

56 Politics or parks?

See 2/2/83

Johannesburg council, still racked by political feuding and which has allowed this city to be developed on a free-for-all basis with no real design in mind, continues to do enormous damage. Now it is Braamfontein's turn to be turned into a soulless environment.

The council has decided to sell off a large portion of Braamfontein's only cen-

For written reply *Harwood*
130) Lead content of petrol *Q. 471 - 472*
85 Mr D J N MAI COMESS asked the
Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs

MARCH 1983

472

- (1) Whether his Department carries out periodic checks of the lead content of petrol; if so, what was the highest lead content found in each octane; if not,
- (2) whether his Department obtains information on the lead content of petrol from other organizations, if not, why not; if so, (a) from what organizations and (b) what was the highest lead content found in each octane by such organizations?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:

- (1) No
- (2) Yes
 - (a) SABS.
 - (b) Highest lead content for 1982 is as follows:
 - 87 octane fuel: 0,756 grammes/litre;
 - 93 octane fuel 0,830 grammes/litre;
 - 98 octane fuel: 0,830 grammes/litre

The maximum standard laid down by the SABS is 0,836 grammes/litre.

New assurance on Koeberg nuclear plant

Alger S
3/3/83
56

Science Reporter

KOEBERG nuclear power station will not come on stream until it meets all the technological and other requirements of Escom "and all other parties associated with the project", according to the commission's chairman, Mr Jan H Smith.

Speaking at a dinner in a Cape Town hotel last night, Mr Smith said Escom had resisted building the nuclear power station as long as possible because it wanted to take advantage of the rapid progress that was being made in nuclear technology.

Early in 1973, Escom had announced that it would delay Koeberg until 1981 and would, instead, build a coal-fired plant in the country's north and build a third 400 kV line to the Western Cape.

Despite pressure from various quarters to proceed with Koeberg, Escom "was still reluctant to go ahead with the project, mainly on economic grounds".

The situation today was different, though the developments which brought Koeberg to Cape Town were taken for granted — and the pollution caused by the city's old power stations had been forgotten.

The commission was "continually aware" of how necessary Koeberg was and was fully aware of "the associated factors such as the fear of nuclear power, the high cost of building such power stations, the problems with nuclear fuel — and more recently, the question of sabotage", he said.

Mr Smith, after giving an assurance that Koeberg would not be brought on stream before it met the technological and other requirements of Escom and other parties, said last year's sabotage of the plant had resulted in security measures being introduced which normally would have followed at a later phase.

Wiley warns on leisure dangers

CAPE TIMES 4/3/83 (56)

Chief Reporter

SCRAMBLER motorcyclists, "quasi-commercial" ski-boat fishermen, rock anglers responsible for indiscriminate catches and even hunters of big sharks in False Bay were warned yesterday by the Deputy Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries, Mr John Wiley, that their activities would have to be curbed

Collectively these people and others were, through uncontrolled leisure-time activities, putting immense pressures on the resources of False Bay and were threatening the ecological balance of one of South Africa's finest natural assets, he said.

Speaking at a lunch-hour meeting of the Institute of Citizenship, Mr Wiley said that although some of the many recreational pursuits in and around False Bay seemed innocuous, sheer pressure of numbers, particularly during holidays, was making control of recreation vital.

● Among the leisure-time activities causing particular concern was scrambler motorcycling. The "rash" of scramblers that had broken out along



Mr John Wiley

the coastline had caused dunes to collapse and could, without controls, lead to the destruction of animal and bird habitats, apart from the noise and air pollution caused by the bikes.

● Indiscriminate catches taken by rock anglers had been largely responsible for the drastic reduction in the size of reef-dwelling fish. Now that purse-seine fishing had been stopped in

False Bay, attention would be focused on determining bag limits, minimum fish-sizes and better control over unlicensed ski-boat fishermen.

● Many of the recreational ski-boat fishermen were in effect "quasi-commercial" in that they were often forced to catch large quantities of fish to subsidize expensive craft as well as the high cost of fuel.

● A "totally undesirable element" that had crept into the complex of recreational activities in False Bay was the "senseless" destruction of sharks, said Mr Wiley.

"Labelled as being incompatible with human enjoyment of the bay, sharks such as the legendary 'Spotty' and 'Submarine' are being remorselessly hunted down.

"This may well affect the sensitive balance of the marine ecosystem, as was testified to in Natal, with the Dusky shark problem. The destruction of larger predators allowed for an increase in the number of smaller sharks, and seals.

"It is quite wrong to be catching these large sharks in False Bay."



Pictures: JOHN YELD, The Argus

Slopes still bear scars

AK4US 4/3/83 (56)

Environment Reporter MELISSA LANGERMAN counts the cost of last March's disastrous blaze on Table Mountain

SCARS from the blaze on Table Mountain and Devil's Peak, which devastated more than 300 ha of land last year, still ravage the mountainside on the eve of the first anniversary of the disastrous fire.

On Monday it will be exactly a year since Cape Town's famous natural showpiece was engulfed in flame. Last year, an estimated R39 000 was spent on labour alone to prevent soil erosion, remove and prevent the growth of alien vegetation, fell trees and sow indigenous seeds in the area devastated by fire.

Many conservationists are satisfied with the way sections of the mountain have recovered, but the Forester at the Kloof Nek Forest Station, Mr Ben Engelbrecht, said it would take a long time for the mountain to recover completely.

He estimated it would take about 10 years to restore fynbos and prevent the re-growth of alien vegetation on the mountain below Tafelberg Road, and about five to do the same to areas above the road.

Alien growth

A positive aspect of the fire, he said, was that it had cleared some areas of alien growth, but keeping control of the vegetation's re-growth was proving difficult.

Although the burning was positive in this respect, the vast expanses which were burnt meant that time planned for the eradication of alien growth in other areas, was all being spent on the burnt section.

One of the major problems that had to be faced after the fire was the felling of burnt trees, especially on inaccessible upper slopes.

Lumbermen, trained by mountaineers, were lowered on ropes to fell trees on the upper sections while tree fellers in the lower sec-

tions were lowered in bucket seats, where loose soil and 45 deg slopes made standing impossible.

Felled trees were then laid in rows in an effort to prevent erosion.

Mr Engelbrecht said it was vital to replace fynbos as soon as possible, as the sooner plants were established and produced seeds, the more able they were to withstand any future fire.

Seedlings

To plant seedlings on the steep slopes takes three men — one planting and two carrying the plants — and problems are also experienced when seed is sown.

Eighteen different varieties of fynbos have been introduced in the burnt areas and more than 5 500 seedlings have been planted so far. More than 220 kg of fynbos seeds have been sown.

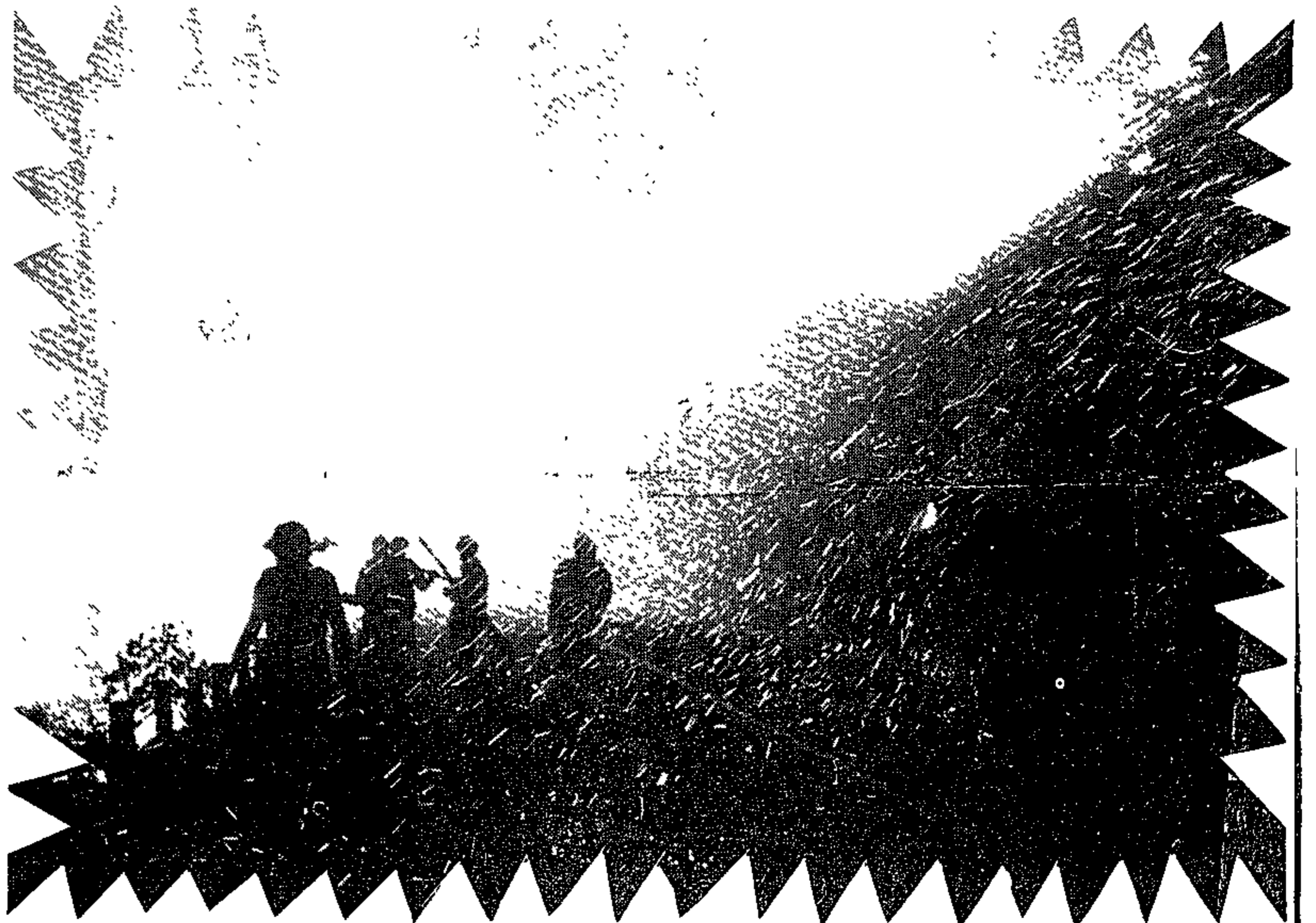
Plants which are now growing in areas previously covered by alien vegetation include three different species of protea and four of leucadendron including 720 silver trees. Bietou, podalyria, pelagonium, rhuys and slangbos have also been planted.

Some areas on the mountain where soil de-nutrition by gums was further aggravated when ground was again de-nutriented and loosened by the fire's heat, remain almost barren today. Heat and lack of water worsen the soil's condition.

Grass thriving

Grass, usually the first thing to grow after a fire, is flourishing on some slopes. It has a good short-term effect, as it holds soil together and prevents erosion, but the quantity that has begun to grow could cause problems by stunting fynbos growth.

JEEP from the Kloof Nek Forest Station is parked on the devastated Devil's Peak mountain slopes, where officials have felled all the alien trees destroyed by last March's fire. Right: Mr Ben Engelbrecht with one of the more than 5 500 fynbos seedlings his officials have planted.



FLASHBACK: Firefighters battle to control the blaze which destroyed more than 300 hectares of mountainside.

In areas where there was not much alien growth before the fire, and where fynbos has been planted by Kloof Nek Forest Station officials, the valuable plant is steadily re-growing, but as it does, so does the alien vegetation.

Pines, wattle

Mr Engelbrecht said the upper portion of the mountain above Tafelberg Road, now consisted of more than 75 percent of alien growth and one of the main problems his department faced, was the regrowth of pines, gums and other alien vegetation, such as blackwood, wattle and Port Jackson.

Efforts to rid the mountain of alien plants are being hampered by seeds dispersed from alien plants grown in gardens on the slopes of the mountain.

Herbicides are being used in

some cases to combat the growth, but this is not always successful, as the poison can kill off fynbos at the same time.

Inaccessible slopes make the job worse, and the Kloof Nek Forest Station is planning to set plastic sheets in some streams to form little dams, so herbicides can be mixed with water on the upper slopes. An idea of airlifting water by helicopter to the top of the mountain proved to be too expensive.

In other areas bushes are being uprooted or cut out by hand, a painstaking process which costs more than R44 a hectare to complete.

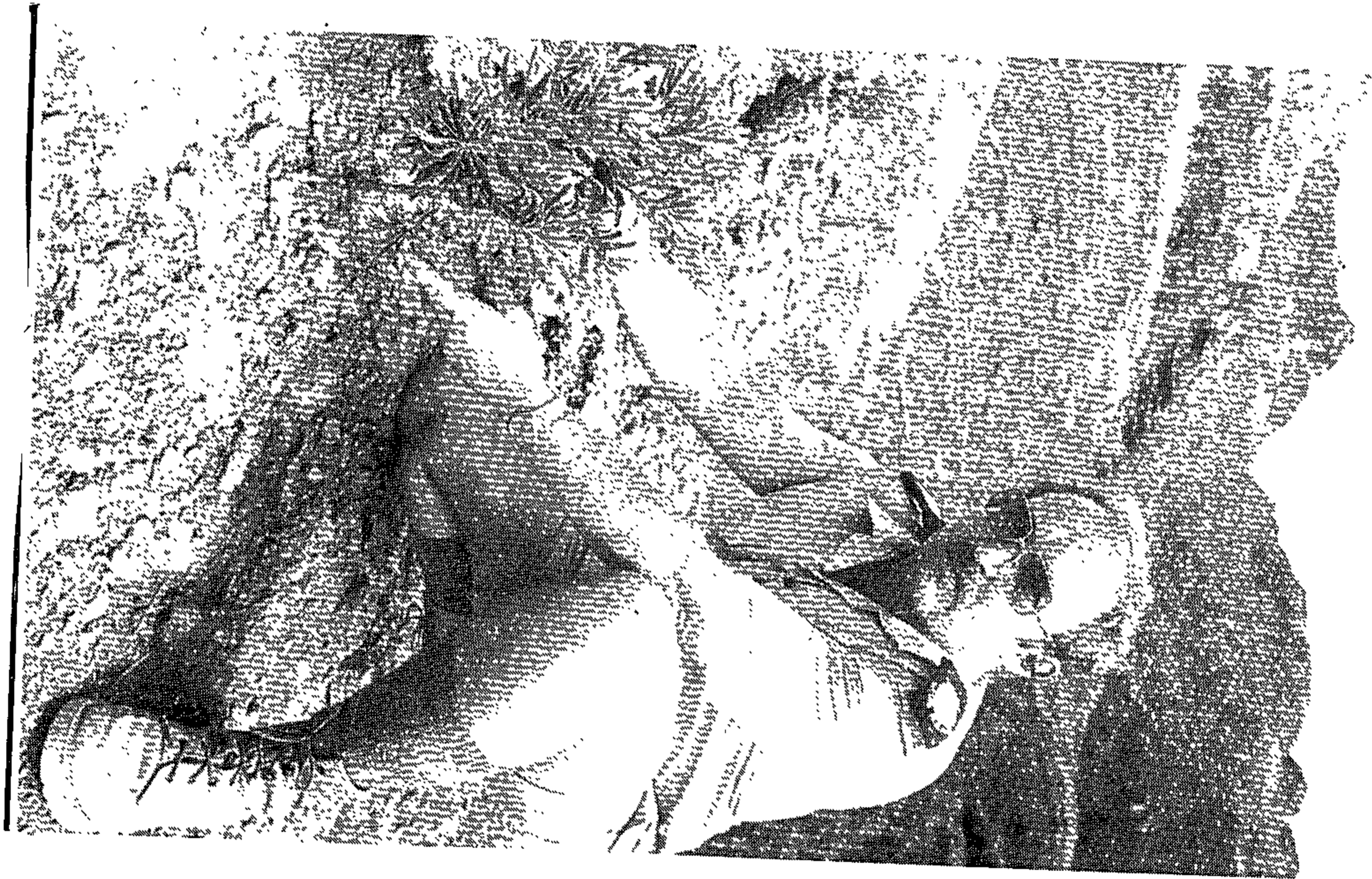
Many animals were killed in the fire, but Mr Engelbrecht said there were several buck again on the lower wooded regions, and there is at least on fat flock of guinea fowl

feeding on grass seeds.

In October last year all braai places on the mountain were closed and fines ranging from R15 to a maximum of R1 000 or two year's imprisonment or both are enforceable, but in spite of this fires continue to be made.

Mr Engelbrecht said a positive aspect of the fire was that members of the public were co-operating well in reporting illegal fires but in spite of the evident ravages caused by the fire, 29 people were fined for lighting illegal fires between April and December on the mountain last year.

He said the experience of law enforcement officers and forestry officials was that about 10 percent of the people who lit fires even in authorised places on reserves failed to put them out.



Cape Herald 5/3/83

Unionist slams Kirsten

A TRADE unionist, Mr Brian Williams, withdrew from a meeting of Koeberg Alert last week because Springbok cricket captain Peter Kirsten was billed as one of the speakers.

Mr Williams, an organiser for the Electrical and Allied Trade Union of South Africa, was asked to address the meeting in St George's Cathedral on Thursday night on a

worker's perspective of the dangers of the Koeberg Nuclear power station.

He had accepted the invitation in principle until he knew who he would address, what he would speak on and who the other speakers would be.

KIRSTEN

He was not aware who the other speakers would be until he saw in a morning paper

that they would include Peter Kirsten. Kirsten eventually did not make it to the meeting.

The trade unionist said he withdrew from the meeting because "Peter Kirsten is an enemy of Sacos (South African Council on Sport), the oppressed sportspersons and genuine nonracial sport.

"He is an active agent of

the racist Government's bid for international sporting status. There can be no compromise with those who undermine the efforts of a genuine drive for nonracial sport.

ISSUE

"The issue at stake does not have to be a sporting issue for one to take a principled stand," he said.

Mr Williams said he had

informed the organisers of the meeting of his reasons for withdrawing and asked them to announce them at the meeting.

"They did not do that, so the impression people will get is that I still addressed the meeting. It is important to clear the air," he said

The meeting of about 300 unanimously passed a resolution calling for the scrapping of the nuclear power plant.

S. Z. K. D. W. P. 6/3/83 (56)

Problems are stacking up

ONCE upon a time Johannesburg nearly blew its stack — or lost its cool.

Several years ago the redundant power station cooling towers alongside the M1 Motorway, west of the city centre, were due for demolition.

Lack of funds halted the plan to remove what the Johannesburg City Council saw as a longstanding eyesore. Local businessmen came up with an alternative suggestion that the stacks should be daubed with giant advertisements, or psychedelic art displays. The idea was greeted icily by the council.

Management committee chairman Mr Francois Oberholzer — arch opponent of modern art and dubbed 'Johannesburg's most forgettable art critic' — said that over the years the council had had numerous 'fantastic' offers from businessmen to use the cooling towers for advertising.

"The council could never allow it," was his answer to each.

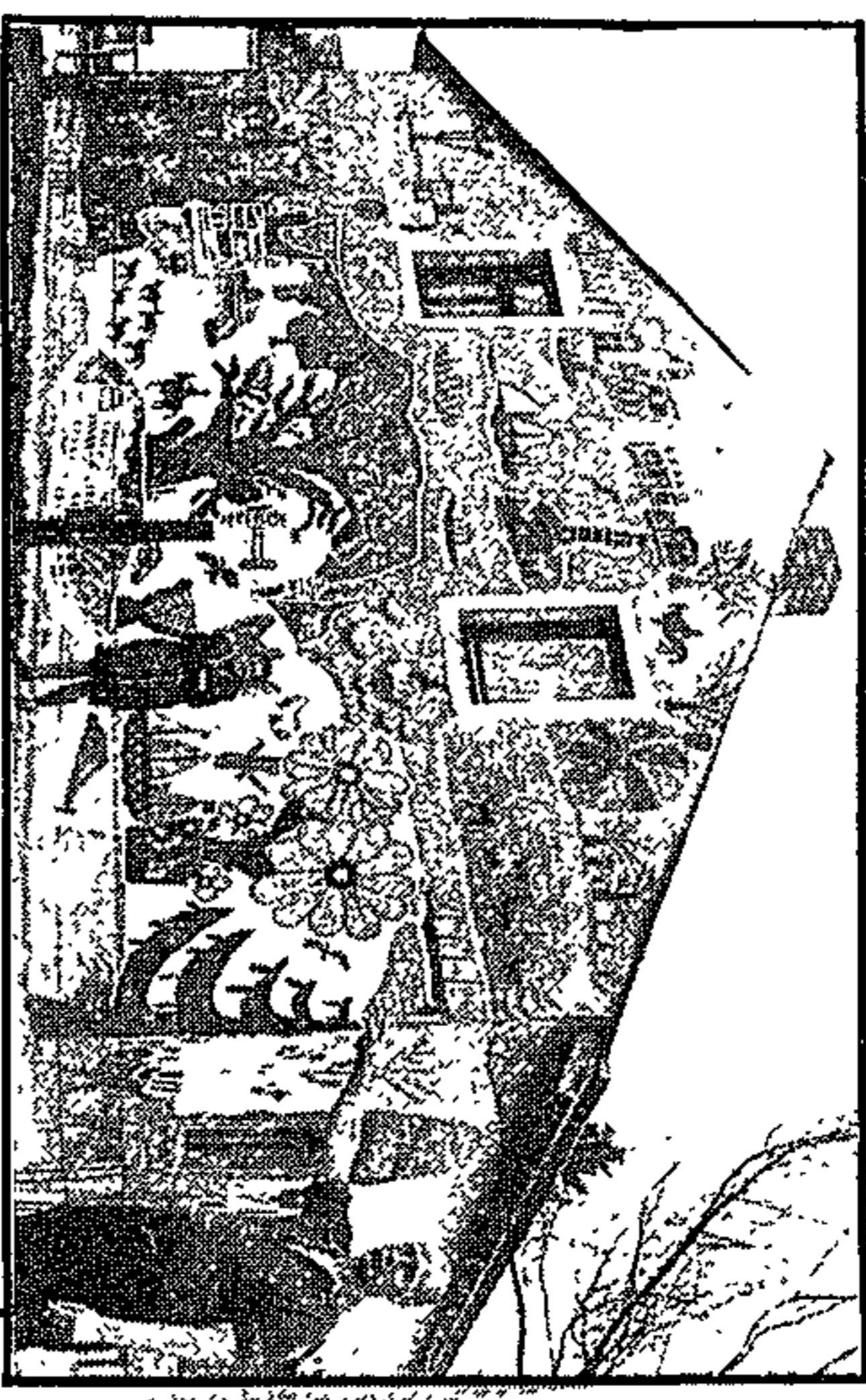
Mr Oberholzer, who once described the controversial sculptor Eduardo Villa as "Johannesburg's most expensive steam kettle producer" had reasons other than aesthetic. The chief reason for his adverse reaction was that the ads would distract motorists on the highway. Traffic Department public relations officer Mr Errol

A LOT OF HEAT OVER JO'BURG COOLING TOWERS

BY STEPHEN DAVIMES

Pearce said that eye-catching ads on the stacks could cause a hazard — especially with the heavy morning build-up of traffic.

- ABOVE: How murals make a dull house stand out in West Germany.
- AND RIGHT: How those Johannesburg cooling towers would look with a bit of imagination.



in an otherwise monotonous towers as "urban structures He believed the 11ha site was ideal for a multipurpose recreational area. The towers site represented the last chance the city had for creating something it had not got — a big central park. "It would be to Johannesburg what Hyde Park is to London," he said.

Still, suggestions along similar lines for the stacks have continued. One man who proposed that the council earn extra cash by al-

lowing the ads is Action Oil Director Mr Dennis van Genderingen: "If they won't allow billboards then they should demolish the stacks and use the land," he said. Mr van Genderingen provided outlandish alternative uses for the towers, which included using them for growing mushrooms and building a circular restaurant.

Other suggestions include turning them into giant flow-er pots.

Several years ago Johannesburg architect Mr Fred

IT'S ALL IN THE
Sunday Express

HAND
DAILY MAIL

Job Finder

GILBERT'S
Painter's Friend

Pick n Pay
Discount Supermarkets

OR

He envisaged the area having facilities on different levels.

Self-supporting inner cores within the 13-storey towers would be used by cinemas and lecture theatres. There would be a restaurant on top of at least one of the stacks. Mr van Brandenburg men-

tioned the paradox of Man irresistibly drawn to the cities and yet, once there, becoming seriously frustrated. Man simply had to make his urban environment more relaxing and satisfying.

In Europe and the United States psychedelic and pop art is becoming increasingly popular with entrepreneurs and landlords fed-up with

vast expanses of ugly brick-work. A music store in Minneapolis, for example, has decorated its front with an 18m by 48m piece of composer Ravel's 'Gaspard de la Nuit' for the piano.

Workmen took 10 days to complete the score — about half the time it took Ravel to write it.

150

Dilution the

Solution to

Richards

Bay's 'poison pipeline' to the sea

Richards Bay pipeline wins world notice

The pipeline to carry effluent from the developing industrial complex at Richards Bay had attracted worldwide interest, a consulting engineer, Mr Mark Berstein, said.

"Hardly a day goes by without a telephone call from some part of the world or another from either a research group or fellow consultants asking about the project," he said.

The massive industrial sewerage system will be tested next July and will be fully operational by October. Two pipelines will be used — one for buoyant effluents and the other for heavier wastes.

Mr Berstein said the project was well within estimates "Inflation has been kind and given us a glimmer of hope for the first time in many years."

The project will start to hum in about a month when the tenders are awarded for the contract — which will require construction and diving skills to lay the dual pipe system.

"It will also allow research at a high level — the Government intends to see how sea-discharged effluent behaves and what the future holds for such projects," he said.

Mr Berstein said it was probably the first time such a marine outfall could be studied in isolation as in other highly developed areas of the world researchers were plagued by the presence of hundreds of similar pipes.

With the imminent emergence of an industrial complex at Richards Bay, one of the problems faced by authorities has been that of effluent disposal. LAWRIE BEDFORD reports.

The controversial Richards Bay pipeline, once described as a "poison pipeline", will be one of the most carefully controlled marine discharge systems in the southern hemisphere — if not the world.

This is the view of Dr Julian Hemens, regional head of the Natal laboratory of the National Institute for Water Research (NIWR), in a leading report on the R42 million pipeline due to be commissioned next year.

Dr Hemens says the concept of a pipeline to carry effluent from the developing industrial complex at Richards Bay out into the Indian Ocean is an example of an attempt at the best possible compromise.

He says the maxim that the "solution to pollution is dilution" remains basically true, because, even after pre-treating effluent, methods achieving the greatest dilution afford the best environmental protection.

It was not until 1979, when the construction of a pulp and paper mill at Richards Bay became a possibility, that provision of a marine disposal effluent pipeline could be economically justified.

Dr Hemens says urgent attention was then focused on possible effects on the marine environment. Similar situations elsewhere in the world were examined, legislation studied, scientific literature reviewed and research initiated.

The CSIR's National Research Institute for Oceanology has simulated the behaviour of the effluent discharge using mathematical and large-scale physical models based on records of seabed topography, winds, waves and currents in the area. The results have been used by

consulting engineers to optimise the design of the marine outfall to comply with environmental requirements.

At the same time the NIWR initiated an extensive study of the chemical and biological nature of the seabed, and the water column in the proposed area of discharge, as well as the beaches and surf zone up to 25 km north and south of the area.

A record of the marine fauna is being built up, which includes data on their present body content of accumulative materials including pesticides and potentially toxic metals such as mercury, cadmium and lead.

The presence of bacteria of sewage origin in the harbour and on the beaches and offshore areas as a result of current ship-

ping and harbour activities is also being examined. In the chemical analyses of beach sands, bottom sediments and water, particular attention has been given to current levels of material likely to be present in the future effluent discharge.

The pipeline is expected to go into full operation in October 1984 and initial contributors will be a pulp and paper mill (Mondi), a fertilizer factory (Triomf) and a relatively small quantity of settled sewage from the Richards Bay Town Board area.

Effluent from the fertilizer factory will contain substantial amounts of fluoride, at least until a suitable market is found. As a result of extensive long-term multi-generation toxicity tests with small marine life, an

environmentally acceptable concentration of 5 mg a litre has been recommended.

Dr Hemens says the most difficult question to resolve has been the potential effect of discharge of gypsum slurry. Experiments have shown that a 1 cm layer of gypsum will probably prevent survival of any bottom fauna in an area of less than a sq km from discharge.

"A decision on sea disposal was taken at a high level with technical advice after we had done as much as we could do to research this with laboratory models. It was decided that sea disposal did the least damage to the environment," he said.

With continued environmental monitoring and by very careful scrutiny of effluent characteristics of industries that may in future seek to use the pipeline, the Richards Bay pipeline will be "one of the most carefully controlled marine discharge systems in the southern hemisphere, if not the world".

- (ii) Pedological surveys were conducted as part of the Department's country-wide surveys of the climate, terrain and soils. These surveys are supplementary to the Plant Growth Charts of Acocks.
- (c) South of the 24th degree of latitude

Rights to mine coking coal

*19. Mr. R. R. HULLEY asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:

Whether Iscor has acquired the rights to mine coking coal in any national state; if so, (a) in respect of which locations were such rights acquired, (b) what is the extent of the rights, (c) what was the cost of acquiring them and (d) during what specified periods is it estimated that these rights will be exploited?

†The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:

No.

(a), (b), (c) and (d) fall away.

Kruger National Park

*20. Mr. R. R. HULLEY asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:

Whether any branch of his Department has conducted any geological surveys in the Kruger National Park during the latest specified period of two years for which figures are available; if so, (a) who (i) conducted and (ii) authorized the surveys and (b) what (i) is the nature and (ii) are the findings of the surveys?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:

Yes.

- (a) (i) The Geological Survey.
(ii) The then Minister of Mines after consultation with the National

Parks Board and the then Minister of Agriculture.

- (b) (i) Detailed geological mapping and stratigraphic boreholes to confirm surface observations.
(ii) The results have shown, amongst other, that the geology is complicated due to a large number of faults and that the coal-bearing seams occur from the border of the Republic of Venda over a distance of some 40 kilometres in a southerly direction in the Kruger National Park. It is estimated that the total *in situ* tonnage of coal which occurs up to a depth of 500 metres within this area of 240 square kilometres amounts to approximately 900 million tons.

Mr. R. R. HULLEY: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon. the Minister, may I ask: If it is Government policy not to exploit the Kruger National Park in any way, why were these surveys carried out? [Interjections.]

The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, the hon. member must please Table his question. He could have included that question in his question on the Order Paper.

56 (15) Hansard
Kruger National Park 9/3/83
Q. 61. 576-578
*18. Mr. R. R. HULLEY asked the Minister of Agriculture:

Whether his Department undertook or caused to be undertaken any soil tests in the Kruger National Park during the latest specified period of five years for which figures are available; if so, (a) during what specified periods were such tests conducted, (b) what was the (i) purpose and (ii) nature of the tests and (c) in which locations did they take place?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

Yes.

- (a) Since 1972 to date.
(b) (i) To determine the distribution of soil types in the Republic.

D. Dipakhu 16/3/83 (56)

Valuation court told of grain dust



MR TOWNSEND . . . it covers everything.

EAST LONDON — A West Bank resident took a bag of grain dust to the valuation court here on Monday, to support his appeal for lower rates on his home.

Mr F. W. Townsend said his home in Smith Street, like all the homes in the neighbourhood, was plagued by grain dust emitted from the nearby West Bank grain elevator.

"You wouldn't believe how bad it gets here un-

less you saw it yourself," Mr Townsend said.

He pointed out that "dust" is not the best word to describe the substance. In fact, it has a coarse texture, and looks like small flakes.

"It blows across to us whenever there is an easterly wind, and then it covers everything: the streets, the lawns, it even gets inside the house. It's in the kitchen, the sitting room, the bedroom ... I have to sleep

with the stuff."

Mr Townsend and many other West Bankers have appealed for lower rates to compensate for the discomfort and inconvenience caused by the dust, and for the detrimental effect it has on the value of their property.

"Anyone who would buy my house knowing about the dust problem would have to be crazy," Mr Townsend said. Following a sample valuation court held last year,

West Bank residents were granted a 25 per cent reduction in rates.

The MP for East London North, Mr Peet de Pontes, who had spoken on behalf of West Bankers at the valuation court, said yesterday that most of them were satisfied with the 25 per cent cut. A few West Bank residents were seeking further rate relief, and they put their case to the valuation court on Monday.

Mr De Pontes said he

had sent a colleague, Mr P. Oosthuizen, formerly the MPC for Griqualand East, to speak on their behalf at the court.

Mr De Pontes said that investigations were being carried out "at the highest level" to see how the grain dust problem could be lessened, if not eliminated entirely.

"But so far no solution has been found. It looks as though the grain dust will be with us for some time," he said. — DDR

Sowetan 18/3/83 (20015) 56

The fight continues

By
ALINAH DUBE

"SEE how bad the streets are" was the first expression of Mrs Mirriam Mkhonza, chairperson of the Atteridgeville/Saulsville Environmental Awareness Council.

Mrs Mkhonza also happens to be one of the unfortunate residents in Saulsville whose houses are situated next to the township's dumping site. There was an outcry in the area late last year when refuse from the Kalafong Hospital was dumped at the spot. Residents complained of expired medicines, pills, injections and blood — stained bandages being dumped next to the houses and called on the authorities to stop the practice.

They complained of children who flocked to the dump to collect dirty bandages which they used to wrap around their legs for protection while playing soccer.

The hospital has since stopped dumping medicines in the area but residents are still troubled by flies which they claim are a health hazard. Mrs Mkhonza told **The SOWETAN** that they "actually have to



ENVIRONMENTAL CAMPAIGNER: Mrs Mirriam Mkhonza.

fight for pots with the flies when trying to cook".

On numerous occasions Mrs Mkhonza has tried to bring the problem to the attention of the authorities but nothing has been done thus far. She said residents flocked to her house with complaints about the flies which she thinks could be easily be eliminated if the necessary measures were taken.

Mrs Mkhonza said her suggestions to local health inspectors that chemicals be used to destroy the flies have not been listened to. With this summer being described as the hottest in the past six years, Mrs Mkhonza said, residents were still forced to keep the doors and windows of their houses closed.

"Otherwise the fight between the owner of the house and the flies ensues. There has been a sense of uneasiness in most of the houses since these flies started troubling us," Mrs Mkhonza said.

According to her, promises made by the local community council to tar some of the busy streets have also not been kept. She said some of the streets were used by tractors on their way to the dumping site.

Mrs Mkhonza said the drivers were very uncooperative when approached by residents and asked not to scatter papers all over the area.

"One other thing is that the drivers may injure children who play in the streets. They are so inconsiderate one may be excused for thinking they are involved in a race," she quipped.

Each capsule contains Theophylline ethylenediamine 130 mg, Ephedrine hydrochloride 25 mg

Anger over Govt plan to acquire 'unspoilt' land

ARGUS 16/3/83

Staff Reporter

NATURE conservation bodies and opposition spokesmen have reacted angrily to news that about 400 000 ha of coastal land from Arniston to Cape Infanta could be declared a restricted Government area and be closed to the public.

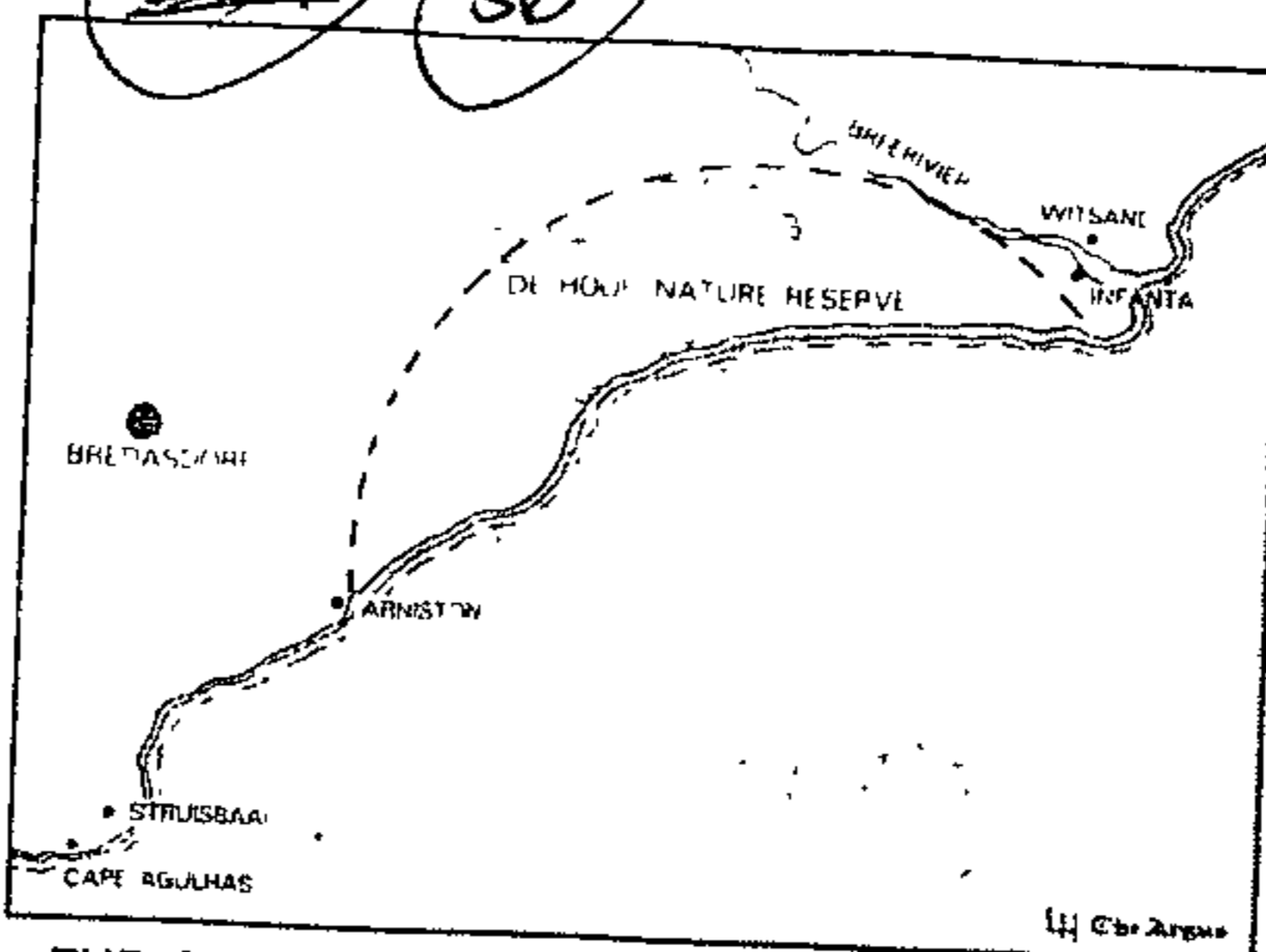
The Provincial nature reserves of De Hoop and Potberg are believed to be included in the area. The farmhouse in the De Hoop reserve was recently restored for use as an environmental training school.

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, is to be questioned in Parliament on Friday on the issue.

CONCERN

The Opposition spokesman on defence, Mr Philip Myburgh, will ask "if the Department of Defence has acquired or intends acquiring a tract on the southern coast near Bredasdorp and what the extent of such land is".

He will also be asked for details of negotiations and whether the proposed acquisition was advertised for comment or objection, if not, why not, if so, in what manner, and whether the Minister



THE dotted line encloses what is believed to be the area of land being acquired for Government, possibly Defence Force, use. The boundaries have not been officially confirmed.

had received any representations on the proposed acquisition, if so, from whom and what the nature of the representations were.

Mr Myburgh said today negotiations for the

land had taken place last week. Another meeting was scheduled for today.

He said the Administrator, Mr Gene Louw, "initially expressed severe concern when approached about this".

The holiday and recreational potential of the area could be seriously affected by Government use of the land, he said.

"There are vast areas of land available which the Government can use without endangering a sensitive ecological system and without taking from the public one of the last unspoilt coastal areas," he said.

"I also take strong exception that negotiations for the acquisition of this land were held in secrecy. Concerned bodies and individuals were not invited to express their views and objections, particularly people concerned and involved in conservation."

A spokesman for the Minister of Defence said he could not comment on Mr Myburgh's statement. (Turn to Page 3, col 2)

Coastal land

(Contd from Page 1)

His questions had already been tabled in Parliament. He was unable to give details of the use to which the land would be put. He could not confirm that the area would be closed to the public.

Mr John Greig, editor of African Wildlife and a spokesman for the Wildlife Society of Southern Africa, said he was shocked.

"This is another instance of the view of people in authority that natural areas, whether proclaimed as nature reserves or not, are wasteland which must not be allowed to stand in the way of 'progress'.

(1) As the Karoo sediments in which coking coal had been discovered at that time in Venda and elsewhere extend into the Kruger National Park, it was considered essential to determine the distribution of the deposits which had been discovered. Geological mapping of the whole country, including all game reserves and parks, is part of the normal duties of the Geological Survey.

(2) (a) (i) The direction to the Geological Survey did not specify the number of boreholes to be sunk but in terms of the arrangement with the National Parks Board at that time, some 30 holes were to have been drilled.

(ii) Twenty-three.

(b) The Geological Survey does not have at its disposal drilling machines and technicians required for this type of drilling and as foreshadowed by the then Minister of Mines in his press statement of the 26th September, 1977, use was made of the services of Iscor's drilling contractors and their equipment which had already been available at the time in the immediate vicinity. In addition, two geologists, a geophysicist and two geotechnicians of the Geological Survey who had their own apparatus, etc., at their disposal, were used.

(3) (a) and (b) No.

X 56 Hansard Q 692 - 1
 Kruger National Park
 16/3/83 693
 *16. Mr. R. R. HULLEY asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:

(1) Why did he authorize the Geological Survey Branch of his Department to undertake a survey of coal-bearing seams in the Kruger National Park, as referred to in his reply to Question No. 20 on 9 March 1983;

(2) (a) how many boreholes (i) were authorized for the purpose of the survey and (ii) have been sunk and (b) what personnel and equipment were used on location in the Kruger National Park during the survey;

(3) whether (a) this or (b) any other survey in the Kruger National Park is still in progress?

†The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:



Armscor to use part of De Hoop

Staff Reporters

A 15 000-hectare tract of the De Hoop nature reserve, containing what is said to be the finest tracts of coastal fynbos in the Cape, will be closed to the public from time to time when the Arniston-Cape Infanta takeover by the Armaments Corporation comes into effect.

This became clear yesterday after an afternoon of furious activity by government officials and private persons in Cape Town during which the chairman of Armscor, Commandant P G Marais, made a flying visit from Pretoria to consult the Administrator of the Cape, Mr Gene Louw, and parliamentarians.

It is reliably understood that the land, which will be acquired by the hush-hush Armscor negotiations, will comprise a club-shaped piece of land, covering 55 000 hectares, not 400 000 hectares

as reported earlier yesterday.

Although the exact borders are unclear at the moment, the sources state that the "head" of the club will extend inland from Waenhuiskrans, and the "shaft" will consist of a narrower coastal strip extending eastwards to Cape Infanta and including the coastal part of the De Hoop reserve.

Joint control

The De Hoop coastal strip, comprising about 15 000 hectares, will be jointly controlled by Armscor and the Cape Province's Department of Nature and Environmental Conservation.

The other 40 000 hectares will be controlled by Armscor.

It is understood that the controlled section of De Hoop, including the coastline, will be closed to the public at irregular intervals for safety reasons —

presumably when overhead firing takes place.

Armscor has undertaken to consult the Provincial Administration and apply all the necessary conservation techniques in the controlled section of the reserve, and claims this action will actually improve it.

It is believed Mr Louw is deeply concerned about the acquisition of the Waenhuiskrans-Cape Infanta land, which has angered and dismayed local conservationists and which took place without Opposition parliamentarians being informed.

No official comment on the land deal was available yesterday. Spokesmen pointed out that they could not anticipate the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, who is expected to answer on Friday several questions put to him yesterday by the Opposition spokesman on defence, Mr Philip Myburgh.

Shock at plans to take over reserve

Staff Reporter

ENVIRONMENTALISTS and private landowners yesterday expressed shock and dismay at hush-hush negotiations for Armscor to take over coastal land between Arncliffe and Cape Infanta which includes most of the De Hoop nature reserve.

They felt there was a lack of coordination and consultation between the government bodies involved and felt Armscor should have contacted the Department of Nature and Environmental Conservation first.

While conservationists described the move as the greatest set-back to nature conservation in the Cape,

shocked landowners claimed to be "totally in the dark".

The proposed joint control of De Hoop by Armscor and the Cape Provincial Department of Nature and Environmental Conservation was described as one which "spelt nothing but disaster".

It was also questioned whether a biological impact study had been done in the area and whether equally careful studies had been done on other areas which were less environmentally sensitive.

It is understood that the area will comprise a club-shaped piece of land,

covering 55 000 ha. The "head" of the club will extend inland from Waenhuiskrans and the "shaft" will consist of a narrower coastal strip extending eastwards to Cape Infanta.

A 15 000-hectare tract of the De Hoop nature reserve (its total area is 18 000 ha) containing the finest tracts of coastal fynbos in the Cape will also be included.

Dr Douglas Hey, director of the National Monuments Council and former director of the Cape Province's Department of Nature and Environmental Conservation said the news had made him "feel physically sick".

He said De Hoop was probably one

of the most valuable nature reserves in the Cape, if not in South Africa, as it was unique in embodying a variety of major ecosystems in a relatively small area.

"In my opinion the taking over of most of De Hoop would be the biggest set-back ever to nature conservation in the Cape. It will nullify 25 years of work," said Dr Hey.

Professor Anthony Hall, chairman of the Co-ordinating Council of Nature Conservation in the Cape, said he was "astounded" at the news.

He said he was strongly opposed to interference of this kind and would be

asking Armscor for detailed information of their plans.

Mr Jan van Gend, opposition spokesman on environmental matters at Provincial level, said he thought the intention to control De Hoop jointly "spelt disaster" unless the responsibility of conservation was left in the hands of the Department of Nature and Environmental Conservation.

A private landowner, Mr Fred Paterson, who bought a strip of coastal land four kilometres along the beach from Arncliffe just six months ago, said he was "completely taken aback" by Armscor's intentions. He had not been approached at all.

Circular

*24. Mr. K. M. ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) Whether the *Algemene Omsendbrief No. 12 van 1982 (Hoofkantoortelers P115/4)*—*Subsidiëring van Private Te-huise vir Bejaardes*, dated 14 October 1982, was printed in both official languages; if not, why not; if so, how many copies were printed in (a) Afrikaans and (b) English;

- (2) to whom was the above-mentioned circular sent in (a) Afrikaans and (b) English

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) The circular was issued in Afrikaans because it amended a chapter of the Departmental Code which was printed in Afrikaans only.

(a) 1 200 copies were printed in Afrikaans.

(b) Falls away.

- (2) The circular was distributed to all offices of the Department of Co-operation and Development, all magistrates under control of the Department of Justice, national councils of welfare organizations and for the information of all offices of the national states.

Mr. Speaker, I just want to add that the hon. member is looking for a problem here where there is none. My department is bilingual. I want to point out that this departmental code consists of more than 40 parts. Some parts have been issued in English and others in Afrikaans. This particular part is in Afrikaans and these circulars were therefore issued in Afrikaans only. I therefore hope that the hon. member will stop his nonsense.

(b) (i) 8 November 1982.

(ii) 7 December 1982.

(c) Approximately R36 000.

- (2) The H.S.R.C. as an autonomous research body will in due course publish the reports in accordance with its publication policy, possibly during 1983.

56 *Hansard*
Land on Southern Cape Coast
Q. 601.733—735 18/3/P3
*26. Mr. P. A. MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) Whether his Department (a) has acquired or (b) intends to acquire a tract of land on the Southern Cape Coast in the Bredasdorp area; if so, what is the extent of such land;

- (2) whether (a) he, (b) any official of his Department or (c) any official of any other Department acting on his behalf has conducted any negotiations regarding the acquisition of such land; if so, (i) who conducted the negotiations and (ii) with which (aa) individuals and (bb) institutions were such negotiations conducted;

- (3) whether the proposed acquisition was advertised for comment and/or objections; if not, why not; if so, in what manner;

- (4) whether he has received any representations regarding the proposed acquisition; if so, (a) from whom and (b) what was the nature of such representations;

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

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION (for the Minister of Defence) (Re-

ply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

(1) (a) No.

(b) Yes, 38 000 hectare.

(2) (a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

(i) The Chairman of Armscor and the Quartermaster General.

(ii) (aa) The Administrator of the Province of the Cape of Good Hope

(bb) None.

- (3) The State does not advertise its intention to procure land because this may give rise to speculation and the consequent artificial forcing up of prices

(4) No. (a) and (b) fall away.

- (5) Yes. In the light of the arms boycott instituted against South Africa and the resulting self-sufficiency programme, Armscor was instructed to erect, in conjunction with the Defence Force, an advanced experimental testing facility for the S.A. Defence Force and Armaments industry. This modern facility will be located on the Southern Cape coast, east of Waenhuiskrans extending to Cape Infanta. The existing developments at Waenhuiskrans and Cape Infanta are excluded and will not be affected by the project. No land belonging to the Administration of the Province of the Cape of Good Hope will be expropriated for this purpose.

The De Hoop Nature Reserve and its objectives, as announced by the Administrator, are not threatened in

any way by this project. Since the tests will mainly be performed over the sea, disturbance, if any, of the plant and animal life both in the coastal strip and in the interior will be minimal. The area along the coast-line which is not at present included in existing nature conservation projects and which will be incorporated in the testing-ground as part of the safety zone, will in terms of the existing policy of the S.A. Defence Force be maintained as a nature reserve.

Discussions at high level have already been held to obtain the assistance of the Nature Conservation Division of the Cape Provincial Administration. The area was *inter alia* chosen because it is not close to international borders, borders on the sea, is climatologically acceptable and is not an agriculture intensive area. The settlement of highly qualified permanent staff who will be employed at the facility, will be to the benefit of the local community.

19/3/83
2574 (56) Cape Times

Hey's fears on reserve move

Staff Reporter

DR DOUGLAS HEY, director of the National Monuments Council and former director of the Department of Nature and Environmental Conservation in the Cape, said yesterday that he sincerely hoped an alternative area could be found for Armscor's proposed activities and, if not, a modus vivendi worked out whereby disturbance of the reserve be limited.

He was reacting to a statement in Parliament yesterday by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, that the De Hoop Nature Reserve and its objectives were not in any way threatened by the proposed Armscor project.

General Malan said that since the tests would be performed mainly over the sea, disturbance, if any, of the plant and animal life, both in the coastal strip and in the interior, would be minimal.

Dr Hey said the value and importance of De Hoop, which encompassed the largest tract of relatively unspoilt natural veld near to Cape Town, lay in "its very isolation and minimal disturbance by human activity".

He said his biggest worry was although the reserve itself may not be involved as a test area, vehicles and aircraft moving over or through it would disturb the tranquil atmosphere of the reserve, the fauna and particularly the "very rich" avi-fauna of the De Hoop vlei.

"I sincerely hope an alternative area can be found, and if not, a modus vivendi be worked out whereby disturbance of the reserve can be limited," he said.

De Hoop, the first nature reserve of the Cape Province, was established during Dr Hey's directorship of the Department of Conservation.

It is probably the most valuable nature reserve in the Cape, as it is unique in embodying a variety of ecosystems in a relatively small area.

● Noise and increased activity caused by Armscor tests over the marine area east of Waenhuiskrans and Cape Infanta could drive the endangered Southern Right whale away from its main breeding grounds, Mrs Nan Rice, secretary of the Dolphin Action and Protection Group warned.



General Malan



Mr Phillip Myburgh



Mr Gene Louw

'Shock' at arms test area for SADF

C. Jones

19/3/83

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By TONY WEAVER

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Yesterday's confirmation by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, that a large area of the southern Cape coast will be used for weapons testing has been greeted by opposition spokesmen with "shock", "regret" and appeals for a reconsideration.

And senior Nationalists in and around the affected area are understood to be angry about the prospect of the facility being established in what is regarded as one of South Africa's prime angling and unspoilt natural areas.

General Malan said in reply to a question from Mr Phillip Myburgh, the Progressive Federal Party spokesman on Defence, that an "advanced experimental testing facility" for the SADF and Armscor would be set up on 38 000 hectares of land between Waenhuiskrans and Cape Infanta.

The National Party MP for Swellendam, Mr A Geldenhuys, in whose constituency the area falls, said yesterday that it would be "premature" to comment at this stage, as negotiations for the land were still being conducted.

In a statement yesterday, Mr Myburgh appealed to the Administrator of the Cape to seek an alternative site for the test range.

The PFP's spokesman on the environment, Mr Roger Hulley, said the news had come as a "severe shock" and he called for a public inquiry on the issue.

The New Republic Party spokesman on the envi-

ronment, Mr Ralph Hardingham, said the decision was "most regrettable".

General Malan confirmed yesterday that negotiations had taken place between the Administrator, Mr Gene Louw, the chairman of Armscor, Commandant P G Marais, and the Quartermaster-General, Major-General K M Pickersgill.

He gave the assurance that the newly-established De Hoop Nature Reserve would not be threatened in any way by the project and "since the tests will mainly be performed over the sea, disturbance, if any, of the plant and animal life both in the coastal strip and in the interior will be minimal".

Testing facility

He said that "in the light of the arms boycott instituted against South Africa and the resulting self-sufficiency programme", Armscor was instructed to erect, in conjunction with the Defence Force, an advanced experimental testing facility for the SA Defence Force and the armaments industry.

"The area was *inter alia* chosen because it is not

◆◆◆◆
To page 2



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Cape Times
from page 1/3/83

close to international borders, borders on the sea, is climatologically acceptable and is not an agriculture-intensive area.

In a statement yesterday, Mr Myburgh said he was pleased the land had not yet been acquired, as this meant "there is still a chance that this acquisition for the testing of military hardware could be stopped".

Noting the involvement of Mr Louw in the negotiations with Armscor, "one would presume... that the Administrator is still in a very strong position to turn down the request".

Mr Hulley said in a statement that the decision was a "severe shock" and displayed "an alarming degree of contempt for the branch of government charged with the general protection of the environment".

He called for an immediate public inquiry, including a detailed environmental-impact assessment, before the plan was allowed to proceed.

Mr Hardingham said "there must surely be other sites which are equally suitable for this purpose".

● Hey's fears on reserve move, page 11

Plea to drop Armscor plan

CAPE TOWN 22/3/83

56

Staff Reporter

IN AN urgent letter to the Minister of Defence, the Co-ordinating Council for Nature Conservation of the Cape (CCNCC) has urged that all further consideration of military use of the Waenhuiskrans/Cape Infanta area be dropped

The call to reconsider the proposals was echoed in a strongly worded press statement issued yesterday by the Flora Conservation Committee of the Botanical Society of South Africa

Their protest against

the proposed Armscor land acquisition comes against a background of intense behind-the-scenes lobbying to preserve the area by environmentalists, both Opposition and Nationalist politicians and landowners

The chairman of the CCNCC Professor Anthony Hall, said the strongest possible objection to the takeover of the area had been lodged in a letter sent to the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, at the weekend

He said the objection was based on the intrinsic

conservation value of the area which provided habitat for more than 50 critically rare plants

He said the CCNCC had requested that all further consideration of military use of the Waenhuiskrans/Cape Infanta area be dropped and an alternative site chosen on a less sensitive stretch of coast

In a press statement released yesterday the chairman of the the Flora Conservation Committee, Mr RDM Parker, deplored proposed moves by Armscor to take over the major part of De Hoop Nature Reserve and adjoining fynbos areas for military purposes


Mr Parker said the minister and Armscor had given the assurance that they were capable and equipped to look after conservation areas. However, from past experience, especially in the fynbos areas of the Cape where they had already established facilities, this had yet to be proved.

"The very nature of the activities described by the minister necessitate vast fire-control measures and burning programmes which could spell the end of any reserve and make a mockery of fynbos reserve management," he said.

"And we call on the Minister of Defence to balance the fight for the defence of our country with the quality of country we all wish to defend."



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Police stoned man killed

Crime Reporter

A MAN was shot dead in Graaff-Reinet at the weekend when policemen were stoned while investigating a disturbance of the peace.

Major Eddie Snyman, a police liaison officer for South-Western Districts, said that about 8pm on Saturday three reserve constables went to the Santaville area of the town to investigate a disturbance.

While they were talking to residents of the area, about 20 people started throwing stones at the reservists. Constable A Joseph was struck in the mouth and the police van was hit.

Constable J Isaacs was hit on the head by a stone.

Constable Isaacs drew his firearm and fired at the man who was allegedly about to throw another rock at him.

The shot hit a 20-year-old man in the neck and he subsequently died. He has not yet been identified.

A man who allegedly threw the rock at Constable Joseph was arrested.

'Campus News' ban

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Handwritten: 784 (56) 11/23/83
Question No. 775 -
Land on Southern Cape coast 776
23/3/83

*27. Mr. R. R. HULLLEY asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries:

Whether an environment impact assessment (a) has been or (b) will be undertaken in respect of the tract of land referred to in the reply furnished by the Minister of Defence to Question No. 26 on 18 March 1983; if not, why not?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES:

- (a) No
- (b) Yes, it will of course be done

Mr. R. R. HULLLEY: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon. the Deputy Minister, can he tell the House whether he or any member of his Department was approached by the hon. the Minister of Defence or any member of the Department of Defence about this matter before it became public on 15 March?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Of course, yes.

Mr. R. R. HULLLEY: Mr. Speaker, further arising out of the reply of the hon. the Deputy Minister, does he or any member of his Department intend to lodge objections to this scheme? [Interjections]

Mr. SPEAKER Order!

23 MARCH 1983

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Mr. P. A. MYBURGH: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Deputy Minister's reply, can he tell the House whether he is aware of the fact that, in reply to a question put to the hon. the Minister of Defence about who was consulted or negotiated with about this matter, the answer was that only the Administrator was concerned in the negotiations as at that date?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, I refer the hon. member to the answer already provided to him.

Land on Southern Cape coast

*28. Mr. R. R. HULLLEY asked the Minister of Community Development:

Who are the present owners of the tract of land referred to in the reply furnished by the Minister of Defence to Question No. 26 on 18 March 1983?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

The matter has not yet been finalised and the information is therefore not available.

CAPE Times 23/3/83

56

Arm Scor:

Plea to end

'damaging comment'

Staff Reporter

THE Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malar, appealed yesterday to all involved in the Arm Scor attempt to take over land between Arniston and Cape Infanta to refrain from "damaging comment in public" while discussions were under way.

The appeal, made in a press statement issued yesterday afternoon, came soon after Arm Scor had invited the Cape Times to a press conference today to discuss the issue.

General Malan's statement comes against a background of intense lobbying by environmentalists and opposition and Nationalist politicians to preserve the area.

Petitions calling on the government to halt all plans for an advanced experimental weapons testing site in the area are being circulated among landowners in the area between Arniston and Cape Infanta and at the University of Cape Town.

General Malan said in his statement that the current public debate about the proposed test site "presently serves neither the interest of nature conservation nor that of defence".

"The discussions in the public media concern a matter about which finality has not been reached yet and flows from premature leaks before the various interested parties could identify the problem areas and try to solve it by means of consensus.

"This is not a win-or-lose situation. Therefore I want to give the assurance that Arm Scor and I will go out of our way to ensure that the conflict situation between the country's nature conservation and defence interests is settled amicably.

"I therefore consider it fair to direct an appeal to all involved to refrain from damaging comment in public while discussions are being conducted to try to solve the matter."

● The Afrikaans translation of General Malan's press statement issued

♦♦♦♦

To page 2



C. Times 23/3/83



yesterday afternoon appeals to all involved to simply refrain from "public comment"

More land

Mr Roger Hulley, PFP environment spokesman, tabled questions in Parliament yesterday asking the Minister of Defence for more details on how the area is to be used and its exact size.

Mr Hulley told reporters at a press conference in the City yesterday that the full extent of the military test range would be far greater than the 38 000 hectares specified by General Malan.

He said General Malan's reply to a question in Parliament last week concerning the proposed take-over of part of the De Hoop nature reserve was misleading in that he said "no land" belonging to the Cape Provincial Administration "would be expropriated".

Mr Hulley said that while it was technically correct that De Hoop would not be expropriated, this was only because it already belonged to the State via the Cape Provincial Administration.

'Priceless vlei'

"A large part of De Hoop, including the lower part of the priceless De Hoop vlei, will indeed be included in the proposed

from page 1

military test range, over and above the 38 000 ha of adjacent land referred to by the minister," he said.

Mr Hulley said this "enormous" area included coastline stretching from Arniston to Cape Infanta. It also included the village of Skipskop — a fisherman's paradise.

"This stretch of coastline is a prime conservation area which contains one of the richest and most unspoiled tracts of the threatened coastal fynbos in South Africa."

He said General Malan's reported statement that the SADF take-over of the area was good news for conservation was the height of cynicism or the height of ignorance.

"The preservation of flora and fauna in its natural state and an advanced military test range are completely inimical activities," he said.

He called "urgently" on the government to find an alternative site in a less sensitive part of the Cape.

56

Cape Times
Thursday, March 24, 1983

No other test site — Armscor

Staff Reporter

NO alternative area, other than that already earmarked between Arniston and Cape Infanta existed as a site for advanced experimental weapons testing, the executive general manager of Armscor, Mr Fred Bell said yesterday.

He said the exact boundaries of the area were still to be finalized as they were subject to the outcome of a Department of Environment impact study.

"It is absolutely out of the question to site it anywhere else," he said. "Besides climatic and geographical factors, we need the existing infrastructure of the area. We can't just build a village in the Kalahari or somewhere."

Mr Bell, with the chairman of Armscor, Commandant P G Marais, was addressing a press conference in the City called

to discuss the proposed land takeover on the Cape south coast.

In reply to a question about the "bombing" of endangered coastal fynbos in the Vaalkrans-Sterkfontein area Mr Bell said as far as he was concerned there was "nothing" in the point-of-impact area. "I would not recognize fynbos if I saw it. I'm only an engineer."

Mr Bell said that subject to the impact study, Armscor hoped to start work at the site within a year, but the site was unlikely to be operational in less than five years.

High activity

The testing range — most of which is over the sea — would cover 650 000 ha, of which 40 000 ha "of land with a low agricultural potential" would be expropriated between Arniston and Skipskop and an area between Vaalkrans and Bloukrans.

The area between Arniston, the fishing village of Skipskop on the coast and Moerasfontein in the interior, would be considered a high-activity area, where an airstrip, armaments, stores and bunkers would be established.

Firing from this area would be mainly in an easterly direction with impact points over the sea up to about 100km.

Except for certain tests, the point of impact had to be on land for firing accuracy to be determined exactly, and the area between Vaalkrans and Bloukrans would be required for up to about 4km from the coast.

These two areas would be under the direct control of Armscor.

No land of the De Hoop nature reserve would be used directly by Armscor, but a coastal strip of about 6 000 ha would be included in a temporary safety zone and closed during firing.

The temporary safety zones would be extended out to sea and the marine area also closed to shipping and other activities during testing.

However access to the entire 60km stretch of beach from Langklipkrans (near Arniston) to Sterkfontein would be controlled only by Armscor and the Cape Provincial Administration.

He said the area was chosen after an inspection of the entire country by local and overseas specialists. The climatic and environmental conditions were the most suitable for a testing range, as was the unique positioning of the land to the sea.

● Alternative site for weapons range? — page 4

56

Mr. D. J. N. MALCOMESS: Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon. the Minister, would he be prepared to consider putting some members of the fairer sex on the Competition Board, as they are generally the people who spend the family's money when the shopping is done?

Mrs. H. SUZMAN: Hear, hear!

Louis Trichardt: public meeting

*19 Mr. F. J. LE ROUX asked the Minister of Law and Order:†

Whether any Police reservists were called up to attend a public meeting in Louis Trichardt on 17 March 1983; if so, (a)(i) on whose instructions and (ii) why were these reservists called up and (b) how many of them attended the meeting?

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE (for the Minister of Law and Order):

No reservist has been called upon to attend a public meeting

Sasol technology

*20. Mr J I B VAN ZYL asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:†

- (1) Whether his Department has received any applications for the use of Sasol technology; if so, from whom;
- (2) whether any of these applications have been granted; if so, (a) how many and (b) on what conditions?

The MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND TOURISM (for the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs):

- (1) No. As a public company and holder of the rights to Sasol technology, such applications are independently dealt with by Sasol.
- (2) Falls away.

Export concessions 23/3/83
 *21. Mr. J. B. VAN ZYL asked the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism:†

Whether any export concessions were (a) curtailed and (b) suspended during 1982, if so, (i) which concessions and (ii) why, in each case?

†The MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND TOURISM:

- (a) No
- (b) No, but certain export incentives were discontinued
- (i) Granting of specially reduced railway rates for exports; and Aid in respect of finance charges incurred by exporters (known as the finance charges aid scheme)
- (ii) In both cases mainly because of strict limitations in the allocation of funds to all state departments

Groote Schuur: zoological gardens

*22. Mr. K. M. ANDRIFW asked the Minister of Community Development:

- (1) Whether the lions at the zoological gardens at Groote Schuur, Rondebosch, have been disposed of; if so, (a) to whom and (b) at what price;
- (2) whether tenders were called for such lions; if not, why not; if so, (a) how many tenders were received, (b) by whom were they submitted and (c) what were the criteria applied in awarding the successful tender;
- (3) whether the lions were examined by a veterinary surgeon prior to their departure from the zoological gardens; if not, why not; if so, (a) on what date were they examined and (b) what are the qualifications of the veterinary surgeon concerned;
- (4) whether any conditions were laid

down in regard to (a) the manner in which these lions were to be transported and (b) what they were to be used for; if not, why not; if so, what were these conditions.

(5) whether any other conditions were laid down in regard to the disposal of the lions, if so what were they?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) Yes.
- (a) Mr J Oelofse
- (b) R20 per lion

(2) The Department has, for the past two years, endeavoured to dispose of the lions. No success was however achieved. After Treasury approval was obtained to dispose of the lions to the best advantage of the State, comprehensive inquiries were again recently made but no offers were received. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals invited the Department's attention to Mr. J. Oelofse, who is well known in nature conservation circles. Mr Oelofse was approached with a view to taking over the lions.

(3) No, because the lions were in an excellent condition, as confirmed by various reports and investigations

(4) No, because the new owner is an expert in the field

(5) No.

†The PRIME MINISTER: R20 per lion, that is more than one can pay for a Prog X
 Howard O. Col. 769 -
 Land on Southern Cape coast 772
 (56) 23/3/83
 *23 Mr. P. A. NARBURGH asked the Minister of Defence

(1) Whether the tract of land referred to in his reply to Question No. 26 on 18 March 1983 will be acquired from pri-

private sources; if so, how many companies and individuals are involved if not, from what source will the land be acquired.

(2) whether any farmland will be affected, if so what is the area of such farmland.

(3) whether the public will be excluded from (a) such tract of land, (b) the De Hoop Nature Reserve or parts thereof and (c) the beaches included in such tract of land, if so under what (i) conditions and (ii) authority will the public be excluded from such beaches.

(4) whether fishing boats will be allowed to continue to operate off the coast if so under what conditions if not

(5) whether provision has been or will be made for the future livelihood of the fishermen concerned if so what provision

†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) Yes. State owned land as well as land owned by companies, individuals and deceased estates is involved. The numbers will depend on the outcome of the negotiations

(2) All the land can be considered as farmland. Only about ten per cent is not, and the rest is classified as land with a very low agricultural potential

- (3) (a) Yes
- (b) Yes at times

(4) Yes, beaches fronting the De Hoop Nature Reserve will be closed to the public at times and other beaches permanently

(i) The beaches will be closed during tests

(ii) On the authority of the State

Cape test range Roy 3 petitions launched

MRCS 24/3/83

MRCS

56

By TOS WENTZEL
Political Correspondent

PUBLIC protest against the Armscor plan to have a testing range on the Southern Cape coast mounted today with the launching of three petitions and calls for an alternative site to be considered.

More than 1 800 property owners and other people who will be affected by the scheme have already signed a petition spontaneously launched in the Skipskop-Bredasdorp area last week.

The Progressive Federal Party's Cape Western Region announced today that it would have a petition out at tables from Sea Point to Simon's Town on Saturday.

Another petition is doing the rounds at the University of Cape Town.

Mr Jan van Gend, MPC for Constantia, and the Opposition's spokesman on the environment and nature conservation in the Provincial Council, said today that the petition endorses the concern expressed by leading conservationists about the far-reaching and damaging consequences for nature conservation inherent in the planned development.

Request

The preamble to the petition says that "as custodians of the heritage of future generations we earnestly request the Prime Minister, the Minister of Defence and the Government to relocate the military establishment in a less sensitive area".

Mr van Gend said that contrary to a call from the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, earlier this week, "we believe that open debate on this issue is essential. It is the public's right and duty to debate this issue".

At a Press conference in Cape Town yesterday the chairman of Armscor, Commandant Piet Marais, left no doubt about the proposed new testing range being in the Southern Cape area.

Impact study

If an impact study to be undertaken by the Department of Environment Affairs shows that the ecology will be disturbed, the plan will only be adapted or scaled down.

It was also confirmed that villages like Skipskop would be taken over by Armscor personnel and that a 60 km strip of coast would be permanently closed to the public, while parts of the De Hoop nature reserve

(Turn to Page 3, col 7)

Petitions on range

(Contd from Page 1)

would be closed from time to time.

Mrs Jean Beaumont of Elgin has handed a petition with more than 1 800 signatures to Mr Roger Hulley MP. She said more signatures were being collected.

The petition was started spontaneously while she and her family were staying at their property at Skipskop last weekend.

Among those who would be most seriously affected were elderly, retired people living in the area.

Mr Hulley said today that he remained totally unconvinced that there was not an alternative site.

See Page 35

ENVIRONMENT

Fear for De Hoop animals

Environment Reporter **MELISSA LANGERMAN** sets out the views of the conservationists

CONSERVATIONISTS' fears for the De Hoop reserve and its surrounding environment have been fanned by the fact that Escom officials visited the area in February and by the belief that if military equipment is tested this will be done mainly over land rather than out to sea.

A conservation officer who did not want to be named said environmentalists had been appalled when they heard the area was being considered as a military testing site.

He said conservationists were sceptical about a statement by General Magnus Malan that the area would not be adversely affected environmentally and that projectiles would be fired mainly out to sea.

There was speculation in conservation circles that the area was being taken over as a dry land test site — where military equipment was tested inland — as an alternative site to St Lucia, where military tests were apparently being done out to sea. This he said this was a possible reason for the amount of land (about than 50 000 ha) that was needed.

FIRES

The nature conservation officer in charge of De Hoop, Mr Piet van der Westhuizen, said if explosive projectiles landed when the veld was dry, they would almost certainly cause fires, endangering the fynbos in the area.

There is also speculation that a nuclear power station is to be built in the area.

A conservationist in the area said officials in an Escom van without a permit to enter the Potberg Reserve had apparently been spotted in the veld at the Potberg nature reserve on February 1 and that an Escom helicopter had flown over the De Hoop reserve on February 2 apparently engaged in a survey of "ecologically sensitive areas along the coast from Stilbaai to Arniston".

NO CONNECTION

A spokesman for Escom said Escom's presence in the area during February had no connection with Armscor interests in the area.

He said the van and helicopter had been in the area for a general survey of possible sites for future power stations in the country and the effect that the placing of a power station in such areas might have on the environment.

BREEDING PLACE

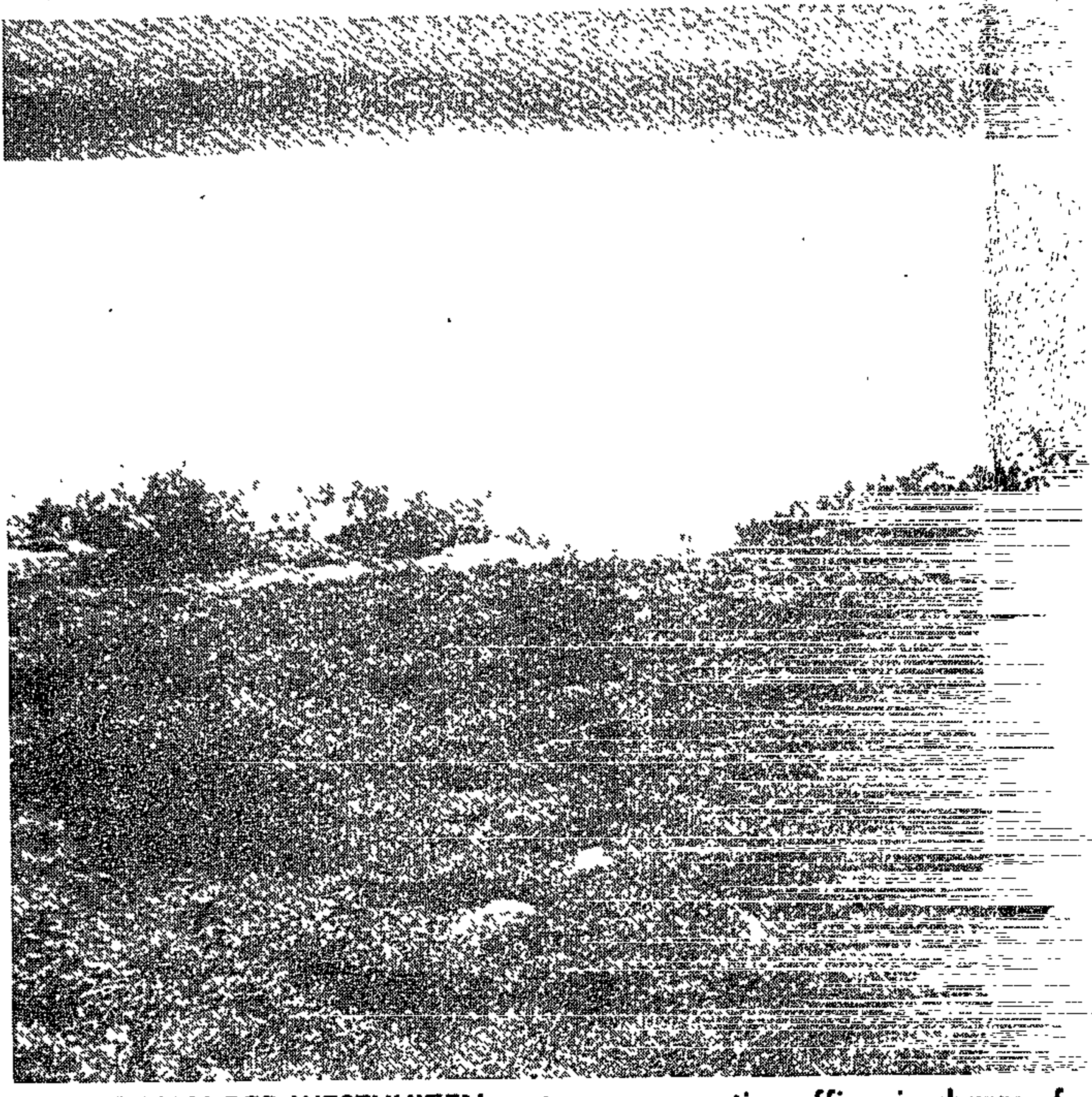
The De Hoop-Potberg Reserve area near Bredasdorp which is being threatened is one of the last breeding places of the Cape vulture, and conservationists fear for their survival as helicopter activity (believed to be a search for possible radar sites) in the area has already disturbed the colony.

The area includes rare and endangered species of Cape fynbos.

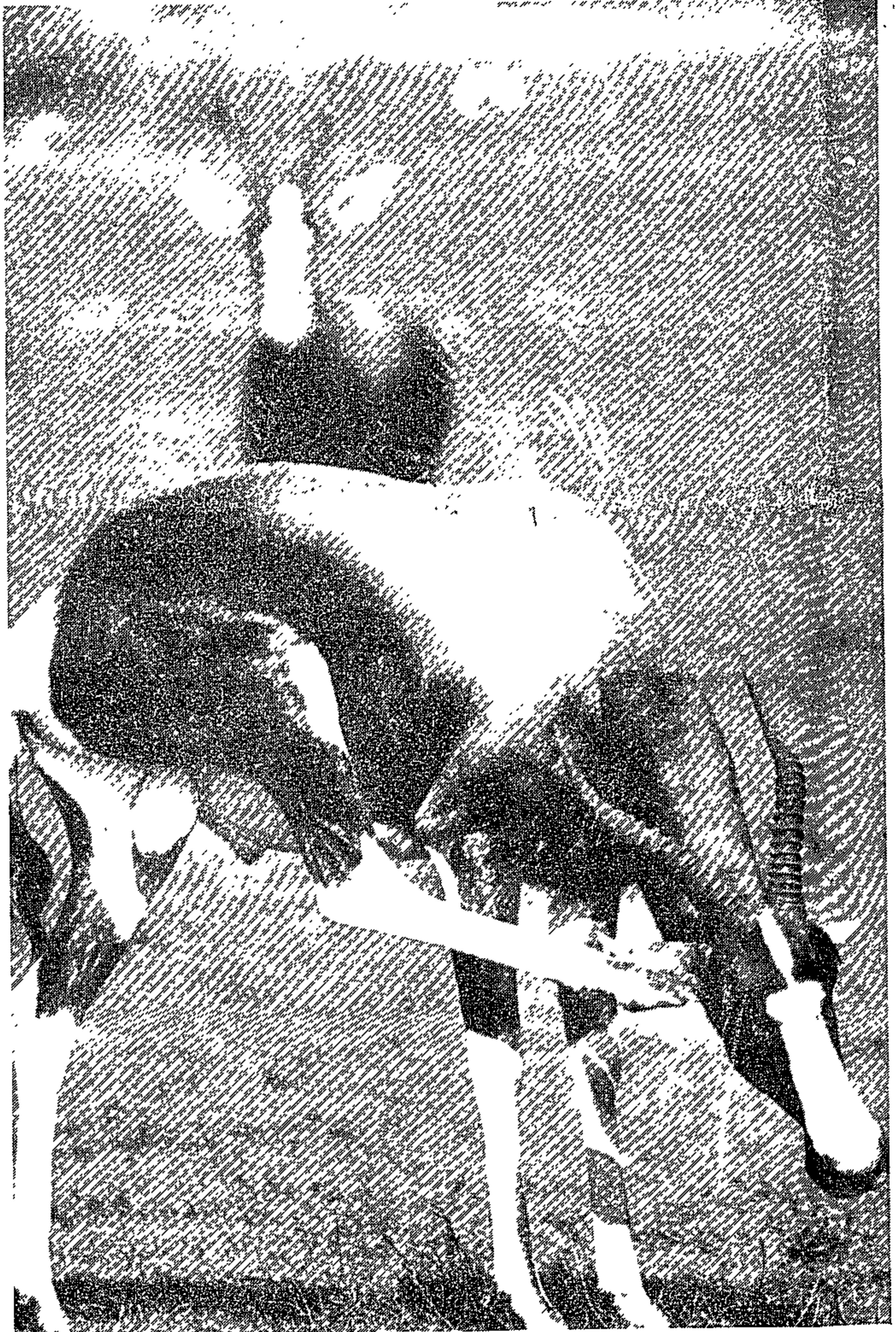
BIRDLIFE

The reserve also hosts a rich and varied birdlife — to date 211 species have been recorded — and a vlei (the southernmost body of permanently brackish water in Southern Africa) which is internationally recognised as a reserve for waterbirds.

The reserve was bought by the Cape Provincial Administration in 1956 as a wildlife sanctuary in which to breed game. Today emphasis falls on the management of the rare and endangered bontebok and Cape mountain zebra. There are now about 18 zebra and 250 bontebok on the reserve which will almost certainly be affected by tests of military equipment.



MR PIET VAN DER WESTHUIZEN, nature conservation officer in charge of De Hoop Nature Reserve, views the broad vlei.



BONTEBOK graze gracefully on the reserve.

IT'S GOING TO BE A

Grapes

BUTTERNUTS 10^c

Borrie SWEET POTATOES 25^c kg

Barlinka — Black GRAPES 1⁹⁹ BOX (Approx 6 kg)

GOI
CHE

GrandBazaars



Pictures: WILLIE DE KLERK, The Argus

'There's no alternative'

Defence Reporter JOHN FENSHAM gives Armscor's attitude

ARMSCOR'S proposed new missile testing range will not be moved from the area between Waenhuiskrans and Cape Infanta, even if an official environmental impact study predicts ecological damage through military use.

The size of the 40 000 hectare range, and the level of activities could, however, be scaled down.

This was spelled out by the head of Armscor, Commandant Piet Marais, and his executive general manager, Mr Fred Bell, at a press conference in Cape Town yesterday.

"There is simply no alternative terrain," Cmdt Marais said.

He stressed that no land whatever had been acquired for the proposed missile range, and none would be acquired until the results of the study, to be done by the Department of Environmental Conservation and Fisheries, had been released.

Re-think

"If this study indicates that our activities in the area could have a negative effect on the environment, we will have to re-examine our priorities and perhaps scale down the level of our operations," Cmdt Marais said.

"Using a team of local and overseas specialists armed with a carefully compiled list of priorities, we inspected the entire Republic, and the choice fell on two separate areas between Waenhuiskrans and Cape Infanta, with the De Hoop reserve untouched in between.

The major area of activity — where workshops, laboratories, instrument installations and the firing range itself will be situated — will be between Arniston and Skipskop, with missiles being fired across the bay to the area between Vaalkrans and Bloukrans.

To ensure safety, an area of about 6 000 hectares bordering the De Hoop beach will be subject to periodic closure during test firing, which could amount to no more than a few days each year.

"We will not directly use any area of the De Hoop reserve," Cmdt Marais said. "The area designated along the beach has simply been earmarked as a temporary safety zone.

"This Armscor project will, however, mean a huge economic injection for the area, because large amounts of building, road and electrical installation and maintenance will be needed to get the project off the ground, and the large pool of local labour will be used for this."

He anticipated that the project would take up to five years.

Compensation

"The anxiety of conservationists, landowners and the public at large about this project is understandable, but that anxiety would not exist if people had all the facts. Premature news of the project has created a situation where people are reacting without all the facts at hand, and we hope this press conference will go some way towards clearing up any misunderstanding," he said.

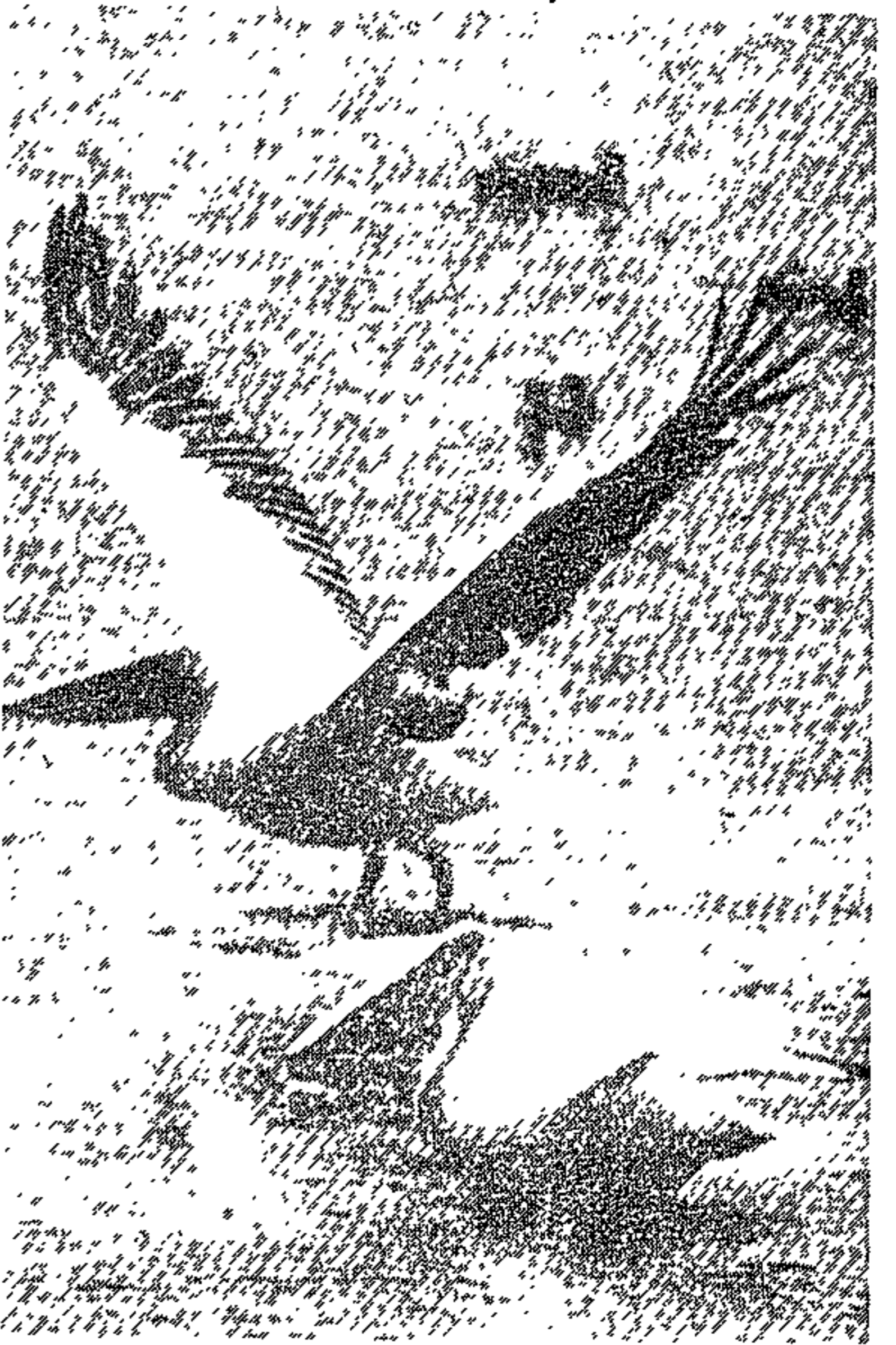
The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, yesterday faced more questions from Opposition defence and environment spokesmen in the Assembly.

He told Mr Philip Myburgh, MP, that landowners and other people living on the land affected would be required to move once the land had been acquired by his department. State-owned land was also involved.

Compensation would be paid to all landowners.



TWO of the 18 rare Cape mountain zebras on the De Hoop Reserve.



PELICANS are part of the flocks of hundreds of birds which gather on the vlei.

VICTORY
OVER RISING PRICES
IN '83

DA
ESE
Per kg
Ultramarkets

349
1st Grade

GST excluded

569 Mr B W B PAGE asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries

- (1) How many permits for the discharge by factories of industrial effluent into rivers or the sea were issued by his Department during the latest specified period of 10 years for which figures are available;
- (2) (a) how many complaints in respect of such discharge were received by his Department from (i) the public and (ii) interested parties during such period, (b) how many such complaints were investigated by his Department and (c) in respect of how many investigations was the complaint found to be justified;
- (3) (a) in respect of how many such complaints were (i) charges laid and (ii) prosecutions brought during the above-mentioned period and (b) how many such prosecutions were successful?

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES

- (1) 295 Permits were issued in terms of section 21(5) of the Water Act, 1956 (Act 54 of 1956), for the ten year period ending 31 March 1982.
- (2) (a)(i) and (ii) and (b) In total 60 complaints had been received, all of which were investigated; (c) 27.
- (3) (a) (i) and (ii) 27
 (b) 9



THE arrow in front of the fishermen's village in Arniston shows Langklipkrans, the start of Armscor's proposed firing area on the southern Cape coast.

Armscor range could harm fisherfolk's living

Environment Reporter
THE livelihood of about 500 people living in Arniston's historic fishing village, and of the fishing families at nearby Skipskop, may be threatened by Armscor's plan to establish a weapon test firing range on the Southern Cape coast.

The Arniston fishing village is only a few metres away from Langklipkrans, which is the start of the proposed firing zone.

Mr John Murtz, chairman of the Fishermen's Union in Arniston, said if the sea area around Langklipkrans was affected the people would lose their traditional and most productive fishing ground.

While fishermen did fish to the south-west of Arniston, in an area not included in the firing zone, most of their fishing was done to the

north-east, in the Skipskop area.

Mr Murtz, who built eight of the ten boats used at Arniston, said, "We make our living from the sea and fishing. If that area of sea is closed to us, God must look after us, as we're going to suffer badly."

He said he did not believe the older fisherman at Arniston would be able to adapt and take on other jobs, although some of the younger ones might be able to.

Asked whether the village would be able to take in the fisherfolk from Skipskop if they were moved, he said the Arniston village had always been "fairly exclusive", including only relatives of "born and bred Waenhuiskrans people", but if need be a plan would have to be made.

There are also fears that if the coloured fish-



MR JOHN MURTZ

ermen are forced by economic reasons to move away from the area their historic houses will become white holiday homes.

Mr Henry Villet, who is an architect and town planner on the Preserve Arniston Committee, said the committee had been battling to prevent this for some time and had received assurances from Government officials that this would not happen.

He saw no reason why the village, which had

been provisionally declared a national monument, should not become one.

If the fishermen were affected by an Armscor closure of their fishing grounds it would negate efforts made by the committee to preserve the area and help the fishermen.

PUBLIC FUNDS

"Since 1975 we have been involved with the buildings and in assisting the fishing community at Arniston. We have already collected public funds to help the fishermen and are busy negotiating with them. What will we do with the money if we can't use it there?"

Skipskop, according to Mr Fred Bell, the executive general manager of Armscor, will be considered "a high activity area".

AUGUS 25/3/83
254
56

'Panic' among farmers in Armscor's sights

ARGUS 25/3/83

56

By TOS WENTZEL
Political Correspondent
SOUTHERN Cape farmers and public representatives are to approach the Government and the provincial administration in order to clear up uncertainty about plans to establish a weapons testing range for Armscor

Mr Hendrik van Zyl, MPC for Swellendam, whose constituency includes the Waenhuiskrans-Cape Infanta area earmarked for the site, said today there was "panic" among farmers, some of whose farms have been in their families for four generations.

While Armscor maintains that negotiations are continuing, none of the farmers has received details.

There are suggestions that one of the farms affected will be Elandsvlei, described today by Mr van Zyl as a "splendid farm"

It belongs to Mr Peter Pratt and covers about 4 700 ha

About 3 000 ha is arable land and there are also various kinds of game on the farm

HEARD NOTHING

Mr van Zyl said people were prepared to accept the country's defence needs but it was hoped that farms suitable for intensive cultivation could be left out of the scheme.

So far, however, nobody had been told anything.

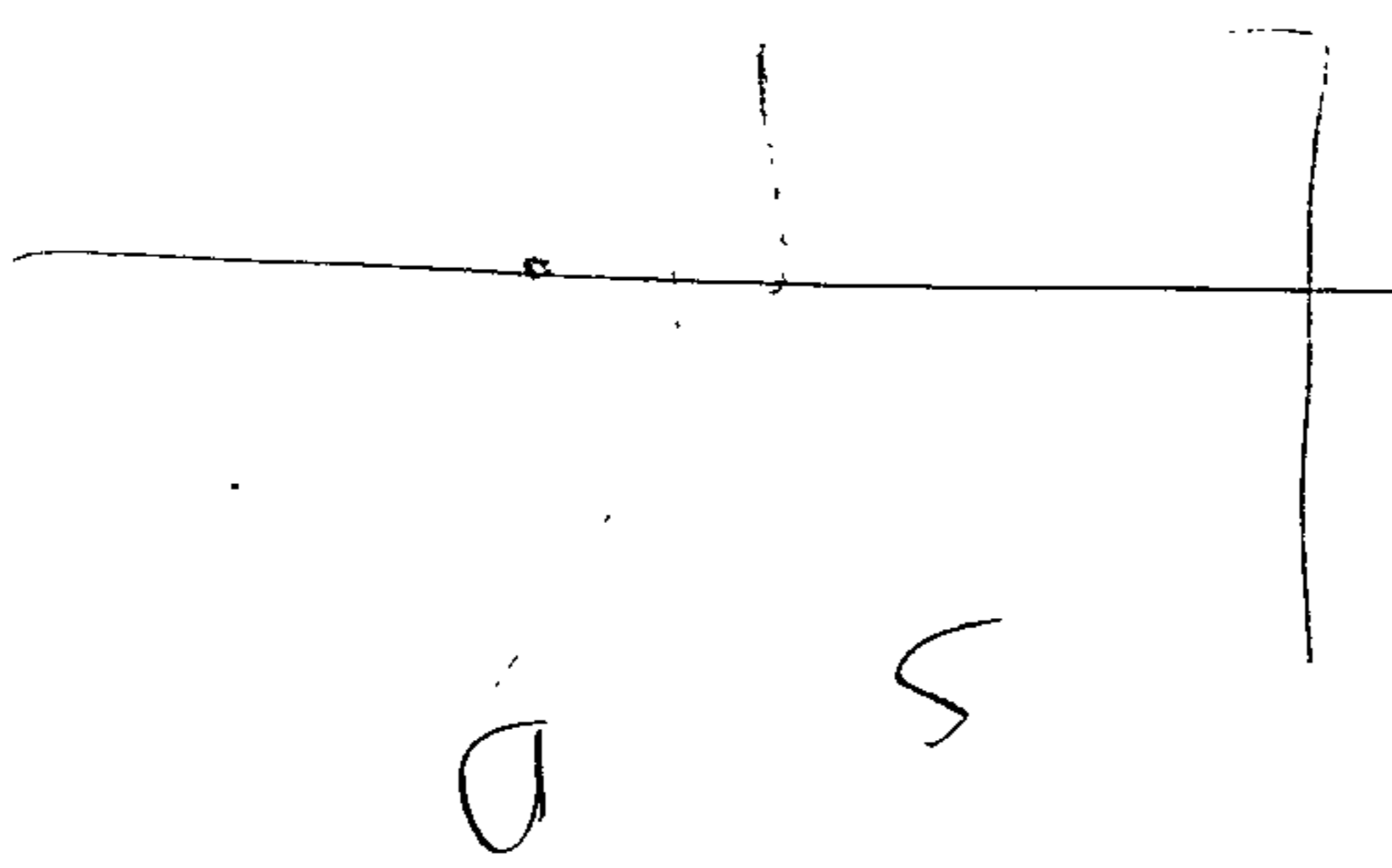
Attempts were being made to get in touch with the constituency's MP, Mr A Geldenhuys, who is on a Parks Board tour of SWA/Namibia

Mr van Zyl will also contact the Administrator, who is away from Cape Town this week.

It is being conceded in National Party circles that the way the whole plan has been handled, and especially the lack of liaison with local people, has been a major blunder.

Petitions protesting against the move have rapidly gained support and tomorrow the Progressive Federal Party will have them out at tables throughout the Peninsula

LO
↑ S



panded in consultation with the departments concerned.

Land on Southern Cape coast: tests

*12 Mr. R. R. HULLEY asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) Whether the advanced experimental tests referred to in his reply to Question No. 26 on 18 March 1983, will involve the testing of explosive devices; if so,
- (2) whether any explosions will take place (a) at sea and (b) within the said tract of land, if so, (i) approximately how close to (aa) Infanta, (bb) Witsand, (cc) Malgas and (dd) Skipskop will such explosions take place and (ii) what will be the approximate extent of the zone or zones within which such explosions will take place?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) Yes
- (2) (a) and (b) Yes.
(i) and (ii) This will depend on the result of the environmental impact study and the restrictions it places on the tests.

*Mr. H. E. I. VAN RENSBURG, Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Minister's replies to the previous two questions, can the hon. the Minister give us an explanation? According to Press reports the hon. the Minister made an appeal to all bodies and persons not to comment on this matter because no final decision has been taken in this regard. The purport of the replies furnished by the hon. the Minister, however, indicates that the decision has already been taken and that these services are in fact going to be provided. What is the position?

*The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, if the hon. member for Bryanston made fewer interjections and listened more carefully to the replies I gave, he would have known that I said that the decision had not yet been taken and that it would depend on the study which

(2) No. *(56) Hansard*
Land on Southern Cape coast: infrastructure
Q. 61, 801 - 803 25/3/83
*11. Mr. R. R. HULLEY asked the Minister of Defence:

Whether infrastructural developments are proposed to be established within or in the vicinity of the tract of land referred to in his reply to Question No. 26 on 18 March 1983; if so, what is the nature and location of the proposed developments?

*The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

Existing infrastructure in the adjacent towns, such as housing, schools, shops, etc will be utilized to the full. Services such as power supply, communications and roads will, if necessary, be established or ex-

has to be made to find out whether the location of a test track there is reconcilable with the aims of nature conservation. So far no decision has been taken in this regard.

25/3/83
Land on Southern Cape coast: tests
*14 Mr. P. A. MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence

Whether the advanced experimental testing facility proposed to be erected on the tract of land referred to in his reply to Question No. 26 on 18 March 1983, is intended to replace the present National Missile Testing Site near St. Lucia in Natal; if so, for what purpose is the St Lucia site intended to be used?

†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

Yes. A decision will be taken later.

Land on Southern Cape coast: ecology

*15 Mr P. A. MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence.

(1) Whether his Department has under-

MARCH 1983

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taken any studies to determine the effects of the activities to be carried out on or at the advanced experimental testing area referred to in his reply to Question No. 26 on 18 March 1983, on the ecology of the area concerned; if not, why not; if so, with what results;

- (2) whether steps will be taken to ensure that such activities will not be detrimental to the ecology of this area.
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) and (2) No. The next planning phase includes an environmental impact study which *inter alia* will determine whether the ecology will place restrictions on the tests and what impact the tests will have on the ecology.

(3) No. This matter has already been dealt with thoroughly

Questions standing over from Wednesday, 23 March 1983.

Handwritten notes: S, I, I with arrows pointing to the right.

Handwritten notes: C, M, Z, and a large curved line.

Oil Pollution Prevention Fund

56

23/3/83
613 Mr T. ARONSON asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

What was the amount in the Oil Pollution Prevention Fund as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

An amount of R1 122 545,97 was available on 18 March 1983.

Missile site not final — Malan

Cape Times, 26/3/83
756
Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, repeated yesterday that plans for a missile-testing range on the Cape south coast depended on an environmental impact study.

This conflicts with the impression given so far by Armscor that the environmental study could affect only the use of sections of the area involved, but that the decision on the site of the range was final.

General Malan told Parliament on Wednesday that alternatives were always possible while negotiations were still under way.

He said yesterday in reply to a question from Mr Horace van Rensburg (PF, Bryanston) that no final decision had been taken.

"This will depend on the study which must be made to find out if the siting of a testing range there is reconcilable with the objective of nature conservation."

Mr Van Rensburg had complained that General Malan's replies to questions from Mr Philip Myburgh (PF, Wynberg) had given the impression that the decision on the south coast site had been taken.

General Malan told Mr Myburgh that existing infrastructure in adjacent towns, such as housing, schools, and shops, would be used to the full.

Explosions at sea, on land

"Services such as power supply, communications and roads will, if necessary, be established or expanded in consultation with the departments concerned."

General Malan also said use of the site would mean explosions taking place both at sea and on land. The proximity of these explosions to Infanta, Witsand, Malgas and Skipskop, and the extent of the zones within which explosions would take place, would depend on the result of the environmental impact study "and restrictions it places on the tests".

This prompted Mr Van Rensburg's question.

General Malan later confirmed that the proposed range would replace the national missile-testing site near St Lucia in Natal. No studies of the effects of military activities on the ecology had been undertaken by the Defence Department.

"The next planning phase includes an environmental impact study which *inter alia* will determine whether the ecology will place restrictions on the tests, and what impact the tests will have on the ecology," he said.

More ^{26/3/83}
^{W/Argus}
oppose
Armcor
range ~~24~~ (56)

Weekend Argus
Reporters

THE public outcry against the Armcor plan to establish a weapons testing site on the southern Cape coast gained momentum today when angry Skipskop residents condemned the Bredasdorp Town Council's approval of the scheme.

The announcement was made by the Mayor of Bredasdorp, Mr Louis le Riche. He said the construction of the Armcor installation would give Bredasdorp an economic injection that would benefit the town, which would be a source of labour and materials.

"What with the depopulation of the the platteland, this will mean a lot for our industry, schools and the community in general," Mr le Riche said today.

Meanwhile public petitions against the scheme have been signed by more than 6 500 people.

Many of the signatories live in the affected area or own property there.

Today the Progressive Federal Party set up 10 petition tables around the Peninsula.

Mr Jan van Eck, PFP MPC for Groote Schuur, said the reaction at a petition table at the Fountain shopping centre, Rondebosch, had been "unbelievable."

One petition, entitled "Save our Cape South Coast", calls on the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, to keep Armcor out of the area. It was drawn up by Cape Town residents who own property in Arniston, Skipskop and Potberg, and by conservationists and nature lovers.

Another petition has been organised under the auspices of the University of Cape Town's Wildlife Society, and 1 600 signatures have been collected for it in three days.

Armscor:

Locals

APL Times

26/3/83

VOW TO



'fight'

By DI MEEK

FARMERS and landowners facing expropriation as a result of the Armscor plan to establish a missile-testing range in the southern Cape will fight "to the bitter end" to remain on their land.

This was the message from Waenhuiskrans/Cape Infanta residents interviewed yesterday.

Farmers and townfolk in Waenhuiskrans (Arniston) are seeking an urgent interview with the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan. They hope he will address a public meeting to clarify the issue.

At Skipskop, the largest of the communities whose futures are affected by the plan, fishermen were stunned by the prospect of having to leave their homes.

Mr Michael Mathys said the government had driven the coloured community "into a corner".

Fisherfolk

"Surely we people who earn our livelihood from fishing should be heard in this matter. We are a fisherfolk and this is our home," he said.

Mr Peter Dreyer, whose family owns a stretch of land at Bloukrans, demarcated as an impact area for weapons testing, said: "We are going to fight this right to the end. Are we not even allowed the freedom to own land anymore?"

An irate farmer's wife, who did not want to be named, said she had been a National Party supporter all her life and could not believe what the government was doing.

"They have not even consulted us. This is our land, we love it. Why should we leave it?"

A farmer who had recently moved to the area said he was "angry and confused" that there had

been no clarification of the actual boundaries of the proposed range.

"Even if this farm is not directly involved, the last thing we want is a weapons-testing range on our doorstep. Why do they want to come here? We will not move," he said.

Mr Peter Pratt, a fourth-generation farmer in the Arniston area, said he was prepared to co-operate fully in defending his country. "But I would have to be totally convinced that giving up my farm — my son's birthright — is essential."

Mr Pratt's 4 200-hectare farm, Elandsvlei, the largest and most valuable economic unit affected, falls within the area demarcated for an airstrip, armaments stores, bunkers and firing range.

What most angered Mr Hennie Groenewald, a direct descendant of the founder of Skipskop and the only businessman in the community, was the fact that he had still not been informed officially of Armscor's intentions.

"It's our land; we don't want to go anywhere else. We will fight with all we've got to keep it."

He said he was infuriated by the attitude of some people in Bredasdorp who considered the project nothing but a financial boost for the area.

He said he had tried to point out that the conservation of the area was more important than money but had been told: "You cannot eat fynbos."

crack of dawn



● Missile site not final — Malan, page 4

How the Government tried to prevent the public from knowing what was going on

THE DE HOOP UPRRARI!

BY PETER MANN

CONSERVATIONISTS are refusing to accept Government and Armscor assurances that the ecology of the De Hoop Nature Reserve, which is to be surrounded by a weapon-testing site, will not be disturbed.

And the man who first told newspapers that Armscor was planning a test range close to the Southern Cape reserve, this week claimed the authorities had tried to use their wide powers of secrecy in terms of the Defence Act and the Act relating to armaments to prevent the information reaching the public.

He is John Greig, editor of *South African Wildlife*, the magazine of the Wildlife Society of South Africa.

I was told by two newspapers, after I had given them the information that the authorities had told them they could not publish it," Mr Greig said.

His disclosures come hard on the heels of another row during which Minister of Defence Magnus Malan was castigated for issuing a statement calling on people to stop commenting on or discussing Armscor's plans — saying such discussion did not serve the purpose of conservation or of defence.

Later, however, Armscor and General Malan reversed their policy of trying to stifle debate.

Two senior Armscor officials — the chairman, Commandant Piet Marais, and executive general manager Fred Bell — addressed a press

conference in Cape Town to explain Armscor's intentions.

They maintained Armscor would not fire missile or shells or weapons over or into De Hoop reserve.

They said what would happen was that Armscor would appropriate land on either side of the reserve. One portion, an area extending from near Ariston to the tiny hamlet of Skipskop, would be permanently closed to the public.

Armscor would use this area to create its infrastructure, building an airstrip, a weapons launching site, workshops, and houses for its personnel.

The second portion to be bought lies on the other side of De Hoop reserve. This will be used as an impact area and is where objects fired from the first area will land.

Although De Hoop lies between the two, the shape of the coastline, which curves away to the north-east, means the line of fire is to seaward of the reserve.

An area of the reserve bordering the coast would be temporarily closed when weapon-testing was taking place as a precautionary measure as there was a possibility that one in every 200 test shots could go off course.

However, Mr Bell said it would be possible to give three to six months notice of when the coastal strip would be closed, that it would not be done at weekends and public holidays and that the total period of closure would not exceed a month in three years for



□ MALAN: No final decision has been taken

each system being tested. However, he could not say how many systems would be tested each year, a lapse which rendered his time predictions meaningless.

The Armscor officials also announced that an environmental impact study would be made to determine what effect the range would have on the area.

While General Malan told Parliament a final decision had not been made on whether to lo-



□ MARAIS: No other possible site in the country

not a training range or a proofing range which tested a certain percentage of all the ammunition they manufactured.

As such it would not have brigades of troops marching all over it. Nor would it have soldiers firing weapons on it all day, every day.

They maintained that the range could help, not hinder conservation.

"If we had been really clever we would have brought Mr John Geddes-

ervation who was director when the De Hoop farm was bought for use as a reserve in September, 1956, said it was an area of vital importance to conservation.

"It is a unique area incorporating coastline, duneveld, hard dunes and a freshwater lake 14 km long by a kilometre wide.

"The lake abounds in waterfowl and has been proclaimed an international wetland as it is used by migrating birds. The reserve now encompasses 18 000ha.

"The Potberg Mountain in the reserve is the last nesting place of the endangered Cape vulture. In addition there is a remarkable system of limestone caves which are breeding grounds for five species of insectivorous bats.

"I welcome the announcement by the Department of Defence this week that De Hoop itself will not be used and that an environmental impact study will be made.

"We have to analyse how multiple usage of the area by men, vehicles and aircraft will affect De Hoop. This is my big worry. For example, aircraft flying over the freshwater vleis would certainly disturb the birdlife.

"I hope also that conservationists will be able to contribute to the study and comment on it afterwards.

"The Cape Department of Nature Conservation, for example, has a wealth of data on the reserve collected over the past 20 years which could be vitally useful."

56

10 000 sign test-range protests

Staff Reporter

OUTRAGE against Armscor's proposal to site a testing range on the Southern Cape coast gained momentum at the weekend when more than 3 000 people added their names to petitions to stop the plan.

Almost 10 000 people have signed petitions in the Cape.

With some constituencies still outstanding today, the Progressive Federal Party had counted about 3 000 signatures on its petition calling on the Government to relocate the testing site "in a less sensitive position".

The PFP petition was launched throughout the Peninsula on Saturday and most of the signatures were collected within two hours, said Mr Jan van Gend, MPC for Constantia and Provincial Council spokesman on nature conservation.

Impact study

Mr van Gend said that while he welcomed the announcement last week that an environmental impact study would be undertaken before implementation of the scheme to expropriate 40 000 ha of land surrounding the De Hoop nature reserve, he was concerned that the provincial Department of Nature Conservation had not been publicly included in the study.

"There has been no public statement to my knowledge that the provincial nature conservation body is being involved in this impact study. I would assume it will be, since this is the body which has been intimately involved in De Hoop since it was declared a nature reserve — in fact it has run and researched the reserve for 27 years.

"It would be madness if this body was not involved in the impact study," he said.

Landowners

Meanwhile, 3 000 landowners and people who will be affected by the scheme have signed the petition in the Skipskop-Bredasdorp area.

A petition drawn up by property owners in the Arniston, Skipskop and Potberg areas, bearing more than 1 800 signatures, was sent to the Progressive Federal Party last week.

Entitled Save Our Cape South Coast, the petition calls on the Minister of Defence to keep Armscor out of the area.

Meeting

Two separate petitions circulating at the University of Cape Town last week collected another 1 900 signatures.

In the Boland and the Overberg, farmers and syndicates who have shares in farmland in the affected area met at the weekend to discuss details of Armscor's plans.

Farmers are concerned that they were not approached by the Government on the matter and that there was no negotiation.

Malan meets farmers

Political Correspondent

A DELEGATION of Southern Cape farmers and Bredasdorp community representatives met the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, today to discuss the Armscor plan to have a testing range in the area.

The delegation, which was led by Mr A Geldenhuys, the MP for Bredasdorp, also met the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Fisheries, Mr Sarel Hayward, whose department is to carry out an impact study in the area.

Farmers and property owners are up in arms because of the uncertainty which has been created by the way Armscor has handled the matter.

LEAKED

The whole scheme was secretly planned without the locals being informed or consulted, and details were made known only when news about the plan leaked out in newspapers.

Two areas have been earmarked, one at Waenhuiskrans and another at Cape Infanta, with a 60 km stretch of beach in between closed to the public. Part of the De Hoop nature reserve will also be closed to the public when tests take place.

Villages along the beach such as Skipskop will be taken over by the military.

Ecologists and nature conservationists have expressed serious misgivings about the damage such a scheme could cause to the animal life and the rare ecology of the area.

NEW RESERVE

Further division has now been caused by the Bredasdorp Town Council's decision to support the scheme as it could benefit the town economically.

Plans are said to be afoot to declare a new nature reserve area west of Waenhuiskrans, between Struis Bay and Pearly Beach at Agulhas, as compensation for the Armscor scheme.

The Minister is said to have given today's delegation the assurance that the plan is not final and that such a decision will only be taken once the Department of Environmental Affairs has undertaken an impact study.

He said the Defence Force had a good record of nature conservation in other areas such as St Lucia in Natal, where it has undertaken projects.

Koeberg blast anti-nukes accused

ARGAS 28/3/83
56

Political Correspondent
A FRENCH magazine supported by the SA Government has insinuated that a group demanding safety measures at the Koeberg nuclear power station may have been responsible for the December explosions.

In its English edition for the first quarter of this year, the magazine, *Courrier Austral Parlementaire*, does not mention any of these groups by name.

It refers to "a vociferous anti-nuke group" and adds: "It might be worth mentioning that it is not impossible that the recent attack on the nuclear plant, and generally attributed to the ANC, may have been carried out by this particular brand of white extremists."

Mr John Malcomess, MP, said today he rejected with contempt any implication that Koeberg Alert had anything to do with the bomb explosions at the site. He said the ANC had actually claimed responsibility.

"Our nuclear energy programme could do without this sort of biased political commentary."

He called on the Deputy Minister of Information, Mr Barend du Plessis, to dissociate himself from the standpoint of the magazine and to stop paying taxpayers' money to it.

He demanded to know who had written the article and said it appeared likely that it was written by a South African.

Answering questions in the Assembly last week, the Minister of Information and Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said the Government indirectly provided financial support for the magazine.

It was published by a public relations firm as part of its general business activities.

Dr Arnold Abramovitz said to link Koeberg Alert with the blasts would be "quite laughable were it not for the lamentable ignorance on nuclear matters among sections of the public.

"There is a real risk that simple-minded people will actually believe this kind of gutter speculation."

Anger at Koeberg blast smear

Staff Reporter

A FRENCH magazine subsidized by the South African Government has been slammed for "intimating" that Koeberg Alert might have been responsible for the explosions at the Koeberg nuclear power station last December.

Mr John Malcomess, Opposition spokesman on energy, yesterday called on the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Barend du Plessis, to dissociate the government from this suggestion, made in an article on Koeberg in the latest

issue of "Courrier Austral Parle-mentaire".

The article stated, without naming the group, that "a vicious anti-nuke group" had emerged in South Africa, "protesting at possible health hazards and the alleged risk of a major disaster".

"Here it might be worth mentioning that it is not impossible that the attack on the nuclear plant, generally attributed to the ANC, may have been carried out by this particular brand of white extremist," the article said. In a statement released yesterday,

Mr Malcomess said he rejected "with absolute contempt the implication that Koeberg Alert could have had anything to do with it".

"Furthermore, the ANC have actually claimed responsibility," he said.

Mr Malcomess called on Mr Du Plessis "to stop paying taxpayers' money into the coffers of this news bulletin which appears to have the South African taxpayer as its only source of funding".

"Finally we must ask the Deputy Minister a question — who wrote this article? It would appear likely it was written by a South African. Could it have been written by a civil servant or even a Member of Parliament?" he asked.

Mr Du Plessis could not be reached for comment yesterday.

Dr Arnold Abramowitz, acting chairman of Koeberg Alert, said that to link Koeberg Alert, a "small local citizens' information group", with the bomb blasts, would be laughable were it not for the "lamentable ignorance" of some sections of the public on nuclear matters.

"There is a real risk that simple-minded people will actually believe this kind of gutter speculation," he said.

He called on the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr P T C du Plessis, to repudiate this "totally ludicrous hypothesis".

A spokesman for the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs said the department would not comment on the matter since it was *sub judice*.

Police said the incident was still under investigation and declined to comment.

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THE Cape Provincial Administration is expected to push for the scrapping of Armscor's controversial plan to have a testing range on the Southern Cape coast, following an urgent meeting of the Executive Committee in Cape Town.

The Administrator, Mr Eugene Louw, today confirmed that the meeting, which he described as urgent, took place yesterday.

Mr Louw said he and the MEC in charge of nature conservation, Mr J P Loubser, were continuing negotiations on the matter.

He would not comment on what he described as "a delicate matter".

Deeply concerned

But it is known that the administration is deeply concerned about the Armscor plan. The testing range will border on the De Hoop nature reserve in the Bredasdorp area. When missiles and other weapons are being tested, parts of the reserve will be closed to the public.

Ecologists and nature conservationists have expressed alarm at the effect arms testing could have on the area's delicate and unique ecological system.

The administration is expected to press, in the first place, for a new site to be found.

If the military remains adamant that the Cape Southern coast is best suited to its purposes, the administration is then expected to demand total control of its nature reserve there.

International image

In administration circles there is also concern about the effect the Armscor plan could have on South Africa internationally. The country's standing in international wild life and nature conservation circles is high.

There are fears that if the Armscor plan goes through the country's image in this field would be badly tarnished. The controversy is to be raised during the May session of the Provincial Council when Mr Louw is expected to report on the matter.

Mr Allan Geldenhuys, Nationalist MP for Swellendam, said today that a reasonable compromise could be reached affecting both military and nature conservation needs.

Mr Geldenhuys had discussions yesterday with the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, and a delegation from the Swellendam area which originally travelled to Cape Town to see the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries, Mr Sarel Hayward.

Prominent farmer

Mr Peter Pratt, a prominent farmer in the area, is to meet the Minister early next month to discuss how his farm, Elandsvlei, and other family properties may be affected.

Mr Geldenhuys said he had not yet heard from other farmers. One other person with a small property in an area which would be affected by Armscor's plan had contacted him.

He had not heard from fishermen but he had the impression that fishing areas would not be permanently closed to them.

He agreed that some property owners were concerned. On the other hand the Bredasdorp community favoured the Armscor plan as it would bring some advantages such as an increased use in services.

Business benefit

More people would live in the area and this could benefit schools and business.

He accepted the military's assurance that a testing range for Armscor was needed in the area. South Africa's interests had to be taken into account and it would be unfair simply to try to chase Armscor away from the area.

Mr Geldenhuys said an impact study would be undertaken. He was confident that with some sacrifice on all sides the interests of all could be accommodated.

It should be possible to retain productive land for agriculture, but expropriation of some properties in areas such as Skipskop would probably be inevitable. He appealed to people not to panic.

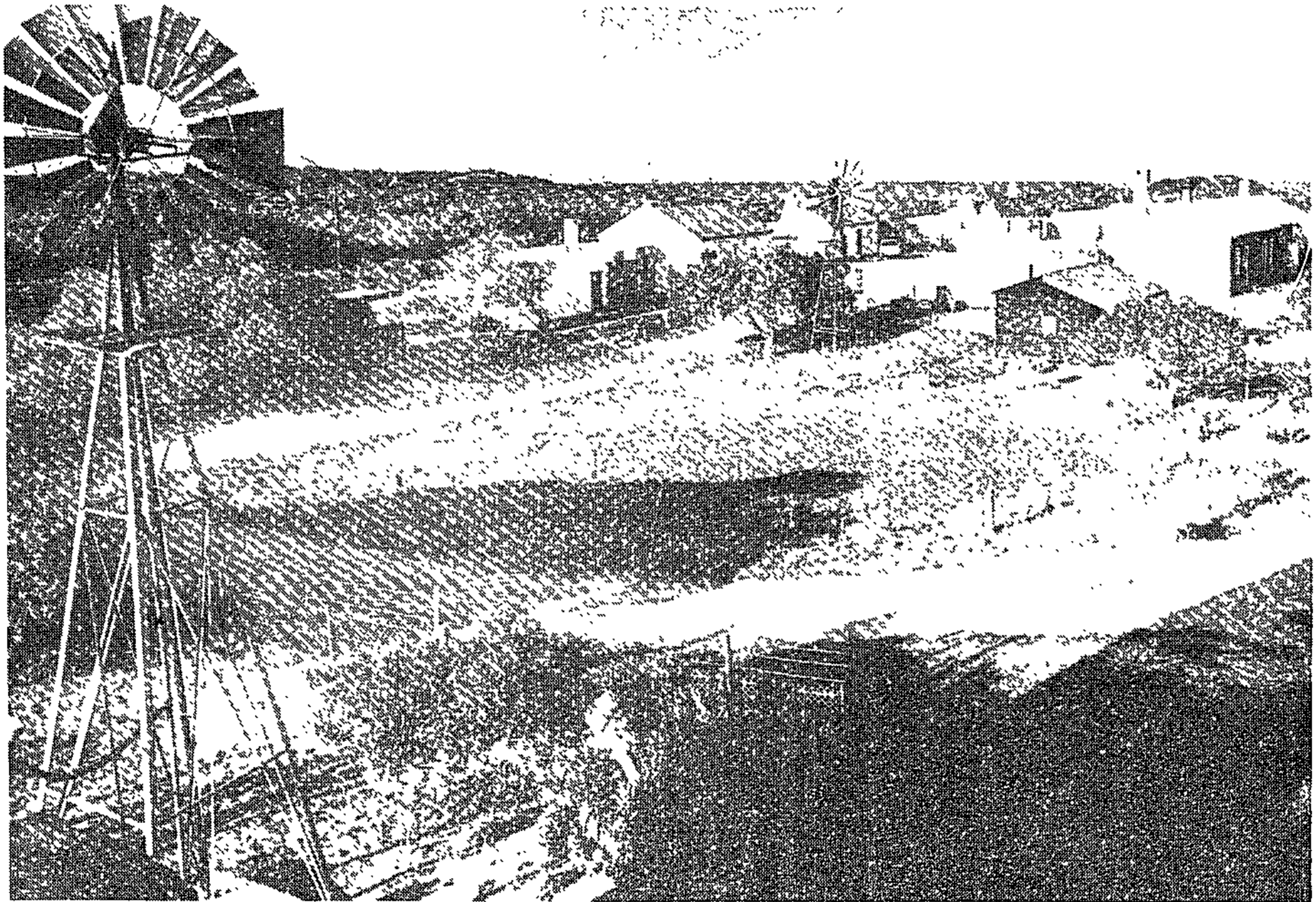
BY TOS WENTZEL
Political Correspondent

Urgent Exco action over missile ranges

ARGUS
29/3/83
BT

'WE have no choice about the price they offer for our land, we have to accept whatever they offer and then we will have to go. I have a farm called Hardevlakte in Moer-asfontein where I could go, but I believe that land could also be appropriated. If that happens I don't know where I'll go,' — Mr Hennie Groenewald.

ARGUS
29/3/83
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THE small fishing village of Skipskop which will form part of the high activity area in the proposed Armscor plan.

ARMSCOR: AND A VILLAGE CALLED SKIPSKOP

(Contd from Page 18)

one is believed to be millionaire Mr A P du Preez, who owns pieces of land in the area, one of them being the game farm Skyhaven, where Mr P W Botha and General Magnus Malan are believed to have stayed last year.

The fishing community of Rossebaai, next to Skipskop, has been there for generations. The fishermen will also have to leave, and Mr Groenewald, who owns the two boats used by them said they were separate and did not know what was going to happen to them.

He said the 25 people who depended on fishing to make their living had asked him if "Die Baas nie die besigheid kan regmaak nie." (The boss could not make the affair right)

Fishing

He said he had asked the fisherfolk where they would go if they had to leave, and they said they didn't know.

"Most of them are Skipskoppers, who have been born and lived there all their lives and to them there is only one place to be."

"I asked them whether they would be interested in working for Armscor and they replied they were only interested in catching fish."



A VIEW from Koppie Alleen in the De Hoop Nature Reserve, showing part of the coast included in the Armscor plan. Skipskop is a few kilometres away.

Maria Nefdt, married to another of the settlers' descendants said, "If we have to move we have to. My children were born and christened here, many went to the village's school (now closed down) but if they offer us a fair price we will have to sell."

She said because her husband Daniel was not well, she would in many ways welcome going to stay in Bredasdorp where help was at hand, but she would be sad to leave part of her life behind.

A pensioner, Mr William Norman, said residents were unhappy

they had not been given any information by authorities and had had to depend on the press for stories about the development.

He said he had visited Skipskop for many years before retiring there and had spent more than R50 000 on renovations to his house. He wondered whether he would be given a just price for his property.

He also objected to the fact that the villagers had not been consulted before an announcement was made by Mr Louis le Riche, Mayor of Bredasdorp,

that his council supported the Armscor plan.

Mr le Riche voiced the opinions of many Bredasdorp dwellers when he said development in the area would encourage economic growth in the town.

One Skipskop resident who did not want to be named said most of the people living in Bredasdorp were interested only in money.

"We put out our hands for help and they

chop them off. I hope they can eat the money they gain and they won't be sorry after the event."

"Most of the people in Bredasdorp pretend we don't exist, they don't think much of Skipskop because it is a quiet area, and they are not concerned with its survival. Their support of the development counts against us and it seems as if we can depend only on the city dwellers for support."



MARIA and Daniel Nefdt (who is one of the original settlers' descendants) have lived in Skipskop for most of their lives and are two of the elderly people affected by the proposed development.

'We will just have to leave'

ARGUS
29/3/83
56
200

By MELISSA LANGERMAN;
pictures by WILLIE de KLERK

THE proposed Armscor development on the southern Cape coast will mean the break-up of communities and farms owned by generations of residents who have been born, baptised, married and buried there.

Skipskop, a tiny settlement on the coast which falls directly into the high activity area (where airstrips, armaments, stores and bunkers are to be established), is a prime example.

Mr Hennie Groenewald, who owns the only shop in Skipskop (named after a wreck which lay rotting, showing its front or "kop" for a period) and is a great-grandchild of one of the original settlers, John Wilson, will have to leave.

He said John Wilson, a Scot, was a casualty of a ship wrecked along



PENSIONER William Norman who spent more than R50 000 on renovating his house (shown behind him), is worried about the price residents will be offered for their houses.

the coast at Skipskop in about 1860.

The Uys family, who owned the farm there, cared for him and gave him a horse to ride back to Cape Town so he could join a ship travelling to Scotland.

On his way to Cape Town he fell in love with a woman who later accompanied him to Skipskop so he could show her where he was wrecked.

They loved Skipskop so much they decided to stay there, and were given a piece of land on the seafront (where the village now stands) by the Uys family.

"My great-grandfather and the rest of my family were all buried in the graveyard here. What will they do with the graveyard and the church once we have gone?"

Mr Groenewald said he felt many of Skipskop's permanent residents — pensioners who bought land and built there years ago, planning for an easy retirement — had not yet fully realised what was going to happen.

Many are worried they will not get a decent price for their properties (there is a rumour that they will only get a divisional council valuation plus five per cent) and ask where they will go when they have to leave.

"We have no choice about the price they offer for our land, we have to accept whatever they offer and then we will have to go. I have a farm called Hardevlakte in Moerasfontein where I could go, but I believe that land could also be appropriated. If that happens I don't know where I'll go," said Mr Groenewald.

Mr Groenewald said the selling of land to the government would be made more complex, because of unresolved inheritances and because many residents including himself did not have deed of transfer to some of the property they owned.

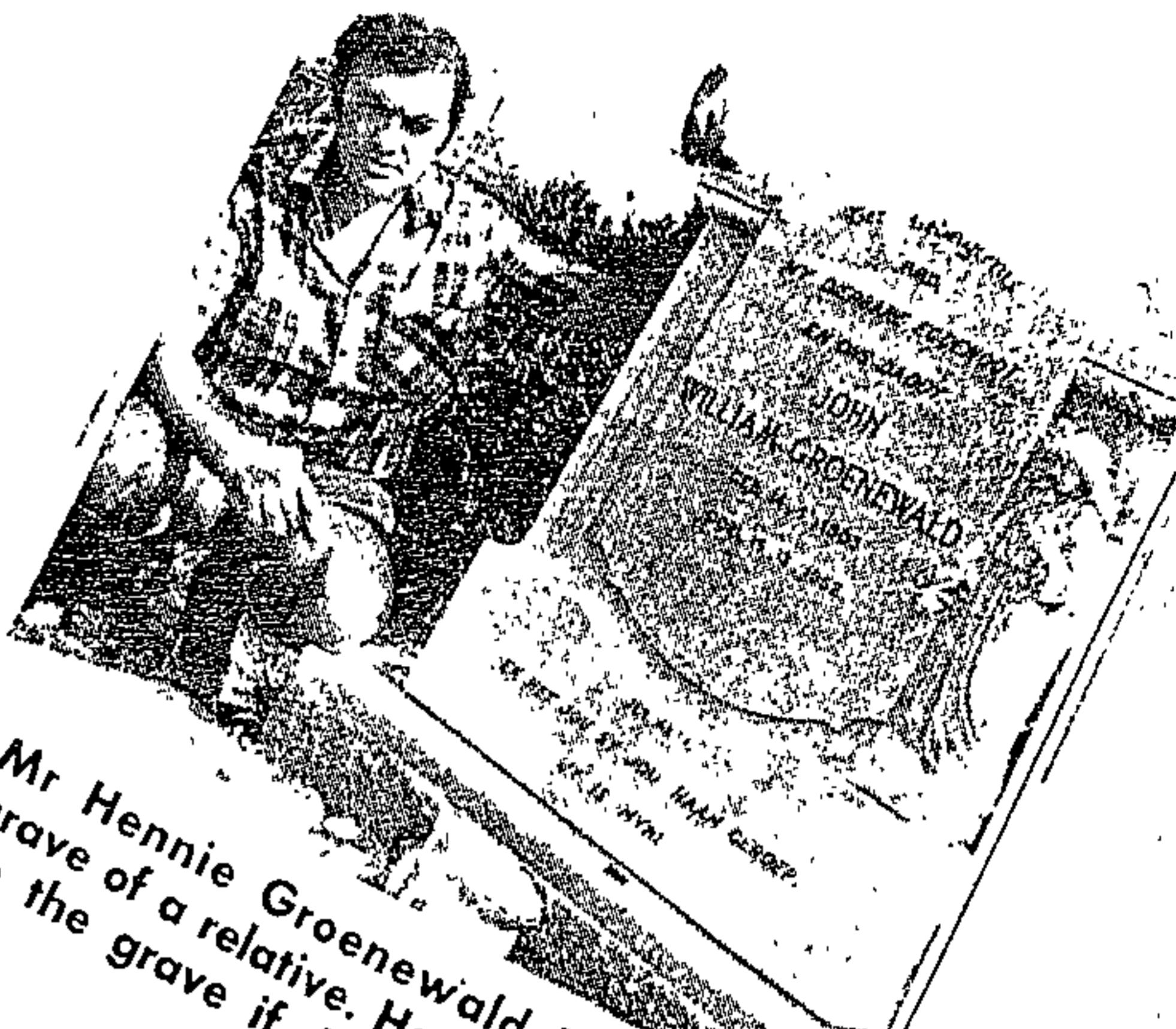
Sold

They sold the land in the early 70's to a firm called Alvalvaro Furniture who were to build a housing development in the area, a provision being that they obtained deed of transfer once the development started.

The company, however, went bankrupt and because development never started, the residents never obtained their deeds of transfer and have little proof of their ownership of the land.

Since then the land has been sold to several owners. The present

(Turn to Page 19)



Mr Hennie Groenewald beside the grave of a relative. He says he will dig up the grave if Armscor moves in to Skipskop.

We'll burn our homes and dig up our dead'

ARBUS 29/3/83 56

Staff Reporter

SOME of the residents of Skipskop, doomed under Armscor's plan to appropriate the area as part of a missile testing range, have pledged to dig up their dead and burn down their houses if they have to move out.

This little coastal hamlet between Waenhuiskrans (Arniston) and Cape Infanta has been shaken to the roots by Armscor's plans. Details have filtered through to them only in the last few days.

And some farmers further up the coast are resolute that if their land has to make way for missiles, they will demolish their houses before they move out.

Mr Hennie Groenewald, who owns the only shop in Skipskop and is a great-grandchild of one of the original settlers, John Wilson, said he would dig up the remains of his grandparent and his father, if Armscor moved in.

Mr Groenewald said he has not thought much of his own future, but if the land was expropriated he would leave the country.

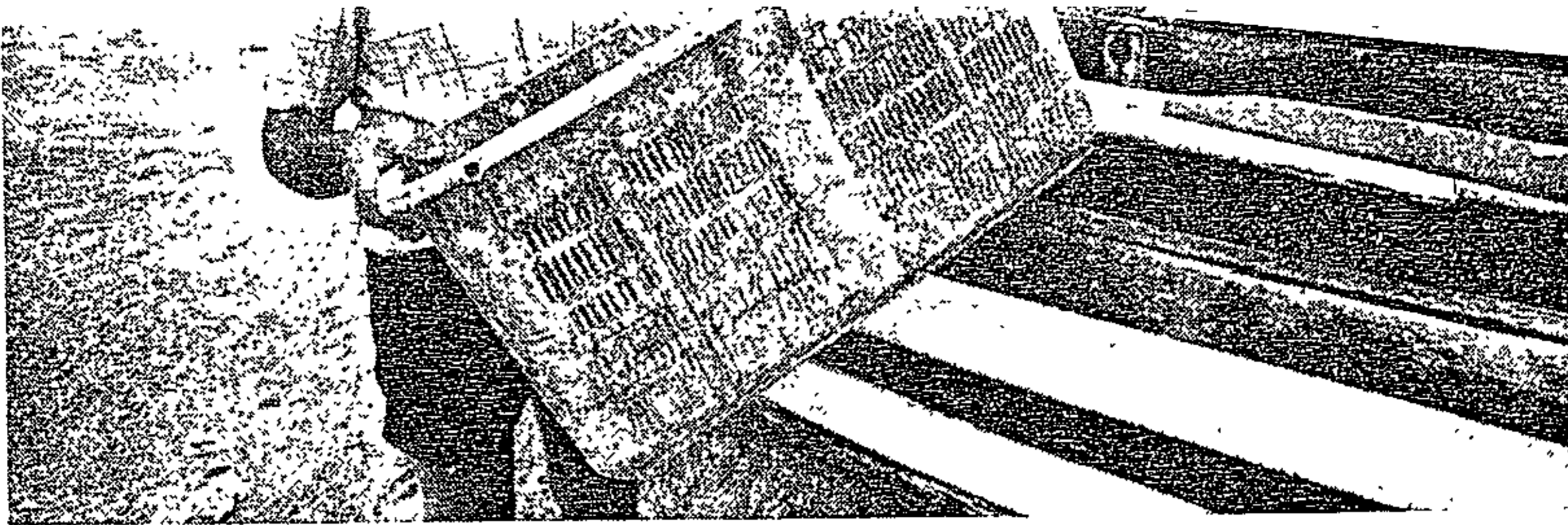
● See Pages 18 and 19.

PETROL

Mr Peter Scott, who owns 68,5 ha of land in the "impact zone" near Cape Infanta, said: "If they take it all away from us we'll pour a few drums of petrol over the house and burn it down."

And in Skipskop, Mrs Dolly Vermeulen, who has been in the village with her husband "Oom Jan" Vermeulen for more than 40 years, said: "If the army moves in, we'll have one big party — then burn all the houses down."

Skipskop is concerned not only about the future of residents, mostly pensioners and fishermen, but also what will happen to their ancestors' bones — buried in two small cemeteries between the dunes.



Mr Hennie Groenewald whose fishing business in the settlement of Skipskop is in the balance following Armscor's announcement to take over the area between Arniston and Cape Infanta as a missile-testing range.

Picture by
JOHN VAN DER LINDEN

Fishermen of Skipskop don't think of missiles

CAPE TOWN 29/3/83

Staff Reporter

PEOPLE in the doomed fishing settlement of Skipskop are so shattered by Armscor's intentions to take away their homes as part of the Cape south coast missile-testing range they are trying not to think about it.

"We want to know from the government exactly what is going on and then we will decide how to fight this thing," said Mr Hennie Groenewald, the only businessman in the community.

"Until then we don't want to think about it because, I mean, I don't know where else we can go and what else we can do. We will stay even if we have to fight to stay here," he said.

Together with the recreational spots Ryspunt, Emerson Point, Hope Point and a 60 km stretch of beachline, Skipskop will be closed permanently to the public if plans to establish the testing range between Arniston and Cape Infanta go ahead.

Skipskop was accidentally founded in 1856 by

John Wilson, a Scottish stow-away on the Queen of the Thames which was wrecked off the coast in 1856. He raised 18 children and many of the people still living in Skipskop are direct descendants.

Boasting a shop and one petrol pump, the settlement consists of a cluster of white-washed cottages which are home for 17 families. Numbers swell during holidays.

There is no running water or electricity and the people don't want it because it will ruin the unspoilt, natural character of the place.

One fisherman said: "Why do they want to come here. Why don't they go somewhere else. This is our home, we want to stay here."

Equally perplexed is Mrs Dolly Vermeulen who is well into her 60s. "I have lived here all my life. I even went to school here. I can't understand it. I don't know what I'll do," she said.

Mr Groenewald who runs the shop, petrol pump and a few holiday cottages employs eight

fishermen and runs two fishing boats off the coast. "I asked the fishermen what they will do and they said they had no alternative but to stay and fish," he said.

One of the fisherman, Mr Michael Mathys, said he felt the government had driven the community "into a corner".

"Surely we people who earn our livelihood from fishing should be heard in this matter. We are a fisher folk, it's all we know, it's our home," he said.

'Can't eat fynbos'

Mr Groenewald said that the attitude of the mayor of Bredasdorp, Mr Louis le Riche, had infuriated him. The Bredasdorp municipality last week voted in favour of the project which they regarded as a financial boost for the area.

"The Bredasdorp municipality is selling us out for money they are not ever sure of getting. And when I tried to point out that conservation of the area was more important than money, the mayor Mr Louis le Riche told me, 'You can't eat fynbos'."

"It's bad when you live somewhere, have a home, a business and someone phones you out of the blue and tells you its not your's anymore," said Mr Groenewald.

Mr Groenewald said he wondered if Mr Le Riche had ever thought of the economic advantages of supporting moves to develop the coastline's tourist potential.

"That would be infinitely preferable to supporting moves to establish a missile testing range here," he said.

Exco keen to ^{Cape Times 30/3/83} 'scrap missile site plan

Staff Reporters

HIGHLY-PLACED sources in the Provincial Administration last night confirmed reports that the administration's executive committee would push for the scrapping of Armscor's plan to establish a missile-testing range on the southern Cape coast.

The Administrator, Mr Gene Louw, confirmed yesterday that an urgent meeting of the executive committee took place on Monday but would not elaborate. He would only say it was a "delicate matter".

He said he and the MEC

in charge of nature conservation, Mr J P Loubser, were continuing negotiations on the matter.

"We shall, naturally do everything in our ability to retain the maximum use of the De Hoop nature reserve and ensure the least possible disturbance of its wildlife and ecology," Mr Louw said in a statement last night.

Mr Louw said that if it was proved "for strategic reasons and for the sake of national interest there was no alternative available site", the Province would do everything to obtain the best possible compromise with Armscor.

"But in the meantime we are proceeding with our negotiations and we shall ask for representation on the environmental impact study investigation. In this connection we shall offer our maximum co-operation."

Mr Louw said he preferred not to comment further "at this stage".

The Deputy Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries, Mr John Wiley, said yesterday a statement giving full details of the environmental impact study would be released by his department at a later date.

● The Wildlife Society of Southern Africa yesterday launched a petition protesting against Armscor's plans to establish the testing range and stated their dissociation with the political nature of the issue.

56 Howard Q. Col. 879 -
De Hoop Nature Reserve

30/3/83
*9. Mr. R. R. HULLEY asked the Minister of Defence:

Whether it is intended to include (a) the whole or (b) part of the present De Hoop Nature Reserve in the proposed experimental testing facility referred to in his reply to Question No. 23 of 23 March 1983; if so, what is the extent of the land to be so included?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(a) and (b) No

Mr R. R. HULLEY: Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon. the Minister, would he indicate whether he is prepared to consider suggestions from interested parties regarding an alternative site for the proposed test range in the Southern Cape?

The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, the hon. member is welcome to file suggestions. I am prepared to consider them.

Hey heads

Crnk Times 1/4/83

Arm Scor ⁽⁵⁶⁾

site probe

Political Correspondent

DR DOUGLAS HEY, former director of nature conservation in the Cape, is to head the committee which will investigate the environmental impact of the proposed missile-testing range near the De Hoop reserve.

This was announced yesterday by the Deputy Minister of Environmental Affairs and Fisheries, Mr John Wiley.

Mr Wiley told a press conference that it was departmental policy to call for an environmental impact study wherever environmental damage was possible.

Agreement

The Department of Environment Affairs had been consulted about the proposed weapon-testing range and the study had been agreed to by the Department of Defence and Arm Scor.

He said the committee's terms of reference would be to report on the impact, both positive and negative, of the proposed testing range and related activities on the environment of the area as a whole.

The nine-man committee would be expected to use recognized authorities and experts to advise it on special areas.

These included the coastal fynbos, the ecologically-important coastal dunes, animal life — with special reference to birds, the marine environment and archeological aspects such as Bushman middens in the area.

Mr Wiley said the committee would also be able

to study any other aspect it considered relevant and was thus, in effect, empowered to enlarge its own terms of reference.

The only two members of the committee named yesterday were Dr Hey, a member of the Council on the Environment and closely involved in developments in the De Hoop area as former director of nature conservation, and Mr Gert Aggenbach, a local farmer and president of the National Woolgrowers' Association of the Cape.

Other seven

The other seven will be nominated by the Habitat Council — which will have two representatives on the committee — and the Provincial Administration, the Overberg Regional Development Association, the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, the Department of Environment Affairs and Arm Scor, who will each nominate one representative.

Mr Wiley said he hoped to have all nominations in by the end of the Easter parliamentary recess, enabling the committee to start work this month.

The committee would be asked to produce its report as soon as possible but would not be rushed by being given a deadline for completion of its study.

BUSINESS BRIEF

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FAMILY POST

MAGAZINE SECTION OF THE WEEKEND POST — FAMILY POST, APRIL 2, 1983

56

A view from Table Mountain of the Hot-tentots-Hollands — these refuges shelter 75% of the remaining fynbos.

From an article by M JARMAN, co-ordinator, Fynbos Biome Project.

PERCHED precariously on the south-western corner of South Africa we find the remnants of the smallest of the six world floristic kingdoms, the Cape floristic kingdom.

This is otherwise known as "Capensis" or the fynbos biome.

Fynbos is a local term for the flora of the area, which extends south from Nieuwoudtville to the Cape Peninsula (250km) and east to scattered patches near Grahamstown (800km), in a broken belt 40km to 150km wide.

The original extent of the biome was some 67 000km². It has been reduced by man to about 42 000km², 75% of which is confined to mountain areas.

Lowland fynbos areas have been reduced and highly fragmented to 28% of their former extent and now occupy an area considerably less than half the size of the Kruger National Park.

Why worry about this? What is so special about this littlest floral kingdom?

In general, the various fynbos ecosystems, their plants and animals, are both beautiful and scientifically interesting, while the mountain catchments which support a large amount of what remains of the fynbos are important both as a water resource and as recreational areas.

The flora is particularly rich in species.

It has a diversity unparalleled in the world.

A figure of 8 550 species of plants has been given for the Cape floristic kingdom, which well exceeds that, for example, of the 7 000 for the whole of Western Australia, an area about 20 times larger.

A large number of the fynbos plant species are together in a small area giving it a community diversity only exceeded by tropical rain forests.

The flora also contains a number of entire plant families which occur only in the Cape floristic kingdom.

This is probably partly due to varied terrain and partly to the great age of the flora, which may have been able to survive con-

World's smallest floral kingdom



In the foreground are large protea shrubs, but behind the invading pines march in, transforming the remaining fynbos landscape.



Fruits of *Widdringtonia cedarbergensis*, or Clanwilliam cedar, the only true fynbos tree. Researchers are continually speculating why the fynbos biome generally has no trees.

siderable climatic change by retreating up and down the slopes of the south-west Cape fold mountains.

Fynbos occurs on landscapes ranging from young coastal sands to sub-alpine peaks, all with soils which are generally extremely infertile.

Fynbos also occurs in a wide range of climates.

The formations differ considerably, but the communities characteristically include evergreen hard-needle growth forms of near-leafless, grass-like herbs, small, narrow-leaved shrubs and taller shrubs with moderate-sized leaves.

A further characteris-

tic of fynbos flora is that, except for a few perennial shrubs, it is evergreen. Leaves remain on the plants for up to seven or eight years.

The chief advantage of this is that the plant is able to collect carbon in its system (by photosynthesis) for longer periods of the year.

Is this intended to compensate for low nutrient availability in the soils?

Comparisons with similar vegetation systems in Western Australia, California and Chile show the fynbos region to be the poorest of all in both nitrogen and phosphorus.

Yet fynbos has an

amazing diversity of species which show no signs of nutrient deficiency — unlike crop plants in the same soil.

Then there is the relationship between plant and animal species.

Mountain and coastal fynbos contain high proportions of plant species which produce brightly coloured flowers, apparently to enhance their attractiveness to birds.

Elements of the fynbos bloom at different times through the year, in different areas of the mountains and lowlands.

Orange-breasted sunbirds have been observed to move considerable distances, from mountains to coast, in search of nectar.

These factors make conservation complex.

Protecting the mountain fynbos will, for example, not in itself guarantee the survival of sunbirds, which have to make seasonal migrations to obtain their food supplies.

Nor would the pollination of either mountain or lowland heaths continue if their pollination agent — the sunbird — became extinct.

There is the role of ants in dispersing seeds.

The aggressive Argentine ant, which has invaded the territory and wipes out indigenous species of ants, destroys the fynbos seed.

This presents a conservation headache — one of many.

Information from satellite photographs shows conservation potentially healthy in mountain fynbos but very poor in

the lowlands.

Thorough research is needed to change this.

Central to this is finding out what role fire plays in fynbos, and assessing the impact of alien woody (tree) species, such as pine and Australian acacia — port jackson, black wattle and rooikrantz.

Fire is frequent in fynbos and is used in the management of catchment areas.

An activity which could have increasing impact on the environment is that of flower-picking.

Apart from cultivation of fynbos plants a R5 million wildflower-picking industry has developed in the region.

Much of the litter that falls from fynbos plants is flower heads.

Studies of phosphorus levels show that this is mostly concentrated in seeds and flower-heads.

Flower-picking then appears to rob the soil of phosphorus, and farmers should consider applying fertilisers to the areas from which flowers are taken.

How should one set about solving these environmental problems?

The solutions are likely to be as diverse as the problems.

A multi-disciplinary

approach was considered necessary, harnessing botanists, zoologists, microbiologists, soil scientists, palaeo-ecologists (those concerned with identifying and interpreting the relation of ancient plants and animals to their environment), hydrologists and climatologists.

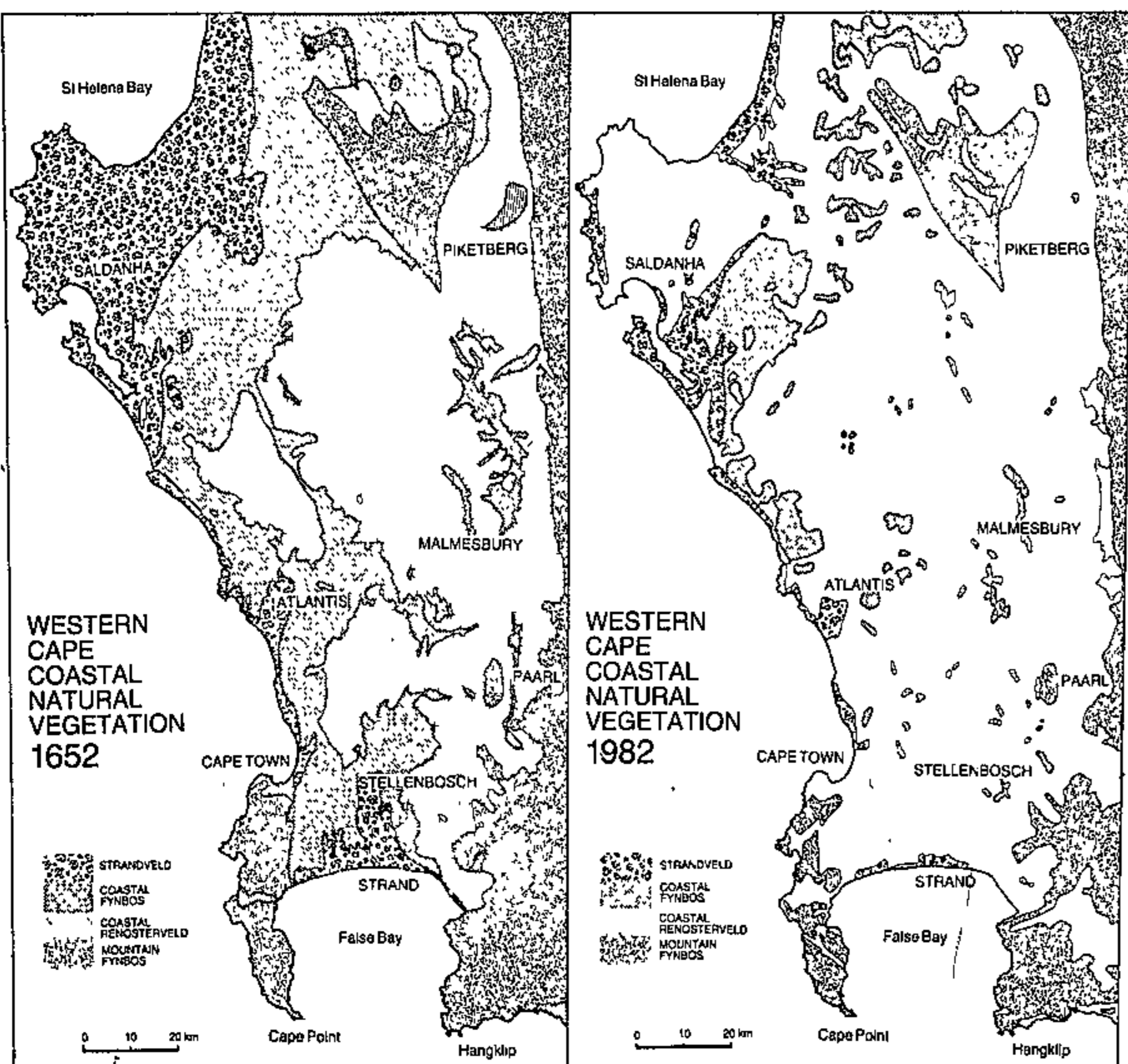
This was done by the CSIR's Co-operative Scientific Programmes (CSP) group and its National Programme for Environmental Sciences (NPES) in the Fynbos Biome Project, launched in 1978.

Worldwide, there are five regions which have mediterranean-type climates, the other four being the coasts of the Mediterranean Basin (macchia), California (chaparral), Chile (matarral), and southern and south-western Australia (mulga).

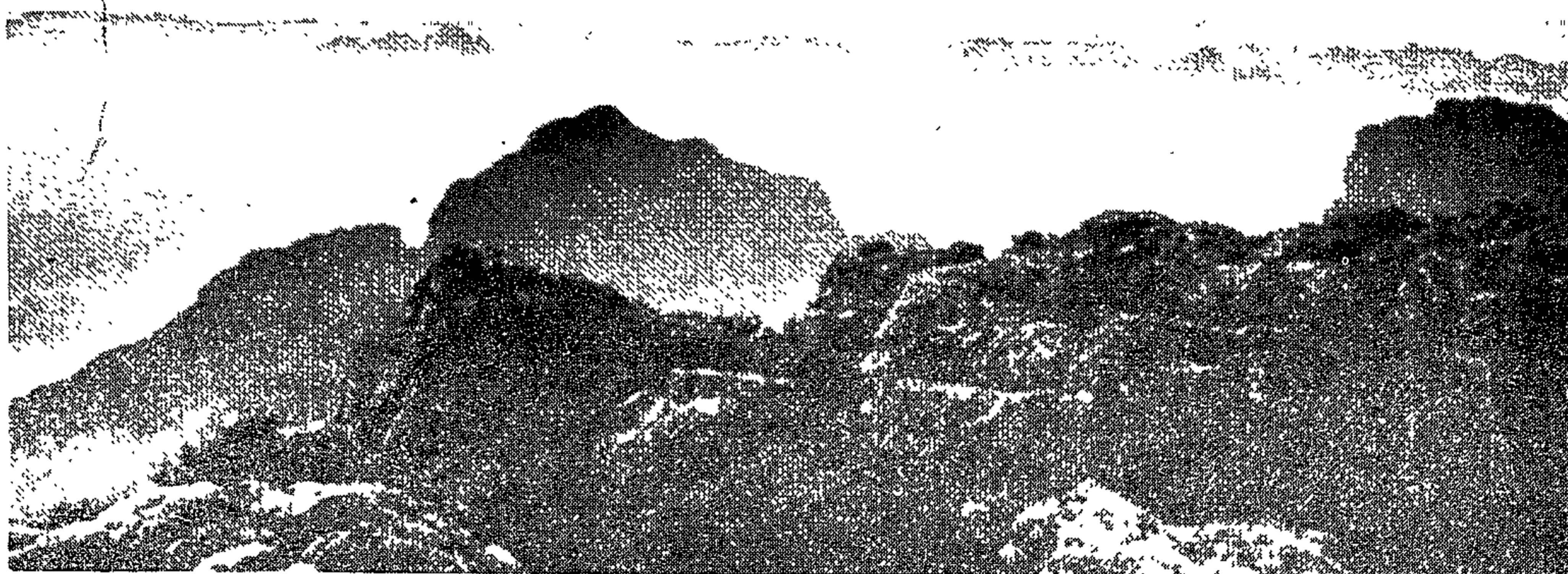
A series of international meetings has been held and an international comparative project has begun.

We are only starting to come to grips with the complexity of the problem.

(With acknowledgments to *Scientiae* magazine.)



These maps show clearly how much the fynbos area has shrunk over the past 300 years. Acknowledgements to Veld & Flora



A view from Table Mountain of the Hot-tentots-Hollands — these refuges shelter 75% of the remaining fynbos.

By Mike Oettle

Tattered remains of Cape's unique fynbos

FYNBOS is a word which has sprung into prominence recently — but what is it and where does it come from? Mountain fires in the Western Cape, we hear on the radio news, burn vast tracts of fynbos.

Table Mountain is being stripped of its pine plantations and of other exotic trees to allow the fynbos to re-establish itself.

Conservationists often talk of fynbos being endangered.

Fynbos isn't one or a few kinds of plants, which makes it hard to describe, and because one hears about it in a Western Cape context, it seems as if this is a problem remote from Algoa Bay.

Firstly, fynbos (literally, petite forest) is the collective name for the most widely varied group of vegetation found only in one area known anywhere in the world — the so-called Capensis vegetation of the Cape floral kingdom.

It shows such variety that botanists working on an area as small as 100m² have recorded as many as 121 species.

And what has it to do with people in the Eastern Cape?

A great deal, in fact. Although the main fynbos region is the northward-stretching and southern coastal mountains of the Western Cape, the area it covers extends through the Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage districts (where it exists alongside valley bushveld, coastal bush and grassveld) to isolated patches near Grahamstown.

South Africa's national flower, the Protea cynaroides — proteas are the characteristic fynbos vegetation — is found in nature as far east as the Albany district.

A rather special variety, P cynaroides elliptica, grows only in Port Elizabeth's south-western suburbs and in the Greenbushes-Van Stadens area.

Another protea, Paranomus reflexus, which appeared on the R1 stamp of the protea series, is found only in the mountains of the Port Elizabeth and Humansdorp districts.

Two popular "teas", the rooibos of the Cedarberg and the honeybush of the Southern Cape, come from fynbos plants.

But most important, this valuable national asset is in grave danger of being wiped out — although the fynbos area covers less than 1% of Southern Africa's land surface, it has the doubtful honour of containing 65% of the threatened plants of the entire subcontinent — 1 244 of a total of 1 915.

This is the highest known concentration of threatened plants of any temperate region in the world.

What are the threats to fynbos?

Aside from urban development and the clearing of veld for cultivation, the two most serious are the intrusion of alien trees and shrubs and the high frequency of fire — especially when this is followed by erosion.

Botanists have listed 28 exotic tree and shrub species which invade fynbos ecosystems.

Many of these species — particularly the port jackson, found all around Port Elizabeth and the Cape Flats — were introduced to the areas as sand stabilisers.

It is estimated that 17% to 23% of the remaining natural areas of the fynbos region been invaded to some degree by species of pinus (pine trees), hakea and acacia.

These invasive species take over the landscape, reduce the diversity of plant species, sponge up water

that would otherwise feed rivers and dams, and increase the chances of disastrous wild fires.

Botanists are still trying to find out why they are so successful, but they suspect that fynbos ecosystems, which mostly contain no trees, need to include trees in their variety of species.

The danger of fire is more complicated.

One can cut down alien trees, but fire is needed in the life cycle of a great many fynbos plant species.

Also, especially in the mountains, fynbos is highly combustible and the weather is often, in the summer months, ideal for fires. Furthermore, firefighting is difficult in the rugged terrain.

In the Cedarberg State Forest, between 1958 and 1975, 55 300ha of the 75 000ha was burnt in wild-fires, one fire alone burning for six days and covering 13 500ha.

Fires in fynbos are costly. Preventing and controlling fire is expensive, and fires damage property and cause the spread of weeds.

At the same time, some fynbos species cannot release seed unless there is fire. One example is the rare marsh rose (*bergroos*), *Orothamnus zeyheri*.

On the other hand, too-frequent burning can eliminate species such as *Staavia dodii*, which need a long interval to mature and set seed.

Research at the Cape Point Nature Reserve where this fynbos plant is found shows that fire frequency of 12 years and less will eliminate the species.

Fire could have caused the elimination of a fynbos tree element.

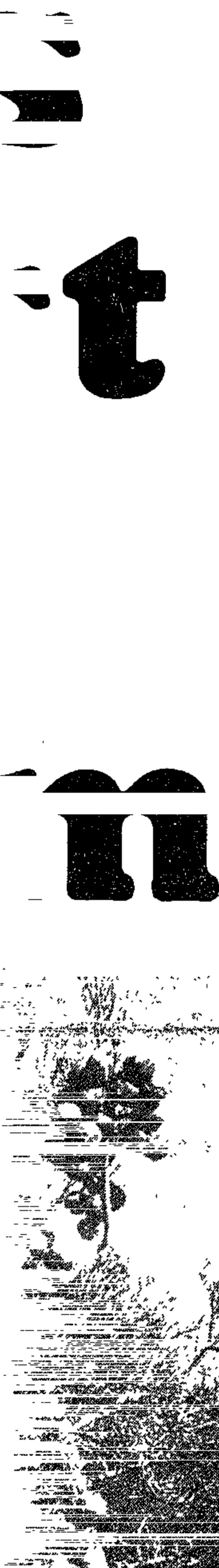
It may be that fires should be spaced not as often as every eight to 12 years but even as long apart as 40 years.

Most threatened are woody plants, which are essential in the ecology.

The size of *Protea nitida* (*waboom*) "trees" shows this: records from the last two centuries give its diameter at the height of a man's chest as 600mm. Today it is no more than 300mm.

These are only the most urgent problems in fynbos conservation — there are many more.

Much more knowledge is needed, but there is a great deal that can be done to improve the prospects of fynbos, and especially in the Eastern Province.



cedarbergensis, or only true fynbos tree. Why speculating why really has no trees.

Approach was considered necessary, harnessing botanists, zoologists, microbiologists, soil scientists, palaeo-ecologists those concerned with identifying and interpreting the relation of ancient plants and animals to the environment), hydrologists and climatologists.

This was done by the CIR's Co-operative Scientific Programmes (CSP) group and its National Programme for Environmental Sciences (NES) in the Fynbos Project, launched 1978.

Worldwide, there are regions which have Mediterranean-type climates, the other four along the coasts of the Mediterranean Basin (Tuscany, California (Mariposa), Chile (Torral), and southern Australia (mulga).

A series of international meetings have been held and an international comparative project has been initiated.

We are only starting to get to grips with the complexity of the fynbos.

(Acknowledgments Scientific magazine.)

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CONSERVATION AND POLITICS

By FARIEDA KHAN

THAT conservation is a vital issue in South Africa today is beyond dispute.

The public is daily bombarded with statistics on endangered species and appeals from various conservation bodies to support their cause.

However, segregation policies are preventing many people from enjoying the facilities and attractions of the numerous parks and forests throughout South Africa.

The Press, radio and television constantly remind us it is vital to the future of humanity that we stop polluting, damaging and destroying our environment and its precious natural resources.

Barred

However, when the black sections of the public are barred from many of these natural amenities...

ties, it would be hardly surprising if they didn't espouse the call for conservation.

After all, one can hardly help the conservation cause when one isn't allowed to enjoy it, because of one's colour.

Both from personal experience and from countless replies sent by various municipal authorities, state forest rangers, nature reserve and game park officials, I can only conclude that the overall picture for the black nature lover is a dismal one.

Accommodation for backpackers, those fit types prepared to carry their tents into wilderness areas, is not usually a problem.

Often, however, the backpacker is brought back to the reality of South African life by being confronted with segregated huts — even in the most remote, unspoilt areas.

When families wish to camp, caravan or hire bungalows and unspoilt surroundings, blacks are just about completely excluded.

After all, no one is going to travel hundreds of kilometres just to enter a game park as a day visitor.

Concern for the future of wildlife and the preservation of unspoilt areas is totally unrelated to skin colour.

Rather, it is allied to frequent contact with nature, with having endless opportunities for observing the unhindered interaction of the many forms of life which make up the animal and plant kingdoms.

Several examples come readily to mind. The Palmiet River and surroundings form part of the Kleinmond Coastal

Nature Reserve

At one stage, blacks were able to picnic on the banks of the river.

Then the area concerned was proclaimed a white area in terms of the Community Development Act No 3 of 1966.

The upper reaches of the Palmiet River have been closed to all members of the public for conservation reasons, and means the entire Palmiet River is out of bounds to blacks.

The Assistant Town Clerk of the Kleinmond Municipality said that "at the moment" the Palmiet camping site and the other facilities in the town were for whites only.

He said there were plans to alter this arrangement, but would not elaborate.

Mr. Hanekom pointed out, however, that the coloured holiday resort, Sonesta, was only 12 km from Kleinmond.

A similar example can be found outside Wellington, in the Bains Kloof area.

There are three campsites in the pass.

The first, situated near the beginning of the pass, has no natural attractions and is too far from the river to enable one to walk there.

IN NATAL, the Natal Parks Board officials claim that all areas and facilities under the board's control are open for use by all races.

However, according to a NPB brochure which lists facilities, three NPB-controlled areas — Charters Creek, Ramies Island and Orihi Gorge — do not have any facilities whatsoever for blacks.

The NPB, in its brochure from the Berg to the Bushveld, claims to have declared certain facilities to be available on a non-racial basis.

However, where the NPB does cater for blacks, accommodation and facilities are provided on a separate and very limited basis.

For example, at the Royal Natal National Park, a popular resort in the Drakensberg, the NPB has provided 13 bungalows and two self-contained cottages for visitors use.

But of these, only one cottage is available for use by blacks.

And of the two camping sites Mahai and Rugged Glen, only the former is open for use by blacks.

This is just one example. Similar restrictions exist at all but two of the NPB-controlled areas. Only the Mkuzi and Ndumu game reserves, which have international status, are truly available for equal use by everyone.

to obtain a permit from blacks — only during the regional forestry times other than holiday office in Cape Town, periods and weekends, which is closed at week-ends.

Once again, a combination of segregation and conservation measures are making it almost impossible for blacks to enjoy a natural amenity.

Compare this to the third campsite, Tweede Toi, further along the Bains Kloof pass.

This state forest campsite is situated right on the banks of the river, in a kloof of breathtaking beauty.

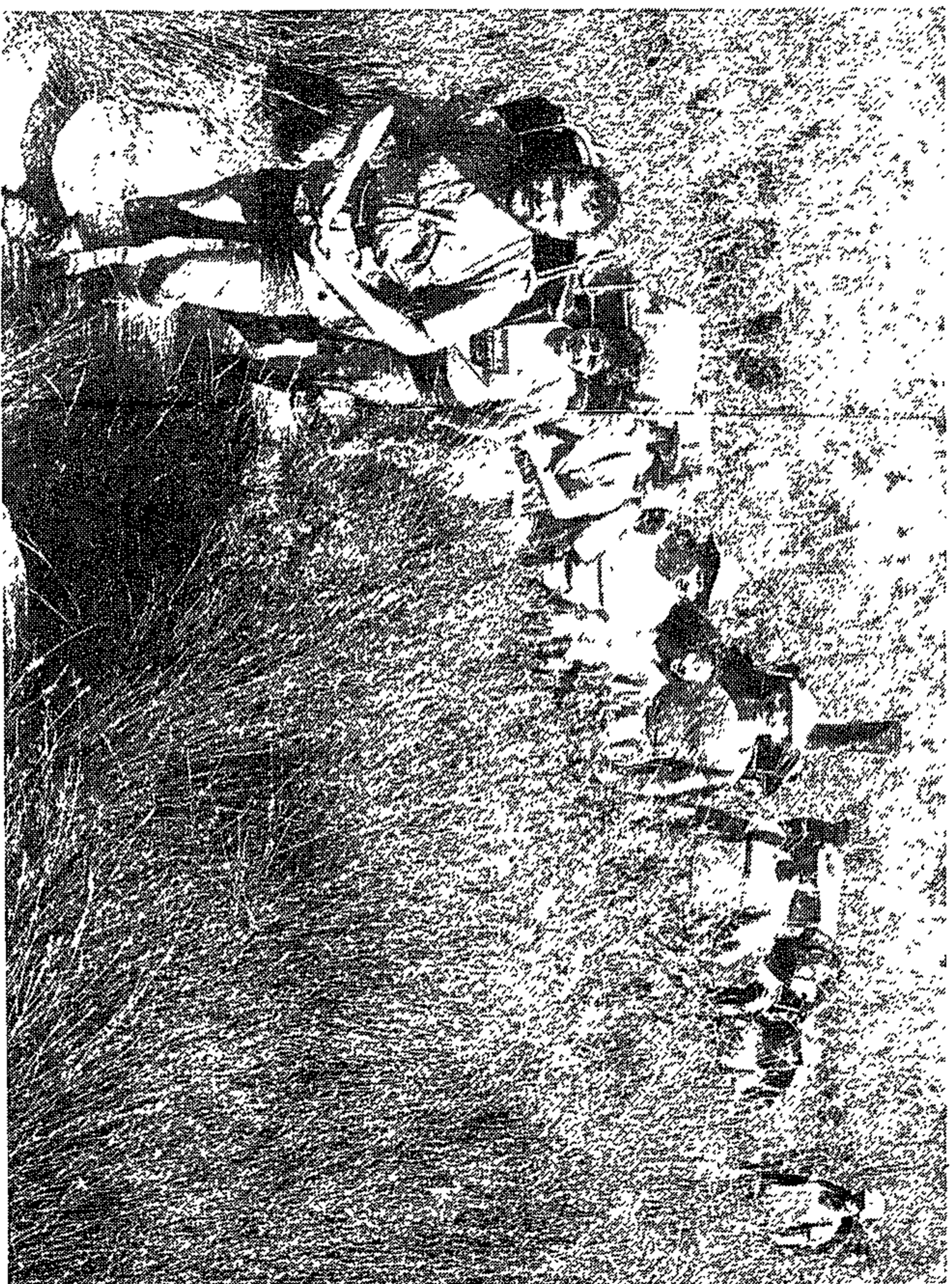
There are large, deep pools, waterfalls, mountains and plenty of faint walks and plenty of

into the outdoors, their schools, these impersonal camps are centred largely around their recreational needs, which sometimes results in a negative handling of the environment.

It is not enough to engage in "township cleanup campaigns" or to send promotional literature to

largely theoretical basis. The only way to ensure a love and respect for our natural heritage, is to make EVERYONE feel welcome in all the natural amenities, like beaches, mountains, forests, picnic sites, camping areas and nature reserves.

Only when the privileged groups are prepared to share the natural amenities of South Africa with their less-privileged fellow citizens, will conservation have a real chance of succeeding.



No regulations

There are no walks in the vicinity and there are no regulations regarding noise control.

A swimming pool has been built, but it is hardly the sort of place for a true nature lover.

This is the black camping site. At the top of the pass is a municipal site, which was undesignated for years.

Although it had no facilities, it was very popular because it was close to the river and attractively sited.

This area has now been fenced and work has begun on various amenities. The site has been converted into a picnic area open to all, but on a day-camping basis only.

Permit

In addition, the entire Bains Kloof area has now been closed to casual visitors for conservation reasons.

Anyone wishing to hike or swim in this area has

restful nooks for picnickers.

There are rangers on hand to enforce noise pollution and other conservation regulations.

Permits are issued right there and then.

This is closed to blacks. The situation in the state forests holds little joy for blacks, either.

Judging by replies from state foresters throughout the Cape, most campsites exclude blacks.

All five state forest camping sites in the western and eastern Cape, administered by the Department of Environmental Affairs, are reserved for whites.

These are Algeria, in the Cedarberg State Forest, Tweede Toi in Bains Kloof, Groot River in the Bloukrans State Forest, Double Mouth in the East London Coast State Forest and the Hogsback State Forest.

Certain state forests, notably the East London Coastal State Forest and Hogsback State Forest, have a policy of admitting

live "international" hotels, the beautiful state forests are open to them only as day visitors.

There is no accommodation whatsoever for blacks in the beautiful Tsitsikama Forest National or Coastal National Parks.

Nor has any provision been made in the new R24 m visitors' accommodation block built at Mountain Zebra National Park.

It is tragic that officials can say no provision had been made for accommodation for blacks "due to the small demand".

Blacks living in urban areas are usually confined to ugly, densely populated areas, far from the sea, mountains, forests or rivers.

Under such circumstances, conservation of wildlife and natural resources is not only an alien, but also an irrelevant concept.

The result is that when these people, who have been deprived of contact with nature, do venture

Lead poison testing: health experts move into a Jo'burg school

56
3/4/83 S. Express

By ARLENE GETZ

HEALTH authorities in Johannesburg have begun tests to establish whether city school-children are being poisoned by lead pollution.

The tests — which involved analysing the lead content of childrens' blood — were still in their early stages, the Johannesburg Medical Officer of Health, Dr B Richard, said this week.

Blood samples have been taken from children at a Johannesburg school sited on a busy intersection, but the study is not expected to be completed for another six to nine months.

Health authorities have declined to name the school.

Lead, one of the few metals not required by the human body, has a cumulative and ravaging effect on the central nervous system.

Striking hardest at children, it can cause irreparable mental retardation, a drop in intelligence levels, hyperactivity, learning problems, sterility, stillbirth and a wide range of foetal abnormalities such as spina bifida.

Lead-containing petrol fumes also play a major role in pollution.

All of the children in the study involved came from high density traffic areas, said Dr Richard.

The Johannesburg Health Department — which is conducting the study in association with the National Centre for Occupational Health's Professor Ian Webster — first decided to conduct the tests last November.

The decision coincided with Cape Town findings that 17% of the pupils at a Woodstock school had dangerously high lead levels in their blood.

About the same time, research carried out by a team including Professor M A Kibel, of the University of Cape Town's department of child health, established that the teeth of children in the urban area had accumulated an amount of lead comparable to that in teeth of residents in the average large Western city.

However recent Parliamentary statistics have indicated that Johannesburg's air contains less lead than four other major South African cities.

Defence Force leads way in conservation

8 Aug. 9/4/83

254 (36)

Pretoria Correspondent

The Defence Force's endeavours in the field of nature and environmental conservation in South Africa have met with an enthusiastic response and helped promote the idea even more

The Endangered Wildlife Trust — which granted the SADF honorary fellowship last year — and a large fuel company will hand over floating trophies to the Defence Force later this month.

These trophies will be awarded annually to units which prove their worth in the field of conservation.

Hundreds of thousands of hectares of natural veld are under military control.

These areas are used for training and testing purposes, and military activities are planned to cause the least possible disturbance to the natural environment, said a Defence Force statement released in Pretoria this week.

Strict instructions concerning the behaviour of Defence Force personnel towards nature conservation have been issued over the years.

The Defence Force has also been represented on several nature conservation committees.

It has been part of military tradition to keep bases clean and to combat environmental pollution.

But in 1980 the SADF launched a more active and organised campaign to promote conservation

This has developed so far that competitions in respect of environmental conservation are held in several zones and between bases in South Africa.

Specific personnel on all command levels have been made responsible to oversee these tasks and where suitably qualified national servicemen can be found they are appointed.

On April 18 in Pretoria the acting Chief of Staff Logistics, Rear Admiral A C Mandy, will receive the Endangered Wildlife Trust's trophy for units which have progressed most with nature conservation.

Two days later Admiral Mandy will accept the Caltex floating trophy to be handed to the unit which progressed most with environmental conservation.

Armcor head gives details of range plans

Staff Reporter

IF THE environmental impact study of the southern Cape coast earmarked for a missile testing range gives Armcor the go-ahead, the new range will be "about 10 times larger in scale" than the existing range at St Lucia in northern Natal.

Projectiles would be fired at least once a month over a distance of between 50 and 70 km and an airstrip big enough to handle Mirage fighter jets and C130 transports would have to be built, the executive general manager of Armcor, Mr Fred Bell, said yesterday.

'Misconceptions'

In an interview with the Cape Times, Mr Bell said there were "many misconceptions" about the envisaged range, and he believed the development would be beneficial to the area's environment and economy.

He emphasized that all he said yesterday depended on the outcome of the environmental impact study, which Armcor was taking "very seriously".

Mr Bell said "the largest percentage of the area will consist of safety, security and buffer zones

"Some of the land we will be taking over will be farmland and we will be able to stop erosion, eradicate alien vegetation and re-establish the plant life indigenous to the area."

Beaches and coastline in the active zone would be permanently closed to the public, and they would revert to their natural, "pristine" state.

The only angling allowed would be offshore fishing by commercial fishermen.

"Those beaches will lie

there like the good Lord made them."

Between 120 and 150 families, about 600 people, including site engineers, scientists, technicians, computer operators, would be moved in permanently.

But no new housing would be built for them. They would have to make use of existing housing, schools, churches, medical and other facilities.

In the establishment of the facility, the corporation would rely as far as possible on local contractors and would utilize locally available materials.

The only permanent accommodation provided by Armcor on the site would be for temporary consultants who needed short-term housing, and there would be no military personnel permanently on the site, with only the pilots of the aircraft and the naval crews coming from the SADF.

Mr Bell said the site would not be a "test range" — "that is something you stick in the desert so you can fire away lots of rockets".

'Laboratory'

"It will be a laboratory — for every two minutes of firing there will be days of preparation and weeks of analysis."

Armcor would probably fire test shots at least once a month, although "if the threat to South Africa escalates, then we will obviously have to step up operations".

The reason Armcor had to move from St Lucia was because "modern warfare demands the development of modern weapons", and these required far more space than was available at the northern Natal site.

10/50

Seaweed permit granted despite objections

EAST LONDON — A chemical company's permit to harvest seaweed along the border coast has been renewed in spite of strong objections by the Divisional Council of Kaffraria.

The permit issued by the Department of Environmental Affairs and Fisheries, is for five years "subject to certain conditions".

The secretary of the Divisional Council Mr E L Daubermann said the council's chief complaint was that "too little control was being exercised regarding the harvesting of seaweed".

As a result, the intertidal marine zone was being endangered.

One of the conditions

relating to the issuing of a permit was that seaweed could only be harvested every three months at each particular spot. Mr Daubermann said.

"It has come to our notice that this is not being done. People living near the beach where harvesting takes place harvest seaweed all year round, and when the chemical company arrives in the area they sell the seaweed they've stored to them," Mr Daubermann said.

"We have also established that in some cases no toilet facilities were provided for staff collecting the seaweed. When you've got 40 or more collecting seaweed this creates a

health hazard. The provision of adequate toilet facilities is one of the conditions governing the issuing of a permit," he added.

A letter from Mr. Whelan, Deputy Minister of Environmental Affairs and Fisheries, addressed to the Divisional Council and confirming the renewal of the permit, stated that the harvesting would be monitored carefully and "steps taken" if the conditions were not strictly adhered to.

If the renewal cannot be reversed then we will approach the authorities and ask them to declare certain sections of the coast protected areas as far as the harvesting of seaweed is con-

cerned. Mr Daubermann said.

The Divisional Council will also advise local MPs on the issue, he added.

We will also be asking the Museum staff and Rhodes University to conduct research into the results of the exploitation of the seaweed on intertidal marine life.

Mr R Wearle, an executive at Taurus Chemicals, the company whose permit was renewed, said yesterday he could not comment and referred inquiries to the company's managing director Mr T Webber, who could not be contacted yesterday —
DDR

~~56~~ Hansard 13/4/83
Southern Cape coast: test range
Q. 61. 942-943
10 Mr R. R. HULLEY asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries

- (1) (a) What person or persons will conduct the environment impact assessment referred to in his reply to Question No. 27 on 23 March 1983. (b) what are the terms of reference of such person or persons and (c) when is it anticipated that the assessment will be completed;
- (2) (a) from what bodies and persons will evidence be taken. (b) in what manner will it be collected and (c) by
-

943

WEDNESDAY

what date will it have to be submitted;

- (3) whether evidence in respect of (a) alternative sites for the proposed test range and (b) socio-economic impact will be considered;
- (4) whether the findings resulting from such assessment will be made public; if not, why not?

†The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES:

- (1) and (2) The hon. member is referred to my statement on 31 March 1983 regarding the matter. I shall furnish the hon. member with a copy of the statement.
- (3) (a) No. The terms of reference for this Committee do not include such a mandate.
- (b) The socio-economic impacts will be taken into consideration in the execution of the study.
- (4) It is not at this stage possible to indicate whether or not the findings will be made public.

*11. Dr. W. J. SNYMAN.—[Withdrawn.]

CAPE TIMES 14/4/83 (56) ~~256~~

Farmer furious at Armscor

Staff Reporter

A PROMINENT farmer in the Cape Infanta area, whose farm has been earmarked as part of the "target area" for the proposed Armscor missile test range, has reacted angrily to statements that Armscor's intended development of the coastline will benefit the environment.

Mr John Michler, who has farmed the historic, 2 300-hectare Elandspad lands near the Breede river mouth for the past 30 years, said yesterday he was disgusted by statements

made to the Cape Times on Tuesday by Armscor's executive general manager, Mr Fred Bell.

"This is the man who said 'I would not recognize fynbos if I saw it' and now he has the gall to say this range will be good for the conservation of the area."

Mr Michler said he "believed" his farm fell in the middle of the proposed target area but could not say for certain as he had never been approached by Armscor or the government.

"They've treated us like a bunch of terror-

ists, as if we are security risks; they haven't told us a thing."

Mr Michler particularly objected to a statement by Mr Bell that: "Some of the land we will be taking over will be farmland and we will be able to stop erosion, eradicate alien vegetation and re-establish the plant life indigenous to the area."

Mr Michler said: "Now he's trying to make out he and Armscor are a bunch of goody-goodies and we are the bad guys."

"From what he has

said, the public will think there is a chaotic state of affairs down here with wash-aways and alien vegetation all over the place. That's just a load of nonsense.

"The farmers in this area have done an incredible amount for the conservation of the region and if there is any erosion at all, I certainly haven't seen it."

"We continually do our best to root out any alien vegetation, especially the Rooikrans, and then he has the cheek to suggest there is this chaotic state of affairs."

He said Mr Bell was trying to "curry favour with the public" by suddenly coming across as someone who was greatly concerned about the environment, and had tried to portray local farmers as people who did not care about nature.

"It's unbelievable. The local farmers have all helped to develop this area into a unique natural region. My farm, for example, abounds with buck which have never been shot at, they don't even run away when you approach them by car."

... and sabotage scotches hopes of saving water

ARGUS 15/4/83

(SE) 218

Argus Staff Reporter
SABOTAGE at Koeberg nuclear power station in December has rocked electricity chiefs' hopes of using the station to make a major contribution to the water saving effort.

Had the first nuclear generator set been commissioned on schedule at the end of 1982, South Africa's first giant new A-station could by now have saved 50-million litres of fresh water daily, or some 30-billion litres of water a year.

The new nuclear station, unlike conventional coal-fired

power plants in the Transvaal, will use sea water for cooling the super-heated steam used to drive its generator turbines.

In the case of a nuclear power station the steam is generated by the action of nuclear fission.

"We are pushing to complete Koeberg because had it gone on stream as scheduled at the end of 1982 it could have made a major contribution to the water saving effort — something like 50 million litres of freshwater a day," said the spokesman.

"The first Koeberg unit should have started in December but with sabotage there have been delays."

Instead, Escom bosses have had to make other plans to shift operations from the "hi-tech", cheap-to-run, modern power stations to older, expensive-to-run plants which have access to better water supplies, some of which are on the coast.

The plan would work out at about R2 million for every extra day of uninterrupted supply.

Handwritten signature or initials at the bottom of the page.

Accident may delay Koeberg's schedule

Science Reporter CHRIS ERASMUS weighs up the prospects

A RECENT accident involving vital parts for Koeberg's nuclear reactors may frustrate Escom's plans to have at least one of the plant's two reactors commissioned by the end of 1983.

A spokesman for the South African Transport Services, Mr Dirk Beukes, said the Railways Police knew of an incident at DF Malan Airport in which equipment designed for use in the power station's reactors was damaged during the unloading of crates when a part shifted about inside one crate causing it to fall.

Sent back

Initial reports indicated that Security Police were investigating a possible case of sabotage, but both Mr Beukes and Escom have denied that any such investigation was taking place.

The parts have since had to be sent back to the French manufacturer for checking to ensure their reliability.

Escom have said the parts

were the responsibility of the contractors until they were delivered to the site.

Despite reliable reports that the accident is likely to further delay commissioning of the plant's reactors, an Escom spokesman has said the incident will not result in any postponement.

ANC attack

Earlier this week Escom indicated that both Number One and Number Two reactors were expected to be completed by the end of the year, saying that the completion of the power station was now a matter of urgency. One of the reactors would be commissioned at that time to be followed "some months" later by the other.

In a subsequent development, the Escom spokesman declined to comment on a report that the Number Two reactor would be the first to be commissioned, possibly because of severe damage caused to the Number One re-

actor during last December's ANC attack on the plant.

The spokesman referred to the Commission's earlier statement, repeating that both reactors would be completed by the year's end. He refused to comment on any aspect of bomb damage sustained by the reactors during the attack.

The Koeberg site was closed to all but essential personnel from March 30 until April 7 for a re-investigation of industrial safety systems on the site, according to the Escom spokesman.

Safety

He said the safety systems were the same as those employed by any large industrial concern and were aimed at accident prevention.

These procedures were designed to ensure the physical safety of construction workers and operators at the plant and had nothing to do with radiation or any nuclear-related matter, he said.

De Hoop: 'No explosives'

41995 16/4/83 (56)

Weekend Argus
Reporters

NO warheads or explosives will be tested at the proposed missile range on the southern Cape coast. And the De Hoop Nature Reserve will remain as it is, and open to the public.

Those assurances came today from the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, after he had yesterday visited the tiny village of Skipskop with Armscor chairman Commandant Piet Marais and Defence Force officials.

General Malan confirmed from his home today that he told people in the area that missiles tested there would carry electronic equipment rather than explosive warheads.

Mr Vivian White, chairman of the Bredasdorp Afrikaanse Sakekamer, said today he was assured during the officials' visit to the area that the De Hoop reserve would remain under the control of the Provincial Administration and would not be affected by the projected testing range.

But the row over Armscor's proposed expropriation of land in the area continued yesterday after General Malan's visit.

Few residents knew of the visit. It is believed

that their concern was discussed with only one resident, Mr Hennie Groenewald, owner of the only shop and fishing boats in the village.

Mr P Luttig, secretary of the Bredasdorp Sakekamer, said the officials had visited Bredasdorp at the request of the Sakekamer to clear up any misunderstanding over the future of the area and to give an indication of what was proposed.

A meeting attended by members of the Divisional Council, the Bredasdorp Municipality and the Bredasdorp Publicity Association had resolved many doubts, Mr Luttig said.

Areas taken over by Armscor for the missile site would fall under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Administration's Department of Nature Conservation on the same basis as De Hoop, except that the public would not be admitted.

Since news of the Armscor plan broke, residents of Skipskop and surrounding areas have been anxious to talk to officials about their situation and are angry that nothing has been discussed with them.

In a statement after visiting the area yesterday, General Malan said the Government would decide finally on the project "on the recommendation of the impact study committee".

The impact study committee is headed by Dr Douglas Hey, former head of the Cape Department of Nature Conservation.

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By SIMON BLOCH

ANY attempts to skimp on the construction of the R300 million Motherwell black township would be at the expense of the natural environment in the Swartkops-Redhouse area and will be opposed very strongly, says the chairman of the Swartkops Trust, Mr Patrick Bracher.

He said there was no doubt that the proposed construction of the township's stormwater drainage systems was a potential threat to the Swartkops River and the surrounding area.

The trust had all along opposed the scheme on environmental grounds and suggested to the authorities that another site be found.

"But they have settled on the site. Black housing is an extremely important issue and we accept that another township has to be created," Mr Bracher said.

"But it is unthinkable that the project be allowed to go-ahead without taking into account the protection of the environment. It's out of the question."

He said examples that could endanger the environment of the Swartkops-Redhouse area were the proposed stormwater drainage scheme and the construction of a fourth bridge over the Swartkops River.

"The East Cape Administration Board has called for tenders on both a lined canal and an unlined canal but the Trust will oppose an unlined canal because this could bring sediment into the river. A letter has already been written to the Department of Water Affairs to have this proposal withdrawn," Mr Bracher said.

He conceded that the

added cost of building a lined canal as opposed to an unlined canal would be about R1½ million.

"But the unlined canal would be detrimental to the environment for two reasons. Firstly, it would increase the risk of flooding to the already problematic situation and, secondly, it will cause further siltation."

According to a statement made last year by the then Deputy City Engineer, Mr L S Beattie, the Markman Canal had not been designed to serve Motherwell.

There are also fears that polluted water may be discharged into the Swartkops

River, making the river a massive drain.

"We don't want Motherwell stormwater to drain into the river at all," Mr Bracher said.

"The other thing is that there obviously is going to be a large bridge crossing the river there to carry the extra traffic.

"We are worried that the construction of a bridge with a narrow span would constrict the river. If they are going to build a bridge there, they will have to do a proper job with a wide span, otherwise it will cause further siltation and blocking of the flow."

While agreeing that a bridge was necessary, he said what worried mem-

bers of the trust was that the authorities always tended to do these jobs on the cheap.

"The ideal bridge would be a construction that spanned the entire river without any embankments," he said.

"We have been in contact with the engineers and, although it would might cost considerably more to build such a bridge, we believe it should be done with the environment's protection in mind.

"We have also asked them not to build the sub-economic housing on the edge of the escarpment but rather put sports fields and recreational areas there.

"If the the northern escarpment opposite Redhouse is not protected, I'm sure it will be defoliated. The hillside is not a stable hillside and if it is removed, it will spoil the area's recreational activities.

"We have a proposal for a nature reserve there, but even that has its problems. You can declare a nature reserve, but it still has to be protected," Mr Bracher said.

"This would make the aesthetics of Motherwell, as viewed from the estuary, more effective. As a measure of co-operation, we are of the opinion that this will be taken into account. But there is always the question of finance."



Armcor: Protest by thousands

Staff Reporter

THOUSANDS of Capetonians have added their protests to the outcry against the proposed takeover of the De Hoop Nature Reserve by Armcor to establish a missile-testing range.

A petition organized by the Cape branch of the SA Wildlife Society had been "very successful", organizers said at the weekend.

They added that they expected to receive the full backing of the society's 25 000 members.

The petition was "strictly apolitical", they said. A 15 000-hectare tract will be closed to the public if the Arniston-Cape Infanta takeover by Armcor occurs.

The government would take the final decision on the proposal after recommendations made by an environmental impact study committee, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said in a statement at the weekend.

The statement followed his second visit to De Hoop — accompanied by

the chairman of Armcor, Commandant Piet Marais, the head of the South African Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, and other senior officers.

General Malan said he had still to inform himself "of all the circumstances and to answer questions from the affected community"

The local MP, Mr Allen Geldenhuys, met a group of representatives of the area including heads of the Cape Nature Conservation Society.

The chairman of the Bredasdorp Afrikaans Sakekamer, Mr Vivian White, said talks between General Malan, Commandant Piet Marais, and members of various Bredasdorp organizations had "cleared up a lot of misconceptions" about the proposed site.

Mr White said General Malan had assured them the test area would not be used to test warheads or explosive ammunition and no military units would be stationed there.

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Cape Times 19/4/83 (56) 209

De Hoop impact study committee named

Political Staff

MR JOHN WILEY, Deputy Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries, yesterday named the committee to assist chairman Dr Douglas Hey conduct the environmental impact study on the proposed weapons test range site at the De Hoop Reserve near Cape Infanta.

They are Mr G A Aggenbach, president of the National Wool Growers' Association, Mr H du P Wessels, chairman of the Overberg Regional Development Association, Professor R F Fuggle and Dr A E F Heydorn, both of the Habitat Council, Commandant P G Marais, chairman of Armscor, Mr W O Morsbach, director of Nature and Environmental Conservation, Cape Provincial Administration, Mr J G van Zyl, senior planner, Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, and Mr H J Grove, Department of Environment Affairs.

Interested parties are invited to send submissions to the secretary, Mr J G S Malan, Armscor Testing Site Committee, c/o Department of Environment Affairs, Private Bag X9005, Cape Town 8000.

ARBUS 19/4/83

(55) (56) (210)

Putting Koeberg into perspective

This is the first of two articles by Mr G F HELLSTROM, Regional Manager of Escom

NUCLEAR power — is it a precursor to disaster, or the peaceful and inevitable development of the most benign energy source known?

Individual views are often coloured, on the one hand, by Rousseau's visions of the noble savage living the good and simple life, on the other by Hobbs' view of the short and brutal life of primitive man, a life to be avoided by whatever means science has made available.

More recently the well-known scientist and novelist, C P Snow, has talked of the two cultures — and their distrust of and inability to communicate with each other. In the nuclear field, scientists in the industry have perhaps been guilty of not explaining what they are doing — anti-nuclear lobbyists guilty of sowing suspicion, distrust and fear.

The dilemma of the man in the street is that he must choose between divergent views of the need, desirability and safety of nuclear power. In short, the Capetonian must ask — Is Koeberg needed? Is it correctly sited? Is it safe?

The Need

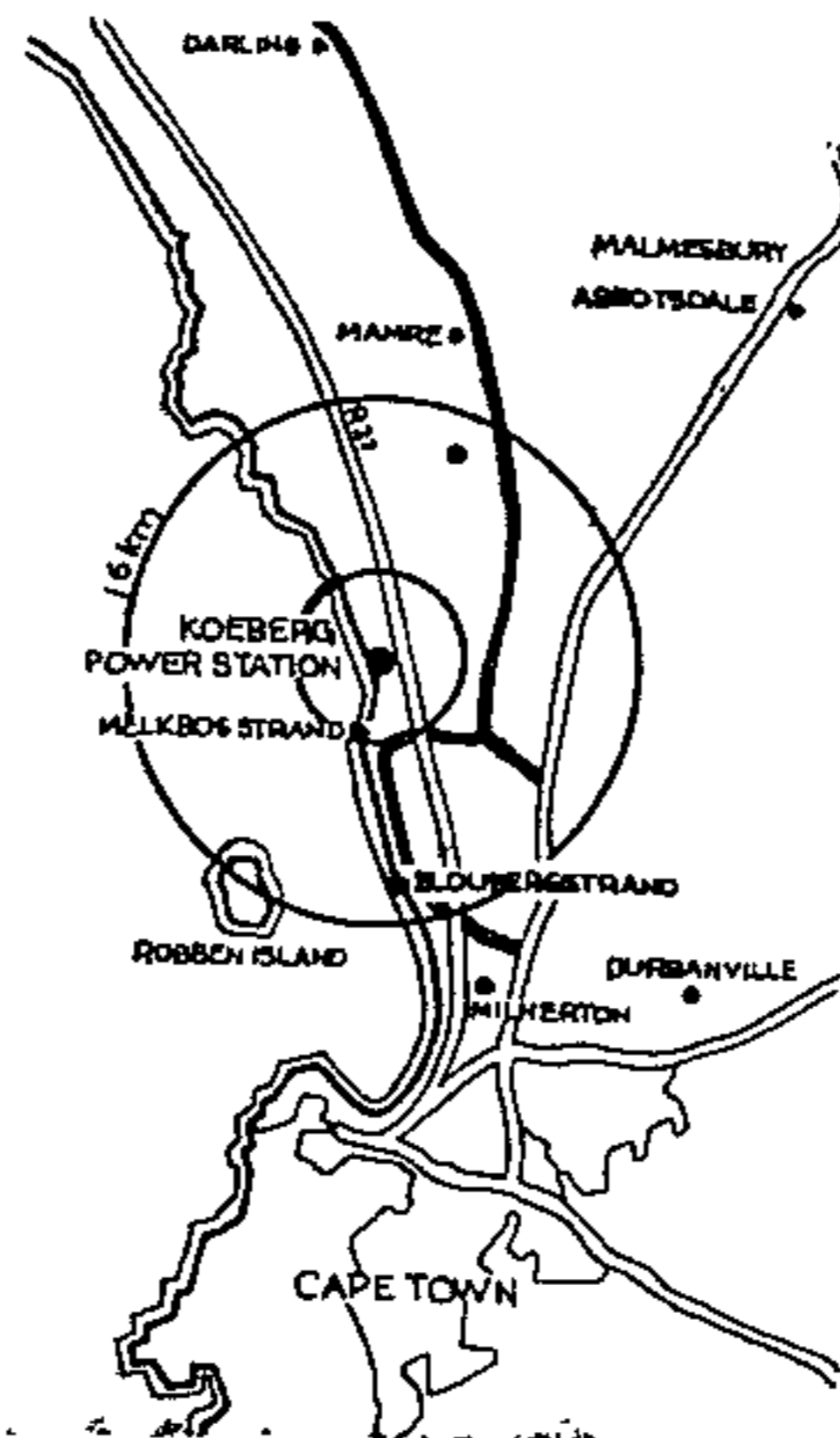
Although there is a dip at present, Escom estimates that the growth in the demand for electricity in South Africa will be about 7% a year between now and the end of the century. Measures to conserve energy could have some effect, but would be more than offset by the rise in the number of black consumers, who in the past have not always enjoyed the benefits of domestic electricity, and the need for industrial growth to provide jobs for our growing population.

South Africa has been fortunate in having massive reserves of cheap coal, at present enough to last us into the next century, but these reserves are not unlimited. Coal too, is becoming increasingly useful as the raw material for products such as fuel, oil and plastics, and may become too valuable to burn for power generation.

Planning and implementing new generating technologies takes decades, and it is becoming imperative that South Africa develops its viable energy resources now.

What options?

Climatically and geographically the potential for hydro-electric power in South Africa is limited. Our average rainfall is only 55% of the world average and the daily river flow 7 000 litres per capita.



bulk power. Oil and natural gas, should we be so fortunate to discover viable supplies, could become useful, but we have no guarantee that this will happen. Tidal power is of limited use in South Africa with its small tidal range.

Solar power has been strongly recommended by anti-nuclear groups. It is an attractive option, but requires a great deal of development before it can supply our needs. At present it has applications in domestic water heating, as self-supporting power units for communications links and even as a possible supply for small isolated communities.

Impracticable

However, a solar station equivalent to Koeberg would require some 130 square kilometres of land, which is clearly impracticable and its economic viability and safety would still need to be proven. The environmental impact would be immense. Finally — the problem of storing bulk electricity for supplies at night is still to be solved satisfactorily.

The only viable option remaining is nuclear power, for which we have fuel for thousands of years, and which is protagonists claim is safe, clean and dependable.

The decision to be taken is whether we develop nuclear power now, or wait for possible alternative sources of energy, bearing in mind that the country's future development depends on this decision. Sensibly, South Africa should keep its options open and develop all its energy resources to their maximum potential.

Some 88% of South Africa's pow-

tion and inconvenience caused were obvious

In addition some 5% to 7% of the power generated is lost in transmission to the Western Cape increasing costs in an area already worried about economic stagnation. Local generating capacity is essential.

A coal-fired power station equivalent to Koeberg would require about 16 000 tons of coal a day — 15 trainloads of 30 trucks each. Thousands of tons of ash and flue gasses would create major pollution hazards. (In the Transvaal this ash can be returned to the mines and re-covered by the original overburden — in the Cape every 100 tons of coal leaves approximately 40 tons of ash to be disposed of).

High costs

With skyrocketing transport costs, electricity would cost even more than that generated in the north. Coal costs approximately R10 per ton at Transvaal power stations and over R40 per ton in the Cape. Power stations require large amounts of cold cooling water, which coupled to the need for local power generation, made the west coast an obvious first choice for the siting of a nuclear station.

In the present drought, inland power stations face the possibility of serious problems. Additional requirements are short transmission lines to minimise energy loss, easy access to transport and harbour facilities for the delivery of heavy equipment, the availability of trained labour, and that the station be connected into the existing national grid efficiently. These factors all have major cost implications, which would be reflected eventually in the cost of electricity for the consumer.

After intensive investigation the Koeberg site was found to be geologically suitable. Formations to the north, as far as Saldanha Bay, were unstable. (Koeberg has also been designed with seismic protection of advanced design, enabling it to withstand shocks of similar magnitude to those of the great Los Angeles earthquake).

Finally, by international standards, Koeberg is sufficiently distant from major population centres to satisfy most standards. Present international estimates of the necessary distance vary from 10 km to 16 km. In some American cities older stations are within 4 km of central business districts. The newest studies, including the

WU PERSPECTIVE

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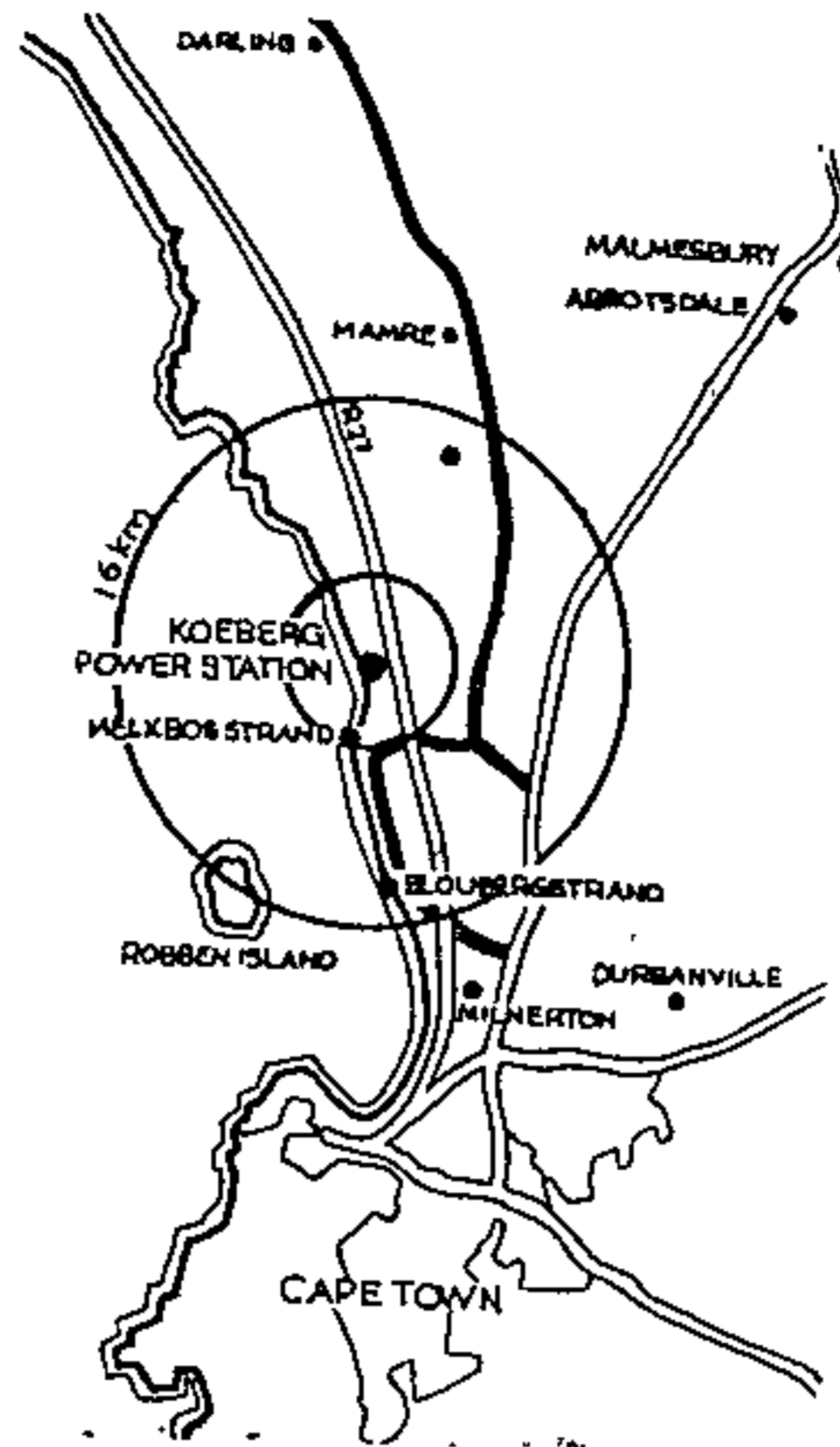
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Planning and implementing new generating technologies takes decades, and it is becoming imperative that South Africa develops its viable energy resources now.

What options?

Climatically and geographically the potential for hydro-electric power in South Africa is limited. Our average rainfall is only 55% of the world average and the daily river flow 7 000 litres per capita, compared with 9 000 litres per capita for Egypt, a desert country.

While pump-storage schemes such as the Drakensberg and Palmiet power stations are useful in supplying power at peak hours, they can never provide continuous



bulk power. Oil and natural gas, should we be so fortunate to discover viable supplies, could become useful, but we have no guarantee that this will happen. Tidal power is of limited use in South Africa with its small tidal range.

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The decision to be taken is whether we develop nuclear power now, or wait for possible alternative sources of energy, bearing in mind that the country's future development depends on this decision. Sensibly, South Africa should keep its options open and develop all its energy resources to their maximum potential.

Some 88% of South Africa's power is generated on the Transvaal coalfields, necessitating long and easily damaged transmission lines to the coast. Cape Town has had two major power failures this year, lasting a few hours, a fraction of one percent of the time power was available. The disruption

and inconvenience caused were obvious.

In addition some 5% to 7% of the power generated is lost in transmission to the Western Cape increasing costs in an area already worried about economic stagnation. Local generating capacity is essential.

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Finally, by international standards, Koeberg is sufficiently distant from major population centres to satisfy most standards. Present international estimates of the necessary distance vary from 10 km to 16 km. In some American cities older stations are within 4 km of central business districts. The newest studies, including the Sandia Laboratories report, suggest that 16 km is a very conservative estimate for a safe distance. Koeberg is 26 km from central Cape Town and 12.5 km from the nearest residential areas of Atlantis.

Tomorrow: How safe is it?

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 Ramsar Convention 1024
 254

*16. Mr. R. R. HULLEY asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries:

Which wetlands in the Republic (a) have been registered and (b) are under consideration with a view to being registered in terms of the Ramsar Convention referred to in his reply to Question No. 681 on 13 April 1983?

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES:

- (a) Barberspan and De Hoop Vlei.
- (b) None. Further possible areas are, however, under consideration with the compilation of the National Plan for Nature Conservation.

Langebaan Lagoon

*17. Mr. R. R. HULLEY asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries:

- (1) Whether the Langebaan Lagoon has been proclaimed as a marine reserve; if so, (a) in terms of what statutory provision was it so proclaimed and (b) on which date was the relevant proclamation first gazetted;
- (2) whether Riet Bay has been included in such reserve; if not, why not;
- (3) whether any amendments have been effected to the original proclamation; if so, what is the nature of the amendments?

†The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES:

- (1) Yes.
 - (a) Section 10 of the Sea Fisheries Act, 1973 (Act 58 of 1973).
 - (b) 23 February 1979.

(2) Yes.

(3) No.

Postberg Nature Reserve/Kraal Bay/Riet Bay

*18. Mr. R. R. HULLEY asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) Whether the South African Defence Force has taken any steps in respect of members of the public wishing to visit (a) the Postberg Nature Reserve, (b) Kraal Bay and (c)(i) the southern shores and (ii) other parts of Riet Bay; if so,
- (2) (a)(i) what is the nature of the steps taken by the South African Defence Force and (b)(i) on which dates, (ii) in terms of what authority, and (iii) why, were these steps taken in each case?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) (i) and (ii) Yes.

(2) (a) The southern shores and other parts of Riet Bay, which are State land, were incorporated, into the Donkergat training area of the South African Defence Force to provide for essential new training requirements and declared a closed area to the public.

(b) (i) 15 January 1983.

(ii) Section 89 of the Defence Act, 1957 (Act No. 44 of 1957).

(iii) For safety and security reasons.

Call to ban lead in fuel

ARGGS
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Mr R Friedlander

Municipal Reporter

THE Cape Province Municipal Association congress has asked the Government to give "urgent attention" to a ban on lead in fuel.

Dr H B Reich, of Milnerton, told the association's congress that lead poisoned and destroyed brain cells — particularly in children.

It had a detrimental effect on intelligence and behavioural and learning abilities and gave rise to illnesses such as gout, arthritis and cholic.

The biggest source of lead in the atmosphere came from internal combustion engines which operated on petroleum products to which lead had been added.

"In the interests of the health of our children and generations to follow we must ask the powers that be to reduce lead in petrol to an acceptable level and eventually to take it out completely," he said.

A clause asking for an investigation into the effects of the Milnerton oil refineries on allergies in Cape Town was added to the motion.

ANNUAL valuations of property could possibly be carried out by local authorities in future.

The association unanimously passed a motion calling for the Valuations Ordinance to be changed.

Cape Town city councillor, Mr Dick Friedlander, told the congress that rates in Cape Town were based on 1971 property valuations which were completely out of date. Valuations made in 1979 would only come into effect in 1985.

People who paid up to R200 000 for Cape Town homes still paid rates on 1971 valuations and got 20 percent rebates.

"These people are not paying their fair share for services," he said.

A MOTION calling for monthly salaries for town and city councillors was defeated.

Speakers said councillors would lose their "dignity" if they were paid salaries instead of monthly allowances to cover their expenses.

THE association supported the establishment of youth hostels throughout the country.



d of the 1983 Cape Town Festival today, the
 n Coote, Helmut Otto and John Hargreaves,
 he four men are all members of the Capab

Planning for the blackout

W/B Argus 23/4/83
 (56) *[Handwritten initials]*
 By SYLVIA *[Handwritten initials]*
 VOLLENHOVEN
 Weekend Argus

Reporter

SOUTH AFRICA could be given details next week of selective power blackouts forced on the country by a scarcity of water at Highveld power stations.

The Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr P T C du Plessis, will deal with the vital issue during Parliamentary debate next week, according to a Government source.

The move follows a recent Escom warning that electricity power cuts could sweep the country within weeks, in an effort to make water supplies at power stations stretch further.

Drought

The crippling drought has forced agriculture, commerce and industry to consider drastic water saving measures.

Top-level meetings with the major power consumers will continue for the next two weeks, according to Escom's chief Press spokesman, Mr Etienne du Plessis.

Escom — the country's major producer of electricity — has warned that power cuts could be introduced as early as June.

Water is needed mainly for cooling at power stations and for steam to drive turbines.

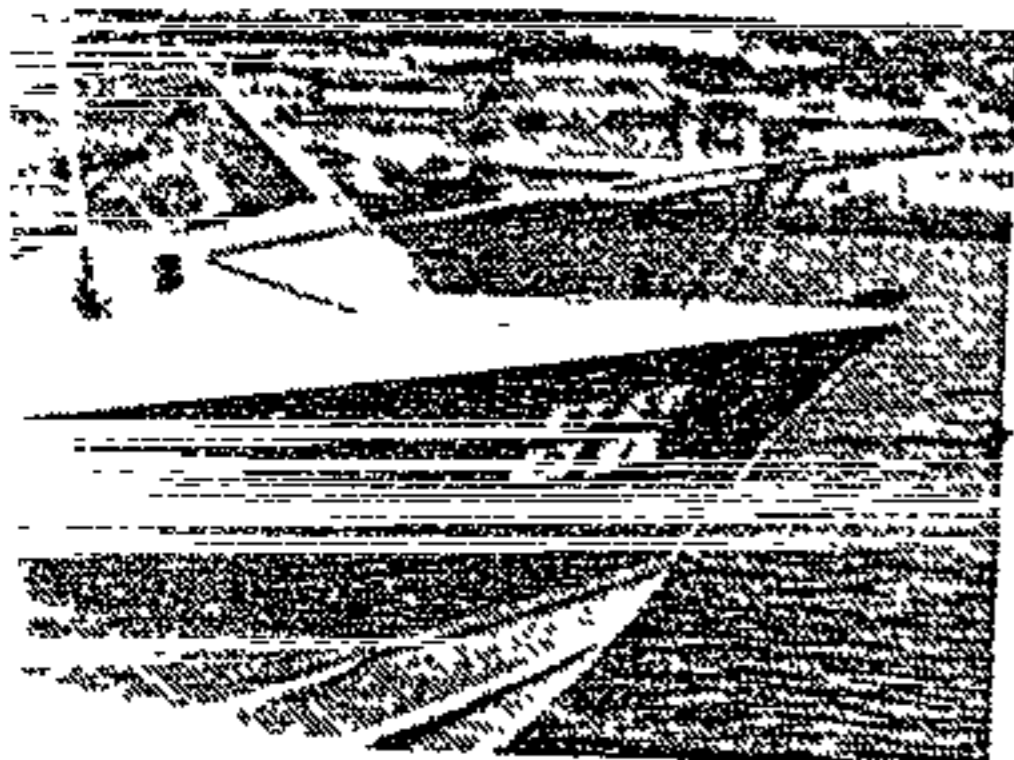
Alternative

Cape Town's City Electrical Engineer, Mr D C Palser, says the city could run up its Athlone power station to increase its capacity and make up for cutbacks on Escom power from the north.

Towns without their own generating ability will hit hardest by the proposed blackouts.

Weekend Argus Parliamentary Staff reports that power stations account for about 20 per cent of the total consumption of metered and unmetered water in South Africa.

the NSRI



station at Bakoven. It is the sec-
 ary has given to the institute.
 ned and constructed by Acecraft
 and modified to NSRI requir-
 beam, weighs about 300 kg and
 200 l.

SAAF crew responsible for collision

PRETORIA. — A board of inquiry has found the crew of an Air Force Merlin aircraft responsible for the mid-air collision with a private aircraft above Erasmia, near Pretoria last year, in which 13 people died.

SABC radio news reports that the accident was found to have been caused by negligence on the part of the Merlin's crew

The board found that the crew, under the command of Captain JIT de Villiers, could and must have seen the Piper Navajo with its five occupants, particularly as they had approached from the starboard side and therefore had right-of-way.

According to the findings, the Navajo's pilot, Mr Charles Marais, was not guilty of any offence.

The board said it was well known that flight control in the airspace where the accident occurred was difficult.

'xplicable'

our, used to deal with squat-
 would ters and the problems of
 ing squatting?" said Mr Dall-
 ing.
 or

Justice Minister Mr Kobie Coetsee, who introduced the Bill, said it was intended to protect national key points. When Mr Dalling argued that a specific Act had been passed already for this purpose, Mr Coetsee said there were hundreds of key points not covered by that Act.

Koeberg: Western Cape Masada?

THE KOEBERG nuclear power station hit the news last week in a two-part series of newspaper articles by Escom's regional manager for the Western Cape, Mr G F Hellstrom.

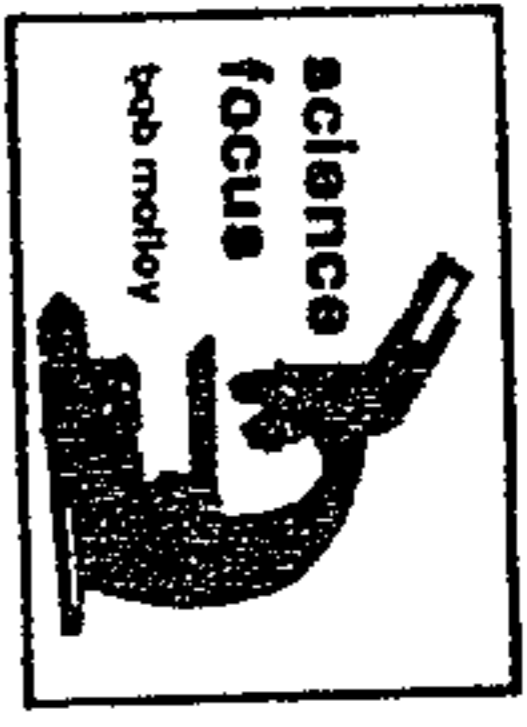
Mr Hellstrom's piece of special pleading on the need and desirability of nuclear power in general and Koeberg in particular was unfortunately publicized on the day he published his view of nuclear waste disposal as "technically one of the easier problems to solve", the United States Supreme Court banned the construction of all future nuclear power stations on the grounds that there is no safe method for waste disposal.

This poses the question: If a technologically-advanced nation such as the US can't solve the problem, what chance has Escom?

Working on the assumption that where there are droppings there has to be a horse, this column took another look at the Hellstrom chronicle. The main points were:

Coal
 ● South Africa has only enough coal to last into the next century. Another unfortunately-timed statement. Scintillatingly, the CSIR journal, has just reported that the Republic mines 127 607-million tons annually from total estimated re-

serves of 60 000-million tons. This means that on present consumption, including the annual export of more than 29-million tons, we have enough coal to last for 469 years. Even if we doubled our consumption overnight, the Republic would still have more than 200 years' supply — without sinking a single cent into the search for further supplies which are most certainly available.



lung to cause tissue damage.

When the victim dies of lung cancer 20 or 30 years later in some other city or some other country, Escom can hold up clean hands to the world and cry "No contest".

As any medical authority will tell you, there is no safe level of radioactivity.

Radiation
 ● How much radiation can we take safely? Mr Hellstrom says the radioactivity level at Paarl Rock is 40 times higher than that at the boundary of Koeberg. By implication, people are living there quite safely.

The fact is that people breathe air, not granite. Koeberg, by Escom's own admission, will emit radioactive particles into the air. Paarl Rock emits rays which can be nullified by a few feet of distance or by ordinary clothing. Free-floating particles could enter human lungs and lodge in human tissue.

The argument is that radioactive emissions will be dissipated in large volumes of air. The nub of the matter is that the smallest source or particle of radioactivity remains radioactive no matter how much the matter carrier is diluted. It needs only one of these to lodge in the human

to as it was from Cairo to Tel Aviv.
 Whether Koeberg generates electricity by nuclear, coal, solar, hydro means or plain magic, it will still be connected by long transmission lines to the national grid.
 It was also hinted that we could be at a strategic disadvantage in leaving ourselves dependent on either long-distance transmission of power or long-distance transport of coal. How much more strategically disadvantageous then to be dependent on long-distance French goodwill for nuclear fuel supplies?
 If they won't even play rugby with us, are they more likely to give us nuclear fuel?
 Koeberg has been described as a disaster waiting to happen. Given its planning history of misinformed decisions, one of which was the decision to plunk it next to Cape Town, it seems fast heading that way.
 The suspicion is that it is, already an economic disaster. To kill this car, perhaps Escom would release the detailed costs of the venture — not forgetting what we paid for the site and what we will pay in future to keep it sealed off forever after close-down, plus contingency money and insurance and security and all the other little bits and pieces that may have

been fobbed off into other budgets elsewhere.

Future

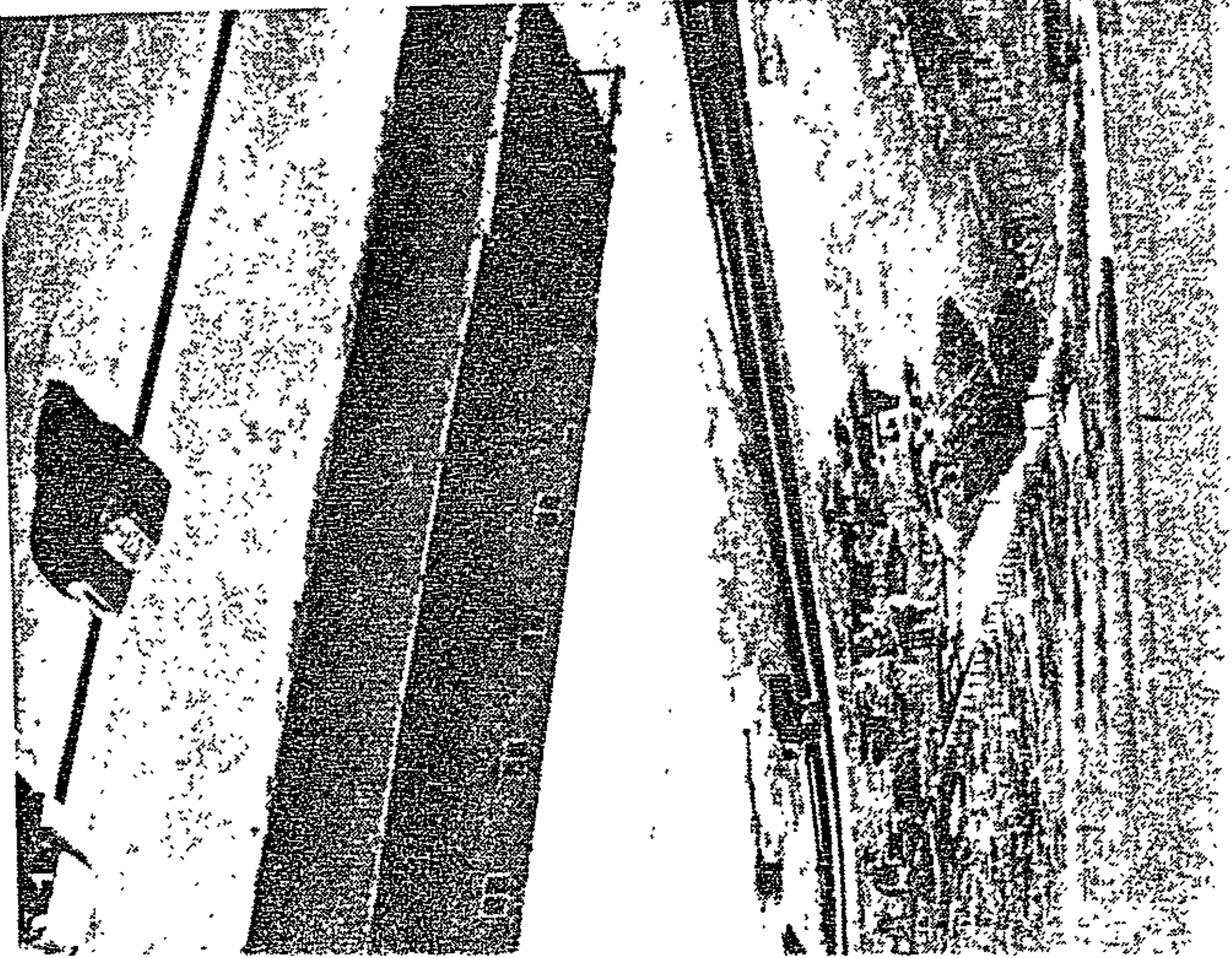
Almost a decade ago, in May 1974, in a Cape Times article on Koeberg, I wrote:

"No responsible citizen, no parents watching their child's first stumbling steps, no professional man or woman, nor engineer or scientist, and certainly no representative of the people should take a decision either for or against the use of atomic power until he or she has personally sought out the facts."

What happened is past history. Bicycle-shed politics saw to that. Everybody knows how to build a bicycle shed and will stand up to criticize each aspect of construction. More complicated and costly ventures, such as a nuke station, are rubberstamped).

What of the future? A genuine fear expressed by the anti-nuclear faction is that Koeberg may well become a Roman Masada, a victory which achieved "... a sterile rock in a waterless desert beside a poisoned sea".

Far-fetched? I wish it were. I wish Mr Hellstrom's article had been more factual and less fictional.
 I wish the damn thing had never happened.



The site of the Green Point sewage outfall last week, delivers 30 megalitres of raw sewage daily into the sea and trace metals close to shore after calm weather. About four percent of zinc added daily to Table Bay were "about four percent of metal content would double every 25 days. It adds: "This pollution threat, except perhaps for zinc under very calm conditions, should not pose a serious threat." According to local reports, 10 percent of

(56)

Cape Masada?

SK

ro as it was from Cairo to Tel Aviv.

Whether Koeberg generates electricity by nuclear, coal, solar, hydro means or plain magic, it will still be connected by long transmission lines to the national grid.

It was also hinted that we could be at a strategic disadvantage in leaving ourselves dependent on either long-distance transmission of power or long-distance transport of coal. How much more strategically disadvantageous then to be dependent on long-distance French goodwill for nuclear fuel supplies?

If they won't even play rugby with us, are they more likely to give us nuclear fuel?

Koeberg has been described as a disaster waiting to happen. Given its planning history of misinformed decisions, one of which was the decision to plunk it next to Cape Town, it seems fast heading that way.

The suspicion is that it is already an economic disaster. To kill this carnard, perhaps Escom would release the detailed costs of the venture — not forgetting what we paid for the site and what we will pay in future to keep it sealed off forever after closedown, plus contingency money and insurance and security and all the other little bits and pieces that may have

been fobbed off into other budgets elsewhere.

Future

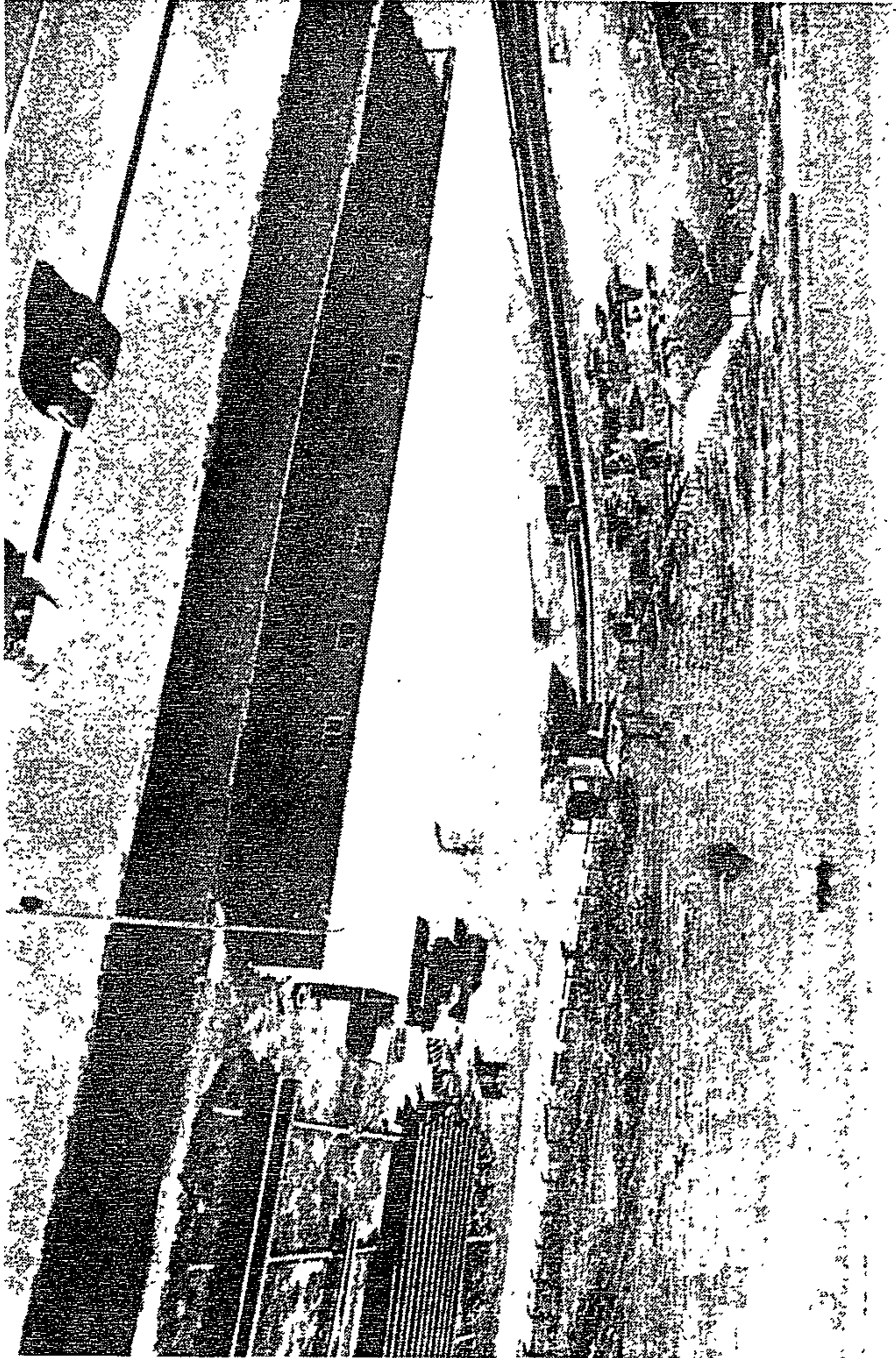
Almost a decade ago, in May 1974, in a Cape Times article on Koeberg, I wrote:

"No responsible citizen, no parents watching their child's first stumbling steps, no professional man or woman, nor engineer or scientist, and certainly no representative of the people should take a decision either for or against the use of atomic power until he or she has personally sought out the facts."

What happened is past history. Bicycle-shed politics saw to that. (Everybody knows how to build a bicycle shed and will stand up to criticize each aspect of construction. More complicated and costly ventures, such as a nuke station, are rubberstamped).

What of the future? A genuine fear expressed by the anti-nuclear faction is that Koeberg may well become a Roman Masada, a victory which achieved "... a sterile rock in a waterless desert beside a poisoned sea".

Far-fetched? I wish it were. I wish Mr Hellstrom's article had been more factual and less fictional. I wish the damn thing had never happened.



The site of the Green Point sewage outfall last week, showing millpond conditions offshore. The 600m pipeline delivers 30 megalitres of raw sewage daily into the sea at this point. A CSIR study found "high concentrations" of zinc added daily to Table Bay were "about four percent of those present". This means that without dissemination, the metal content would double every 25 days. It adds: "The Green Point outfall is probably not a serious trace metal pollution threat, except perhaps for zinc under very calm conditions. As such conditions are not common in the bay, this should not pose a serious threat." According to local residents, calm conditions this year obtained "about 30 percent of the time".

27 APRIL 1983

1128

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) Yes

(a) Mr. A. Geldenhuys, MP, Genl C. L. Viljoen, Chief of the S.A. Defence Force; Cmdt. P. G. Marais, Chairman of Armscor; Mr. F. I. Bell, Executive Chairman of Armscor; Mr. B. C. de Bruyn; Maj Genl. G. J. P. de Wachter; Brig S. J. van der Spuy; Brig J. F. Bosman; Mr. J. J. van Wyk; Mr. B. J. Bouwer; Maj L. C. Odendaal; Chief Petty Officer A. L. Pelser

(b) Representatives of the Bredasdorp Afrikaanse Sakekamer, the Town Council of Bredasdorp, the Divisional Council Bredasdorp-Swellendam, the Bredasdorp Farmers' Association, the Consumers Association of Bredasdorp and the Overberg Development Association were met at the invitation of the Sakekamer. Also present were the Director and Deputy Director of the Department of Nature and Environmental Conservation of the Cape Provincial Administration Messrs Groenewald, Van Feden, Hamilton and Michler were met separately

Question standing over from Friday, 22 April 1983.

Hansard Q. 61. 1127 -
De Hoop Nature Reserve
27/4/83 1128

21 Mr. R. R. HULLEY asked the Minister of Defence.

(1) Whether he visited the De Hoop Nature Reserve and/or its environs on 15 April 1983; if so, which persons (a) accompanied him and (b) did his party meet during the visit;

(2) whether his party held any meetings in the area during the visit, if so, at which locations were these meetings held?

(2) No formal meetings were held. There were, however, informal talks with the above persons at Skipskop, Elandspad and at the guest house of the De Hoop Nature Reserve, where my party stayed over as guests of the Director of Nature and Environmental Conservation

'PE has worst pollution'

(56)
E. Post
27/4/83

Good Living inside today!

R1 500 to be won on big race

Entry form — Page 2

Mealie meal to cost 10% more

JOHANNESBURG — The price of mealie meal — a basic food for millions of people in South Africa — is to rise by about 10%, following the 9,6% increase in the price of maize announced last week.

This means that a 2,5-kilogram bag of mealie meal, which used to cost about 79c, will now cost about 86c.

The increases in prices of all maize products were decided by the SA Maize Millers' Association in Johannesburg.

The increases will affect, among other things, pet foods and animal feeds, and will also push up prices of such items as eggs and chickens.

Prices to retailers of these products will rise between 8,5% and 10,5%, although prices to the public could rise by up to 15%. Supermarkets, however, are likely to absorb some of the increased cost of mealie meal. — Sapa

By JOHANN POTGIETER, Political Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — Port Elizabeth has the worst air pollution of all South African cities — and atmospheric lead levels at the City Hall in winter are four times higher than the acceptable limit in America.

This could gravely affect the health of the city's children, since research indicates that lead absorbed by humans is potentially toxic and that the developing brain of a child is particularly vulnerable.

These issues were raised in Parliament this afternoon by the official Opposition's chief energy spokesman, Mr John Malcomess, who strongly urged the Government to reduce lead levels in South African petrol.

Speaking during the debate on the Mineral and Energy Affairs budget vote, Mr Malcomess said the acceptable limit in the US was one microgram of lead per cubic metre of air.

The air at the City Hall in Port Elizabeth contained 3,98 micrograms of lead per cubic metre in winter, compared with 3,04 micrograms in Cape Town, he said.

Mr Malcomess quoted the research findings of Miss Yasmin von Schirnding, which showed that a number of children had lead levels in their blood higher than international safety limits.

"The United States sets a safety limit of 29 micrograms per decalitre, yet 17% of pupils at one Woodstock school exceeded this limit. One child was up to 40 micrograms," he said.

Miss Von Schirnding, who conducted her research under the auspices of the University of Cape Town, found that children with high lead levels in their blood were hyperactive, distractable, unable to concentrate, and less able to function well in a class-

room.

The Department of Mineral and Energy affairs allowed 0,836 grams of lead per litre of petrol — far above the maximums allowed in other countries.

"Russia has banned lead in petrol since 1959. In Britain and Australia the limit is 0,4 and will soon be reduced to 0,15. In the US and Japan lead-free petrol is available," Mr Malcomess said.

"We appear to be out of step with the civilised world."

Oil companies had indicated that it would cost R50 million to develop lead-free petrol. "But what is that compared to the health of our children?" he asked.

Mr Malcomess urged the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr Pietie du Plessis, urgently to implement a programme aimed at reducing lead levels.

Figures given to Parliament by the Minister of Health and Welfare, Dr Nak van der Merwe, in February revealed that Port Elizabeth had by far the highest atmospheric lead levels in both winter and summer.

His figures of 2,35 micrograms in summer and 3,8 in winter compared as follows with other cities:

- Cape Town — 1,40 and 3,04.
- Durban — 0,56 and 1,06.
- Johannesburg — 0,34 and 0,80.
- Pretoria — 0,62 and 1,87.

All these were recorded at the respective city halls in 1981 and 1982.

s golf



Kenny's

Lead pollution in PE is not serious — Sher

28/4/83 (56)
E. Post

By CLAIRE
PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE

THE Medical Officer of Health, Dr J N Sher, said today he did not believe lead pollution in Port Elizabeth was serious and that measurement needed to be compared with other centres on a more comparable basis.

The issue was raised in Parliament yesterday when Mr John Malcomess, MP for PE Central, said Port Elizabeth had the highest lead pollution of all major centres.

Dr Sher said results had been taken out of context and that monitoring spots with similar weather conditions and traffic densities had not been compared.

He said there were two monitoring sites in Port Elizabeth — at the wool store at Deal Party and the Feather Market Hall.

He said measuring apparatus at the Feather Market Hall was sheltered from

the wind, reducing dispersal of atmospheric lead content.

"But this is only one aspect of pollution and in terms of general dirt pollution, Port Elizabeth is one of the cleanest cities in the country," he said.

Dr Sher said a "modicum of concern" existed about lead pollution in the high-density traffic areas, but residential suburbs were not at any particular risk.

He said Sydenham residents had expressed concern about atmospheric lead levels in their area in 1980 because they were close to industry.

However, the analysis of lead content done there in September and October, 1980, revealed it was well below the safety level, he said.

He said his department intended to liaise with the CSIR and the Department of Health about re-siting and increasing the number of sampling stations.

35

51

Lead emission hazard: MPs urge action

By MICHAEL ACOTT
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN 28/4/85
SC

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Two Opposition MPs called yesterday for urgent action to reduce the health threat of what they regard as dangerously high levels of lead in South African petrol.

Mr Roger Hulley (PFP Constantia) and Mr John Malcomess (PFP Port Elizabeth Central) raised the matter during the budget debate on the Department of Mineral and Energy affairs.

Both pointed to research showing lead was a dangerous pollutant, causing brain damage and reduced intelligence levels in children.

The United States Environment Protection Agency (EPA) believes motor-vehicle exhausts are responsible for 90 percent of the lead in the air and a significant proportion of lead in food.

Mr Hulley called for a two-stage plan to reduce the lead in South African petrol to the levels prescribed in other Western countries by 1985 and then to eliminate lead from petrol completely.

Mr Malcomess said official government figures showed that Cape Town had three times the acceptable EPA limit of air pollution by lead.

Mr Malcomess referred to a thesis by Miss Yamin von Schirnding, of the University of Cape Town. She found that a number of Cape Town children had lead levels in their blood which exceeded international safety limits.

Mr Malcomess said reducing lead levels in South African petrol would cost an estimated R50-million.

"This is a lot of money but it is a drop in the ocean compared with the health of our children."

He urged Mr Du Plessis to consider Miss Von Schirnding's recommendations, which included reducing petrol lead levels and siting schools and creches away from roads with heavy traffic.

Mr Hulley said Mr Du Plessis had promised to take action if petrol was proved to cause high levels of lead in blood.

● Mr Du Plessis said in Parliament last night that the government might be able to take a decision on reducing the lead content of petrol in the next few days.

CAPE Times 28/4/83 56

Koeberg sabotage 'a serious setback'

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The sabotage attempt at Koeberg power station last December had seriously set back its expected date of commissioning, the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr Pietie du Plessis, said yesterday.

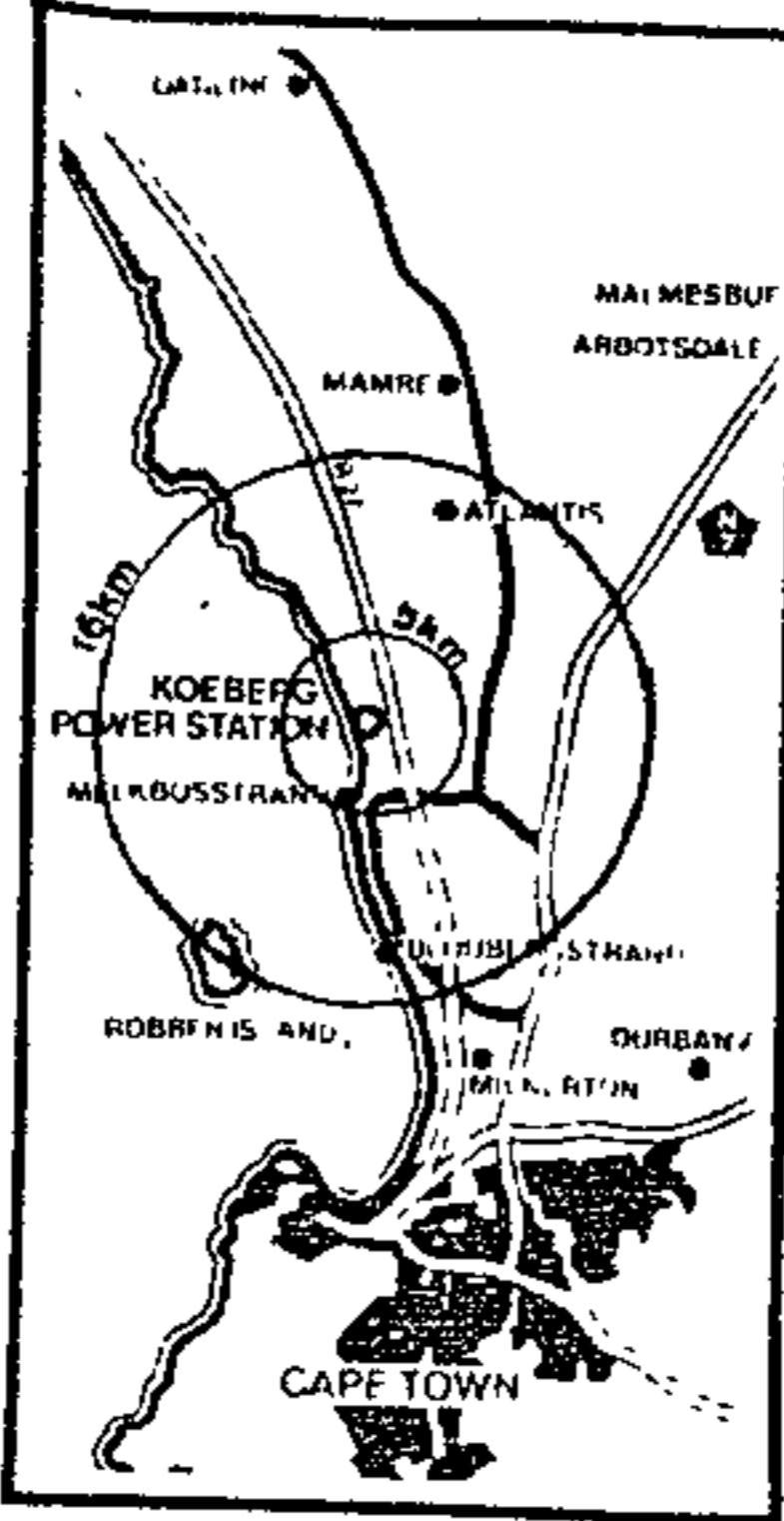
Speaking on his Budget vote he said the direct cost of the damage was relatively small compared with the consequential costs.

"The final report regarding the sabotage incident is not yet available but I have received a report from Escom."

According to the report nobody was injured as a result of the explosions, no radiological hazard arose and recovery work was well advanced.

"The direct cost of the damage is relatively small in comparison with the consequential costs, due to the delay in the commissioning of Koeberg, and is partly covered by insurance.

"Every effort is being made to minimize the consequential costs and the main objective of Escom's ongoing negotiations with the contractor and other parties concerned is to ensure the earliest practicable power generation.



"As far as security measures are concerned, Escom has drastically improved the original measures as foreseen in 1976 in the light of the present day world-wide increase in terrorist activities.

"It was therefore necessary to develop and add to the original concepts in the course of building and commissioning of the power station.

"I want to reiterate that neither of the two units will be commissioned at the expense of safety or before the licensing authorities and the government are convinced that the security measures have been brought to an acceptable standard and that Koeberg can be operated with safety."

The minister gave the assurance that before commissioning the reactors would be completed to such an extent that the construction workers would have left and only such staff of the contractor and Escom who would be involved with the commissioning would have access to the reactor building.

"It is not considered to be in the interest of security to disclose exact details regarding the financial losses incurred in the sabotage incident at this juncture," he said. — Sapa

Jo'burg becomes the city of 'white gold'

(56) S. Express 1/5/83

JOHANNESBURG has become the Southern African centre of an international, million-dollar ivory smuggling racket.

Although the 6 014kg of ivory that left South Africa for the Far East between January and May 1982 was legal, experts calculate that a large part was poached from Zambia, Zaire, Angola and Mozambique.

And no-one is sure just how much illegal (unregistered) ivory leaves South Africa's shores annually for the shops of Hong Kong's 1 200 ivory carvers.

Raw ivory sells at R70/kg on the South African market at present, which means that in five months dealers made a minimum R420 980.

Small wonder the Arabs — the other major dealers in ivory — call ivory "white gold".

After the raw ivory has been carved into intricate designs its value increases many times — it also eliminates any chance of the law tracing the ivory's background.

"Once the ivory has been carved," said wildlife expert Clive Walker, "it is impossible to tell whether the elephant it came from was poached."

A Sunday Express investigation into Johannesburg's part in the ivory smuggling racket revealed that:

● Some of the ivory poached from 137 elephants in the Kruger National Park last year by Mozambiquan hunters arrived back on the Johannesburg market, through the 'Swaziland connection', just a few months later.

● Poached ivory from countries north of Botswana and Zimbabwe sometimes arrives in South Africa from Mozambique — hidden in secret compartments aboard prawn trucks.

● Trucks with false bottoms, big enough to carry whole tusks, have been found to be-

long to transport companies that travel the African continent.

● A senior Botswana game warden recently disclosed that elephant tusks and skins poached in Botswana's game rich Okavango Swamps and Chobe districts were being smuggled into South Africa aboard furniture trucks.

Mr Walker, executive director of the Endangered Wildlife Trust, said much of

the ivory that arrived in South Africa for export was, ostensibly, legally obtained.

But in fact, he said, most of it was probably poached and then given documents to make it acceptable to South Africa's Department of Nature Conservation by corrupt government officials in the country of origin.

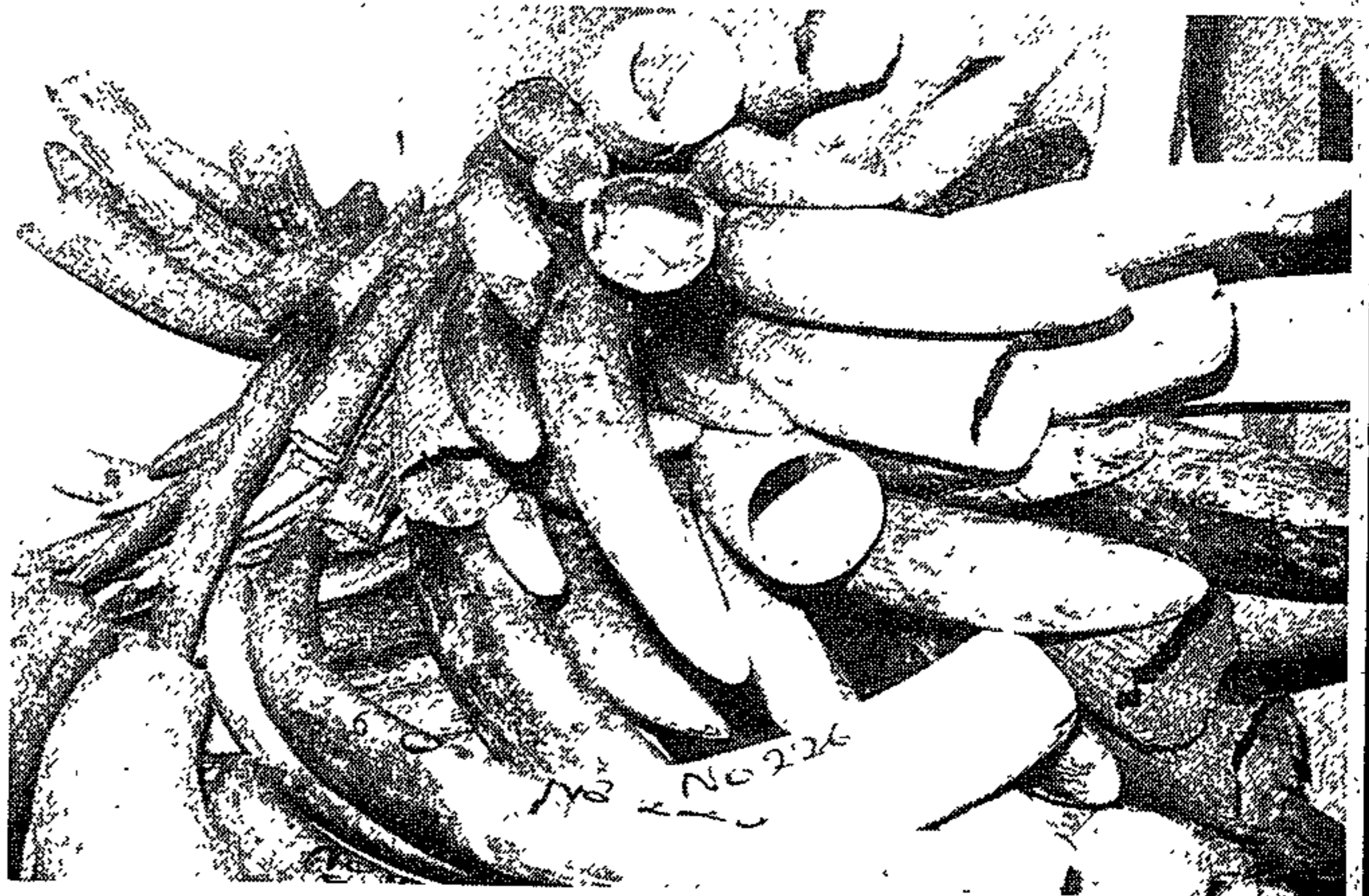
"South Africa has, for many years, been one of the countries in Africa that has always dealt in ivory — both legal and illegal.

"And because of its superior communications network, Johannesburg has become the focal point for ivory in Southern Africa," he said.

Mr Walker claimed that the laxness of many South African customs officials made it easy for would-be ivory smugglers to bring tusks into the country.

"It would be a simple matter for dealers to fly the ivory into any of the small airports outside Johannesburg, and for it not to be detected," he said.

"The customs union allows ivory to be shipped to Eastern destinations under the protection of South Africa, when the origin of much of that ivory is questionable.



● This pile of ivory tusks is legally registered . . . but who knows how much poached ivory is arriving in Johannesburg — the 'ivory capital of the south' — every day.

By CHRISTINA PRETORIUS

ter for dealers to fly the ivory into any of the small airports outside Johannesburg, and for it not to be detected," he said.

"The customs union allows ivory to be shipped to Eastern destinations under the protection of South Africa, when the origin of much of that ivory is questionable.

"By the time shipments of poached ivory from Zambia have reached Botswana and finally Johannesburg, it is fully documented and therefore said to be legal.

"Unfortunately one country cannot question another's documents," he said.

The amount of ivory exported from Africa is enormous, as these figures from Quagga, journal of the Endangered Wildlife Trust, show. The average weight of the tusks is 9,65kg.

He said: "Ivory is just another form of negotiable currency — another form of gold almost. It is a very valuable commodity and can be sold and used as such."

Mr Keith Cooper, director of conservation for the society, said that although this was true, especially for poorer countries in northern Africa, it did not mean that elephants should be poached.

And Mr Walker said there should be specific culling programmes and that the money from the sale of legal ivory should be ploughed back into conservation — as in Zimbabwe and South Africa.

Year Ivory kg exported

1976 991 000 402 694 54 624

1977 827 000 85 899 45 485

1978 816 000 84 559 44 979

1979 681 000 70 589 37 537

1980 680 000 70 466 37 482

Year	Ivory kg exported	Tusks	Beasts
1976	991 000	402 694	54 624
1977	827 000	85 899	45 485
1978	816 000	84 559	44 979
1979	681 000	70 589	37 537
1980	680 000	70 466	37 482

Farmers oppose nature area

Cape Times
7/4/83
56

Staff Reporter

The newly-formed Kogelberg Landowners' Association issued a statement yesterday opposing the proclamation of a nature area between the Rooi Els and Bot rivers on the southern Cape coast.

The association was formed by landowners who fear their land rights would be "frozen" if the nature area was established. They want to "ensure a balance between appropriate land use and nature conservation".

The statement stressed that the association was not adopting a negative attitude towards nature conservation and that "it was concerned about the grave threat to the area's unique flora caused by the spread of alien invaders".

"The landowners fully accept their duty to safeguard the heritage entrusted to them, but they question whether declaring a nature area under the Physical Planning Act is the right course of action."

They emphasized that they were being asked to contribute some 90 percent of the land involved, without any compensation for the "freezing of their rights" which would result from the declaration of a nature area.

"Unless the existing difficulties are resolved and the merits of other and possibly more practical and effective ways of dealing with the situation are examined, the association is opposed to the suggested nature area," the statement said.

Farmers angered by 56 hunting season closure

EAST LONDON — The deputy director of the Department of Nature Conservation in the Cape, Dr J. Neethling, had given an assurance that the hunting season this year would be closed, Mr E. L. Daubermann, the secretary for the Kaffraria Divisional Council, said.

Mr Daubermann was waiting for an official proclamation, which, he said, would be issued before May 31.

Dr Neethling was unavailable for comment yesterday but the assistant director for the department said the department was considering closing the season.

"The department views the situation very seriously and is at present consulting with the Department of Agriculture and other divisional councils in drought stricken areas about the matter," he said.

At the request of Councillor D. Lloyd, the Kaffraria Divisional Council unanimously resolved that the hunting season should be closed because of the drought.

Mr Daubermann said a report to this effect was submitted to the Department of Nature Conservation.

Meanwhile the Divisional Council has been criticised for not consulting farmers before deciding that the season should be closed.

"Nobody ever consulted the farmers," said Mr J. G. Odendaal, the chairman of the Komga Farmers Association.

"The game on their farms belongs to them and is usually well looked after by them. Only rams over a certain age are shot. Ewes and young are protected during the season. I think it is the farmer's decision whether the hunting season should be closed or not," he said.

Mr A. Wood, a professional hunter, said he found it strange that Mr Lloyd felt he was "competent and sufficiently knowledgeable to take this action without con-



Mr A. Wood, a professional hunter, objects to the closing of the hunting season.

sulting the farmers and hunters."

The best conservationists, with some exceptions are the farmers and hunters. It is in their interest to take conservation seriously. We look after our game but it is also necessary to cull our game," he said.

An ecologist, Dr K. Tilney, said selective culling in times of drought was desirable.

"With any resource in times of drought there is the threat of disease and the first animals to be affected are those in poor condition. If those animals are killed before they die of disease, they are providing protein and are giving fitter animals a chance for survival," he said.

Mr Daubermann said he was not prepared to comment on the complaint. — DDR

Man dies in ferry fire

KRISTIANSAND — One man died of smoke inhalation but 364 other passengers were evacuated safely when the 11 000-ton Norwegian ferry, Bolero, caught fire yesterday.

A shipping line spokesman said the fire started in a rubbish chute and spread to the car deck. — SAPA-AP.

5/11/73
DISPATCH
(56)

Hayward to open pollution conference

EAST LONDON — The Institute of Water Pollution Control's biennial conference will be opened here by the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Fisheries, Mr Sarel Hayward

More than 200 delegates from the Republic of South Africa and African territories will be

attending the conference from May 16-19

The president of the international institute, Mr W. S. Smith, of the Anglian Water Authority in Britain is expected to attend

In addition, speakers from Africa and America will address the conference.

The conference will cover an extremely wide field of study, vital for the preservation of water supplies and protection of the environment, the chief city engineer of East London, Mr G. B. Keppie said

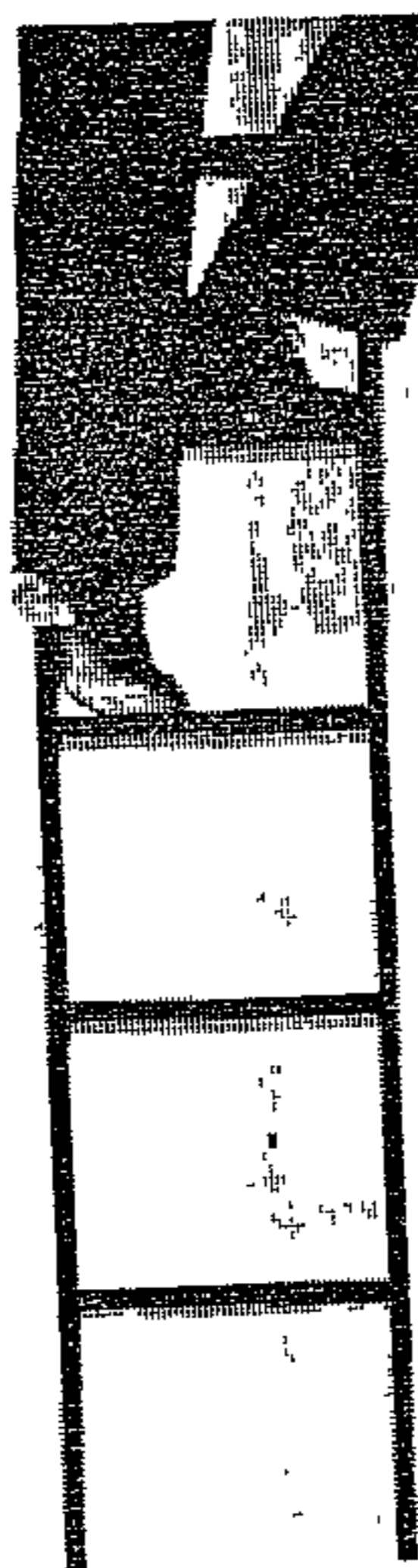
He added that on May 19 delegates will be inspecting the Buffalo River — DDR

Eastern Transvaal, have already topped the level of the water

A spokesman for the Department of Environmental Affairs, said one of the weirs was already being used to transport equipment and the other one was expected to be raised to that height within the next two days.

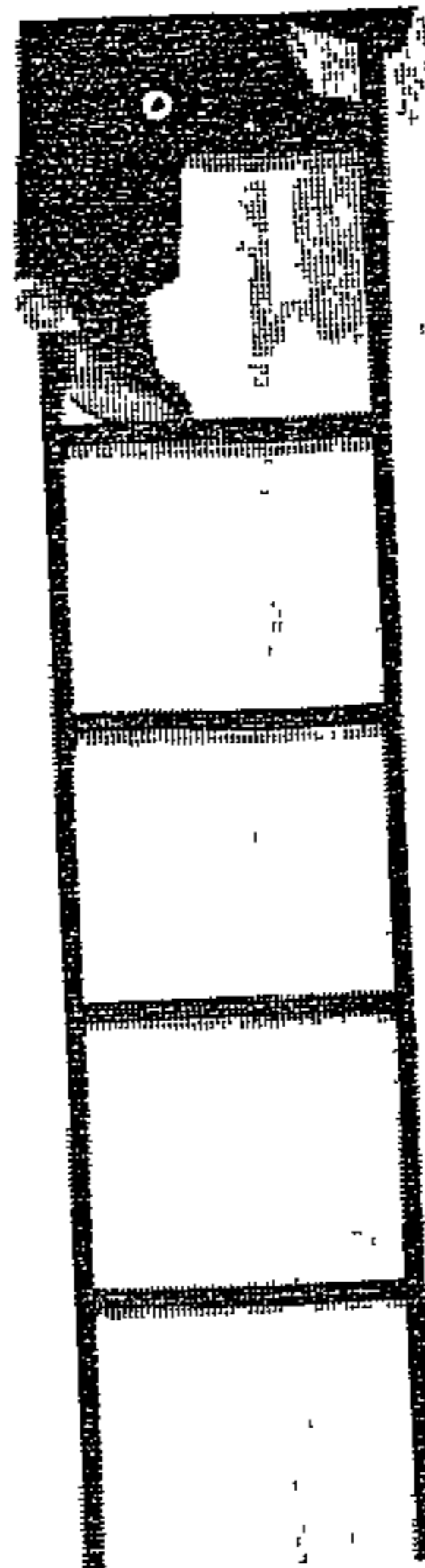
Italy prepares for elections

ROME — The Italian President, Mr Sandro Pertini, yesterday dissolved parliament in preparation for early general elections, the President's office announced



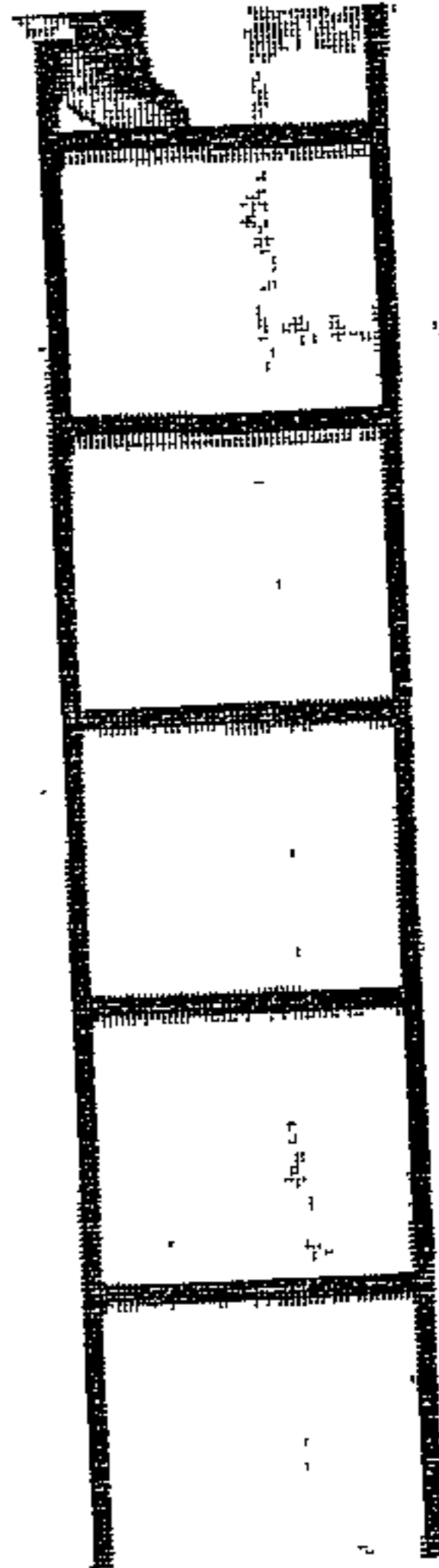
31 days notice.

9,25%p.a.
and climbing



60 days notice.

9,5%p.a.
and climbing



88 days notice.

9,75%p.a.
and climbing

**Now with Nedplan 2000
you can choose the
investment period you like.
And we'll pay you
increasing interest rates
you'll like even more.**



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As a matter of interest: With the phenomenal success of Nedplan 2000 the scheme has been expanded to give you a choice of three interest rate ladders

1211

FRIDAY, 6 MAY 1983

1212

Rand Afrikaans University/University of Port Elizabeth

779. Mr. K. M. ANDREW asked the Minister of National Education:

- (1) (a) How many residences are there for (i) male and (ii) female students at the (aa) Rand Afrikaans University and (bb) University of Port Elizabeth and (b) what is the total number of (i) male and (ii) female students that can be accommodated in such residences at each of these universities;

- (2) whether all the residences were fully occupied in (a) 1982 and (b) 1983; if not, how many vacancies were there for (i) male and (ii) female students at each of these universities in each such year?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

(1) (aa) Rand Afrikaans University

- (a) (i) 3
- (ii) 4

- (b) (i) 825
- (ii) 1 143

(bb) University of Port Elizabeth

- (a) (i) 2
- (ii) 2
- (b) (i) 626
- (ii) 590

(2) Rand Afrikaans University

- (a) Yes.
- (b) No.
- (i) Nil
- (ii) Nil

1213

FRIDAY, 6 MAY 1983

1214

employment of foreign workers to the chairmen of certain newspaper groups; if so, (a) when was the letter written, (b) to which newspaper groups was it addressed, (c) what was the purport of the letter and (d) for what purpose was it written;

- (2) whether his Department has had any response to the letter; if so, (a) from which newspaper groups and (b) what was the nature of the response in each case?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes.

(a) 30 March 1983

(b) Nasionale Pers Argus Group South African Associated Newspapers Ltd. Perskor.

(c) A copy of the letter will be made available to the hon. member.

(d) The letter was sent out by the immigration and alien control division of the Department of Internal Affairs. In it information is requested which the Department intends to use for two purposes. Firstly it intends to compile a scenario of the employment position in the newspaper industry to submit to the Immigrants Selection Board as background information when considering the applications of prospective immigrants wishing to take up positions in the newspaper industry. In addition the Department is trying to improve the application of alien control measures. In the second half of last year various organizations and institutions

were consulted in this regard. The request addressed to press groups also serves as a further step in this process.

- (2) (a) and (b) Inquiries were received from and articles appeared in the press. A representative of at least one of the addressees telephoned to ask whether particulars were required about editorial staff and journalists only, to which the reply was that all categories of employees were involved. A written acknowledgement of receipt was also received but otherwise there has been no formal response yet.

*2. Mr K M ANDREW—Defence—Reply standing over

*3. Mr R. R. HULLLEY—Defence—Reply standing over
*4. Mr. R. R. HULLLEY asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries:

- (1) Whether he, the Deputy Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries or any member of his Department was (a) consulted and (b) gave approval for the recent incorporation of (i) the southern shores and (ii) other parts of Riet Bay into the Donkergat training area of the South African Defence Force;

(2) whether the proclamation of Riet Bay as a marine reserve on 23 February 1979, as referred to in his reply to Question No. 17 on 20 April 1983, has any further force and effect; if so, what is the nature of such force and effect?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES:

- (1) (a) (i) and (ii) No. The South African

X Newspaper Press Union: agreements
788. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information:
Whether any agreements between him, his Department or any departmental agency under his jurisdiction and the Newspaper Press Union are in existence; if so (a) how many and (b) what is the subject matter of each such agreement?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION:

No.

- (a) and (b) fall away.

FRIDAY, 6 MAY 1983

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply Howard
6/5/83
Foreign workers: letter to newspaper groups

*1. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

- (1) Whether his Department recently addressed a letter concerning the em-

Defence Force, however, advised the Department of Environment Affairs in writing of the incorporation of the area concerned into the military training area with effect from 15 January 1983.

(b) (i) and (ii) No. The authority to approve such incorporation does not vest in the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries, the Deputy Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries or the Department of Environment Affairs.

- (2) Yes. The regulations in terms of which Riet Bay has been declared a marine reserve remain in force. These regulations stipulate that no person shall in Riet Bay use any net or netting for the catching of fish, disturb any fish by using any boat or vessel within the area and catch or disturb fish in any manner whatever. Agreement has been reached with the South African Defence Force that sea fisheries inspections at Riet Bay shall not be hampered but that arrangements to enforce the control measures must be made in advance.

Langebaan Lagoon/Riet Bay

*5. Mr. R. R. HULLEY asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries:

Whether (a) the Langebaan Lagoon and (b) Riet Bay are included in the areas under consideration as important wetlands, as referred to in his reply to Question No. 16 on 20 April 1983?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES:

(a) and (b) Yes.

Mr. R. R. HULLEY: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the reply given by the hon. the Deputy Minister, does he have any inspectorate operating on the southern shores of Riet Bay as well as in respect of the waters?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, I should like to help the hon member, but I do not have that information available. If he should table the question or ask me privately I shall let him know.

✓

X

Wiley warns on long line hake catches

AGU 9/5/83
Political Correspondent

STRICT action would be taken against people who tried to catch hake by long line, the Deputy Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries, Mr John Wiley, warned today.

He said in a statement that it had come to his notice that various people and bodies wanted to concentrate on this method.

Before people ventured into this and incurred vast expense he wished to warn against this being seen as an easy way to make money.

Hake was a protected species and uncontrolled catches would not be tolerated, he said.

Quota holders

Promising prospects existed for long line catching of hake, but the method had not been adequately proved locally and too little was known about the effect it would have on this source of fish.

"I am prepared only to allow the issuing of experimental permits by the Marine Development branch to existing quota holders on a limited scale and then these catches will also have to be brought into account against the quota.

"Only after considerable experience and information will it be possible to take decisions on the manner in which the long line method can be implemented in respect of hake catches."

A notice would soon appear in the Government Gazette.

The Transvaal branch of the Wildlife Society has come out in support of protests against the siting of a weapons testing range on the southern Cape coast.

The Transvaal branch of the Wildlife Society is to support a petition initiated by the Western Cape Branch. It will fund a car bumper sticker campaign.

Chairman of the

Weapons site row escalates

Transvaal Branch, Mr Willie Labuschagne, said his main concern was the manner in which the plan had been bulldozed through without consultation.

"Because of the out-

cry the Government has now commissioned an impact study on the area, but this should have been the first step, not the last," Mr Labuschagne said.

Comment or submissions to the commission can be sent to The Secretary, Armscor Testing Site Commission, Department of Environment Affairs, Private Bag X9005, Cape Town 8000.

10 MAY 1988

56

~~2877~~ 56 Rietbaai 11/5/83
Haumann Q. 61.1259-
1261
Mr. R. R. HULLEY asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No. 18 on 20 April 1983, the South African Defence Force consulted any other bodies or persons in

regard to the decision to incorporate the southern shores and other parts of Riet Bay into the Donkergat training area; if not, why not; if so, (a) which bodies and persons and (b) what was the nature of the response in each case;

(2) whether an environmental impact assessment of the effects of incorporating the area in question was conducted before the incorporation took place, if not, why not; if so, (a) who conducted the impact assessment and (b) what was the nature of the findings;

(3) whether the South African Defence

1261

WEDNESDAY

Force has developed or intends to develop the infra-structure of this area; if so, what steps has it taken or does it intend to take in this regard;

(4) for what purposes does the South African Defence Force intend to use this area?

†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) Yes.

(i) Mr. Haumann, Managing Director of the Postberg Syndicate. The Department of Environment Affairs was also notified in writing that the area would be incorporated into the Donkergat training area with effect from 15 January 1983.

(ii) Mr. Haumann was in favour of the incorporation of the area into the Donkergat training area.

(2) No, because Defence Force Activities in the area will be of such a nature that it will promote the ecology rather than harm it. Thus erosion gullies are already being filled up, foot-paths blocked to prevent washaways, and pillaging of the crayfish sanctuary is being kept in check.

(3) Yes, restricted development only of the infrastructure is envisaged. This will be done in such a way that the environment is disturbed as little as possible.

(4) For training purposes.

Early end to kreef season

CAPE TIMES 13/5/83

~~Fishing~~ (56)

Political Correspondent
IF YOU are fond of fresh kreef, catch it this weekend: The Cape season is to be closed from Sunday night.

The closure, six weeks early, is blamed by the government on abuse by black-marketeers of the five-kreef daily limit for individuals.

The early ban was imposed by the Deputy Minister of Fisheries, Mr John Wiley, and will be published in the Government Gazette today.

Mr Wiley said in a statement that the Cape rock lobster season would be closed on Sunday night instead of at the end of June as the rock lobster industry quotas had recently been filled.

In previous years, the public had been allowed to continue catching up to five kreef a person a day till the end of June, even though industry quotas had been filled.

"The early closure this year results from the abuse of this concession by selfish individuals who catch more than they are entitled to and sell it illegally.

"Repeated warnings have been given without success.

"The kreef black market is also hampering my efforts to supply restaurants and hotels through legal channels."

Mr Wiley said he was well aware that the prices at which the industry was prepared to supply perlemoen and kreef to the local market were too high.

"Urgent attention is being given to this problem which will be solved, I hope, before the next kreef and perlemoen seasons.

"As I have said before, South Africans are entitled to enjoy South African sea-foods at reasonable — and not export — prices.

"The early closure of the kreef season this year will also contribute to the noticeable improvement of the rock lobster resource during the past season by providing a longer 'off season'," he said.

The kreef season will reopen on November 1.

SAFETY

THE N-FACTOR

w/c
ARCS
14/5/83

56

'No evacuation possible' — US plants face shutdown

w/c ARCS
14/5/83
56

From
**CHEETAH
HAYSON**

**Weekend Argus
Foreign Service**

NEW YORK. — Nuclear power plants around the United States are threatened with forced shut-down because many local governments believe that no emergency evacuation in the event of an accident is possible.

The Federal Government requires that all operating plants have plans to evacuate residents in a 15 km radius of the facility. The regulation followed the most serious nuclear accident in the US, at the Three Mile Island plant in Pennsylvania in 1979. In that accident a "melt-down" was averted.

Until then there was no requirement for safety procedures to get large numbers of people out of a contaminated or threatened area quickly in a crisis.

Last week the Nuclear Regulatory Commission ordered the nuclear power plant at Indian Point, 30 km from New York City, to close down unless local authorities draw up emergency plans by June 9.

Plans often require roads, bridges or equipment that do not exist and that local authorities cannot afford.

However, at Indian Point and elsewhere, local authorities are refusing to co-operate because they say proper evacuation is impossible — or its preparation too costly. Workable plans would often require roads, bridges or equipment that do not exist and that the local authorities cannot afford.

The firefighters near Indian Point, who are volunteers, argue that they do not have the training or equipment to put a proper evacuation into effect. Bus drivers in one of the local areas refused to participate, and could not be relied on to expose themselves to radiation to help transport people out of the area.

Some local authorities are using the threat of government-enforced shut-down to get the nuclear power plant operators themselves to contribute to the cost of emergency preparedness.

The United States Energy Secretary, Donald Hodel, said the problem of adequate safety planning threatened the nuclear power industry and had become an issue of national significance.

Seven municipalities within 15 km of Seabrook nuclear power facility in New Hampshire have refused to participate in evacuation planning because they say it would be futile.

At Shoreham on Long Island, near New York, the nuclear reactor has not been given a licence to run because the local county officials rejected the emergency plans on the grounds that they would not work.

A Florida community is trying to get the Florida Power and

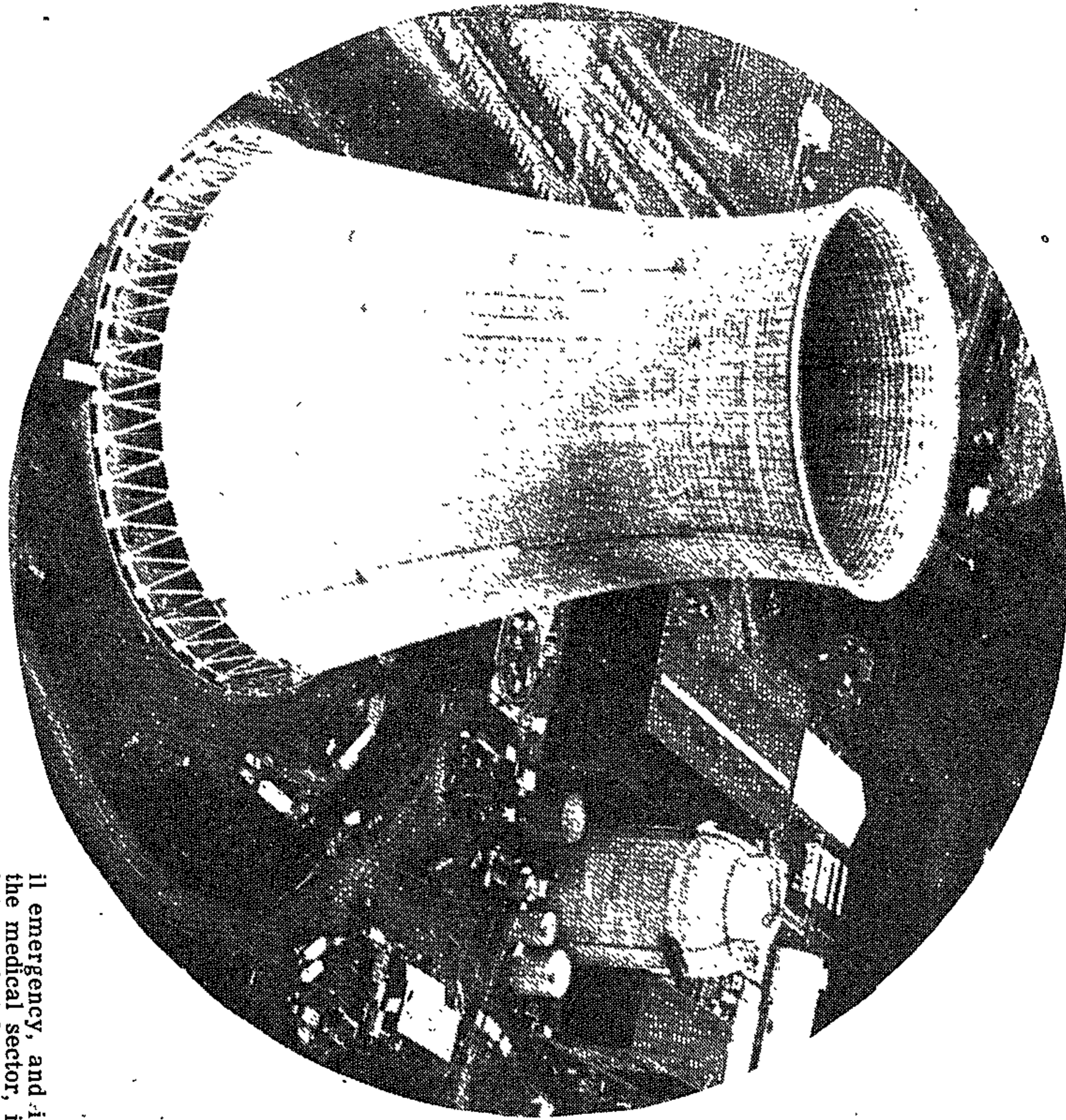
Light Company to pay the costs of building a bridge, installing sirens and setting up a communications centre.

The utility company running the Yankee atomic plant in Monroe, Massachusetts, was told to foot the bill to rebuild roads that would be used in an evacuation — or the authorities would not participate in the emergency drill.

Nuclear power companies in California

have been ordered by state law to pay \$300 000 to the state and \$100 000 per reactor to the local government, to pay for emergency plans.

So far only 16 of the 53 nuclear power sites have approved emergency plans covering evacuation procedures, communications, warning systems, shelter, medical emergencies, crop contamination and public education campaigns.



By
**KEVIN
JACOBS**
Weekend
Argus
Reporter

**Cape
team
will
watch
US
trial
run**

LOCAL government and Provincial officials from Cape Town will watch an emergency evacuation exercise at a nuclear power station near Miami later this month — and they hope they will learn from it.

The six-man delegation wants to be certain that Cape Town has the best possible emergency procedures in hand in the event of a radioactive leak at the Koeberg nuclear plant north of the city.

The officials — two each from the Province and the Department of

a West German group opposed to the development of nuclear power stations and the Union of Concerned Scientists, a New York-based organization which argues against proliferating nuclear technology.

Also included on the list is a

to order a limited evacuation from the area, and to shut down the plant.

The Cape Town delegation which left the city yesterday, consists of Dr Evans and the Reg Coogan, Mr Pieter Carstens, Deputy Direc-

it was a good idea — said before leaving: "We accept that Eskom will be doing certain things, in line with standards controlled by the Atomic Energy Corporation.

"Our job is on the planning and health side, so that we are

emergency, and in the medical sector, is being undertaken".

"We want to see that our planning is up to those standards — at least up to those standards and better rather than worse."

Divisional Council secretary Mr Vivier said: "The council felt it could join in, so that all of us could see what

ar sources. I have not been able to set this up yet in the US, but I hope to make contact with the Union of Concerned Scientists."

He said a report on the study trip "will become a document for anyone in South Africa who is interested — we will have been the first civic authority to have made such a trip"

City Council and the Divisional Council — left Cape Town this week on a study tour in the United States and Western Europe of planning by local authorities who host nuclear plants and nuclear regulatory agencies.

At least one of the senior officials — Cape Town's Town Clerk, Dr Stan Evans — plans to meet representatives of

Three Mile Island nuclear power station on the Susquehanna River near Harrisburg in Pennsylvania — site of the world's worst known leak of radio-activity from a nuclear utility, in 1979.

That incident — hushed up at first by the owners and operators of the plant — eventually led Pennsylvania State authorities

ment in the Provincial Administration; Dr Alan MacMahon, head of the Emergency Services Centre; Mr W. Vier, Secretary of the Divisional Council; and Dr L. R. Tibbit.

Dr Evans — chief coordinator of the trip, which was initiated by the City Council before the Provincial and Divisional Council decided

that our planning is OK.

"We have to be able to satisfy the people in Cape Town — where there is a large urban concentration nearby a nuclear power station — that everything that could be done, has been done on our side."

Behind the study trip, he said, was the feeling that "we could for ourselves see how planning in civil defence and civ-

have done, what practical (emergency planning) steps are being taken, and see that we have covered every aspect."

As Koeberg approaches its delayed start-up, emergency exercises are likely to be held at the power plant site, and the delegation will undoubtedly have this in mind when they watch the simulated

Officials in Chicago and Springfield, Illinois, and Florida, before flying to Europe.

They end their trip in Vienna, with a meeting with officials of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Dr Evans said: "In Germany I hope to meet a group which has certain feelings against nuclear power stations and energy from nucle-

Cable Times 14/5/83

Kreef-season closure sparks amateurs' fear

Staff Reporter

AMATEUR fishermen and divers expressed fears yesterday that the premature closing of the 1982-83 rock lobster season might be the start of a campaign by the authorities in favour of big fishing companies.

Many said that if Sea Fisheries inspectors could not control poaching, they should not penalize the law-abiding public by closing the season six weeks early.

They also felt that the premature closing of the season could lead to other discriminatory measures against amateur operators such as reduced bag limits, control of skiboats and a ban on wetsuits.

The fears arise from the announcement on Thursday by the Deputy

Minister of Fisheries, Mr John Wiley, that the season for catching rock lobster will end at midnight tomorrow instead of on the usual closing date of June 30.

Mr Wiley gave as his reason the "abuse by black marketeers of the five-kreef-daily limit for individuals".

Mr Alex Papayanni, former chairman of both the False Bay Diving Club and the WP Underwater Association and a Springbok diver, said: "The authorities should stamp out the criminals who are poaching crayfish and should not penalize the law-abiding general public."

"Why are the authorities so worried about those five kreef taken by a diver when the poachers are taking thousands? There are only

about nine diving days a month and they do not always fall on weekends so the amateur has little chance to ever catch his quota.

"They should leave the divers alone and go for the professional poachers who know no seasons."

Mr Gus Gobel, managing director of a wetsuit manufacturer and a member of the 30M Diving Club, said: "The authorities seem to have a paranoia about the small-time fisherman and diver."

"Surely it is up to the fisheries inspectors to catch the offenders and leave the law-abiding citizens alone."

"I feel this is a case where there is discrimination against the public in favour of the big fishing companies."

(4) Fish pull
(3) narrow waters
(2) fisher
(1) commercial nature

(4)
fisher
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fisher
(1) commercial nature

Drought adds to pollution hazard

Industrial Week

56

17/5/83

By Geoff Craig

THE current drought in SA will affect quality of air in an adverse manner.

This will be due to two reasons - one being the ever increasing concentration of particulate and gaseous pollution suspended in the atmosphere, particularly in the Eastern and Southern Transvaal regions.

I am sure that many readers have marvelled at this summer's spectacular sunsets which have seemingly been more colourful and longer in duration than any I can remember in my 20 years in SA.

This is largely due to the ever increasing concentration of particulate matter suspended in the upper atmosphere.

Pollutants excreted by factories, mines, power stations and steelworks are being held in suspension in the prolonged high pressure atmospheric zones which would normally have been relieved by pressure changes bringing the winds to disperse the pollution over far wider areas.

Also (and this is the most significant aspect), the "celestial scrubber" has not been working.

Normal rainy conditions are created by the effect of increasing the humidity of the atmosphere to saturation point at which time rain drops created will have encapsulated the polluting particulate matter depositing

it back onto the ground.

Without the rainfall, the concentrations of pollution will result in compounding the already aggravated circumstances, and should an institution such as the CSIR be doing pollutant measuring at this point in time in the areas mentioned, I doubt if overall geographic concentrations over a total area would match the minimum standards set down by the World Health Organisation.

This obviously is not a very scientific statement, and I can rightly be accused of conjecture.

However, like many other caring SA residents, I believe we should be monitoring our environment to this degree, as the eye that observes our ever deteriorating situation does not have to be too discerning to know that in fact, things "ain't wot they used to be!"

I know the last measurements taken by the CSIR showed a drop in concentrations over a 10 year period, but these measurements were taken only at a single monitoring point - i.e. a city centre.

Had we been monitoring say 30 kilometres outside the city, I am sure our concentration would have increased.

The policy of high chimney stacks has in other words worked to spread the "muck" around somewhat.

I believe that the Government Chief Air Pollution Control Officers' Department, has now acquired ambient air monitoring equipment and will be instituting a monitoring programme related to specific areas - which is good news!

The second area which directly affects the efficiency of our air pollution control systems is of course the availability of water for dust collectors using the wet scrubbing method.

Many years ago, some of our mines had dry collectors on surface plants - this was particularly prevalent during the early 1960's (drought years).

Since then, and in more plentiful rainfall periods, these same mines have gone for wet collectors on replacement plant and on new capital equipment.

I have repeatedly warned against this trend and wonder now what the Government Mining Engineer will say to polluters who are short of water!

The lower capital cost of wet collectors will suddenly be very expensive if the GME instructs offenders to replace inoperative wet collectors with dry.

But will he enforce the Air Pollution Control Act of 1965?

If he follows the lines of his previous track record, I very much doubt it.

The solution will be left to the conscience of the mining house concerned and with the awareness of the need to protect our working environment as witnessed by the large number of environmental engineers now employed in the mining industry.

Anglo American for instance, now employs approximately 250 people on environmental control - a huge increase in staff compared with 20 years ago!

Herein lies our best hope for the future - not with law enforcement, but with the desire to change and improve from within our own society.

Geoff Craig is on the committee of the Gas Cleaning Association and is a director of Brandt Engineering. This is the third article in a series of articles he is writing for Industrial Week.



OFF TOPS 16/6/83

End to kreef ⁵⁶ ~~fish~~ season 'unfair'

Staff Reporter

THE KREEF, or rock lobster, season ended abruptly last night while divers and amateur fishermen continued to condemn the decision to cut it short — which they feel is unjust to law-abiding members of the public.

A spokesman for Kommetjie and Kalk Bay fishermen, dinghy owners and divers, Mr Ernest de Roche, said a bitter feeling prevailed. When anything bad happened to the fishing industry, "the man with the rod, dingy or ski-boat gets the blame", he said.

The Deputy Minister of Fisheries, Mr John Wiley, announced last Thursday that the season would close six weeks early because of the abuse of the five-kreef-daily limit by "selfish individuals who catch more than they are entitled to and sell it illegally".

Mr De Roche said the early closure of the season would not stop poachers and black-marketeters but encourage them, because they usually poached out of season.

The kreef season will reopen on November 1.

PC warned on De Hoop take-over

Environmental crisis looms for SA, claims MP

Environment Reporter
SOUTH Africa faced one "environmental crisis" after another because no provisions had been made by the government for specialised studies before land development.

This was claimed by Mr Kent Durr (MP Maitland) and president of the South African Council for the Conservation of Coastal Birds, who was yesterday giving evidence at a meeting of the President's Council's planning committee.

He said the De Hoop issue had emphasised how important it was to call for early environmental impact studies.

RESOURCES

"If we don't order our affairs by bringing environmental planning in at an early stage, we will endanger natural resources and move from crisis to crisis," he said.

He said it was fundamentally important to develop a new marine ethic, primarily by education, but also by control measures on marine species.

"If we don't do it now, in 20 years we won't be able to do it — if there is nothing left to conserve."

ASSAULT

The extension of the fishing restriction zone along the coast to 200 nautical miles had doubled the responsibility for resources such as life in the sea and the assault on the sea could not be sustained.



Mr Kent Durr MP.

The assault occurred mostly around the intertidal zone and continental shelf, the division between man's exploding population and the area where marine life was at its most intense. If the area adjacent to the sea was controlled the authorities would be in a position to control marine areas.

Just as land representing various ecosystems had fallen under the control of provincial authorities and the Parks Board, so areas of the sea should be proclaimed reserve areas.

Control of such areas where no fishing could take place and where marine life in all forms could be allowed to climax, should then pass from potentially exploitative authorities to conservation authorities, a point of departure ethically vital.

Environment Reporter
THE planning committee of the President's Council has been warned of the "disastrous effects" of taking over De Hoop and other nature conservation areas.

Mr Jim Feely, a former Natal Parks Board official was giving evidence to the committee yesterday on behalf of the Wilderness Leadership School.

He said the total amount of conserved land in South Africa was less than 3,5 percent. "If we have reached the stage where our survival depends on the last 3,5 percent of the land, then we are in mortal danger with our backs to the sea," he said.

"It is a scandal that there is hardly an acre of land under conservation in two of the major ecosystems in the country — the Karoo and the Highveld — which form more than half of the Republic," he said.

Cedarberg

He emphasised the need for legislation specifically protecting wilderness areas in South Africa and said that apart from the Cedarberg which fell under the Forestry Act, there was not a single area of properly protected wilderness anywhere in South Africa.

He said there was no continuing policy for protecting wilderness areas, and the protection certain areas enjoyed could change at the whim of an administrator.

An international conservationist and founder of the Wilderness Leadership School, Mr Ian Player, stressed the desperate

need for reserves in South Africa

He said he believed it was the wrong tendency in South Africa and elsewhere to regard areas such as the Kruger Park, St Lucia and the Southern Cape Coast as being good for reserves or parks until a better use could be found for them.

"The wilderness has been conquered but the myth lives on today," said Mr Player. "If the ox wagon was a symbol of the past century, then the bulldozer is a symbol of today," he continued.

Peripheral

The depopulation of areas, for example in the Northern Transvaal, could be stopped if national parks were established and peripheral towns established around the parks rather than in them.

South Africa was on the eve of an ecological crisis, and a wholistic concept of South Africa's environmental situation at the present must be obtained, according to another speaker, Mr T C Robertson, who serves as a trustee for the Wilderness Leadership School and was recently honoured by the State President for his work in conservation.

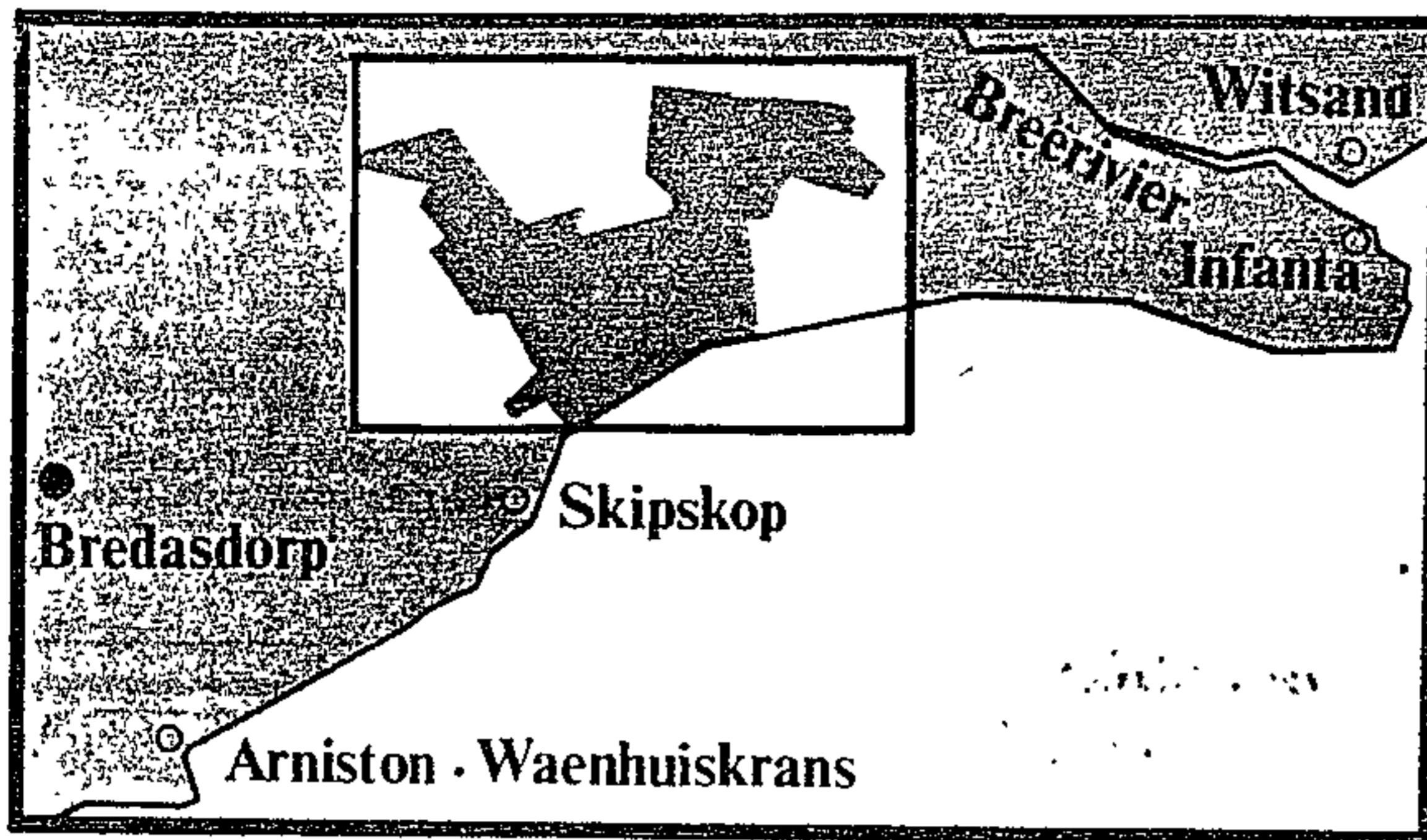
He said the psyche of man, rather than statistics, needed changing. One of the main difficulties he had experienced in teaching conservation was that much of it rested on the evolutionary theory.

"Until the question of science and religion is settled, man will remain a child of the earth, committing matricide, and there is no other country committing it faster than South Africa," he said.

ARG 43
18/5/83

254/56

ARG 43 18/5/83 (56)



The De Hoop nature reserve area (in green) on the southern Cape coast — proposed to be used as a missile-testing range by the Defence Force.

Save the wildlife areas, PC told

Cape Times
18/5/83
56

Staff Reporter

TWO of South Africa's top conservationists told the President's Council yesterday that the taking over of the De Hoop nature reserve area for a missile-testing range would be "disastrous".

Mr Ian Player, international conservationist and founder of the Wilderness Leadership School, and Mr Jim Feely, a former Natal Parks Board official and member of the Leadership School for the past 10 years, were giving evidence before the Planning Committee.

Dr Thomas Robertson, a former director of the National Veld Trust, who was honoured this year by the State President for work in nature

Africa for national parks and nature reserves to be regarded as being very good "until such time as another use is found for them". He cited the issue of coal mining in the Kruger National Park and the intention of the Defence Force and Armscor to take over the De Hoop nature reserve area as a missile-testing range.

"Both Mr Feely and I worked for the Natal Parks Board when St

this is morally wrong" He was asked where the line should be drawn in determining the priority between conservation and development.

Mr Player replied: "When one generation sets aside a piece of land for a specific purpose, I don't believe the next generation has any right to move it unless the country is in real danger or if it is a matter of life or death."

At this point Mr Feely

Youth 'strangled'



Martin Bezuidenhout, the victim

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — An 18-year-old youth told a Gauteng Court yesterday that he strangled a 12-year-old boy after having sex with him.

The youth, Stephanus Vrens van Vuuren, said he killed the boy after tying his hands behind his back and taping his socks around the boy's neck.

The boy, Martin Bezuidenhout, of the Dinwiddie caravan park, Germiston, was found on Saturday, lying under a tree on a hill overlooking the caravan park. Martin's school friend



Ramon Soria, the Argentine champion, landed the Good Hope Centre, Cape Town, last night and 100.92 points.

New bill is 'deformist, schizophrenic'

Political Correspondent
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. A Prime Minister who

MC

Cape Times
18/5/83

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56 254

Reporter

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next generation has any
right to move it unless
the country is in real
danger or if it is a mat-
ter of life or death."

At this point Mr Feely
interjected, saying that
the total area of con-
served land in South
Africa amounted to a
mere 3,5 percent.

Mr Player said that if
land had to be taken, it
should be given back
again for the purpose of
nature conservation.

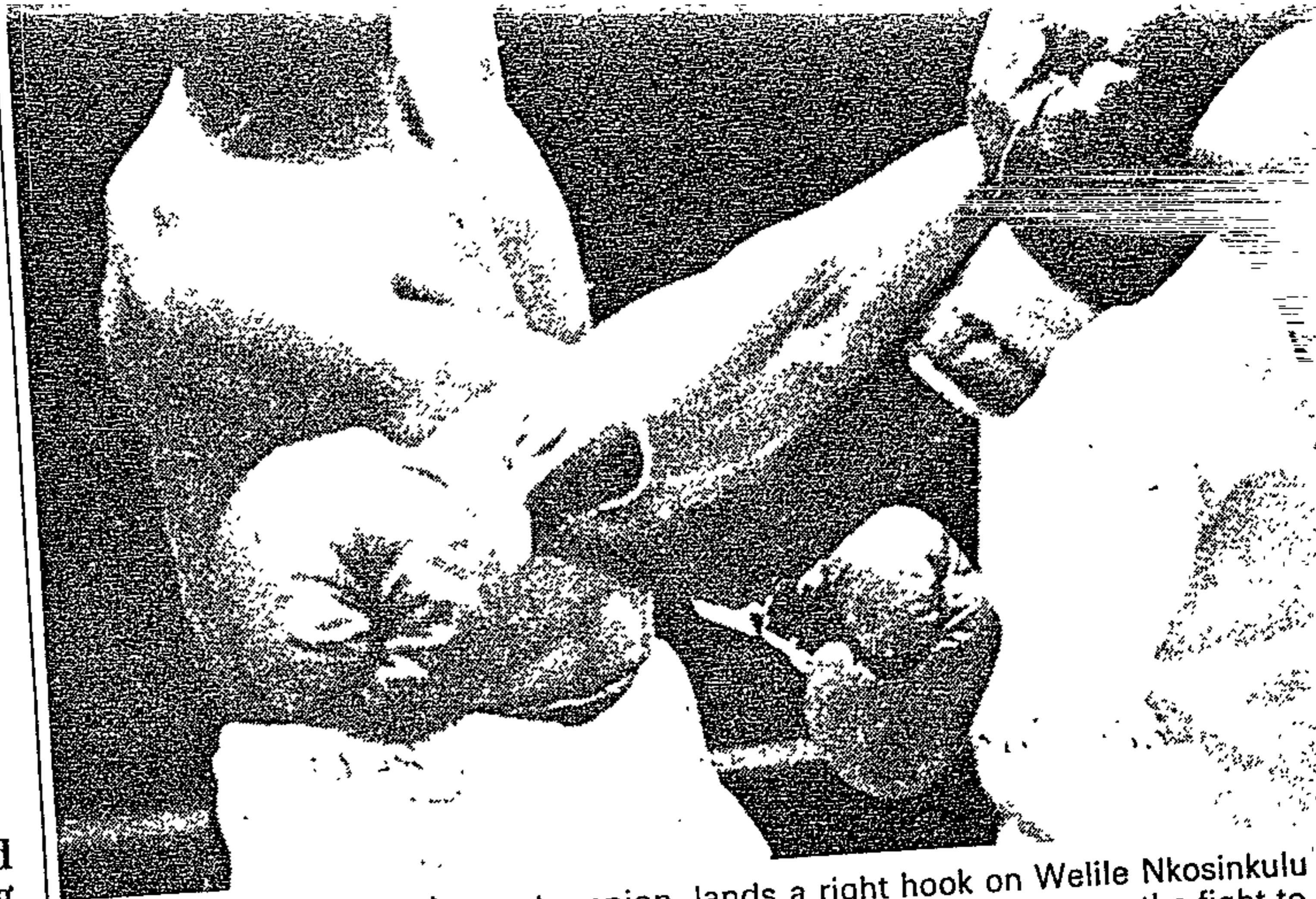
No compensation

Richards Bay — a
wild, beautiful game re-
serve — had been taken
over for a harbour and
development. "There
hasn't been one acre of
compensation land giv-
en back to nature con-
servation."

● A spokesman for
Armcor last night con-
firmed that two major
fires were raging near
the missile testing range
at St Lucia Bay, 250km
north of Durban.

The spokesman said
that a fire started by a
missile fired at the St
Lucia range last Tues-
day was put out by 7pm
on the same day and
that the present fires
were not related to the
fire last Tuesday.

● Missile range — pro-
test bid, page 4



Ramon Soria, the Argentinian champion, lands a right hook on Welile Nkosinkulu at the Good Hope Centre, Cape Town, last night. The three judges gave the fight to Soria and 100-92 points respectively. ● Report, back page 4

New bill is 'deformist, schizophrenic'

Political Correspondent
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
— The Progressive Fed-
eral Party yesterday at-
tacked the government's
Constitution Bill as divi-
sive, deformist and
schizophrenic as debate
on the controversial
measure continued.

There were also ex-
changes between PFP
and New Republic Party
members as Mr Derek
Watterson (NRP Um-
bilo) said the bill was
the best the National
Party could do at pre-
sent and the NRP would
support it.

Mrs Helen Suzman
(PFP Houghton) tore
into the government
proposals in the closing
stages of yesterday's de-
bate.

Stating that the bill
would deform, not re-
form, she said it had di-
vided the white,
coloured and Indian
communities. The only
group it had united
were the blacks, who
were united against the
whites and against the
bill.

She accused the gov-
ernment of constitution-
alizing race discrimi-
nation in an era when
discrimination was uni-

versally outlawed.

A Prime Minister who
had been instrumental
in removing coloured
people from the com-
mon voters' roll now
sought to give them a
limited say over their
own affairs.

They would not, how-
ever, be able to open
their own residential
areas and schools to
other races.

'Disgusting'

Had they had a full
parliamentary vote in
the past, the Group
Areas Act, District Six
and the "disgusting pro-
ceedings" at the KTC
squatter camp would
not have happened.

Mr Nic Olivier (PFP
nominated) said it was
schizophrenic for the
government to entrench
apartheid while saying
it wanted reform and to
claim to accommodate
coloured people while
keeping them politically
subservient.

The second reading
debate on the bill ends
tonight with the reply of
the Minister of Constitu-
tional Development, Mr
Chris Heunis. The bill
will then be considered
by a parliamentary
select committee.

Midweek Home-
finder appears
with the Cape
Times today

Teleletters



WHAT do you think of
the Western Province
rugby team for Satur-
day and how do you
feel about the kind of
rugby Province has
been playing this sea-
son? If you would like
to comment on this is-
sue, phone Teleletters
on 41-3361 ext 219 be-
tween 9am and 12
noon today.



CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS
BEGIN ON PAGE 17 TODAY

BUSINESS BRIEF

Gold (close)	\$443,00
FT index (close)	675,60
RDM 100	946,50
Dow Jones	1 205,79

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Hausard

FRIDAY, 20

56

Pollution of the sea by oil
Q. Col. 1347 20/5/83
825. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the
Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) How many cases of pollution of the sea by oil occurred in 1982;
- (2) (a) what was the cost of combating such pollution and (b) what amount was recovered from the owners of the vessels concerned?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (1) 27.
- (2) (a) R214 552,98.
(b) R63 725,47.

MKG45 20/5/83
754 56

Conservation is SADF policy'

Environment Reporter
NEARLY HALF a million hectares of conserved land in South Africa is being used by the Defence Force for testing ranges, armaments factories and training camps.

General Ivan Lemmer, who was giving evidence for the Defence Force at a meeting of the planning committee of the Presi-

dent's Council yesterday, said only the National Parks Board and the Department of the Environment and Fisheries controlled more land than the Defence Force

He said this amounted to about 7 percent of all conserved land in the Republic (at present conserved land amounts to about 3,5 percent) and the Defence Force was be-

coming more and more known as an important nature conservation organisation

He said many scarce or endangered plants were found inside Defence Force reserves and it was Defence Force policy to repair or leave the environment as much as possible in its natural, undisturbed condition.

The Press was forbid-

den yesterday to report certain statements about the proposed take-over of the De Hoop area.

Another speaker at yesterday's meeting, Mr H Steyn, manager of Kentron an Armscor affiliate, said the area at St Lucia chosen 16 years ago was the only area in South Africa at the time that was suitable for a testing range.

Scientists' case for moving to Arniston

Defence Reporter

WHY Arniston? This is the question local conservationists have been asking ever since they first got wind of the Armaments Corporation's plans to acquire a new missile-testing range on the Southern Cape coast.

Top Armscor scientists and engineers reply that it is essential a new range is acquired, and that the Arniston coast fulfils the requirements better than any other place.

If new test facilities are not found, they imply strongly, South Africa will be in danger of retarding its hard-won progress in rocketry and artillery.

And indeed a convincing case can be made for abandoning the present testing range at St Lucia, on the Northern Natal coast, and moving elsewhere.

Armscor spokesmen emphasize that the St Lucia range is no longer suitable; it can best be described as a victim of changing political and technological circumstances in the 15 years that have passed since 1968.

● There is a pressing security problem. St Lucia is only 150km from Mozambique, which has been inside the Soviet Union's orbit since the Portuguese withdrew in 1974 and the Frelimo regime came to power.

In the event of conventional war St Lucia would, of course, be a primary target for missile or aerial attacks, but this is not the immediate concern.

The possibility of sabotage by small

teams slipping in and out of the virtually trackless bush cannot be ignored.

● There is a severe corrosion problem, caused by the hot, humid climate of the Natal coast, which can play havoc with test equipment.

● There is no military air base nearby. This makes for complications and expense. Movement of people, supplies and equipment is more difficult, and combat aircraft used to test new weapons must fly in from as far away as Pretoria.

● The range itself is inadequate, thanks to the increasing sophistication of the weaponry tested there. Among other things it is just not large enough. According to the range manager the whole of the nature reserve is not readily available; the actual test area comprises only about 660 square kilometres or 66 000ha.

'Minimal'

A final factor is development of St Lucia's test facilities. The present facilities, in the words of one official, are "minimal" and inadequate for the tasks that lie ahead. Soon they will have to be updated and expanded, at considerable cost.

This results in a dilemma. As the official put it: "You have to pick a new site before you spend so much money developing the old one that you can't afford to move away from it."

So it is not so much a question of "must a new test range be found" but rather "where should it be located?"

Left: In the sky above St Lucia, a Mirage fighter fires an air-to-air guided missile. Right: The missile's heat-seeking sensors guide it unerringly to the "enemy" — a parachute flare.



An unguided 127mm artillery rocket streaks out of its mobile launcher. A rocket similar to this one ignited the large bush-fire during the recent press visit to St Lucia. Usually such a test rocket would be fitted with a practice-warhead. However, the projectile that set the bush ablaze was carrying a normal high-explosive charge.

'No ill-effects on ecology'

Cape Times 23/5/83

(56) *[Signature]*

Arm Scor

Staff Reporter

ARMSCOR says there is no evidence that a missile-testing range at St Lucia Bay has had any adverse effect on the environment — but the Natal Parks Board (NPB), which jointly manages the area, says Arm Scor shouldn't be there.

"You cannot welcome an armaments company in a wildlife area," said NPB director Mr John Geddes-Page. "Our activities are just not compatible. We have co-operated because we had no choice. We don't want Arm Scor here."

The conflict of ideologies was apparent during a visit by pressman to St Lucia this month.

Veld fire

A question mark was placed on Arm Scor's activities when the firing of a 127mm artillery rocket with a high-explosive warhead started a vast veld fire across the lake.

The firing of a further five rockets was cancelled when attempts to put out the fire failed. So was a press flight over the impact area.

When it was put to an Arm Scor official that a fire of that size would be disastrous in the De Hoop area because of the highly-inflammable fynbos, the press was told: "It will never happen at De Hoop."

At the NPB's insistence the range has been divided into nine zones, which partly ensures that the entire area is not closed off during testing.

Wilderness Leadership School trails and NPB wilderness trails still operate in the southern part of the range and the public is allowed access by permit when the range is not in use.

Environmentally sen-



Mr John Geddes-Page, director, Natal Parks Board.

sitive areas containing breeding areas are "scrupulously" avoided.

Targets are changed to meet objections by the NPB, which files monthly reports.

It appears the birds have got used to bombs. Hippos, crocodiles, flamingoes and antelope are breeding well and the numbers of some species have in fact increased fourfold.

The NPB officials agree that Arm Scor has been co-operative and that environmental impact has been minimal. The main impact has been on humans, not nature. Tours, trails and parks board movement has been drastically curtailed and disrupted.

Shut out

"Why should the public be shut out even partly from one of South Africa's most beautiful nature reserves?" Mr Geddes-Page asked.

He was "horrified" to hear of Arm Scor's intention to take over De Hoop. He would be pleased to see Arm Scor leave St Lucia, but did not wish it on the Cape.

Arm Scor has said the range at De Hoop will be 10 times bigger than the one at St Lucia.

Said assistant director Mr Peter Potter: "This is dinky-toy stuff compared to what is intended at De Hoop."

- (3) whether his Department has received any complaints and/or representations regarding motor-car engine problems resulting from the use of such fuel; if so, (a) what is the (i) nature and (ii) extent of the problems and (b) what steps are being taken to eliminate them;
- (4) whether his Department accepts any responsibility for damage to motor-car engines which can be attributed to the use of such fuel; if not, who is responsible for it;
- (5) whether alcohol is added to (a) diesel and (b) aviation fuel sold to the public; if so,
- (6) whether his Department has received any complaints and/or representations regarding problems experienced with the use of such types of fuel; if so, (a) what is the (i) nature and (ii) extent of the problems and (b) what steps are being taken to eliminate them?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes.
- (a) (i) and (ii) Since October 1980.
- (b) In the Witwatersrand, Pretoria and Vaal Triangle areas.
- (c) (i) Sasol supplies petrol and alcohol separately to the distribution depots of the oil companies where it is mixed before delivery to service stations.
- (ii) 10 per cent on average with plus minus 2 per cent variance.
- (2) Yes, to the Pretoria and Vaal Triangle areas.
- (3) Yes.
- (a) (i) Blocked petrol filters and

certain carburettors which are damaged by the alcohol/petrol fuel mixture.

- (ii) The problem of blocked petrol filters occurs mainly when the alcohol mixture is marketed in a new area and is mostly a unique event. The carburettor problem occurs mainly in two car models.

- (b) In the case of one model a special additive is used to treat the carburettor which solves the problem permanently. The special additive is not as efficient for the other model and the motor manufacturer concerned and Sasol is still seeking a permanent solution.

- (4) No. The motor vehicle owner and/or the motor manufacturer and/or the fuel supplier depending on the circumstances.

- (5) (a) No.
(b) No.

- (6) (a) (i) and (ii) Complaints regarding diesel fuel have been received. During the summer months when extraordinary high temperatures were prevalent, hot starting problems were experienced with certain smaller diesel engines equipped with rotor injection pumps. The problem may have arisen because the viscosity of diesel manufactured from coal is towards the lower end of the South African Bureau of Standards specification and at abnormal high temperatures these diesel engine pumps are not able to maintain the required injection pressure. Diesel manufactured from coal, however, still meets in all respects South African Bureau of Standards and international standards. Apart from this, be-

fore this diesel was marketed, diesel engine manufacturers, the South African Bureau of Standards and the University of Natal, amongst others, were requested to test the fuel and all have indicated that it is suitable for existing equipment.

- (b) The matter is investigated by the oil companies and pump manufacturers and until an answer to the problem is found the viscosity of this diesel is increased to ensure constant feeding by diesel engine pumps.

56
Long-life plutonium/trans-uranium elements
Hansard Q. 691. 1377-1378
8. Mr. D. J. N. MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:

- (a) Whether long-life plutonium and (b) other trans-uranium elements produced by reprocessing fuel from the Koeberg nuclear power installation will be returned to South Africa for storage; if so, (i) what approximate volume per annum in each case and (ii)(aa) where and (bb) how will these elements be stored?

†The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:

- (a) and (b) No.

(i) and (ii) Fall away.

In explanation it may be mentioned that in the reprocessing process, which in terms of agreement will be undertaken overseas, the plutonium and other trans-uranium elements, that is, those radioactive elements with the longest half-life, are separated. Only the high level waste, consisting of fission products will be sent back to South Africa for storage should this be required in terms of the future reprocessing contract. The volume of the high level waste will be approximately 4 cubic metres per year. Although everything is indicative that the Vaalputs site in Namaqualand will be suitable for the storage of the high level waste, a final decision has not yet been taken.

Mr. D. J. N. MALCOMESS: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask why he informed the House on 27 April this year that long-life plutonium and other trans-uranium elements would have to be stored outside South Africa in terms of an international agreement?

†The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, if the hon. member had listened intelligently to the reply, he would have realized that only highly active waste consisting of fission products will be sent back to South Africa if it is required in terms of the future reprocessing contract. The hon. member is wasting the time of the House now. At the beginning of my reply I clearly said that the plutonium and other trans-uranium elements, that is, those radio-active elements with the longest half-lives, are being separated. Only the fission products are returned to South Africa. This is clear, is it not?

Petrol

*9 Mr. D. J. N. MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:

- (1) Whether there have been any changes in the properties of petrol marketed in South Africa over the past five years; if so.

- (2) whether such changes have resulted in the petrol becoming (a) more explosive and (b) more easily inflammable; if so, (i) what is the nature of these changes and (ii) why were they introduced?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes, by the addition of alcohol to petrol which is marketed in certain areas of the country.

(2) (a) No.

(b) No.

(i) and (ii) Fall away.

ARGUS 26/5/83 56

Missile site has edge on fynbos

Parliamentary Staff

FYNBOS was important, but a missile testing site for Armscor was more important, according to Mr A Geldenhuys (NP Swellendam)

Mr Geldenhuys was replying to Mr Roger Hulley (PFP Constantia), who spoke during the environment and fisheries budget debate of the "deplorable" decision to site a missile testing area near the De Hoop nature reserve on the Southern Cape coast.

Mr Hulley said the site chosen encompassed one of the finest stretches of fynbos in the world, as well as valuable marine systems and rare species of birds. There was a "fair consensus" that the

area was worth saving for posterity.

The public were being forced into a "false choice" on the matter — being asked to choose between two desirables. While it was accepted that a missile testing site was necessary, it was also necessary to preserve the environment.

Armscor had to convince the public that there was no alternative to that particular site.

Mr Hulley welcomed the environmental impact study that was to be undertaken, but regretted that this was only decided on after there had been a public outcry.

He also asked the Government to desist from its "witch-hunt" for the



Mr Kent Durr

culprit who had leaked the news to the Press.

Mr Geldenhuys said the area was in his constituency. He had therefore looked at the matter objectively, but the "debacle" had become so emotional that objectivity was almost unmentionable.

There were very good reasons why Armscor chose the De Hoop area for the test site, and the corporation was "leaning as far as it can" to accommodate those involved.

He accepted that Armscor — in its task of providing for the defence of the country — needed a missile testing site.

He also accepted that the particular site had been chosen after a lengthy investigation by experts, some from overseas, and he was not prepared to argue with experts.

Mr Kent Durr (NP Maitland) said the decision to authorise an environmental impact study of the proposed site was



Mr Roger Hulley

taken before the public outcry arose. He had been party to the discussions on the subject.

He said the Cabinet ministers concerned had shown a caring response to the matter long before the public outcry, and he congratulated them on their enlightened approach.

Cape Times 26/5/83 (56) ~~25/5~~

'Good reasons' for missile site

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — There were very good reasons — some of which could not be made known — why Armscor had chosen the area near the De Hoop nature reserve on the Southern Cape coast for its proposed missile-testing site, Mr A Geldenhuys (NP Swellendam) said yesterday. Speaking in committee during debate on the Environment Affairs vote, he said Armscor was "bending over backwards" to deal with the problems in the best possible way.

'Emotional'

Mr Geldenhuys said the area was in his constituency. He believed the debate had become so emotional that hardly any mention could be made of objectivity.

Armscor's task was to provide the means for an effective defence of the country and he accepted that it needed a missile-testing site.

"I also accept that after two years of inves-

tigation by experts, some of them from overseas, they looked at every possible site and decided upon the best terrain to test their specific product."

There were very real fears from a number of sides about the proposed missile site and these included conservation of the environment, expropriation of land and removal of people living in the area.

It was for such reasons that the expert Environmental Impact Study Group had been established to go into all the facts.

Regarding the possible expropriation of land and the problem of families living in the area, Mr Geldenhuys said he believed that Armscor would go out of its way to help these people.

Earlier in the debate, Mr Roger Hulley (PFP Constantia) said his party supported Armscor but that there were good

reasons for the preservation of the area.

It contained three percent of the 10 percent which remained of the original fynbos area — which was all that was left in the world.

The area contained 214 species of birdlife, of which 19 were endangered species, and it had also become a recreational area.

There was consensus among qualified people that the area should be preserved in its present state.

'Persuade public'

Armscor's task was to persuade the public that it could only carry out its missile testing at this site.

At present, the public was sceptical.

Mr Kent Durr (NP Maitland), who spoke next, said he thought Armscor and government departments had shown the most sensitive handling of the issue and had not been applauded for this by the opposition. — Sapa

Clash over Noordhoek kaolin

Parliamentary Staff
THE Deputy Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries, Mr John Wiley, has warned Mr Ken Andrew (PFP Gardens) that legal action may be taken against him because of a speech he made at a Fish Hoek meeting concerning kaolin mining at Noordhoek.

Mr Wiley and Mr Andrew clashed on the kaolin issue during the debate on the environment and fisheries budget vote yesterday.

Mr Andrew said the Government's decision, announced last year, that three tracts of land at Noordhoek were to be reserved for future possible kaolin exploitation, had not stilled the fear of many people and organisations.

"There is widespread

concern about the possibility of mining taking place in the near or distant future," he said.

Another "source of dissatisfaction" was Mr Wiley's involvement. As MP for the area he had chosen not to inform his constituents of his personal interest in the area for 15 months. This was "shocking and unacceptable".

Mr Wiley had told him to keep out of the controversy, and also had the "audacity" to refer to it as a delicate issue.

It was not surprising that Mr Wiley had considered the issue delicate — he had had an option to buy 400 ha in the area at the time.

He said he had suspected Mr Wiley's involvement for seven months, but had no written proof, thus had not stated his suspicions publicly.



Mr Ken Andrew

Mr Andrew appealed to Mr Wiley to declare publicly any personal financial interest that he may have in other property within or adjacent to the proposed Table Mountain and Southern Peninsula Mountain Chain nature area.

Replying, Mr Wiley said he had publicly stated, since taking office, that he had no part in Cabinet decisions on matters involving kaolin

or the Peninsula Mountain Chain. He had indicated that he would recuse himself from discussions on such matters.

Apart from living in a house in the area, his only other interest was that for some 20 years he had been a shareholder in a company that owned land above Simon's Town. This land was utilised by his family for recreation, but had never been developed.

Mr Wiley warned Mr Andrew that a member of the Division Council was being summonsed after a tape recording of a speech he made at a Fish Hoek meeting had been analysed and found actionable.

Mr Andrew had spoken at the same meeting, and a recording of his speech was also being analysed.

INSIDE MAIL

AS/14 277 56 R004 27/5/83

A REFUGE for threatened animal and bird species, a large slice of one of the world's six great floral kingdoms, a breeding ground for a vanishing whale species and a rare intertidal life habitat where two great ocean currents meet.

This is part of the natural wealth of the De Hoop provincial nature reserve, east of Cape Agulhas, now earmarked by Armscor as a site for a missile testing range between Waenhuiskrans and Cape Infanta.

The missile testing range will cover 55 000ha, of which 15 000ha are part of the De Hoop reserve.

The exact borders are not clear at the moment, but part of the range will extend inland into the reserve, and a long stretch will run down the coast taking in the coastal section of the reserve.

Two animals which in recent years have been saved from extinction are the mountain zebra, the world's largest threatened mammal, and the bontebok.

The De Hoop reserve is being used to breed these endangered species to help ensure their survival.

The future of the Cape vulture is causing concern because of its declining numbers, brought about mainly by a decrease in its food supply as a result of the elimination of game herds over the province and reduced agricultural stock losses.

There is a breeding colony of 50 of these birds on the Pothenberg mountain in the reserve. Their future will be jeopardised by the establishment of a firing range because they are highly sensitive to disturbance, particularly during their breeding season.

Another endangered bird species in the area is the damara tern. A colony of these



MADE FOR MISSILES? Part of the area threatened by Armscor's proposed test range in the southern Cape

Will missiles blast the birds?

THE CASE AGAINST ARMSCOR BY DAVE BICKELL

protea flora known as the fynbos. Its great variety and beauty uphold it as one of the six great floral kingdoms of the world.

that they occur in areas only a few square metres in extent.

Careful conservation measures are necessary to ensure

This is the De Hoop vlei, 14km by 1km in extent, which is regarded as one of the important water bird habitats in Southern Africa. At a meeting of the IUCN in Ramsar, Iran

cles of waders, which are migrants from the northern hemisphere.

A bird count has shown that the vlei at times accommodates more than 3 000 farni-

There are now 17 mountain zebra and 260 bontebok in the reserve and these are used as breeding stock to supply other reserves and farms.

The inshore waters between Waenhuiskrans and Cape Infanta are one of the most important breeding grounds of the southern right whale, which enjoys worldwide protection because of its declining numbers due to whaling.

As its name implies, it was the "right" whale to hunt and its numbers dropped from 100 000 to 4 000 by the turn of the century.

This whale needs calm, quiet bays for breeding and this is recognised by the Government, which in 1980 passed legislation prohibiting disturbance in their breeding season from June to December by any means, including speedboats, aircraft, or any other craft.

There are now fears that the noise and increased activity of the missile testing range will drive the southern right whale from its breeding ground there.

The shore line, with its sandy beach-dune-eco-system and the wealth of intertidal marine life, holds fascinations all of its own.

In 1978, 13 000ha of coastal fynbos were added to the reserve because the vanishing Cape coastal fynbos was causing great concern. It is estimated that only a tenth of all the original coastal fynbos remains in the Cape.

The richness and variety of the intertidal life are the result of two great ocean currents, the cold Benguela and the warm Mozambique-Agulhas, meeting in the region of the De Hoop reserve.

Here the intertidal marine life is a composite of tropical and warm water endemics, with cosmopolitan life forms and environmental conservation maintains that this

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

University

species in the area is the d...
marat. A colony of these...
birds, which breed in dunes,
lies on the coast between
Wenhuiskrans and Skipskop.
Although this is not within
the reserve it falls within the
proposed Armscor area. This
breeding colony is probably
the largest in the south-west-
ern Cape and contains only 15
pairs.

Botanists worldwide are
acquainted with South Afri-
ca's great natural floral as-
set, the beautiful heath and

the world...
The reserve has reached in...
international importance, be-
cause of the part it plays in
the protection of the Cape's
unique fynbos.
In De Hoop, 57 rare plant
species are found, of which 26
are endemic to the area...
that is, they are not found
anywhere else. As recently as
the past year, five new spe-
cies have been found there.
Many of these rare plant
species appear only in small
populations. Some are so rare

the survival of these precious
few.
The International Union
for the Conservation of Na-
ture and Natural Resources,
to which is affiliated the
World Wildlife Fund and the
South African Nature Foun-
dation, has already expressed
its concern about the declin-
ing internationally known
Cape fynbos.
Within the reserve is an
other natural habitat which
has the attention of the IUCN.

of the IUCN in Ramsar, -rat,
in 1971, it was agreed to pro-
tect water bird habitats.
In South Africa, only the De
Hoop vlei and Barbers pan in
the Transvaal have been reg-
istered in accordance with
the Ramsar convention as be-
ing vleis of international
importance
South Africa, therefore, has
an international obligation to
give the best possible protec-
tion to the 72 species of water
birds, including about 30 spe-

of 13 000 ducks and geese
and more than 24 000 red-
knobbed coots.
It is also a sanctuary for
rare species, such as the
white pelican, black stork and
the Cape shoveller.
The vlei is home to 214
kinds of birds, more than half
of the total in the Western
Cape and about a quarter of
the total number of bird spe-
cies in South Africa.
Other interesting creatures
found in the vlei area are
bats, which share the protec-
tion of caves in cliff faces
with rock dassies
The precipitous limestone
cliffs, up to 300m high, are the
home of five species of bats
which cannot be equalled
anywhere else in the Cape
Province. During peak
periods up to 140 000 bats
have been counted there.
Besides the mountain zebra
and bontebok, De Hoop con-
tains a wide variety of ante-
lopes, including eland, grey
duiker, steenbok, vaal the-
buck, mountain reedbuck,
bushbuck, grysbok, springbok
and klipspringers.
There are a large number
of lesser mammals, including
baboon, lynx, jackal, Cape fox
and wild cat.

stretches of coast...
richest and most diverse ar-
ray of life forms of any part
of the world of comparable
area.
The department places
such value on the De Hoop
reserve for the future of na-
ture conservation that, in
February it opened its first
environmental education
centre on Potberg in the re-
serve. This has already re-
ceived recognition by the
IUCN.
The centre can accommo-
date 60 schoolchildren for in-
tensive, three-day courses in
environmental education.
De Hoop's Potberg was
chosen specifically for this
purpose because of its isola-
tion and the large variety of
eco-systems it contains.
Conservationists are plac-
ing much hope of saving the
De Hoop reserve, and that
area generally, in the estab-
lishment of an impact study
group which is investigating
the possible effects on the en-
vironment of the missile test-
ing range.
Heading the group is Dr
Douglas Hey, former director
of the Cape Department of
Nature and Environmental
Conservation.

Meeting the arms test

WHY DE HOOP? This is the ques-
tion local conservationists have
been asking ever since they first
got wind of the Armaments Corpo-
ration's plans to acquire a new mis-
sile-testing range on the southern
Cape coast.

Top Armscor scientists and engineers
reply that it is essential a new range is
acquired, and the Armiston coast fulfils
the requirements better than any other
place.

If new test facilities are not found,
they imply strongly, South Africa will
be in danger of retarding its hard-won
progress in the field of rocketry and
artillery, and all the spinoffs of that
progress.

And, indeed, a convincing case can be
made for abandoning the present test-
ing range at St Lucia, on the northern
Natal coast, and moving elsewhere.

St Lucia is situated 215km north of
Durban. It is 45km long and between
15km and 20km wide and covers an area
of 70 000ha, including Lake St Lucia.

It was selected in 1968 as a joint
venture by the Council for Scientific
and Industrial Research, the then Ar-
naments Board and the South African
Defence Force, as a range for testing
the products of South Africa's nascent
heavy-weapons industry.

The reasons for its selection were as
follows:

- It was uninhabited State land, as a result of which there were no acquisition costs or problems about moving residents elsewhere.
- It was fairly remote, so that there was no danger to neighbouring industrial or population centres.
- It was at sea level, which is the best place for testing new systems.
- It provided a varied terrain, including water surface... important, since military weapons have to be able to function in all types of conditions.

The management system has

THE CASE FOR ARMSCOR BY WILLEM STEENKAMP

It is primarily used for testing large
projectiles, such as the new Kukri air-
to-air guided missiles and the Army's
127mm artillery rockets, and optical
and electronic guidance systems.

Dr Hannes Steyn, general manager of
Kentron, says bluntly: "We have come a
long way, and we believe that without a
range such as this it would be impossi-
ble to do our job."

"We are in the business of making
very sophisticated weapons for
war... I want to stress the develop-
ment aspect rather than the manufac-
ture of these weapons, as it would be
impossible to develop these weapons
without this range."

However, Armscor spokesmen stress
that the St Lucia range is no longer
suitable. It can best be described as a
victim of changing political and techno-
logical circumstances in the 15 years
that have passed since 1968:

- There is a pressing security prob-
lem. St Lucia is only 150km from
Mozambique, which has been inside the
Soviet Union's orbit since the Portu-
guese withdrew in 1974 and the Frelimo
regime came to power.

In the event of conventional war St
Lucia would, of course, be a primary
target for missile or aerial attacks...
but this is not the immediate concern.

The Russians are known to have set
up an extensive monitoring network in
Southern Africa.

In St Lucia's case it means that all
radio and electronic traffic can be mon-
itored with ease by a string of surveil-
lance stations and also by Russian "fish-
ing boats" operating out of Mozambican
ha-bours

As the official put it: "You have to

super-sensitive test equipment.
● There is no nearby military air base.
This makes for complications and
expense.
Movement of people, supplies and
equipment is more difficult, and com-
bat aircraft used to test new weapons
must fly in from as far away as Pretor-
ia, launch their loads and fly back
again.

● The range itself is inadequate, thanks
to the increasing sophistication of the
weaponry tested there.

Among other things it is just not large
enough. According to the range man-
ager, the actual test area comprises
only about 6 608 sq km or 66 000ha.

St Lucia's resident population is
small — about 70 people, half of them
its grey-clad security guards — because
it is not a hive of activity.

This is due to financial consid-
erations. Kentron technicians will spend
up to a year working on a missile or
guidance system in the laboratory be-
fore live firing takes place... "and then
we test two or three weapons and go
away for months of analysis," a spokes-
man says.

However, obviously some highly
skilled staff must be in situ all the
time, and these people have to contend
with living in a remote spot and endur-
ing hordes of mosquitoes and clammy
heat that goes up to more than 40°C at
times.

I was told by one official that fam-
ilies are not expected to serve at St
Lucia for more than two years at a
time.

A final factor is development of St
Lucia's test facilities. In this respect the
range is at the crossroads.

The present facilities, in the words of
one official, are "minimal" and inad-
equate for the tasks that lie ahead. Soon
they will have to be updated and ex-
panded, at considerable cost.
This results in a dilemma.
As the official put it: "You have to

...ore you spend so

the requirements better than any other place.

If new test facilities are not found, they imply strongly, South Africa will be in danger of retarding its hard-won progress in the field of rocketry and artillery, and all the spinoffs of that progress.

And, indeed, a convincing case can be made for abandoning the present testing range at St Lucia, on the northern Natal coast, and moving elsewhere.

St Lucia is situated 215km north of Durban. It is 45km long and between 15km and 20km wide and covers an area of 70 000ha, including Lake St Lucia.

It was selected in 1968 as a joint venture by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, the then Armaments Board and the South African Defence Force, as a range for testing the products of South Africa's nascent heavy-weapons industry.

The reasons for its selection were as follows:

- It was uninhabited State land, as a result of which there were no acquisition costs or problems about moving residents elsewhere.

- It was fairly remote, so that there was no danger to neighbouring industrial or population centres.

- It was at sea level, which is the best place for testing new systems.

- It provided a varied terrain, including water surface ... important, since military weapons have to be able to function in all types of conditions.

The management system has changed with the growth of Armscor into one of the country's industrial giants.

There is now no permanent SADF presence at the range; St Lucia is run by Kentron, an Armscor subsidiary which specialises in weapons development for the Army, Navy and Air Force.

Local ground missiles and the Army's 127mm artillery rockets, and optical and electronic guidance systems.

Dr Hannes Steyn, general manager of Kentron, says bluntly: "We have come a long way, and we believe that without a range such as this it would be impossible to do our job..."

"We are in the business of making very sophisticated weapons for war... I want to stress the development aspect rather than the manufacture of these weapons, as it would be impossible to develop these weapons without this range."

However, Armscor spokesmen stress that the St Lucia range is no longer suitable; it can best be described as a victim of changing political and technological circumstances in the 15 years that have passed since 1968:

- There is a pressing security problem. St Lucia is only 150km from Mozambique, which has been inside the Soviet Union's orbit since the Portuguese withdrew in 1974 and the Frelimo regime came to power.

In the event of conventional war St Lucia would, of course, be a primary target for missile or aerial attacks ... but this is not the immediate concern.

The Russians are known to have set up an extensive monitoring network in Southern Africa.

In St Lucia's case it means that all radio and electronic traffic can be monitored with ease by a string of surveillance stations and also by Russian "fishing boats" operating out of Mozambican harbours.

The possibility of sabotage by small teams slipping in and out of the virtually trackless bush cannot be ignored either.

- There is a severe corrosion problem, caused by the hot, humid climate of the Natal coast, which can play havoc with

to the increasing sophistication of the weaponry tested there.

Among other things it is just not large enough. According to the range manager, the actual test area comprises only about 6 608 sq km or 66 000ha.

St Lucia's resident population is small — about 70 people, half of them its grey-clad security guards — because it is not a hive of activity.

This is due to financial considerations. Kentron technicians will spend up to a year working on a missile or guidance system in the laboratory before live firing takes place... "and then we test two or three weapons and go away for months of analysis," a spokesman says.

However, obviously some highly skilled staff must be *in situ* all the time, and these people have to contend with living in a remote spot and enduring hordes of mosquitoes and clammy heat that goes up to more than 40°C at times.

I was told by one official that families are not expected to serve at St Lucia for more than two years at a time.

A final factor is development of St Lucia's test facilities. In this respect the range is at the crossroads.

The present facilities, in the words of one official, are "minimal" and inadequate for the tasks that lie ahead. Soon they will have to be updated and expanded, at considerable cost.

This results in a dilemma.

As the official put it: "You have to pick a new site before you spend so much money developing the old one that you can't afford to move away from it."

So it is not so much a question of "must a new test range be found" but rather "where should it be located?"

ostrich, grey and klipspringer.

There are a lot of lesser mammals: baboon, lynx, jackal and wild cat.

'No choice in the matter'

ARMSCOR says there is no evidence that the presence of a missile testing range at St Lucia Bay has had any adverse effect on the environment, but the Natal Parks Board (NPB) who jointly manage the area say: On principle, Armscor shouldn't be there.

"There is no way you can welcome an armaments company in a wildlife area," said director Mr John Geddes Page. "Our activities are just not compatible."

"We have co-operated with Armscor because we had no choice in the matter. We have never wanted them here and, after 16 years, we still don't want them here," he said.

The conflicting ideology of a company that makes and tests sophisticated weapons for war and that of a conservation body were clearly apparent during a visit by Pressman to St Lucia range recently.

The purpose of the visit — at the invitation of Armscor — was "to see for themselves" how little affect a missile testing range has on a nature reserve.

At the outset a question mark was placed on Armscor's activities when the firing of a 127mm artillery rocket fitted with a high explosive warhead started a vast veld fire across the lake.

The firing of a further five

rockets was cancelled when attempts to put out the fire failed. So was a Press flight over the impact area.

The billowing smoke and flames of the raging fire served as a backdrop to the rest of the days activities: The lobbing of 450kg bombs (no warheads) at a target in the lake by Buccaneers from Pretoria, a sumptuous lunch and a helicopter flip to show the Press that there are still hippo's, crocodiles and birds at the range.

When it was put to an Armscor official that a fire of that scale would be disastrous in the De Hoop area because of the highly inflammable fynbos vegetation, the Press was told: "It will never happen at De Hoop."

The 66 000ha range, 215km north of Durban, falls in the St Lucia Park, the St Lucia game reserve and has as its eastern boundary the St Lucia marine reserve.

At the NPB's insistence the range has been divided into nine different zones, which partly ensures that the entire area is never closed off while testing.

Wilderness Leadership School trails and NPB wilderness trails still operate in the southern part of the range and the public is allowed access by permit when the range is not being used.

Environmentally sensitive

areas — which include hippo, crocodile, white pelican, caspian tern, spoonbill and grey-headed gull breeding areas — are "scrupulously" avoided (even the airspace above them).

Firing directions and targets are changed to meet the objections of the NPB, who file monthly environmental reports.

And it appears the birds have got used to bangs and bombs: flamingoes apparently at first took fright, but now hardly even flutter when rockets go off.

During the Buccaneer bomb test, a bird sat on the target in the middle of the lake. It flew off each time bombs dropped nearby, then returned to its perch.

Hippo's, crocodiles, flamingoes and buck are breeding well and numbers of some species have in fact increased four-fold.

Armscor's subsidiary company, Kentron, which manages the range, has a written policy statement on conservation and repeatedly stressed their "tremendously" close co-operation with the Natal Parks Board.

"If we weren't here the public wouldn't know about St Lucia. The range serves a long-term conservation purpose," said site-manager Mr Peter Page.

The NPB officials were

prepared to concede almost every point made by Armscor, except that missile ranges and conservation were compatible.

They agree Armscor has done everything to be co-operative and to disturb nature as little as possible. Environmental impact has been minimal, far less than they had feared or expected when the range was first announced.

The main impact has, however, been not on nature but on humans: tours, trails and parks board movement has been drastically curtailed and disrupted.

"It's the principle of the matter. Why should the public be shut out, even partly, from one of South Africa's most beautiful nature reserves," asked Mr Geddes Page.

Mr Page said he was horrified to hear of Armscor's intentions to take over the De Hoop area. While he would be pleased to see Armscor leave St Lucia, he certainly did not wish them on the Cape Department of Nature and Environmental Conservation.

But can one compare the St Lucia range, a relatively low-key operation, to that of De Hoop, which Armscor has said will be 10 times bigger? The Natal Parks Board officials didn't seem to think so.

Said assistant director Mr Peter Potter: "This is dinky stuff in comparison to what is intended at De Hoop."

De Hoop test range backed

CAPE TOWN
27/5/83

Staff Reporter

A CALL for the Provincial Council to express strong disapproval of the government's siting of a missile-testing range in the "sensitive and valuable" De Hoop area, failed in the council yesterday.

Mr Jan van Gend, chief Opposition spokesman for nature conservation, introduced a private member's motion, calling on the council to register its "strongest disapproval" of the government's decision to establish the range without informing the Provincial Administration or Department of Nature and Environmental Conservation.

He moved that the council also express its disapproval of its siting in a "highly sensitive area of exceptional value to nature conservation".

Amendment

This motion was rejected by a vote of 37 against 10. An amendment, proposed by Mr P Loubser, MEC in charge of nature conservation, was adopted.

The adopted resolution stated that the council expressed its appreciation of the government and Armscor for their "sustained consultation" with the administration in relation to the proposed missile testing range.

It also stated that the council was confident that the committee of experts under Dr Douglas Hey, which was conducting an environmental impact study, would take the area's ecological value into account and that the government's decision would be the best for the country.

Mr Van Gend said it could not be said that defence was so important that "minor consid-

erations" such as nature conservation should give way. The reserve contained a unique collection of ecosystems which was found in no other small area on earth.

Very little account was taken of environmental factors in deciding on the site for missile testing — primarily because the Department of Defence took their decision without consulting informed people such as the Department of Nature and Environmental Conservation, he said.

The exact situation of the testing facility had obviously been decided on finally before March 18. And Armscor must have had the site in mind for at least the past two years, he said.

However, the Administrator of the Cape, Mr Gene Louw, and the department first heard of the proposal in March this year.

The secrecy was in no way warranted, he said. "It would appear that Armscor had hoped to complete the deal before the matter became public, specifically to circumvent public debate.

"Where the relocation or siting (of a missile testing range) can affect landowners, involve the relocation of communities, deprive fishermen of their livelihood and hold enormous consequences for conservation, the public has a right to be informed," he said.

'Survival'

Mr Loubser said that however concerned we were about conservation, survival remained our greatest necessity. If our survival in this country depended on a weapons-testing site on the southern Cape coast — and competent people said it could be done with a minimum of damage — it would be stupid to oppose it.

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, had given an assurance in Parliament that no missiles would explode, no tanks would be driven and that the whole operation would be conducted with great care.

Mr Loubser said that to say the Province had not made a strong enough stand on the issue was not only unjust, but entirely untrue.

The Executive Committee had previously taken a decision to approach the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, for an interview, in order to make known the national and international ecological importance of the area.

They would also request that all attempts would be made to find an alternative site or, if this were impossible, that Armscor work in close consultation with the Department of Nature and Environmental Conservation.

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T CAMERA

Missile test plan comes under scrutiny

Body begins probe on De Hoop future

WILEY 28/5/83 (56)

Weekend Argus Reporter

A COMMITTEE appointed by the government meets for the first time next week to begin probing the effect a missile test range would have on the Southern Cape environment.

The eight-member environment impact study committee gathers in Cape Town on Thursday amid a continuing public row over proposals by Armscor, the State armaments manufacturer, to site the rocket range near the De Hoop nature reserve in the vicinity of Arniston.

The Cape Administrator, Mr Gene Louw, and the Provincial Executive committee this week asked to meet the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to urge them against using the area for missile testing.

Planning envisages a range 10 times bigger than the existing missile testing facility at St Lucia in Natal — now programmed for shutdown and relocation in the Southern Cape largely because of its proximity to the Mozambique border.

Public and political concern blew up after Armscor's proposals were leaked, and while the corporation and the Government have lately said their planning will be decided by the environment impact study, it has not muted suspicion about their original intentions.

But insistence that a final decision on whether or not to site the missile range in the area depended on the environmental impact probe has been undercut by Armscor officials' equally insistent claim that there is no suitable alternative site in South Africa.

The environment study group — announced by the Government early last month — is headed by chairman Dr Douglas Hey, former director of nature conservation in the Cape Province — and founder of the De Hoop nature reserve. He begins chairing the committee within a day of retiring as director of the National Monuments Council.

He said this week he and the eight other committee members had received formal letters of appointment and would meet for the first time next Thursday "to discuss terms of reference and procedures and programmes". The initial meeting will be addressed by the Deputy Minister of Environmental Affairs and Fisheries, Mr John Wiley.

Dr Hey said committee meetings would be closed to Press and public, "but at the first meet-

ing we will consider whether to have Press releases occasionally". When he announced the creation of the environmental impact committee last month, Mr Wiley said the study group would be asked to produce its report and recommendations expeditiously, but it would not be held to deadlines.

Dr Hey said this week: "I feel we must give a thorough investigation in order to have an adequate report on the subject."

Commandant Piet Marais, chairman of Armscor and a member of the impact study group, said this week the final decision on siting the missile range near De Hoop would depend on the committee's findings, which would be submitted for a Cabinet decision.

He said there was no predetermined decision, and it would be time-wasting to have an environment impact investigation if planning was already cut-and-dried.

People infuriated

But two months ago he left reporters in no doubt about Armscor's intention to use the proposed site. He told a Press conference in Cape Town late in March that the test range proposal would be adapted or scaled down only if the environment study projected ecological disturbance.

Public acknowledgement of the test range plan has infuriated people through a spectrum of farmers in the region, property owners in fishing hamlets on the southern coast, environmentalists, conservationists, business owners and politicians, and has generated a public row that continues.

Thousands of people have signed petitions protesting at the Armscor proposal.

Mr Barry Low, chairman of the Cape branch of the Wildlife Society — which launched one protest petition — said this week the lists had been distributed nationwide. The organisation intended eventually handing the petition to Armscor or to the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan.

Other members of the committee are Commandant Marais, chairman of Armscor; Mr W O Morsbach, director of nature and environmental conservation in the Cape; Mr G A Aggenbach, a farmer in the southern Cape and Cape president of the National Wool Growers' Association; Professor R F Fuggle and Dr A E F Heydorn of the Habitat Council; Mr H du P Wessels, chairman of the Overberg Regional Development Association; Mr J G van Zyl, senior planner in the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning; and Mr H J Grove of the Department of Environment Affairs. The secretary is Mr J G S Malan, of the Department of Environment Affairs.

See today's Weekend Magazine

Monaco's royal romances

MONACO. — It is eight months since Princess Grace's death. But at last the dark cloud that has lingered over Monaco and its two princesses has started to lift.

The grief is still there. But it has weathered and there are smiles again on the faces of Caroline and Stéphanie. The smiles are

grid Bergman, since she was a child. It was Roberto who took her side when her marriage to the rakish Phillipe Junot disintegrated into divorce.

Their friendship was interrupted when Caroline went off for a fling with tennis star Guillermo Vilas. But mutual grief soon

by, however. In the next room, where he took up special residence during of her convalescence, was 19-year-old Paul Belmondo.

The son of actor Jean-Paul and grandson of a distinguished French sculptor, he had met the princess in a nightclub in Paris in 1981. They be-

Caroline and Stéphanie were born into the goldfish bowl and anyone who joins them there is subject to the same remorseless scrutiny.

Since the death of Princess Grace, a change has come over Monaco's principal players.

Official silence

over De Hoop

CAPG Times

31/5/83
Staff Reporter

56 254

POLITICIANS and environmentalists have remained tight-lipped about the possibility of the environmental impact committee on the De Hoop nature reserve considering alternative sites for the proposed missile-testing range.

The government-appointed committee, due to meet for the first time on Thursday, is to probe the effects of Armscor's proposed rocket range near Arniston, on the southern Cape coast.

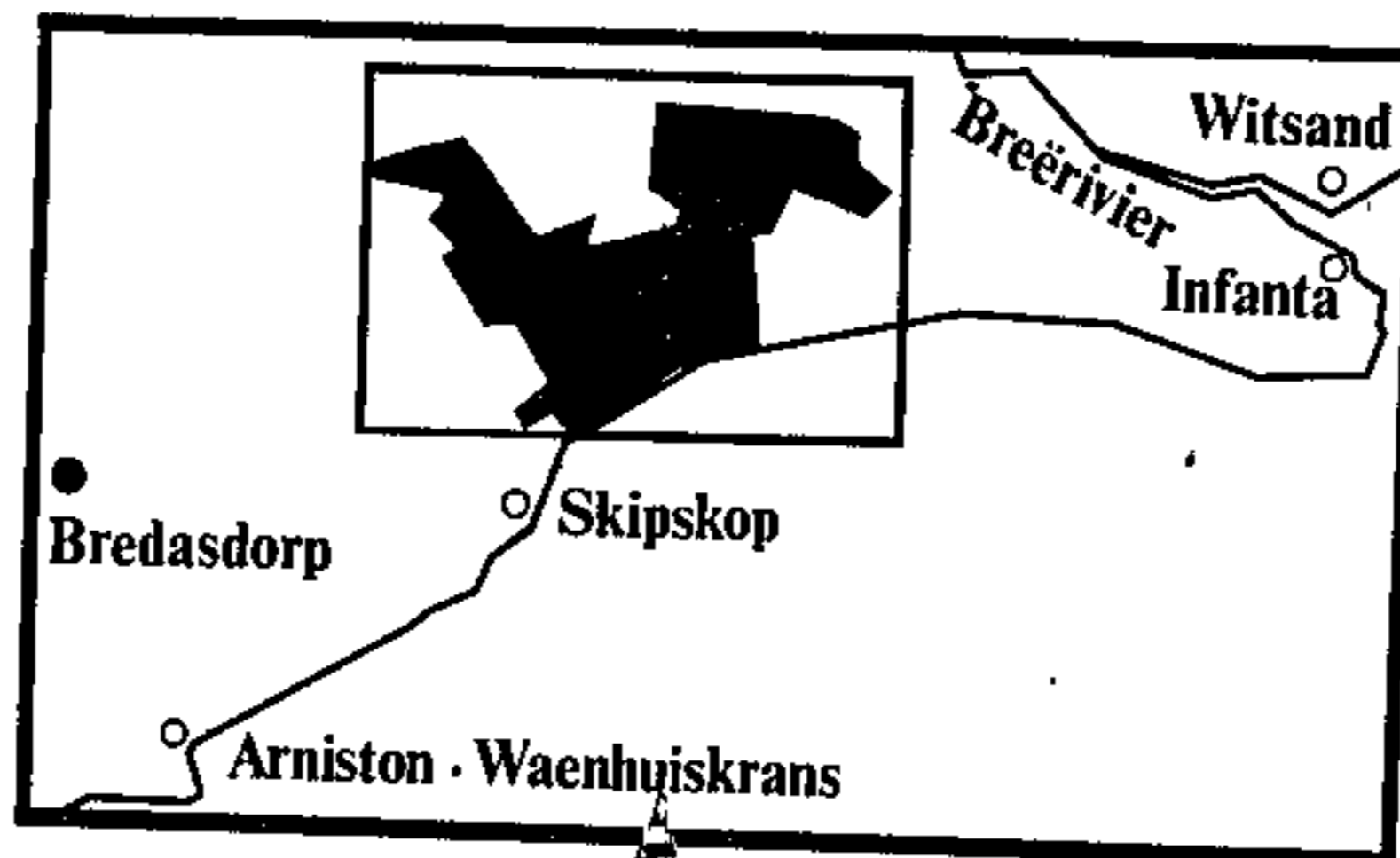
Mr John Wiley, Deputy Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries, declined to comment yesterday on the committee's possible frame of reference, particularly whether it would be empowered to investigate alternative sites for the range.

He refused to state whether or not the committee would have the final say over their possible investigation of alternative sites.

The chairman of the committee, Dr Douglas Hey, former director of nature conservation in the Cape Province, said he had ideas about the committee's areas of investigation, but would not divulge them for fear of prejudicing the initial meeting.

Commenting yesterday, Mr Ken Andrew (PFP Gardens) said he hoped the committee's terms of reference were as wide as possible to enable their recommendations to cover all aspects of the effect a missile-testing range would have on the area.

Mr Andrew also expressed the hope that "if the study group finds that Armscor's proposals are seriously going to harm the area, Armscor will accept those recommendations and find an alternative site".



*13. Mr. D. W. WATFERTON - Transport Affairs - Reply standing over

(56) ~~57~~ Kaolin *Hansard*
Q. 601442-1443 1/6/83

*14. Mr. K. M. ANDREW asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs

Whether he or his Department has received any requests since 1 January 1982 for permission to mine or quarry kaolin (a) in the Cape Peninsula and (b) elsewhere; if so, (i)(aa) on what dates and (bb) from what persons or organizations were these requests received, (ii) where was the mining or quarrying to take place in each case and (iii) what was his response to each of these requests?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE (for the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs) (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House).

(a) and (b) Yes.

(i) (aa) and (bb), (ii) and (iii)

- 26 February 1982 from Glacier Kaolin (Pty) Ltd at Burnetts Grant, Division Albany. Permit issued on 10 February 1983.
- 6 October 1982 from G and W Base and Industrial Minerals (Pty) Ltd at Buffelsfontein, Division Riversdale. Application not yet finalized.
- 6 October 1982 from G and W Base and Industrial Minerals (Pty) Ltd at Vaalekraal, Division Mossel Bay. Application not yet finalized.
- G and W Base and Industrial Minerals (Pty) Ltd at Snymskraal, Division Riversdale. Application not yet finalized.
- 21 December 1982 from Serina (Pty) Ltd at Serina Hare area at Noordhoek in the

Cape Peninsula. Since kaolin was mined on this land in the Noordhoek area before the Physical Planning Act, 1967 (Act No. 88 of 1967) came into operation, a permit for the mining thereof is not required.

- 22 February 1983 from Crous Clay at Peyskraal, Division Albany. Application not yet finalized.

Anti-nukes no to SABC

Staff Reporter

KOEBERG Alert, Cape Town's anti-nuclear power group, turned down three invitations to take part in an SATV Midweek programme, a spokesman for the SABC said last night.

Responding to allegations by the group that they had not been given enough notice of the TV panel discussion, Mr Eric van der Merwe, deputy head of public relations for SATV, said Midweek staffers had approached a group member, Dr Derek Yach, on three occasions but had received a negative answer each time.

However, SATV's feature programmes organizer, Mr Roger Metcalf, would still give any

requests by the group "serious consideration", he said.

The Midweek nuclear power programme will include members of the Atomic Energy Board and Escom. The date of the programme had not yet been set but should be within the next week or two.

Decision defended

A spokesman for Koeborg Alert said last night defended his group's decision by saying they intended bringing the debate to the public "in a medium that is appropriate to our aims."

The group had written to Escom and the Atomic Energy Commission "stating our position

and we await their reply before issuing further press statements".

● In a letter to the Cape Times yesterday, Mr Pietie du Plessis, Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, replied to a statement by chief Opposition spokesman on energy affairs, Mr John Malcomess, that confusion reigned over the proposed storage of long-life radio-active waste.

Mr Du Plessis said waste would not be returned to South Africa after removal by reprocessing.

Storage of the estimated four cubic metres per year of high level waste that may return would only be necessary after 1995, he said.

POLLUTION Who pays?

(56)

FM 3/4/83

Legislation on water pollution planned by the Department of Water Affairs has run into flak even before the draft is published, probably later this year.

In line with legislation in the US and Germany, Government wants to penalise industrial users who discharge non-potable effluents into municipal sewerage schemes and inland waterways.

But delegates at the recent Institute of Water Pollution Control conference in East London believe that industry should not be burdened with water treatment above 80% purity.

John Buchanan, MD of Prentec consulting and contracting engineers, says: "Industries are there to manufacture products and not to produce potable water from their effluent. This is the responsibility of

the public utility. Government is asking too much."

But he points out that it would pay many undertakings to reprocess the waste water they presently dump for re-use in industry. This would keep down pollution levels and also conserve supplies.

"The time is coming when industry will need two water reticulation systems," he says "One for industrial and the other for potable supplies

"Industries will pay around 20c/kl for industrial, and 80c/kl for potable water. Mines, in particular, should install processing plants. An average mine could invest around R2m to produce hygienic industrial water for underground use. There would be a pay-back inside two years."

However, government concern is understandable; pollution levels are rising rapidly as industry expands and rainfall remains low. Water in the Newcastle district, for example, now contains twice as many dissolved inorganic solids as it did a few years ago.

Concern

Industry is already paying the price for this pollution. Escom is running into costly problems since switching its water supplies from the Usutu River to the Vaal. High levels of dissolved inorganic solids are compelling the commission to invest in additional water treatment plant to protect its boilers.

Iscor is also upgrading its water treatment facilities and many other industries will have to do the same.

The draft legislation proposes that users treat effluent at the point of discharge. The difficulty, says Buchanan, will be to establish a formula which will not unduly favour coastal industries which discharge effluent into the sea.



MASKED Koeberg Alert anti-nuclear protesters march on to Greenmarket Square with a coffin in today's demonstration.

9 hooded demos held in city

w/c ARGUS
4/6/83
56

Weekend Argus Reporter

POLICE today arrested nine people taking part in a midday anti-nuclear protest on Greenmarket Square.

The protest was organised by Koeberg Alert, Cape Town's anti-nuclear group, to publicise the nuclear debate before World Environment Day tomorrow.

The nine people arrested are being held in police cells at Caledon Square until they can be brought before a magistrate on Monday. They will be charged under the Internal Security Act.

Wearing masks and black shrouds, protesters marched on to Greenmarket Square carrying posters and a coffin emblazoned with anti-nuclear emblems, while one rang a bell.

The protesters lay on the ground before being arrested by about 40 policemen who arrived in vans and a microbus.

A member of Koeberg Alert who did not wish to

be named said that 20 minutes after the arrests she was talking to a friend who handed out pamphlets. A police officer told them they were loitering.

When she replied that Greenmarket Square was a public place, the officer gave her three minutes to move off.

She said that by this time a small group had gathered.

The policeman fetched an aerosol can from his car, pointed it at her friend's face and sprayed her with teargas.

Police liaison officer Captain Gerhard van Rooyen said later that the group of six masked men and three masked women who were carrying posters constituted an unlawful gathering in terms of the Internal Security Act of 1983.

"At 11.50 am the commanding officer, Captain Dolf Odendaal, told them

(Turn to Page 3, col 1)

Demos
w/c ARGUS 4/6/83
(Contd from Page 1)

to leave Greenmarket Square. They neglected to do so and they were arrested," Captain van Rooyen said.

"Twenty minutes later another group of 10 people gathered at the same place and one of them began provoking the police.

"They were given three minutes to disperse and when they refused to do so, the police were forced to use a small bit of aerosol teargas."

Captain van Rooyen said the investigating officer had not yet decided whether the group of nine people arrested would be charged or whether they would be allowed to pay admission-of-guilt fines.



Air pollution. Dr Halliday was behind much of the legislation presently in force in South Africa.

Pollution expert's role recognised

Zenaide Vendeiro

The crucial role played by Dr Eric Halliday in the enactment of South Africa's air pollution control legislation was recognised by the University of the Witwatersrand this week when a honorary Doctorate of Laws was conferred upon him.

Dr Halliday, who was honoured at a graduation ceremony held in the Wits Great Hall, was one of the first to recognise the need to study and control air pollution in South Africa.

He helped organise the first conference on air pollution in South Africa in the 1950s. In 1959 the CSIR and the Department of Health convened a National Committee on Air Pollution under his chairmanship. One of the first achievements of this committee was to formulate a programme of research by the CSIR into pollution in

South Africa.

Dr Halliday and an assistant began to measure air pollution in Pretoria and to co-ordinate the efforts of the municipalities to do the same throughout South Africa. In 1961 the Air Pollution Research Group of the CSIR was formed with Dr Halliday as its head.

The other significant achievement of the national committee on air pollution was the preparation of draft legislation to control air pollution over the Republic.

After an overseas tour in 1956, Dr Halliday drew up a report which in many ways formed the basis for new legislation. He realised that the most effective way to control air pollution in South Africa would be to encourage industry to find practical solu-

tions to its problems. He was the driving force behind the 1965 Atmospheric Pollution Act. When a National Air Pollution Advisory Committee was created, Dr Halliday was appointed its first chairman.

Dr Halliday's achievements have been recognised worldwide. He has twice been asked to serve on the World Health Organisation seven-man expert committee on Environmental Sanitation.

In 1978 the South African Association for the Advancement of Science awarded him its prestige South African Medal for his research on air pollution. The Department of Health's Salus Gold Medal for exceptional achievement of international significance was awarded to Dr Halliday in 1981. The following year he was presented with the decoration for meritorious service by the State President.

Dr Halliday began his career in 1927 at the University of the Witwatersrand where he lectured in the Department of Physics. He continued his studies through the University of Cape Town and was awarded a PhD degree in 1931 for a thesis on phenomena associated with lightning in clouds.

At Wits he made an important contribution to research on lightning and was one of the first people to show the occurrence of multiple lightning flashes in clouds.

After two years of study at Cambridge and at London University, Dr Halliday returned to Wits in 1953 where he taught and studied physics until 1946 when he joined the CSIR.

He became head of the general physics division of the National Physical Research Laboratory and remained in the service of the laboratory until his retirement in 1970.

D. Disputel

Staff shortage ^{6/6/83} ⁽⁵⁶⁾ is causing alarm

EAST LONDON — A serious staff shortage is hampering the Cape Department of Nature Conservation's activities in the Eastern Cape — particularly its law enforcement operations.

Eight of the 12 law enforcement posts in the Eastern Cape are vacant, according to the department's annual report which was released at the weekend.

"This is a serious situation in a region which is 147 000 square kilometres in extent," the report said.

The department's director, Mr W. O. Morsbach, states in his introduction to the report that law enforcement services were "drastically curtailed" during the 1981-82 period under review.

"The critical position in respect of the technical and field staff deteriorated to such an extent that many district services were drastically

curtailed and six law enforcement offices could not be manned," he writes.

Turning to actual law enforcement figures, the report states that fines worth more than R4 000 were imposed in the Eastern Cape.

Twenty-one roadblocks were set up and more than 450 items were confiscated, including one firearm.

The law enforcement activities prompted 17 court appearances for contravention of fauna regulations in the region, eight for flora, and 33 for fish bait. Sixty-one warnings were issued.

In his report Mr Morsbach also calls for greater conservation of fauna and flora, and expresses concern at the mass of unco-ordinated legislation governing seashores.

Because of the deterioration of estuaries and tidal river mouths,

especially on the east coast, he says it is imperative that a single body be established for the coastal zone "to ensure orderly development and control."

Mr Morsbach also stresses the need for an overall planning strategy for nature conservation.

"All too often we are still confronted with ad hoc local investigations and decision making which may have long-term adverse effects on a specific environment and its inhabitants, or even cause irreparable damage," he warns.

To ensure the preservation of more of the country's fauna and flora, Mr Morsbach also suggests tax concessions in the case of bequests to conservation projects.

"The creation of a national trust to control funds obtained from the private sector for the purchase and management of conservation areas may also be considered." — DDR

CITY/METROPOLITAN

'Coastal black cities a threat to environment'

Argus 7/6/83

56

MELISSA LANGERMAN
Environment Reporter
ANIMALS, birds and fynbos on the Cape Flats coastal areas will be doomed if the Government's decision to erect a "black city" near Swartklip is a forerunner of more development, according to conservationists.

Dr Johan Neethling, assistant director of the Cape Department of Environmental Conservation, said he had "personally written off the area from a conservation point of view".

Once the Defence Force moved out, nothing would stop the urban sprawl, he said.

Wiped out

"I believe the whole coastal area from Strandfontein eastwards will eventually become a second Sea Point, with the Driftsands Nature Reserve being the only green area between Cape Town and Somerset West," he said.

About 200 families moved yesterday into Khayelitsha, built in one of the last natural refuges of many small buck.

Conservation officers say about 100 buck in the area, already threatened by poaching, will be "wiped out" if they are not moved immediately.

Doomed

They have urgently requested nets so that they can try to move some of the buck but delays in getting the nets have prevented this.

Dr Neethling said the animals in the area were "doomed".

He said his department would try to rescue some of the small buck. Once captured, they would be

taken to Cape Point and Silvermine reserves.

The nets were not readily available and the drive would probably be carried out in a "few weeks" time.

Too late

Many conservationists fear this may be too late

Mr Jack Dalton, a conservation officer in the Swartklip area, said the buck were due to drop their young in about two months. He feared increasing numbers of people would heighten the problem of poaching.

At present there were still many grysbokkies and steenbokkies, but Mr Dalton said he could "guarantee there will be no game left in a year" of the area being opened.

The animals not captured in nets would die painful deaths in snares and traps

Already the dunes and veld were littered with poacher's wire. Wire nooses and traps which shatter the thin legs of buck had been found around bushes and spent bullets from hunting rifles littered the veld.

Little done

Mr Cliff Shears, another conservation officer, said he had information that poaching was taking place almost daily.

He said the poaching was organised. Because of inadequate manpower little could be done to stop it. He expected the situation to worsen with the influx of people into the area.

Mr Barry Low, chairman of the Western Cape branch of the Wildlife Society of South Africa, said the development strengthened the call for reserves along the coast.

- (a) (ii)(aa) (a)(ii)(bb) (a)(iii)
- August 1981 Boland Heart attack.
- October 1981 Drakensberg Heart attack.
- April 1982 Ngele Heart attack.
- (b) No.
- (i), (b)(ii)(aa), (b)(ii)(bb) and (b)(iii)
Fall away.

Hiking trails

889. Mr. K. M. ANDREW asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries:

Whether any new trails (a) have come into operation since 1 January 1983 and (b) are to come into operation in the near future; if not, why not; if so, (i) where are or will they be located, (ii) when were or will they be opened to the public, (iii) how many huts have been or will be provided on each trail and (iv) what number of per-

sons can be accommodated in each such hut in each case?

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES:

- (a) No, but further sections of existing trails were put into service.
- (b) The following two new trails will come into operation in the near future subject to the availability of funds:

	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
Swartberg Hiking Trail (Near the Congo Caves)		February 1985	Two	30
Dias Hiking Trail (Alexandria, Eastern Cape)		April 1985	One	30

In addition to the proposed new hiking trails, a number of extensions of existing trails are planned. Their dates of coming into operation will also depend on the availability of funds.

Hiking trails

890. Mr. K. M. ANDREW asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries:

- (1) (a) Which hiking trails were open to the public as at 31 December 1982 and (b)(i) how many huts were there in respect of each such trail and (ii) how many persons could be accommodated in each of them;

- (2) whether the above-mentioned facilities are reserved for different race groups; if so, (a) why and (b) which facilities are open to (i) Whites, (ii) Coloured persons, (iii) Indians and (iv) Blacks?

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES:

(1) (a)	(b)(i)	(b)(ii)
Boland (Hottentotsholland Section)	5	30
Swellendam	5	16
Outeniqua	11	30
Tsitsikamma	5	30
Otter	4	10
Springbok	2	12

Handwritten: Hams and Hiking trails
Q. Col. 1472 - 1476 7/6/83
888. Mr. K. M. ANDREW asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries:

Whether any persons died (a) on hiking trails in the Republic and (b) subsequently of injuries sustained as a result of accidents on such trails in the latest specified three years for which figures are available; if so, (i) how many in each category in each such year, (ii) on what (aa) date and (bb) hiking trail did each death or accident occur and (iii) what were the circumstances surrounding the incident in each case?

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES:

- (a) Yes.
- (i) 1980: None.
- 1981: 3.
- 1982: 1.

Handwritten (mirrored): A warehouse has a similar cost structure to a firm's cost structure since the warehouse's cost structure is the industry cost structure. He is the every other of a certain product(s), there are no core structures and we can determine his own price or quantity.

Mountain Zebra ..	1	12
Klipspringer	2	12
Drakensberg (Giant's Cup Section) .. .	5	30
Ngele	4	30
Rhebuck .. .	1	18
Fanie Botha	5	30
Blyderivierspoort ...	4	30
Prospectors	3	30
Soutpansberg	4	30
Magoebaskloof (Do- kolewa Section) . .	3	20

(2) No, except the Hottentotsholland Section of the Boland Hiking Trail and the Outeniqua Hiking Trail where separate overnight huts have been provided for different race groups.

(a) and (b)(i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) Fall away.

Hiking trails

891. Mr. K. M. ANDREW asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries:

(1) How many man-nights were spent in huts on each specified hiking trail in

the latest specified 12-month period for which figures are available,

(2) on how many nights was each specified hut (a) fully and (b) more than 50 per cent occupied during the above-mentioned period?

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES:

(1) From April 1982 to March 1983:

Blyderivierspoort	12 533
Fanie Botha	12 498
Drakensberg — (Giant's Cup Section)	10 358
Hottentotsholland	9 671
Magoebaskloof — (Dokolewa Section)	4 589
Ngele	3 280
Outeniqua	10 784
Prospectors	4 476
Soutpansberg	5 800
Swellendam	7 956
Tsitsikamma	12 163

(2) The information required by the hon. member is not readily available and will take a considerable time to compile. The following information is, however, available:

Trail	Average utilization %	Number of nights utilized per route	
		Fully	More than 50% but less than 100%
Blyderivierspoort	28	107	253
Fanie Botha	23	106	254
Drakensberg (Giant's Cup Section)	19	89	57
Hottentotsholland	39	120	159
Magoebaskloof (Dokolewa Section)	21	68	130
Ngele	7	51	71
Outeniqua	15	112	176
Prospectors	13	48	104
Soutpansberg	13	83	176
Swellendam	33	174	238
Tsitsikamma	22	89	250

The required information in respect of the following hiking trails which form part of the National Hiking Way System, but which are administered by the National

Parks Board, is not known
Otter, Springhok, Mountain Zebra, Klipspringer and Rhebuck Hiking Trails.

(2) Yes. *Hansard 8/6/83*
~~De Hoop~~ De Hoop: environment impact study
6. 61. 1495 - 1496
 (5b) *18. Mr. P. A. MYBURGH asked the
 Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries:

- (1) Whether the members of the committee appointed to carry out an environment impact study with regard to the proposed weapons testing site at De Hoop have been briefed on their terms of reference; if so, when in the case of each member;
- (2) whether a copy of the brief will be made public; if not, why not; if so, when;

— 7

- (3) when is it anticipated that the committee will (a) commence and (b) complete its investigations in this regard?

+The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES:

- (1) Apart from the terms of reference as reflected in the press statement on 31 March 1983 which was also transmitted to the members of the committee with their letters of appointment dated 18 May 1983, no briefing has been done by the Department of Environment Affairs.
- (2) Falls away.
- (3) (a) The committee held its first meeting on 2 June 1983.
 (b) It is not possible to say.

tion will be effected during September 1983

(a) and (b) fall away.

For written reply:

56 *Learn and 8/6/83*
 Cape Town: air pollution
 852 Mr. K. M. ANDREW asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) Whether there are any air pollution monitoring points in (a) the areas comprising the electoral division of Cape Town Gardens and (b) other parts of the city centre of Cape Town, if not, why not, if so, (i) where are they located and (ii) what was the average recorded atmospheric level and (cc) level of other specified significant pollutants measured at these points in winter and summer, respectively, over the latest specified period of three years for which figures are available:

(2) whether any action has been taken by his Department as a result of these measurements; if so, what action?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) (a) Yes;

(b) yes;

(a) (i) Mayor's Garden Foreshore Paardeneiland, Carl Street Paardeneiland, National Road Tamboerskloof Cape Town City Hall,

(b) (i) Epping;

(ii) (aa) lead was measured at the Cape Town City Hall and Epping. The average concentration has varied very little over the past three years and is as follows:

Location	Micrograms per cubic metre
Cape Town City Hall	
Winter	1.5
Summer	2.5
Epping	
Winter	0.3
Summer	1.0

(bb) only total acid measurements are done. These include sulphuric acid.

Location	Micrograms per cubic metre
Mayor's Garden	
Winter 1980	20
Summer 1980/81	26
Winter 1981	20
Summer 1981/82	13
Winter 1982	10

Location	Micrograms per cubic metre
Foreshore	
Winter 1980	25
Summer 1980/81	35
Winter 1981	28
Summer 1981/82	14

Location	Micrograms per cubic metre
Epping Market	
Winter 1980	10
Summer 1980/81	23
Winter 1981	14
Summer 1981/82	13
Winter 1982	9

Location	Micrograms per cubic metre
Paardeneiland, Carl Street	
Winter 1980	15
Summer 1980/81	31
Winter 1981	23
Summer 1981/82	10
Winter 1982	6

Location	Micrograms per cubic metre
Paardeneiland, National Road	
Winter 1980	Not available
Summer 1980/81	38
Winter 1981	37
Summer 1981/82	14
Winter 1982	13

Location	Micrograms per cubic metre
Tamboerskloof	
Winter 1980	15
Summer 1980/81	7

Location	Micrograms per cubic metre
Winter 1981	6
Summer 1981/82	7
Winter 1982	4

(cc) Smoke measurements were done as well and are indicated by the soil-ing index "S". This factor if multiplied by 5, roughly gives an indication of particulate matter per cubic metre of air. The Environmental Protection Agency's standard is equal to a yearly average of 75 milligrams per cubic metre.

Location	Micrograms per cubic metre
Mayor's Garden	
Winter 1980	"S"
Summer 1980/81	9
Winter 1981	6
Summer 1981/82	9
Winter 1982	2

Location	Micrograms per cubic metre
Foreshore	
Winter 1980	13
Summer 1980/81	9
Winter 1981	14
Summer 1981/82	4
Winter 1982	8

Location	Micrograms per cubic metre
Paardeneiland, Carl Street	
Winter 1980	18
Summer 1980/81	15
Winter 1981	13
Summer 1981/82	5
Winter 1982	7

Location	Micrograms per cubic metre
Paardeneiland, National Road	
Winter 1980	Not available
Summer 1980/81	16
Winter 1981	18
Summer 1981/82	6
Winter 1982	7

Location	Micrograms per cubic metre
Tamboerskloof	
Winter 1980	8
Summer 1980/81	3
Winter 1981	4

(2) no: all measurements are well within world standards.

Location	Micrograms per cubic metre
Summer 1981/82	2
Winter 1982	2

ARGUS 8/6/83

Louw pledge on Swartklip game removal

56
By MELISSA
LANGERMAN

Environment Reporter

GAME in the Swartklip area affected by the new "black city" of Khayelitsha will be removed within days, says the Administrator of the Cape, Mr Gene Louw.

Mr Louw was commenting on conservationists fears that the game would die if not removed very soon.

The Department of Nature and Environmental Affairs would do everything to help in the scientific capture of the game and their removal to a place of safety, Mr Louw said.

He was speaking during the Nature and Environmental Conservation vote in the Provincial Council yesterday.

POACHING

This would prevent the poaching of about 60 confined animals or their capture in snares.

He did not want the comment of Dr Johan Neethling, the assistant director of the Provincial Department of Nature and Environmental Conservation to cause any confusion, he said.

In The Argus's report yesterday on environmentalists' fears for the Cape Flats coastal areas, Dr Neethling said the area was lost from a conservation point of view.

REPEATED

Mr Louw said Dr Neethling had, during the interview, repeatedly referred to contact which existed between him and the Western Cape Administration Board.

Dr Neethling had said it should be accepted that the Cape Flats was pre-eminently suitable for housing and that this should be accepted from a planning point of view, Mr Louw said.

The Province had a provincial reserve of about 700 ha, also called Driftsands, which was not affected by any development.

GREAT VALUE

Mr Louw said the reserve was near the D F Malan Airport and would retain a good example of Cape Flats fynbos and animal life for the future generations.

Mr Barry Low, chairman of the Western Cape Branch of the Wildlife Society of South Africa said it was a "crying shame" that development was taking place in the area and estimated some of the dune scrub was "several hundred years old".

He said the area was very sensitive and important. It contained much coastal scrub, dune scrub and coastal fynbos.

Limestone outcrops which supported different types of fynbos were unique.

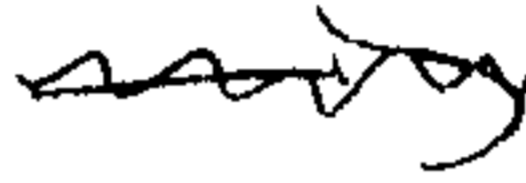
(sic) Hansard 8/6/83
Woodstock: air pollution
Q Col. 1494 -
*16 Mr. D. J. N. MALCOMB asked
the Minister of Health and Welfare

Whether any devices for monitoring air pollution have been placed in Woodstock, Cape Town; if so, (a) by what body or bodies and (b) what was the average reading of lead pollution for April 1983?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF WELFARE

Yes

- (a) Cape Town City Council at two schools in the Woodstock area from end November 1982, December 1982 and part of January 1983
- (b) No monitoring was done for April 1983. The results indicate average concentration of less than 0.6 microgram of lead per cubic metre



omous bodies, which program training for all population groups.

- (b) During 1982, the latest specified period in respect of which figures are available, 80 Whites, 106 Coloureds, 18 Asians and 1 788 members of Black population groups participated in group training programmes at the centre.

FRIDAY, 10 JUNE 1983

+Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

56
Robben Island prison 10/6/83
*1. Dr. H. M. J. VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Justice:†

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No. 359 on 10 March 1980, it is still the intention of his Department to (a) close the Robben Island prison and (b) transfer prisoners there to a prison on the mainland; if so,
- (2) whether it is still envisaged that (a) Leeuwkop will be the substitute prison and (b) August 1983 will be the date of completion of this prison; if not, what are the latest developments in this regard;
- (3) whether his Department is giving attention to the extension and conservation of the (a) cultural-historical inheritance, (b) flora, (c) fauna and (d) marine life at Robben Island; if so, what (i) has been done and (ii) is envisaged in this regard in respect of each of the above-mentioned categories;
- (4) whether the (a) climate and (b) availability of fresh water on Robben Island can have any effect on the further development of this island; if so, to what extent?

+The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Summary of reply

- (1) and (2) The resolution still stands but without a fixed date connected thereto for reasons as stipulated in the reply which is tabled. Security prisoners are also incarcerated at more prisons in the Republic on a more decentralized basis.

(3) and (4) The Prisons Service has, over the past 22 years, done everything possible to preserve and beautify the existing buildings of cultural and historical importance.

The conservation efforts on Robben Island with which the Prisons Service is concerned have taken place over a long period in close co-operation with the Department of Nature Conservation of the Cape Provincial Administration as well as the Department of Environment Affairs.

A large variety of antelope, land and marine birds occur on the Island and a particularly interesting project to breed the ideal honeybee has been introduced in co-operation with the University of Stellenbosch. The ocean surrounding Robben Island is one of the richest and best protected reserves off the South African coast.

The availability of fresh water on the Island represents a problem because the water from existing boreholes has a high brackish level. It is sometimes even necessary to ferry fresh water to Robben Island by boat.

The Prisons Service has, within the limits of security, never been disinclined to allow interested parties and private persons on Robben Island with the object of viewing the buildings and surrounding landscape.

The Prisons Service is thoroughly conscious of the cultural and historical value of Robben Island, as well as the important link it has with the conservation and protection of the fauna and flora of our country. The Prisons Service will thus continue with conservation efforts in co-operation with other institutions within the limits of security and available funds for as long as the use of Robben Island is allocated to the Prisons Service.

Reply laid upon the Table with leave of

House:

- (1) (a) and (b) Yes. The resolution still stands but without a fixed date connected thereto.
- (2) (a) No, the envisaged prison at Leeuwkop may possibly, together with other prisons which are envisaged elsewhere, be utilized to accommodate prisoners who are at present serving sentences on Robben Island
- (b) No. The major works program, by which building projects are undertaken functions on a priority basis with the result that a priority position is allocated to each new project which are revised regularly in view of changing circumstances. Since 10 March 1980, when August 1983 was envisaged as the earliest possible date of completion of the replacing prison at Leeuwkop, the construction and renovation of other prisons have received higher priority with the result that the planned project's position has fallen in priority. The total prison population in the Republic of South Africa poses an overpopulation situation at the moment and it would be unwise to evacuate the prisons on Robben Island which comply with all norms and standards and spend approximately R60 million to replace it without creating additional accommodation.
- It is also the policy of the South African Prisons Service to incarcerate prisoners at such prisons where they may gain maximally from the available treatment programs with compliance to factors such as prognosis and security. Security prisoners are likewise also incarcerated at more prisons in the Republic on a more decentralised basis. This also then is the reason why not only one prison can be used to accommodate the prison population of Robben Island
- (3) (a),(b),(c),(d)(i) and (ii) The Prisons

Service has been active on Robben Island since 1 April 1961 and has over the past 22 years done everything possible to preserve and beautify the existing buildings of cultural and historical importance

The buildings and infra structure are regularly renovated by Departmental artisans by means of funds which are annually provided for this purpose. The pews of the historical church on Robben Island will be renovated in the Prison workshops shortly. The floor of the original stone church which were designed by Sir Herbert Baker, has been replaced, and the old manor house which served as residence for the then residential Commissioner of Robben Island has been renovated to its original state and is presently used as guest house for visitors to Robben Island

The conservation efforts on Robben Island are concerned with the fauna and flora which are found on the island as well as the surrounding marine life. It is well known that this specific part of the sea is one of the best protected and richest reserves off the South African coast. The conservation thereof falls within the jurisdiction of the Department of Environment Affairs. Due to the fact that the sea surrounding Robben Island has for a distance of one nautical mile, measured from the ebb-tide mark, been classified as prison reserve the marine life are also protected by the enforcement of the Prisons Act. The Prisons Service has rendered valuable services in the past by driving away suspected crayfish and abalone poachers from the prohibited area

For security purposes, patrol boats are used by the Prisons Service in order to patrol the ocean surrounding Robben Island. As a bonus the marine life is simultaneously protected from poachers. Members of the Prisons Service also act as honorary fishery inspectors and any apparent irregularity within the reserve is reported immediately. The research as well as the possible extension of the fauna and flora on Robben Island are done in co-operation with the department of Nature Conservation of the Cape Provincial Administration as well as

the Department of Environment Affairs.

Experts from the mentioned Departments are regularly consulted and have access to the Island. Recommendations which are made by them are complied with. For example a project to breed the ideal honeybee has been introduced in co-operation with the University of Stellenbosch and has been going on for quite a while. Robben Island has been selected for this purpose as the experiment cannot be disturbed by bees from elsewhere. A large variety of antelope, land and marine birds occur on Robben Island under controlled situations and censuses are done regularly to ensure the balance between species with compliance to the capacity of the pasture.

The advice of experts on nature conservation are applied by the Agriculturists of the Prisons Service in order to preserve the eco-system on Robben Island. The fact that the environment on Robben Island is to a great extent unspoiled can be ascribed to the fact that the public do not have uncontrolled access thereto, as well as the fact that experts have a share in the conservation actions which are in fashion.

The Prisons Service and specifically the commanders on Robben Island are conservation minded and will not cease to protect the natural environment on the Island. The Prisons Service has within the limits of security arrangements, never been disinclined to allow interested parties and private persons on Robben Island with the object of viewing the buildings and surrounding landscape. The procedure in this regard is in the discretion of the Commissioner of Prisons. The contribution of the security measures as well as the fact that uncontrolled access will have a negative influence on the eco-system of Robben Island, gave cause to the Prisons Service to agree to the filming of a television documentary on behalf of the SABC TV on Robben Island and its people and personnel of the Prisons Service has also rendered assistance to the published media to compile various articles on the subject.

(4) (a) and (b) Yes. It is commonly

known that Robben Island has a very low rainfall in comparison with Cape Town and vicinity, and that Robben Island depends on brackish water from boreholes for its fresh water supply. It is thus necessary to ferry fresh water to Robben Island by boat when the climate is unfavourable. The balance is however maintained as a result of the responsible extraction of water and relative low occupation of Robben Island. Any disturbance of this balance will only have negative results for the eco-system of Robben Island.

Middelburg: by-election

*2. Mr. F. J. LE ROUX asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:†

- (1) Whether a date has been fixed for the by-election in the electoral division of Middelburg for the Transvaal Provincial Council; if so, what is this date; if not, when does he expect a date to be fixed;
- (2) whether any delay has been experienced in this regard; if so, why?

†The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

- (1) No. A date will be fixed as soon as possible.
- (2) Yes. There are various uncertainties complicating the fixing of a suitable date.



7

in respect of the (i) importation and (ii) use of these products;

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

†The MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND TOURISM

(1) No.

(2) Falls away

(3) No.

(4) No

- (5) There is a possibility that in the manufacturing process of certain herbicides a minimal quantity of dioxin could be formed. European manufacturers of herbicides announced in April 1980 that they accept a level of 0.01 mg/kg TCDD (as the relevant dioxin is called) as the maximum permissible level. Since this level is so low, it is not necessary to take special precautionary measures in respect of these products.

The TCDD content is at present the subject of an intensive investigation by the Department of Agriculture in order to ensure that all herbicides which are manufactured locally and which could form dioxin in the manufacturing process, contain 0.01 mg/kg or less TCDD.

(56) Hensand 15/6/83
Dioxin
Q. Col. 1541-1542
 *2. Mr. P. R. C. ROGERS asked the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism:

- (1) Whether the chemical known as dioxin is being manufactured in (a) the Republic and (b) any of the (i) national states and (ii) independent Black states; if so, where in each case;
- (2) whether any measures and safeguards are in force in respect of (a) the safety of (i) persons involved in the manufacture of this chemical and (ii) the environment in the vicinity of the factories concerned and (b) the disposal of waste material by these factories; if so, what measures and safeguards in each case;
- (3) whether dioxin in its pure form is imported into the Republic; if so, (a) in what quantities, (b) for what purposes and (c) what measures and safeguards are in force in this connection;
- (4) whether any chemical products containing dioxin are imported into the Republic; if so, (a) what are the names of these products, (b) for what purposes are they used and (c) what measures and safeguards are in force

Handwritten: 25/56, Hazyard 17/6/83, Positioning of trunk road, Q. 61.1592 - 1994

*9 Mr. P. R. C. ROGERS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether any members of his Department had consultations with officials of any department of the Cape Provincial Administration or any other Government departments on the (a) positioning and (b) final decision in respect of the positioning of the trunk road through the farm Haddon, situated in the magisterial district of King William's Town; if so, (i) why, (ii) what (aa) department of the Cape Provincial Administration was and (bb) other Government departments were consulted, (iii) what were the recommendations of the other government departments, (iv)(aa) when did the consultations take place, (bb) who was present at them and (cc) how long did they last and (v) on what grounds was the decision in respect of the final positioning of the road taken;
- (2) whether the consultations were conducted on site; if not, where were they conducted;
- (3) whether his department supported the final decision in respect of the positioning of the trunk road; if not, why not;
- (4) whether his department had the final say in respect of the positioning of this trunk road; if not, which authority or authorities had the final say in this regard?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a) and (b) Yes, the Department was consulted by the Roads Department of the Cape Provincial Administration on the positioning of the trunk road between East London and Stutterheim through the farm Haddon.

(i) The Department is consulted from time to time on the alignment of major roads by the Cape Provincial Administration.

(ii) (aa) and (bb) None, as other authorities concerned are consulted by the Roads Department

(iii) Falls away.

(iv) (aa) Correspondence on the matter was conducted during July 1982 and February 1983.

(bb) and (cc) Fall away.

(v) The final decision was taken by the Administrator-in-Executive Committee.

(2) The Department was only approached in writing and was not involved in any meeting or consultation on site or discussion of the matter anywhere else.

(3) Yes.

(4) No, the Administrator of the Cape Province has the final say in this regard.

Positioning of roads

*10. Mr. P. R. C. ROGERS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether his Department has the final say in respect of the positioning of roads involving boundaries with (a)

national states and (b) independent Black states; if not, which authority or authorities have the final say in this regard.

(2) whether his Department (a) is consulted and (b) has to decide on the positioning of any other roads in the Republic; if so, what types of roads in each case?

†The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a) and (b) No. The positioning of roads within the various national states and independent states is the responsibility of the respective Governments. The demarcation of boundaries, in the final instance, is subject to Parliamentary approval

(2) (a) Yes. The Department is consulted regularly on the positioning of main and trunk roads

CAPIT TIMES 17/6/83
Koeberg Alert slates
N-power TV feature

Staff Reporter ~~56~~ 56

KOEBERG ALERT, the nuclear-awareness group, has criticized Wednesday night's Midweek television programme on nuclear power.

In a statement, Koeberg Alert said the organization had given SATV reasons for not participating which were not mentioned on Midweek

It believed TV was not an appropriate medium for a debate on nuclear power. Koeberg Alert had invited Escom and the Atomic Energy Commission to an open debate and was still waiting for replies

In Midweek, the question of whether nuclear power was needed had not been asked. Escom had committed to Koeberg billions in capital that could be paid off only by increasing consumption. A co-ordinated energy-conservation programme could have brought a 25-30 percent saving.

Evidence against references to "safe levels of radiation" included increases in leukaemia, various cancers and genetic changes.

Also, no country had found a safe method of disposal of nuclear waste.

The statement concluded that it was a political decision to build Koeberg

(56) Hammond 22/6/83
Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act
Q. 61, 1630 - 31
*19 Mr. M. A. IARR asked the Minister
of Agriculture:

(1) Whether he intends promulgating regulations relating to the utilization and protection of (a) vleis, (b) marshes, (c) water sponges, (d) water courses and (e) water sources as contemplated in section 6(2)(e) of the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, No. 43 of 1983, if not, why not; if so, when;

(2) whether any of these areas have been identified; if not, why not, if so.



1631

WEDNESDAY.

(3) whether the area known as Umgeni Vlei has been identified as such an area?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

(1) Yes. Towards the end of the year.

(2) Yes.

X (3) Yes. X

CAPE TIMES 22/6/83.

56 266

Escom man fields nuclear questions

Staff Reporter

SMOKE tests at Koeberg nuclear power station had shown that the concentration of smoke reaching Sea Point was one 100 000th of the smoke concentration measured one kilometre from the fire, according to Escom.

Much of the smoke dispersed within the

first kilometre, the senior Escom information officer in the Western Cape, Mr André van Heerden, said during a seminar at Brackenfell last night.

The seminar was organized by the Tygerberg Chamber of Commerce and Industrial Association. Mr Van Heerden showed a film on the operation of a nuclear power plant, and then answered questions for 1½ hours.

"Background radiation in the atmosphere before nuclear power stations are built is of the order of 100 millirems," he said. "The amount of radiation to which one is exposed increases if one drinks a beer or eats a crayfish. It increases by about 17 millirems overnight if one sleeps beside another person."

Escom had set itself a maximum acceptable additional radiation level of 10 millirems at the boundary of the Koeberg site, he said. The legal maximum was 25 millirems.

The Koeberg station would have a life-span of 40 years, he said. During that time it would produce about a roomful of non-renewable radioactive waste which had to be disposed of.

City in
one tent 22/6/83
path of
Koeberg
'fall-out'

Staff Reporter

A SHOCK picture showing how smoke from near the Koeberg nuclear power station can reach the City without dispersing has just been released by Cape Town's Medical Officer of Health, Dr R J Coogan.

Ash from the fire in the picture was found on cars on the Foreshore. The smoke reaches Cape Town in two hours.

The colour picture, taken late last year from the top of the Civic Centre, appears in his latest annual report.

Radioactive particles, like smoke, are carried by wind. The picture dramatically underscores the objection which Dr Coogan made in October against an emergency plan limited to the area within a 16km radius of the nuclear power station.

"The complex weather patterns of the area make it unlikely that radiation from the worst possible accident at Koeberg would stay within the 16km radius," Dr Coogan reported.

Tracer elements released later at Koeberg were collected at Green Point, confirming the air flow. Weather surveys showed that the wind conditions enabling the smoke to reach the City before dispersing prevailed 15 percent of the time.

No alternative emergency plan has yet been released, but the Atomic Energy Corporation has noted the objection and "a more comprehensive and demonstrable plan will hopefully ensue from the objection," the report said.

NUCLEAR CENTRE TO BE BUILT IN Cape

C. Times (56) 22/6/83

Political Correspondent

THE Atomic Energy Corporation is to establish a new nuclear research centre on the Cape coast 45 km west of Mossel Bay.

This was announced last night by the chairman of the AEC, Dr JWL de Villiers.

He said the AEC was outgrowing its present Pelindaba/Valindaba site and had spent two years investigating alternative areas for expansion of its research and development programmes.

The final choice was a 2500ha site at Ystervarkpunt in the Riversdale district of the Cape south coast.

"This site offers an outstanding compromise between isolation, which is a great advantage for a nuclear research installation, and proximity to a centre of development, namely

the George-Mossel Bay area," he said.

The scheme would fit in with the government's decentralization policy and offered acceptable residential areas within reasonable travelling distance for the 300 people who would be employed there within the first five to 10 years.

Dr De Villiers also gave a detailed assurance that the environmental impact of the proposed development had been thoroughly studied and approved by the Department of Environmental Affairs.

The AEC had avoided areas with sensitive ecological characteristics, great natural beauty, unstable coastline or river mouths, and areas with high economic or social value or potential.

The largest portion of the site, which involved eight separate properties, would be managed as a natural area.

Dr De Villiers said five kilometers of the 18 km stretch from Ystervarkpunt to the Gouritz River mouth would be lost to anglers.

Comprehensive studies would be made to ensure a minimal impact on the marine ecology from the release of heat and construction of inlets and outlets for sea-water cooling.

Safety

Dr De Villiers said the centre would be commissioned only after a formal safety evaluation measuring all possible circumstances and radiation hazards against international criteria.

The development was welcomed yesterday by the chief opposition spokesman on energy, Mr John Malcomess (PFP Port Elizabeth Central).

He said the PFP supported research and development of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.



This photograph, taken by the City MOC in about two hours with minimal disc...

Swan catches wind to freedom

By CHRIS BATEMAN

A STRONG wind yesterday enabled a snow-white swan to soar for the first time — straight out of captivity at Hout Bay's World of Birds.

But her owner, Mr Walter Mangold, is worried that she may not survive on her own.

The swan circled the bay a number of times before landing in the swell at Flora Bay where strong westerly winds blew her farther out to sea.

"I'm desperately worried and frustrated. There's nothing we can do but hope she returns to her mate as it's almost breeding season," Mr Mangold said.

The swans at Hout Bay's World of Birds cannot escape normally, as the concrete "runway" in their open pen is too short.

He appealed to anyone who sighted the bird not to attempt to capture it but to contact him immediately at 70-8364.

"She is worth a lot of money. My big worry is that dogs may get hold of her. She is very tame."

Honey of indi

Staff Reporter

BEES and honey-lovers the world over will buzz with indignation at the news that honey has been poo-hooed as a health aid.

According to a new book by the Reader's Digest, honey is only fruit sugar, grape sugar and water, with vitamins present in such small amounts that they make no worthwhile contribution to the diet.

This blow to honey-eaters is one of the facts listed in a section on nutrition in the South African Family Adviser, a 624-page guide to family health.

Other sections cover abortion, drug problems with teenagers, and comprehensive medical advice on everything from pregnancy to keeping fit and sport.

Another myth exploded is that brown sugar is better than white. According to the book, white is 99,9 percent

Boy electroc

Staff

A 13-YEAR-OLD Sedgef on Monday when he tou lying on the ground, po

A South-Western Distr. Jacobus Windwaai of Sw in Blesbok Avenue wh

The Town Clerk, Mr R cable had apparently b ground. Investigations w

It is not yet known h

Inquest o

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — An inquest court here heard yesterday that the body of a man who disappeared from the Johannesburg Hospital was found two months later in the hospital ventilation duct.

Mr Carl Lensing, 50, was found dead on January 5 in the ducts between the seventh and eighth levels of the hospital in Parktown.

Mr Lensing was reported missing by the hospital on No-

vember 12 last y

The cause of de- ascertainable be- composition.

Mr Lensing's Carolina holds the s- sponsible for the 2- husband because 2- ligence on the part personnel was to 2-

Mrs Lessing s- band was admitted on November 9 2- iencing dizzy 2- visited him the 2-

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Escom has problems 'marketing' Koeberg

ARGUS 23/6/83

56

Staff Reporter

ALTHOUGH nuclear power is less of an emotional issue in South Africa than in other countries, marketing of Koeberg still faces big problems according to Mr Andre van Heerden, Escom's Western Cape information officer.

'Disclose costs of N-plan'

Staff Reporter

KOEBERG Alert, the anti-nuclear watchdog organisation, has called on the Atomic Energy Corporation to make public the full costs of its proposed nuclear research centre in the Southern Cape.

The organisation says in a statement that in June last year Dr A Roux, ex-chairman of the AEC, said the Pelindaba plant would cost in the region of R1-billion.

This, together with R2,3-billion already spent on Koeberg, and numerous unnamed costs, had already diverted billions of rands from developing alternative resources

OPPOSED

"Koeberg Alert believes that the AEC's increasing commitment to nuclear power as highlighted in the statement by Dr J W L de Villiers (chairman of the AEC) must be opposed in the strongest possible manner.

"A decision to proceed with the Nuclear Research Centre on the Cape South Coast comes at a time when the international evidence for the health, economic, social, environment and military effects of nuclear power increasingly stresses its non-viability and hazards."

The statement says Koeberg Alert believes an equitable energy plan is urgently needed for all citizens

Its basis should be an energy conservation programme and the development of a decentralised energy generation system that uses technology already available, to derive power from coal, urban waste and the sun.

At a seminar last night organised by the Institute of Marketing Management, Mr van Heerden said: "People are naturally frightened of radiation, but we are hoping that we can have them feeling happy about the situation."

He said he did not believe in hard sell methods to achieve this, but rather in a process of public education, beginning in schools and universities.

Criticised

Escom already had two education centres in the Western Cape — one at Koeberg and another in central Cape Town.

Escom had been criticised in the past for not keeping the public fully in the picture about Koeberg and this was partly due to the pressure since 1974 to hasten its construction.

He said the Koeberg plant could only be beneficial to the Western Cape which was lagging behind the rest of the country in economic development and living standards.

Development

Koeberg had provided jobs and boosted industrial development. Without it, the development of the country would be slowed down — because 78 per cent of Koeberg's power would go to industry.

He did not see any viable alternative to nuclear energy for the generation of electricity in South Africa.

"The most efficient solar power system is at present working at only 10 percent efficiency."

'Air in bus station not lead-polluted'

(56) E. Post 23/6/83

Post Reporter

THE air in Port Elizabeth's Norwich Union bus terminus was not polluted with lead but there were other major pollutants emitted by vehicles which could present a problem, according to Mr Nico Henning, Chief Technical Officer of the Air Pollution section of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

Speaking at a Press conference in Port Elizabeth today, Mr Henning said the bus station could present a pollution problem and this could possibly be overcome by the use of fans providing ventilation.

At the Press conference with Mr Henning were Dr J N Sher, the city's Medical Officer of Health; Mr Derek Hair, a scientist also from the CSIR's Air Pollution section in Pretoria; and Mr Andre Meyer, head of

the municipal Health Department's Air Pollution section.

The visitors are in Port Elizabeth to monitor the major pollutants emitted by motor vehicles and will be liaising with the Health Department.

Mr Henning and Mr Hair will monitor pollutants at the bus station for one week, using instruments to measure pollutants such as oxides of nitrogen and hydrocarbons.

Thereafter they will be going to "traffic-dense" areas in Newton Park for further monitoring.

Mr Henning said there was no lead pollution in the bus shelter because buses used diesel which had no lead content.

However, there were other pollutants, such as carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons, with which

to contend.

There was no ozone which was neutralised by other primary pollutants in the bus shelter.

The CSIR last monitored the motor vehicle pollutants in 1976, as part of surveys done at intervals.

Having already monitored vehicle pollutants in Johannesburg and Pretoria recently, the visitors will go to Durban after leaving Port Elizabeth at the end of July.

Although Port Elizabeth's atmosphere has been said to have the highest content of lead pollution in the country, this only applied to the CSIR's existing monitors at the Deal Party and the Feather Market Hall, Mr Henning said.

Speaking on the effects of lead pollution on health, Dr Sher said it contaminated brain tissue in developing children.

CAPE TIMES 25/6/83

Cape fynbos lowlands earmarked for parks

Staff Reporter

TWO new nature reserves and several nature parks to preserve threatened lowlands fynbos vegetation are earmarked for the Cape Flats in long-term conservation plans for the area.

The area, which has been the subject of much controversy among conservationists recently, includes the Kuils River wet-lands area and a large coastal strip between Swartklip and Wolgat.

This was announced yesterday by Mr Neil van Wyk, assistant director, management, of the Cape Department of Nature and Environmental Conservation.

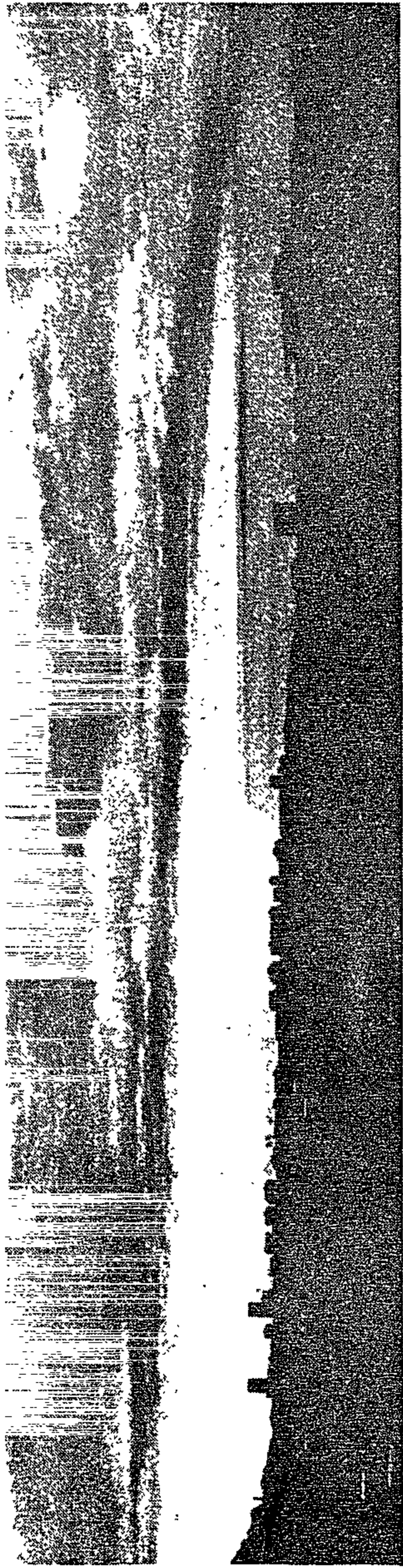
Mr Van Wyk said the conservation of certain

areas on the Cape Flats was particularly important as the entire area from Mitchells Plain to Macassar was earmarked for township development over the next 15 to 20 years.

He said the department was involved with other government bodies and local authorities in identifying areas which would offer adequate provision for the conservation of wildlife and plantlife.

"The main areas earmarked for reserve status are the Kuils River wet-lands and the coastal area between Swartklip and Wolgat," he said.

Mr Van Wyk emphasized that the most important ecological aspect of the area was the vegetation.



ILL winds . . . MoH Dr Reg Coogan's photograph of a smoke plume from the vicinity of Koeberg

Argus 25/6/83 drifting towards Cape Town.

Koeberg and the wind — fears

By KEVIN JACOBS, Weekend Argus Reporter

CITY council officials back from an overseas study of nuclear emergency planning are likely to call soon for a closer look at preparation for weather conditions that could carry contaminated clouds from Koeberg over parts of Cape Town.

They may also suggest that the Government considers forming an emergency advisory agency to take the lead in response to crises.

And advice they have from overseas authorities is: Play open cards with the public about planning for nuclear emergencies.

This week the Medical Officer of Health, Dr Reg Coogan — who made the trip to the US and Europe — provided a graphic indication that wind could carry radio-activity over parts of Cape Town within two hours of accidental leak from the Koeberg nuclear power plant.

Colour photograph

As a frontpiece to his annual report to the City Council he published a colour photograph of a smoke plume from a bushfire near Koeberg. It reached the city — with minimal dispersion — in about two hours, he said. And he pointed out that scientific observations have proved that similar currents occur about 15 percent of the time each year.

It could lead to a proposal that the council set up a radiation monitor on Robben Island, in addition to an arc of council monitors already in position.

Dr Coogan also says Escom's emergency planning for coping with accidental release of radio-active gas or particles from the Koeberg reactor "in my opinion, did not take full cognisance of the meteorological aspects which could affect the large population centres of Cape Town and the metropolitan area".

More attention

Dr Stanley Evans, Cape Town Town Clerk and chief co-ordinator of the trip by council, provincial and divisional council representatives, said this week: "I think what will come out is that we do think meteorology must receive more attention, if it is not already receiving attention."

Dr Evans and Dr Coogan are preparing reports on the trip for submission to the city council. Similarly, the divisional council and provincial administration representatives will report to their respective authorities. Dr Evans hopes all their reflections will be combined into one report that could serve as a reference work for other local authorities or agencies.

An Escom official this week said the utility commission's meteorology section at Koeberg had been examining wind patterns in the region for a number of years, and Escom used its own tracer stations to monitor air currents.

Message from abroad is clear: Play open cards with the public

Maps of missile site plan differ

CMLC Tink 27/6/83 (56) ~~134~~

By DI MEEK

A MAP drawn last month by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, indicating the approximate boundaries of the proposed missile-testing range in the De Hoop area, differs dramatically from Armscor's of March this year.

Included in the map, for the first time, is the entire ecologically-sensitive De Hoop nature reserve, which General Malan has repeatedly told Parliament would not be included.

Action group

A scale copy of the map was circulated at an ecological symposium called by the Waenhuiskrans Action Group and attended by over 80 people in Arniston at the weekend.

A comparison of the March and May maps also shows that the western boundary line has moved significantly

east of the Arniston/Bredasdorp road and appears to now exclude a large part of the farm Elandsvlei, owned by Mr Peter Pratt.

Previously-indicated temporary safety zones are not shown and the northern boundary line in the Ski-Haven area, previously not included, is now indicated by a dotted line.

Boundaries

The chairman of the symposium, Mr Mike van Reenen, said General Malan had drawn the boundaries on a surveyor's map for representatives of the Group during a fact-finding meeting on May 9.

Mr Van Reenen said two other committee members, Mr David Human and Dr Charles Liebenberg, were present with him at the meeting.

He said General Malan had made the

qualification that the area he had outlined on the map might not be the final boundary of the proposed range.

'Conflict'

"There appears to be some conflict between what was shown on this map and that previously indicated in the press," said Mr Van Reenen.

● In reply to questions in Parliament on March 30 this year, General Malan said neither the whole nor any part of the De Hoop nature reserve would be included in the proposed experimental weapons-testing facility on the southern Cape coast.

● Almost a month later, when a series of questions were put to him during the Budget debate on May 20, General Malan again gave assurances that the De Hoop nature reserve itself would not be touched.

'Failure' in conservation

86
Cape Times 27/6/83

Staff Reporter

THE editor of a leading South African environmental magazine lashed out at Cape conservationists at the weekend, claiming they were as much to blame for the De Hoop "debacle" as Armscor.

Mr John Greig, editor of African Wildlife, the official publication of the Wildlife Society, was speaking at an ecological symposium called by the Waenhuiskrans Action Group in Arniston.

"Cape conservationists, non-government as well as government, have failed to give adequate publicity to the astonishing ecological diversity of the De Hoop/Bredasdorp area," he said.

He said Armscor's announcement in March this year of the establishment of a missile-testing range in the area had shocked South African conservationists.

"But as evidence to counter Armscor accumulated, botanists realized for the first time that the De Hoop coast is the most important calving ground for South Africa's whales.

"Mammalogists became aware for the first time of De Hoop's importance as an internationally recognized waterfowl wetland, and ornithologists discovered that the richness of De Hoop's birdlife was actually surpassed by that of its plantlife.

"But until the announcement, neither Armscor nor the conservation movement realized how immensely valuable the area was to South Africa as an ecological whole."

He said the area deserved national park status. He urged the government to investigate this possibility while doing "all in its power to find an alternative site for Armscor's activities".

Missile site 'not in public interest'

ARGUS 28/6/83

56 ~~284~~

By Melissa Langerman
Environment Reporter

IT was not in the national interest to have the proposed missile-testing site on the southern Cape coast, however important this might seem to Armscor and the Defence Force, according to Professor R C Bigalke

Professor Bigalke, head of the department of forestry at Stellenbosch University and

chairman of the Habitat Council, said the value of the area Armscor wanted was enormous because of its ecological role and as an open space for recreation

Different site

The proposed development was against the national interest because it would endanger the Southern Right whales, the Cape vultures and the De Hoop vlei, apart from closing the area to people.

Speaking during a seminar organised by the

Waenshuiskrans Action Committee, he said Armscor should find a different site

Research by his department showed that one in four people who visited open recreational areas in the Western Cape at weekends visited the Bredasdorp area

South Africa had passed the stage where an organisation, whether it be Armscor or a Government department, should be able to lay claim on its own to a particular area and get it

irrespective of objections.

The increase in the density of the population in urban areas was frightening and there would be an increasing need for open spaces and recreational areas

Commenting on the effects of the missile-testing site on the ecology, he said it seemed "pretty clear" that there would be a high level of disturbance which would affect plants and animals

"I predict that any significant operating of helicopters in this area will see a dramatic effect on the waterfowl of the De Hoop vlei and that such larger mammals as the Cape mountain zebra and bontebok will not take kindly to this sort of stress," he added.

Large-scale movement of vehicles would be inevitable and this would harm the ecology.



HUNDREDS of

Malan 'misinformed' — Action team leader

ARGUS 28/6/83

56 ~~284~~

Environment Reporter

THE Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, was "misinformed" about the effect the proposed missile-testing site on the Southern Cape coast would have on the environment, according to a member of the Waenshuiskrans Action Committee.

Mr Mike van Reenen, acting-chairman during a seminar held by the group at the weekend, said that during a meeting between the committee and General Malan on May 9, General Malan said there would be a "minimum disturbance of the environment because the test rockets were fairly small and would make only a small hole when they fell into the ground, therefore not disturbing much of the surrounding area".

General Malan also said the missiles would be recovered because they contained sensitive instruments.

Mr van Reenen said his committee did not want to be rude and therefore did not question General Malan on the fact that a rocket which fell from a height of several thousand metres would be forced several metres into the soft soil.

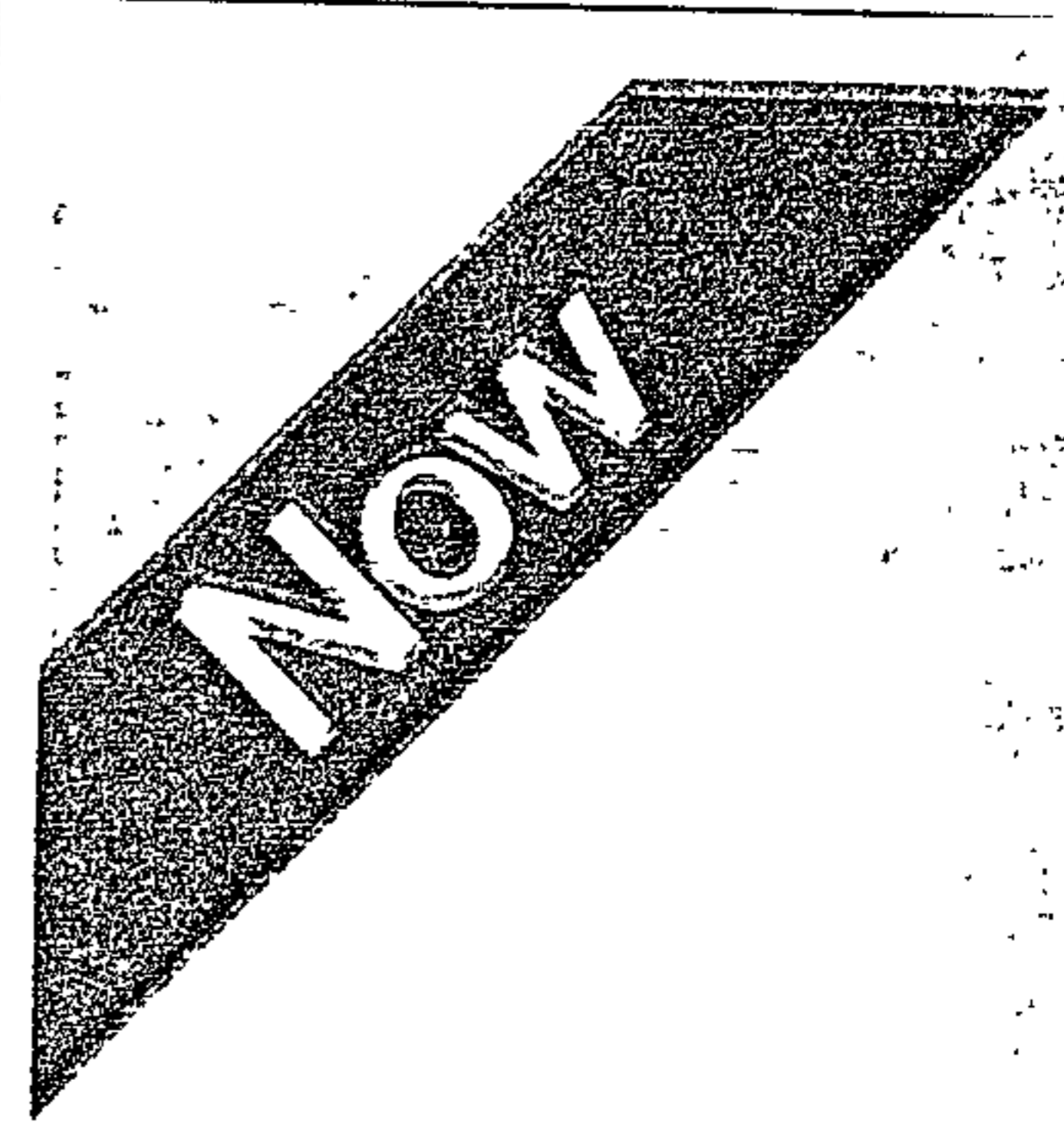
To recover the missile a large area would have to be excavated and excavation equipment needed would probably have to be tracked, as the sand was soft.

General Malan said sonar would probably be used to retrieve missiles in the sea. Sonar did not have a reputation of being good for whales.

The committee concluded that activities planned for the Southern Cape coast by Armscor and the Defence Force were not in the interests of the residents of Waenshuiskrans and queried if the development was in the interests of Bredasdorp.

Bredasdorp Town Council had supported the proposed development because the presence of Armscor officials and their families would contribute to economic expansion.

Mr van Reenen said the options to consider were whether the town was going to plan its future development on the hundred or so families from Armscor or whether they should instead opt for a national park and conservation area to be declared, which would bring in millions from visitors.



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PER MONTH

Armcor not aware of new De Hoop map

Experts stress benefit of park

Staff Reporter

AN ARMSCOR spokesman said yesterday the organization knew nothing about any changes the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, might have made to the boundaries of the proposed missile testing range at De Hoop.

As far as Armcor was concerned the original proposal, as published in the press in March this year, was unchanged.

Armcor's original proposal had been submitted to the Hey Commission at present carrying out an environmental impact study of the area, the spokesman said.

He was commenting on a scale copy of a map drawn by General Malan on May 9 this year and released at a symposium held by the Waenhuiskrans Action Group in Arniston at the weekend.

The latest map differs from the one released by Armcor a month earlier.

It includes for the first time the entire ecologically-sensitive De Hoop nature reserve, which General Malan has repeatedly said would not be included.

A comparison of the May and March maps shows the western boundary line has moved significantly east of the Arniston/Bredasdorp road to exclude important farmlands.

The boundary also includes, for the first time, a marine area from just west of Ryspunt and east of Skipskop extending out to sea but falling short of important fishing banks.

Previously-indicated temporary safety zones are not shown.

A spokesman for General Malan's office said he could not comment without speaking to the minister.

By DI MEEK

A NATIONAL PARK would bring a greater long-term financial boost to the Bredasdorp district than a missile testing range, delegates to an ecological symposium at Arniston were told at the weekend.

The symposium, attended by more than 80 people, was called by the Waenhuiskrans Action Group to discuss the impact of a missile range in the area.

The chairman of the symposium, Mr Mike van Reenen, said if he were the mayor of Bredasdorp, he would ask the government what guarantees they could give him about remaining in the area.

"I would ask what are our options. Must we rely on revenue from the 100 to 200 families and other factors that come with the range or should we opt for a national park which would attract millions of people.

"A national park or conservation area is not subject to changes in government strategy. It would bring us more money on a long-term basis," said Mr van Reenen.

Professor R C Bigalke, chairman of the Council for the Habitat, said surveys carried out in the Cape Town area showed that 25 percent of all weekend recreational visits were to the general area of De Hoop.

Posing the question "why the fuss about De Hoop?", Professor George Branch, of the Department of Zoology of the University of Cape Town, said no other reserve along the entire coastline could claim to support diverse ecosystems.

It was also important in terms of preserving endangered species.

De Hoop map an outline

CAK Tim 30/6/83 56

By DI MEEK

THE Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said yesterday the map he had drawn of the proposed missile range in the De Hoop area was only a broad outline.

It did not show the range itself, the general said in a statement released by the director of public relations for the SADF, Brigadier J F Bosman.

The statement referred to a scale-map of the one drawn by General Malan at an ecological symposium called by the Waenhuiskrans Action Committee in Arniston last weekend.

It differs dramatically from the earlier one released by Armscor.

It includes for the first time the entire ecologically sensitive De Hoop nature reserve which General Malan has repeatedly told Parliament will not be included.

"General Malan gave a broad outline showing land of the interested

parties which could be affected by the scheme," said Brigadier Bosman.

When asked why the farm Elandsvlei, belonging to Mr Peter Pratt, who was clearly an interested party according to the original map, was now excluded, Brigadier Bosman said: "It was a rough map and roughly indicated."

In reply to a question regarding the inclusion of the De Hoop nature reserve Brigadier Bosman said: "Do you honestly think that a minister would make a statement in Parliament that De Hoop would not be included in a certain range, and then make another statement and include it on a map?"

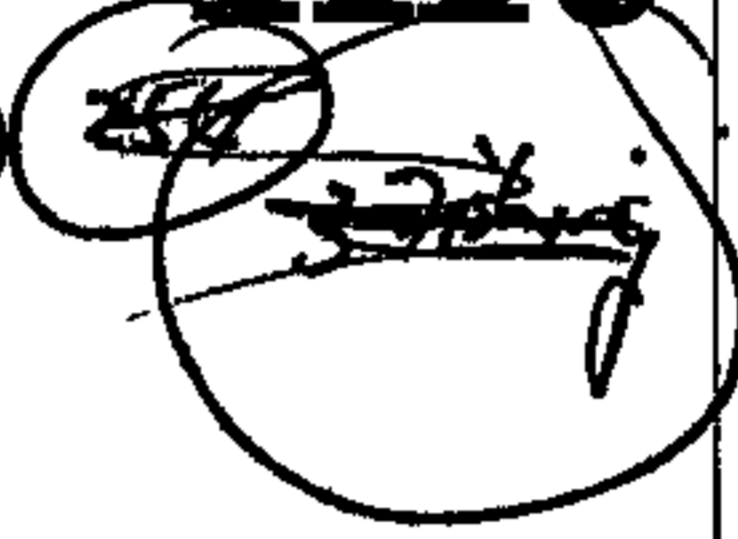
Brigadier Bosman said General Malan had also said it was "rather unfortunate" that any interest group should now "try to cloud the issue" while an environmental impact study was being carried out.

A spokesman for the Waenhuiskrans Action Group could not be contacted yesterday.

Arm Scor plan may hit Kaapku n

ARGUS 30/6/83

56



KAAP Kunene Beleggings will fight for adequate compensation if the proposed Arm Scor missile range on the south coast prevents it from developing a township near Skipskop, its chairman, Mr A P du Preez, told the annual meeting today.

The building of 250 seaside houses was due to start in the second half of this year, but has been suspended pending the report by the Hey committee on the establishment of the missile range.

Mr Issie Goldberg, representing the Shareholders Association, pointed out that even if the development were allowed

in proximity to a missile range the value of the houses would be affected.

SUBMISSIONS

Mr du Preez said: "We have made extensive submissions to the Hey committee. We have a big investment there. We have already developed an infrastructure including a game farm second to none.

"We have put the whole picture to this committee and naturally we shall fight for our rights there."

The development would cost in the region of R50-million. "We have got very good water on this site, enough for 3 000 houses."

Discussing the group's fishing interests, Mr du Preez said he was opti-

"Anything can happen with fish but so far we have done pretty well there not only in the tonnage of fish caught but in its oil content.

"This is very good compared with last year and there are still two months to go."

He thought the government of Chile, where the group has a 50-50 partnership with Fedfood in a joint venture, Pesquera del Norte, the most stable in South America.

"They have already kicked out the communists there."

EXPORTED

Pilchards canned by Pesquera del Norte were being exported to this country.

The factory was managed by the former factory manager at Walvis Bay and had been inspected by the South African Bureau of Standards.

Congratulating the board on a record year in which earnings after tax exceeded R5-million for the first time, Mr Goldberg pointed out that the group had R33-million in cash virtually on call.

"I am not asking you to pay out now but it is a thought for the future.

"I think at R2 a share this is the most underpriced share on the market."

He suggested a capitalisation issue of one for two or one for three.

Mr du Preez replied: "There are other things that one can do, including increasing the dividend."

The dividend for the year to December was 20c, up from 16c the previous year.

Audrey d'Angelo

CCO

Chemical factory under fire at inquiry into Pinetown's affairs

Mercury Reporter

PINETOWN Town Council and a chemical factory came under fire yesterday on the first day of the long-awaited commission of inquiry into the town's civic affairs.

The first item discussed was the Chemical Services factory, which handles toxic chemicals. It is situated in a light industrial area but borders on a residential area.

Mr Walter Rowles, chairman of the Ward 3 Ratepayers' Association, in which the factory falls,

alleged that certain councillors and borough officials had acted illegally by allowing the factory to expand in 1979.

Two years later, in 1981, they declared that the factory was a 'chemical works' — and refused to grant Chemserve an offensive trade licence.

The inconsistency was a clear indication of their guilt, he said.

'Why did they suddenly decide in 1981 that it was a chemical works? Certain councillors are trying to protect industry in this town.'

Mr M G Hands, representing the council, said that new legislation had come into effect between 1979 and 1981, and Chemserve had asked the council to consider the factory as a chemical works for purposes of the application.

They had acted in good faith, and turned down the application as offensive trade could not be conducted in a light industrial area.

Commissioners Mr Selwyne Greene and Mr Douglas Damp were told

that the factory had been a public nuisance since its inception in 1961.

Councillor Mrs Patricia Anderson said her family had lived in Lombard Road for a number of years, and on occasion she had had to do the washing three times a day because of soot coming from the factory.

Mr M B Hurt, appearing for Chemserve, questioned Mrs Anderson about the number of people who had complained.

The inquiry continues today.

Malan's 'outline'

Staff Reporter

THE Waenhuiskrans Action Committee yesterday confirmed its earlier statement that a map drawn by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, last month showed the approximate boundaries of the missile-testing range.

In a statement the committee said it was not aware that the map, as indicated to them by General Malan, differed from the original Armscor map of March 23.

The committee said a scale copy of the map drawn by General Malan was distributed at a symposium in Ar-niston at the weekend.

It was pointed out at the symposium that General Malan's map, drawn on May 9, differed dramatically from Armscor's original map.

It included the entire ecologically-sensitive De Hoop nature reserve which General Malan has repeatedly told Parliament would not be included.

In a statement released on Wednesday, General Malan said his map gave a broad outline showing land of interested parties which could be affected by the scheme.

De Hoop plan 'incompetent'

CAPE TIMES 11/7/83 (56)

Staff Reporter

THE De Hoop affair "reeked of official arrogance and ecological insensitivity", according to the editorial of the latest edition of African Wildlife magazine published yesterday.

The entire magazine, official publication of the Wildlife Society of Southern Africa, is devoted to the De Hoop issue.

Referring to Armscor's choice of the De Hoop area for the siting of a missile-testing range, the editor of the magazine, Mr John Greig, claimed this was the "most unsatisfactory aspect of the whole affair".

He said one official statement gave a space-age flavour in that an Armscor computer had worked out that the De Hoop area was the ideal site.

Posing the question "was the computer fed with any ecological data?", Mr Greig bluntly says: It was not.

"The Cape Department of Nature and Environmental Conservation, a government department, staffed with trained ecologists, and which actually owns

the most crucial segment of the land required, was not informed of Armscor's intentions until one week before the matter was published by the newspapers.

"There was no ecological survey of any description carried out.

"The whole affair reeks of official arrogance, ecological insensitivity (or incompetence if you prefer) and of a cynical manipulation of the South African public's genuine desire to keep one military jump ahead of our international enemies," Mr Greig said.

He said that on March 18 this year, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, had said De Hoop was chosen partly because it was distant from international borders, was near the sea, had an acceptable climate and was not agriculturally intensive.

On March 21, the minister had added that it was by far some of the cheapest terrain with "bad" agricultural land that the authorities could obtain.

Commandant Piet Marais, chairman of

Armscor, had added on March 23 that the range would be operated by highly-qualified specialists who were prepared only to live in a metropolitan-type area.

"None of these reasons seem to us to be worth the loss of the sensitive wildlife features of the area," said Mr Greig.

In the magazine's editorial, Mr Greig said the De Hoop environmental impact study would be of little value unless the Hey Committee was allowed to investigate alternative sites for the testing range.

Mr Greig said the government had agreed to an environmental impact study of the effect of Armscor's planned activities on the De Hoop ecosystems "... but it must be remembered that this came about only because of public pressure".

"We deplore in the strongest terms the statement by Commandant P G Marais that Armscor will merely scale down its operations if the Hey Committee should find that they are likely to cause environmental or ecological damage."

Protest petition by hikers

Staff Reporter

A FIFTH petition in protest against the proposed siting of a missile testing range in the De Hoop area, is being circulated by one of South Africa's leading hiking organizations.

Already more than 15 000 people have

signed petitions circulated by the Wildlife Society of Southern Africa, the University of Cape Town Wildlife Society and two other petitions initiated by a Skipskop landowner, Mrs Jean Beaumont.

The preamble to the petition says it believes

the area will be adversely affected environmentally by any form of military activity.

The newsletter states that the petition is not an emotional issue, nor a political issue, but one that concerns the preservation of what is left of the country's natural heritage.

Missile testing plan 'a wildlife threat'

By SARAH HETHERINGTON



A RARE species of whale and endangered Cape vultures are among the species of wildlife which conservationists believe will be threatened by Armscor's plan to site a missile-testing facility on the wild and beautiful southern Cape coast.

They also fear a 60km stretch of South Africa's finest coastline — where thousands of years ago primitive strandlopers built huge rock enclosures to trap the rich harvest of the seas — could be lost to the public.

Opposition to the scheme grew this week.

It is spearheaded by the Waenhuiskrans Action Committee which approached the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, in an effort to clarify Armscor's intentions in the area.

Outline

But the scale map which the Minister drew for them — which for the first time included the sensitive De Hoop nature reserve — has been called "only a broad outline" by a Defence spokesman.

The map showed an area stretching from just past Arniston to Cape Infanta.

It includes a large area of the sea and coastline from which the action committee fears the public would be excluded.

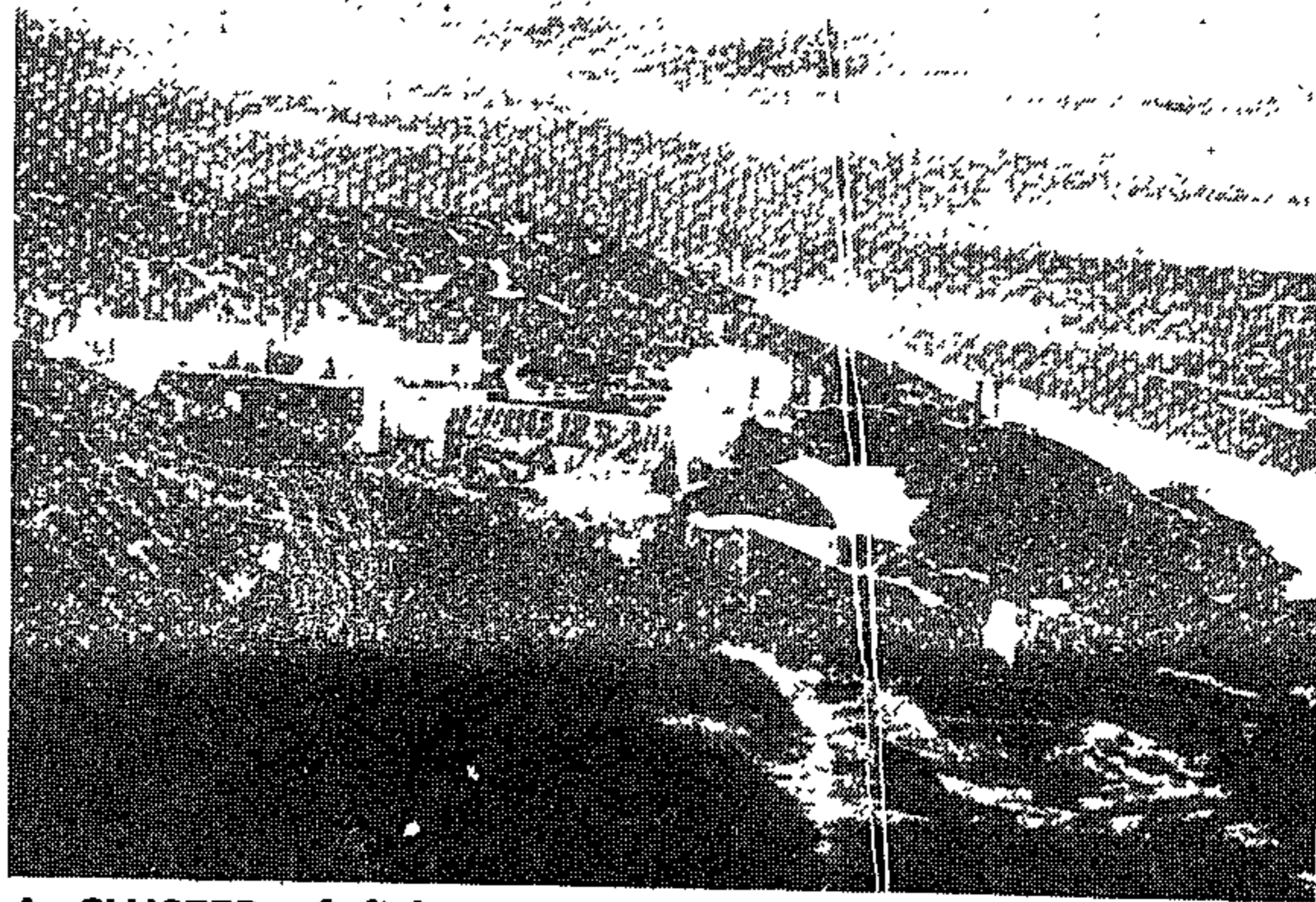
Conservationists, property owners, environmentalists and farmers have been joined by many urban residents who believe the unspoiled area must be saved.

The Wildlife Society of Southern Africa, the country's strongest non-government conservation organisation, has called Armscor's handling of the issue "heavy-handed and authoritarian".

It is appalled that no ecological survey of any kind was carried out by Armscor before the site of about 600 000ha, including an area of the sea, was chosen.

Handwritten notes in the left margin: "Law", "3/7/82", and other illegible scribbles.

Handwritten marks at the bottom left corner of the page.



A CLUSTER of fishermen's cottages near the De Hoop reserve. *AR 645 7/7/83 56*

Not De Hoop alone in danger

By MELISSA LANGERMAN
Environment Reporter

THE survival of species of flora and fauna in the De Hoop Reserve is vitally dependent on the conservation of stretches of land adjoining the reserve area, according to a conservationist.

The editor of the magazine African Wildlife, Mr John Greig, says that unless the land adjoining the reserve is maintained, many species of flora and fauna will diminish or disappear in the reserve.

He notes that while Armscor and the Defence Force have issued promises that the reserve area will not be affected by the proposed missile site, no such promises have been made about adjoining areas to be used for missile firing and landing sites.

'Blinded'

"People have been blinded by their concern over the De Hoop reserve, but if the adjoining area goes under the plough, or is seriously damaged by missile testing, the number of species in the reserve will greatly decline in the long term," he said.

He emphasised that the surrounding areas were needed as "buffer zones" for De Hoop and it was vital to the survival of species in the reserve that the whole area was conserved as a unit.

He suggested that it be declared a national park, similar to those in Europe

where private ownership and Government ownership are combined with certain restrictions on development.

Proven fact

"It is a proven fact that the smaller the reserve, the smaller the number of species maintained in the long term. No matter how good the management is, the smaller reserve will always have less species conserved than the larger one.

An example of the importance of the area surrounding the De Hoop Reserve is that 12 of the endangered, vulnerable or rare plant species listed in the area do not occur within the reserve, but within 1 km of the boundary fence.

In an article on the fynbos of the Bredasdorp district in the

latest issue of his magazine, Mr Greig says six plant species in the area are rare and in immediate danger of extinction.

Noting that his figures are for the plant situation before the Armscor threat, he lists 14 plant species as vulnerable (which means their numbers are declining and that they could become endangered if nothing is done) and 56 species, two subspecies and three varieties as rare.

He says the number of species will decrease with the sort of impact that biologists envisage for the area if Armscor is allowed to establish its missile-testing facility there.

The natural ecosystems of the Bredasdorp district were beyond price and the sooner the politicians realised this the better.

UCT

TECHNOLOGY

Space-age Cape will have missile, nuclear triangle

AKGUS 13/7/83 56

Staff Reporter ADA STUIJT looks at the scenario of the Fairest Cape's nuclear future

THE State is pouring billions of rands into what is rapidly becoming the Cape Province's "missile and nuclear triangle" containing high-technology facilities for both.

The high-technology triangle will be situated between Cape Agulhas, Mossel Bay, Cape Town, Atlantis and Springbok.

Many of the top-secret, multimillion rand land purchases for these facilities were through Government expropriation of farmland.

Thus the Cape Province is increasingly drawn into South Africa's battle to develop its own nuclear, military and industrial capability in the face of worldwide embargoes.

No blueprint

Yet no deliberate master plan or blueprint exists to develop the province in this way. It was by coincidence that the Cape Province was chosen for these new facilities, spokesmen for the Uranium Enrichment Corporation, the Atomic Energy Corporation and Escom say.

Semi-State agencies and Government departments are planning individually to establish the facilities. The Fairest Cape will within the next decade jump into the space age with the following scenario:

MOSSSEL BAY — Nuclear research facility possibly with reactor.

The Atomic Energy Corporation will establish a new nuclear research centre south of Mossel Bay, between Ystervarkpunt and Skoolse Bank, linked by railway lines and tarred roads to major harbours

such as Cape Town and Port Elizabeth.

AEC spokesmen said their Pelindaba facility (which means "Let's discuss this" in Zulu) in the Transvaal had no room to expand further, and after searching the entire Southern African coast, from northern Natal to the border of SWA/Namibia, seaside Ystervarkpunt was settled on as "fitting all our requirements, especially the need for vast quantities of cooling water".

Staff

Within five to 10 years, about 300 nuclear scientists, engineers, technicians and supporting staff will be employed there.

The centre will be used for medical and industrial nuclear research, Mr Nic Ligthelm of AEC said.

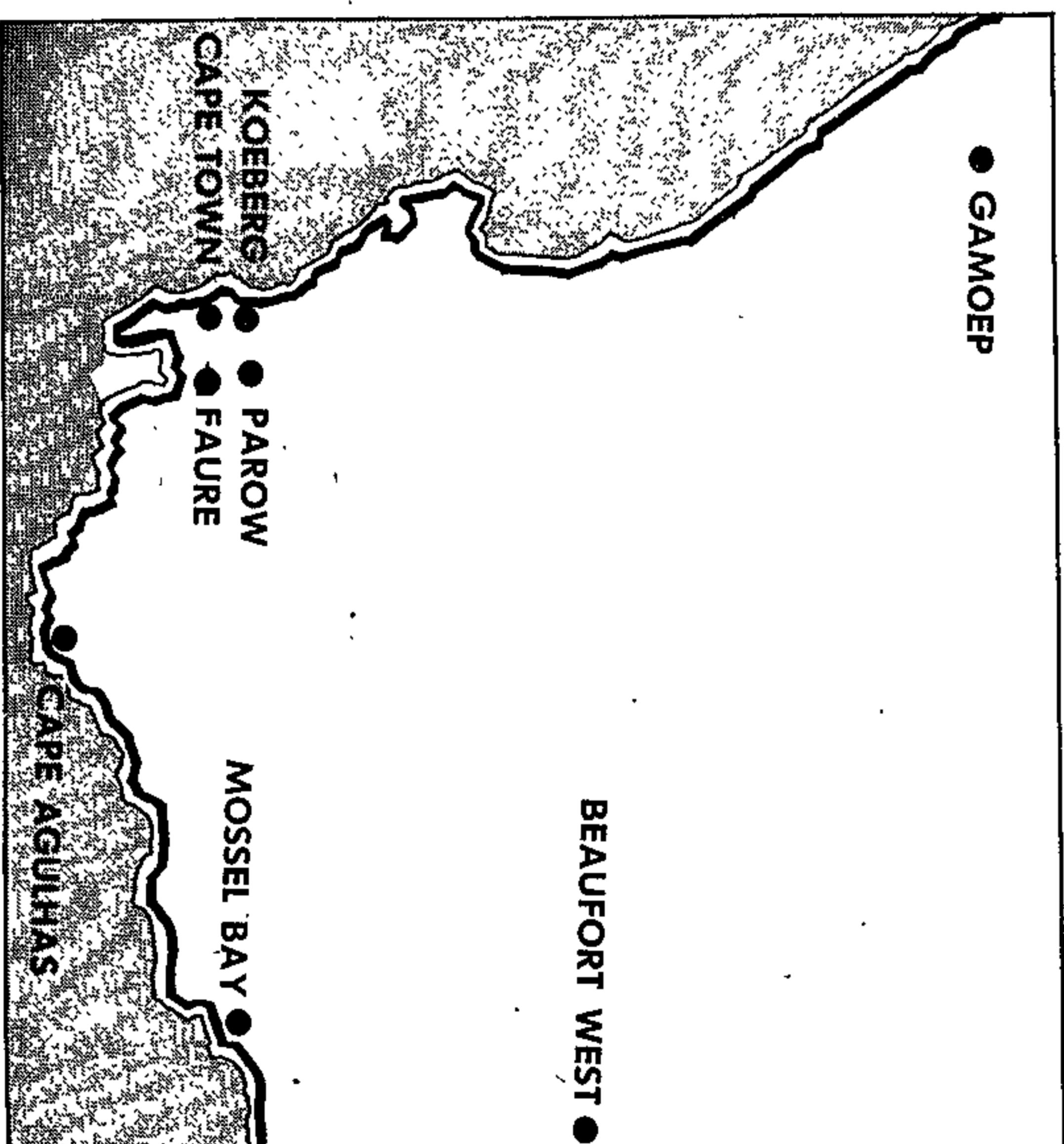
"If an atomic reactor is installed, it will be a small one for research purposes such as the one at Pelindaba in the Transvaal," he said.

KOEBERG — Nuclear Power Station:

With costs now running close to R2 400-million, Escom, under AEC contract, Koeborg will generate 1 840 Mw of electricity for the entire Western Cape when it goes on stream in June 1984 with two nuclear reactors.

An estimated 1 300 people, many highly-qualified and well-paid technicians, will eventually be employed there and live in the multimillion rand Duinefontein township in 400 homes.

The fuel rods which will provide power for 18 months were purchased from the United States.



As the maximum amount of electricity Escom sold during the past cold snap was 1 200 Mw the 1 840 Mw will provide the entire Western Cape with more than sufficient power, a spokesman said.

GAMOEP — Nuclear Waste Dump:

In this tiny town south of Springbok in Namaqualand, the Atomic Energy Corporation has expropriated

ly be established at the dump to guard and run it.

Tarred roads will be built and a R64-million water pipeline has been installed to provide this arid region with water from the Orange River project.

PAROW VALLEI — Nuclear casualty treatment facility:

Tygerberg Hospital's radiation casualty facility was opened on December 1982 for treating contaminated accident victims. At a cost of R453 518 it was financed by Escom as an extension to Koeborg's medical facilities, but also to treat accident victims from other areas handling radioactive materials.

FAURE — Nuclear Accelerator:

To educate the Cape's future nuclear scientists and technicians, the CSIR installed a new multimillion nuclear accelerator near Faure in 1982.

The former Southern Universities Nuclear Institute (SunI) has since been renamed the Van der Graaff Group and became part of the CSIR's National Accelerator Centre (Nac) at Faure and enables scientists and students of the southern universities to conduct fundamental research in the fields of nuclear physics and chemistry.

BEAUFORT WEST — Uranium Mine:

Large companies like Union Carbide, Anglo-American and Esso started buying up mineral options and large parcels of land south-west of this small town in the southern Karoo in 1979 when large uranium reserves were discovered deep beneath the arid surface.

This vast source is now not being developed further, but it will become more important after SWA/Namibia gains independence as in future this country may not be willing to sell its uranium from the Rossing mine to South Africa.

Uranium

Uranium used in the enrichment programme at Vellindaba (Zulu word meaning "We keep silence") in the Transvaal comes from SWA/Namibia and also from the Transvaal gold and uranium mines.

Another uranium enrichment plant is not being planned for the Cape Province in the immediate future, "but who knows what will happen much later?" said the Uranium Enrichment Corporation spokesman.

CAPE AGULHAS — Missile Site:

Armcor wants its new test site for missiles about 150 km from Mossel Bay and Beaufort West, between Arminston (Agulhas) and Cape Infanta near the De Hoop nature reserve.

The corporation intends moving the old missile testing facility near St Lucia in Natal, which had become too small, spokesmen said.

WELLINGTON — Rocket Fuel Plant:

Armcor has established a rocket fuel processing plant near Wellington on the farm Druivewallei. About six old farms were expropriated for this purpose in late 1978. A special railway branch line has since been built across the farm Vleesbank to supply the factory.

GRAHAMSTOWN — An independent commission of inquiry should be appointed to investigate the development of the Eastern Cape, a prominent environmentalist suggested here yesterday.

Summing up the proceedings of a three-day conference on environmental planning in the region, Professor J. R. Grindley also suggested:

- Legislation forcing developers to consult "environmental impact committees" before they started a project; and

- A definite population policy to determine and control the number of people living in the area.

Motivating the idea of an independent commission, Prof Grindley, of UCT's School of Environmental Studies said a "comprehensive environmental assessment" of the region was needed.

"The primary basis of planning should be an assessment in the form of inventories and plans, covering the total resources of the area," Prof. Grindley said.

Development commission called for

"I believe an independent commission — comparable, perhaps, to the Natal Town and Regional Planning Commission — could best achieve this task.

"Although independent, the commission would have to work in close co-operation with the relevant government departments," Prof Grindley said.

However, it would also need the flexibility to allow it to draw in consultants and "non-government specialists."

As a second proposal for development, Prof Grindley called for the establishment of "environmental impact committees" to advise planners.

He suggested the introduction of legislation to prevent developers

from starting projects without consulting the committees.

Professor David Tapson, of the University of Fort Hare, said Ciskei had the potential to be self-sufficient in grain production and an exporter of animal products.

Food crops and livestock were being farmed at "a fraction of their potential," he told the symposium, and — with a sound agricultural policy and changes in land management — the national state could multiply its present production.

One of the main objectives, he said, should be to give the land back to the people who wanted to farm it.

At present, arable land is allotted quite impartially because of the

status imparted by the right to own land, the security it represents and the lack of an alternative system. Allotments of land are jealously held, even though the majority of plots are not cultivated to produce crops," he said.

The result was that grazing, which was in desperately short supply, had no commercial value and was subject to no market laws.

Prof Tapson suggested the accumulation of specific "viable holdings" for rural people who wish to farm commercially while preserving other areas for subsistence farmers and people who wish to live in the rural areas.

Another problem was the development of resources. This needed to be closely examined to make sure they were used to their fullest.

"Most particularly the competitive position of the Ciskeian maize producer in relation to the controlled industry in South Africa needs attention," Prof Tapson said. — DDR.

Call for resources education

GRAHAMSTOWN — An intensive education programme was essential if resources were to be conserved, Mr W. R. Teague of the Department of Agriculture, Dohne, said at the environment symposium here yesterday.

Mr Teague also called for consideration of conservation aims in long-term planning which should include a review of natural resources and the ecological consequences of their current use.

He proposed an "ideal, flexible blue-

print to ensure that misuse of the resources is uneconomic", which would also accommodate feedback from monitoring and research.

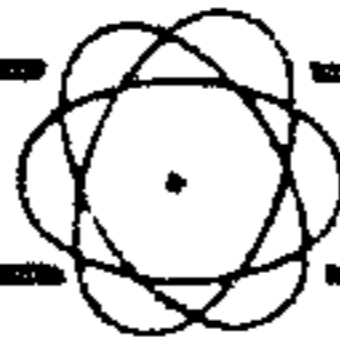
"We must integrate conservation and development," Mr Teague said and criticised the total lack of pressure on farmers to conserve resources, citing over-stocking and poor management as the main causes of soil erosion.

Clearing and ploughing in the wrong areas and the failure to

recycle nutrients further disrupted the ecology.

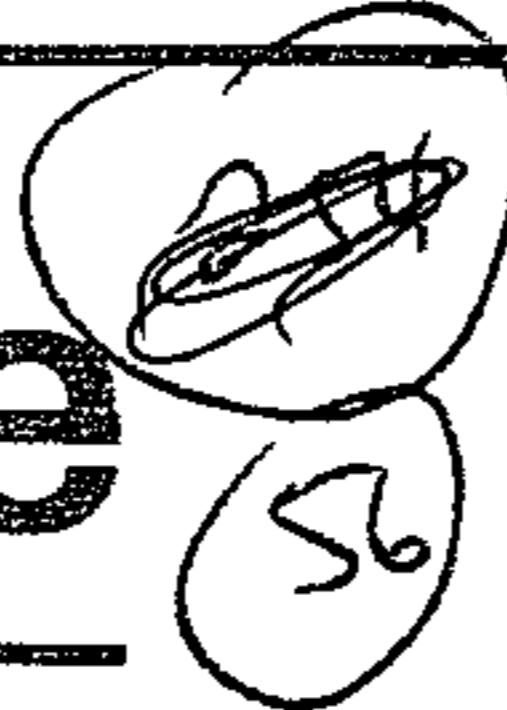
Mr Teague said conservation was inhibited by the "inadequate perception of the ecological consequences of resource use and the fact that ecologists are not represented on planning committees".

The blueprint for development in South Africa was counter to conservation principles, he said, and monetary costs alone were considered in planning, at the expense of ecological and social costs. — DDC.



Apr 16/7/85

Zoning in on the range



The Wildlife Society believes Armscor's utilisation of the De Hoop nature reserve site in the Cape will have an adverse effect on the area and criticises conservationists for not waking up sooner to the threat posed by the proposed missile-testing range.

THE Wildlife Society — nowadays speaking with a distinctly scientific accent since its new hierarchy has settled in — has dug in its heels on the Armscor issue. Although the row is centred on the Cape it has profound significance for the whole country.

In a very frank statement the society says it is fighting the issue for two reasons. First on the principle that nature reserves — of which South Africa has, by world standards, very few — cannot arbitrarily be tampered with.

Second: "The society believes, on principle, that all major developments likely to affect natural ecosystems should have environmental impact assessments (EIAs) built in to the planning procedure as a matter of course."

EIAs enable the public to assess whether developers have really done their homework when they say a development will do no harm.

Armscor wants to establish a mis-

sile-testing range, plus other works, on land in the Arniston/Cape Infanta region of the south Cape coast which includes De Hoop nature reserve which has one of the most diverse plant communities known in the world.

The society accuses Armscor of being heavy-handed and authoritarian. It warns that this particular battle will become commonplace — with both Government agencies and private developers — unless the Government makes EIAs compulsory.

"We are not opposed to development. All we ask is that resources are used to the best long-term advantage," the statement says. It lauds the Atomic Energy Corporation for the fine example it set when it came to choosing a site for an experimental nuclear facility west of Mossel Bay.

"Nature conservation authorities were consulted first. And the site chosen was one that was already ir-

reparably damaged by poor farming. Indeed it can be said that the buffer zone of 2 300 ha will now be protected against further inroads to its ecological benefit.

The society criticises conservationists too in that they failed, in time, to give adequate publicity to the ecological importance of the area Armscor has taken

"Only when the Armscor threat arose did conservationists get together (and) all of a sudden realise, for the first time, that the De Hoop coast is the country's most important calving ground for whales, is an internationally recognised wildfowl area and was unique in its plantlife.

"Armscor did not know it. But neither did the conservation movement."

The society blames the conservationists' sluggishness on the fact that their forces are divided. "There are too many fields of study."

It is now campaigning to have the site declared a national park — "but of the type now recognised in western Europe, where private ownership and government ownership are combined, with certain restrictions on development which might conflict with conservation principles.

"The Government should find an alternative site". □

Missile test site 'disastrous'

AKGAS
20/7/83

~~AKGAS~~

56

Environment Reporter

IT WOULD be a "disastrous mistake" to site the proposed Armscor missile testing range on the Southern Cape coast, according to the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce.

An information circular published by the chamber says overwhelming opposition has been expressed to the proposed site and it is the duty of everyone to preserve De Hoop and its environs.

The chamber is concerned over effects Armscor activities are likely to have on the area and has decided to join ranks with those who have registered their total opposition to the scheme.

Petition

It is to solicit the support of its members in protesting against the takeover of the area and encourage members to sign a petition drawn up by the Wildlife Society of South Africa.

Conservationists say

the chamber's stand is encouraging as it has overridden the commercial possibilities of the missile site for Bredasdorp (often cited by Armscor and Bredasdorp officials as a benefit of the development) to support a conservationist stand.

The article says that in terms of its small size and its vulnerability there can be little doubt that De Hoop, which until recently has remained relatively unscathed, is indeed a key reserve in South Africa's conservation network.

Plant life

It lists the important environmental factors of De Hoop and the area as the reason for its decision to oppose the testing site.

These include the rich plant life and the number of endangered plant species, its rich birdlife, the bat caves near the De Hoop vlei and the fact that the area is the centre of the most important calving ground of the Southern Right whale.

The Wildlife Society has 15 000 signatures for its petition and a spokesman said more were expected.

A new petition which has obtained 500 signatures in about two weeks is being organised by a camping organisation, Trail Promotions.

Not emotional

An article in the company's newsletter says the proposed missile testing site gives the public something positive to do for nature conservation.

The company believes the area will be adversely affected and wishes to join forces with the thousands of people who have objected to the plan.

The article emphasises that the petition is not an emotional or political issue, but concerns what is left of South Africa's natural heritage.

56 Jan 22/7/83

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — It would be a "disastrous mistake" to site the proposed Armscor missile testing range on the southern Cape coast, according to the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce.

An editorial in a recent information circular published by the chamber says overwhelming opposition has been expressed to the proposed site. It was the duty of everyone to preserve De Hoop and its environs for the nation and posterity.

It says the chamber is concerned over effects Armscor activities are likely to have on the area and has decided to join those who have registered their opposition to the scheme.

PETITION

The editorial says the chamber has decided to

Thousands back Petition against arms test site

solicit the support of its members in protesting the takeover of the area. It urges its members to sign a petition drawn up by the Wildlife Society of South Africa.

ENCOURAGING

Conservationists have found the chamber's stand most encouraging. It is seen as overriding the commercial possibilities of the missile site for Bredasdorp, often cited

by Armscor and Bredasdorp officials as a benefit of the development, to support a conservationist stand.

The article refers to De Hoop's small size and its vulnerability.

It sees little doubt that the area, until recently relatively unscathed — with great potential for preservation in its near-original state — is a key reserve in South Africa's conservation network.

It gives the important environmental factors of De Hoop and of the area as the reason for its decision to oppose the planned testing site.

These include the rich plant life and the number of endangered plant species the reserve supports, its rich bird life including the Cape Vulture colony.

There are also the De Hoop vlei birds, the bat caves near the De Hoop vlei, and the fact that the

area is the centre of the most important calving ground of the southern right whale.

"NOT POLITICAL"

The article stresses that the petition is not an emotional or political issue but concerns what is left of the country's natural heritage.

The Wildlife Society of Southern Africa has more than 15 000 signatures for its petition and a spokesman said more were expected.

A new petition which drew 500 signatures in about two weeks has been organised by a camping organisation, Trail Promotions.

Anyone interested in signing the petitions, to be returned to the Trail Promotions offices before August 15, should phone Cape Town 55-4206.

Wildlife body points to value of area

A remarkable bird population — even by African standards — and an area rich in flowers and animals are threatened by the proposed Armscor missile testing range at Arniston/Cape Infanta on the Cape south coast, according to the Wildlife Society of Southern Africa.

This is highlighted in a special issue of the society's magazine, African Wildlife, which outlines the value of the area.

Armscor's proposed missile range includes the De Hoop Provincial Nature Reserve within its boundaries, says the organisation.

The society is appalled at the impact the range could have on the area's natural beauty and abundance of wildlife.

In this special issue the society says De Hoop Vlei and surrounding areas are an enclave of largely unspoilt fynbos, rich in flowers and supporting a remarkable bird population.

"The feature which makes De Hoop Vlei and its environs notable and which contributes to its outstanding value as a sanctuary area is the rich and varied bird life," says the magazine.

Relative to the rest of South Africa, the western and south western Cape has fewer bird species, with only about 370 being recorded for the region. However, to date, 222 of these have been recorded in the De Hoop area, 104 as breeding species.

UNIQUE FLORAL SIGHT

The coastal plain is also dotted by unique fynbos which offers "one of the floral sights of the Cape."

And despite the disappearance of many large animals from the whole of the western and southern Cape, the De Hoop area still supports populations of smaller animals.

The grey rhebuck exist in the area and the duiker and steenbok are common.

The Cape fox can also be seen along with small and large-spotted genets, the striped and Cape grey mongoose, which are all common.

Amaze of caves and crevices in limestone along the vlei is home to large populations of hyrax and porcupine. The largest cave is well known for its big concentration of bats, said the magazine.

The striped mouse, Cape gerbil and hares are also common.

Large troops of baboons forage through the area and larger animals, such as bontebok, eland and zebra, have been reintroduced to the region.

Reptiles are represented at De Hoop by the puff-adder, Cape cobra, skaapsteker and tortoise.

The magazine also makes clear its concern about South Africa's whales and the fact that the proposed range is next to the calving grounds.

CITY

Cape Town 'no longer such a special place'

RR645 27/7/83

By MELISSA LANGERMAN
Environment Reporter

CAPE TOWN now offers an "infinitely poorer quality of life" in the areas of its old city than it did 30 or 40 years ago, according to Mr Brian Bassett, chief professional officer of the National Monuments Council.

Writing in the first issue of a new magazine, *Environ*, Mr Bassett says Cape Town has already lost many of the environmental elements that made it a special place to live in and warns that the rate of change in the central city must be controlled and the characterful areas protected.

"The loss of District Six, that once bustling, lively Victorian suburb, which was so human and appeared ideal for rehabilitation and redevelopment as a major amenity for both tourists and the citizens of Cape Town, has further isolated the city," he writes.

"The process of strict environmental control and rehabilitation in the central area of a city like Cape

NEW journal

looks at a changing scene

Town is one of the most difficult any local authority can contemplate.

"The success or failure of the process will decide whether the Mother City is to remain a special place to be or whether it will become just another faceless modern city."

The De Hoop issue, the Black Eagle, the use of the controversial drug Scoline in culling and the urban environment are among the topics discussed in the first edition of the new magazine.

Environ is entering a market which many people regard as being flooded with conservation and environmental magazines, but the editor, Mr Graham Ferreira, maintains that his magazine will succeed because it aims at an untapped section of the public.

Aimed at unconverted

He said it was aimed at the "unconverted" in nature awareness.

The first edition is slickly presented and features glossy colour pictures accompanied by short commentative articles which seem to aim at coffee table glossing rather than in-depth study.

The articles are based on topics of South African importance, which have been related to issues of general importance in the fields of conservation and the environment.

Copies of the monthly cost R2.50 and can be obtained from MER Publishing, PO Box 7358 Roggebaai, 8012; 22 5701/2/3. The magazine is co-edited by conservationist Professor Anthony Hall.

Boreholes could boost city water

AAGUS 29/7/83

56

Staff Reporter

UNDERGROUND water pumped from the Cape Flats could be a valuable addition to Cape Town's water supply, and the City Council has been authorised to arrange with the Department of Environment, Affairs to run a pilot scheme.

The scheme, to be known as the Cape Flats Groundwater Development Pilot Abstraction Scheme, would test a borehole field model, and monitor yield, quality and the effect on the environment.

A report the council considered yesterday says the Cape Flats sandbeds store a large volume of water, which is recharged from surface run-off over about 300 sq km.

In 1980 a working committee was formed representing the council, the Department of Environment Affairs (formerly Water Affairs), the Water Research Commission and the National Institute for Water Research.

Best area

Preliminary investigations by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research indicated that the best area for extraction is in the western part of Mitchell's Plain.

The working committee has recommended a pilot scheme of 10 boreholes to be tested under concentrated high pumping rates for up to two years.

The water would be used for flushing sewage and for irrigation.

The report said it is proposed that the department assumes overall responsibility and funds the development and installation of the pilot scheme, with the city council bearing the running costs and acting as agents for the department.

ENVIRONMENT

1983

AUG. — DEC.

Changes on UCT campus

ARGUS 4/8/83

HIGH on the mountain-side behind the UCT Upper Campus, the university authorities felled hundreds of mature pines on July 3.

Perhaps it could be said that the pine plantation was alien to the mountain and the Rhodes Grootte Schuur Estate.

If it is planned to replace the entire plantation with yellowwoods, then there could be justification, but it is apparently planned to place the university tennis courts there.

Does this mean a tennis court amphitheatre with pavilion? And at what estimated total cost? How exposed will the proposed complex be to wind? How will the courts be orientated and has expert opinion been sought?

ACCESSIBLE

What of the proximity of the remainder of the plantation? Is this new location regarded as reasonably accessible?

Has the University Tennis Club been consulted or have they simply been given their marching orders and told that their tenure in the easily accessible Middle Campus is at an end?

The present club premises, erected in the late sixties, have proved a happy and convivial social centre for students.

Alternative proposals have been made and it is hoped that the Minister of Education will intervene and give direction to UCT.

EROSION

In the Middle Campus area massive erosion of the Grootte Schuur parkland is now taking place as earth-moving machines are operating near Lovers' Walk.

At a guess approximately 2 000 cubic metres of parkland have

been removed from the Lovers' Walk end.

Elsewhere near Stanley Road trees have been cut, clusters of them in places. The Director of Parks and Forests, Mr R A Roelofse, was called in to stop the imminent felling of one of the largest jacarandas at the front of the Camellia Japonica Walk; a yellowwood and an oak farther along balance on the brink of excavation with their roots half cut. This is the pattern of planned destruction.

There seems to be an unsupportable and undue haste.

There is formidable opposition to the Middle Campus Development Scheme in its present form, backed by 21 500 conservation-minded petitioners.

ROY HORRELL

Rondebosch

The University of Cape Town's Information Officer, Mr Bob Steyn, replies: "I have gone carefully into your correspondent's contentions with the relevant university authorities.

The site for the future tennis courts has been chosen with the approval of independent authorities after exhaustive investigation of various alternatives. As is apparent from your correspondent's letter, the site cannot be seen from quite near — Rhodes Drive, most of the upper campus and the road to Rhodes Memorial.

The courts and club premises will be well screened from both wind and public view by surrounding trees. The "orientation" of the new courts will be almost exactly parallel to that of the present courts and outside experts have been consulted at every stage.

The new location is in many ways more accessible than the present tennis courts and will have better parking facilities. The tennis club have enthusiastically approved the new site and the plans for the area.

Far from carrying out "a pattern of planned destruction" for the development of the middle campus area, the university planners have been guided every step of the way by sound planning principles and the advice of concerned and well-qualified environmentalists in a concentrated effort to overcome the ravages of the past.

The intervention of the Director of Parks and Forests, which your correspondent cites, was at the request of the university. About 550 cubic metres of material (and not 2 000 cubic metres as estimated by your correspondent) will be removed from the university's property to widen Lovers' Walk, which is dangerously narrow.

Most of this material will be used for gardens elsewhere on campus. Great care has been taken to preserve a yellowwood.

The City Council as well as our own experts have assured the university that the camellias are not threatened by the road-widening activities in the Stanley Road and Lovers' Walk area.

Your correspondent's contention that there seems to have been "unsupportable and undue haste" is hardly compatible with the easily verifiable fact that the university's proposals have been repeatedly and extensively published since before 1976 and that the university has revised these proposals several times to take account of such objections as were found by our own planners and independent authorities to be well substantiated."

Koeberg to go 'live' by 1984?

CAPE, Times 5/8/85
56

Staff Reporter

KOEBERG, the controversial nuclear power station on the doorstep of the Cape Town, might be ready to "go live" by the end of the year, Escom officials said yesterday.

Full commercial operation was expected within the first few months of next year.

Fuel for the giant nuclear installation had been on site for more than 12 months, and loading was scheduled to begin as soon as a series of necessary testing had been completed.

Initial loading of the first unit was held up by a bomb blast at the plant last December.

Escom's chief spokesman on Koeberg, Mr A van Heerden, set out the steps that will lead to 100 percent operational capacity of South Africa's first nuclear power source.

"We are in the process of cold functional testing, which basically is to see that all the bits and pieces are working, and hot functional testing,

which is virtually a full dress-rehearsal," he said.

"Then comes the loading of the fuel into the reactor, which will take some weeks. Before we reach what is called 'criticality', or actual reactor function, we have to receive approval from the Atomic Energy Board, which means another series of stringent tests."


It would then take some months, he said, before Koeberg achieved full commercial operation.

A total of 264 rod-like fuel elements filled with pellets go into each assembly, and there are 157 assemblies in the reactor.

A number of "control rods" are an integral part of the fuelling system. These are lowered into the assemblies to slow down or stop the reaction, and lifted out to speed it up.

"We are going flat out, and barring any unforeseen incidents, Koeberg should be fully commercially operational before mid-1984."

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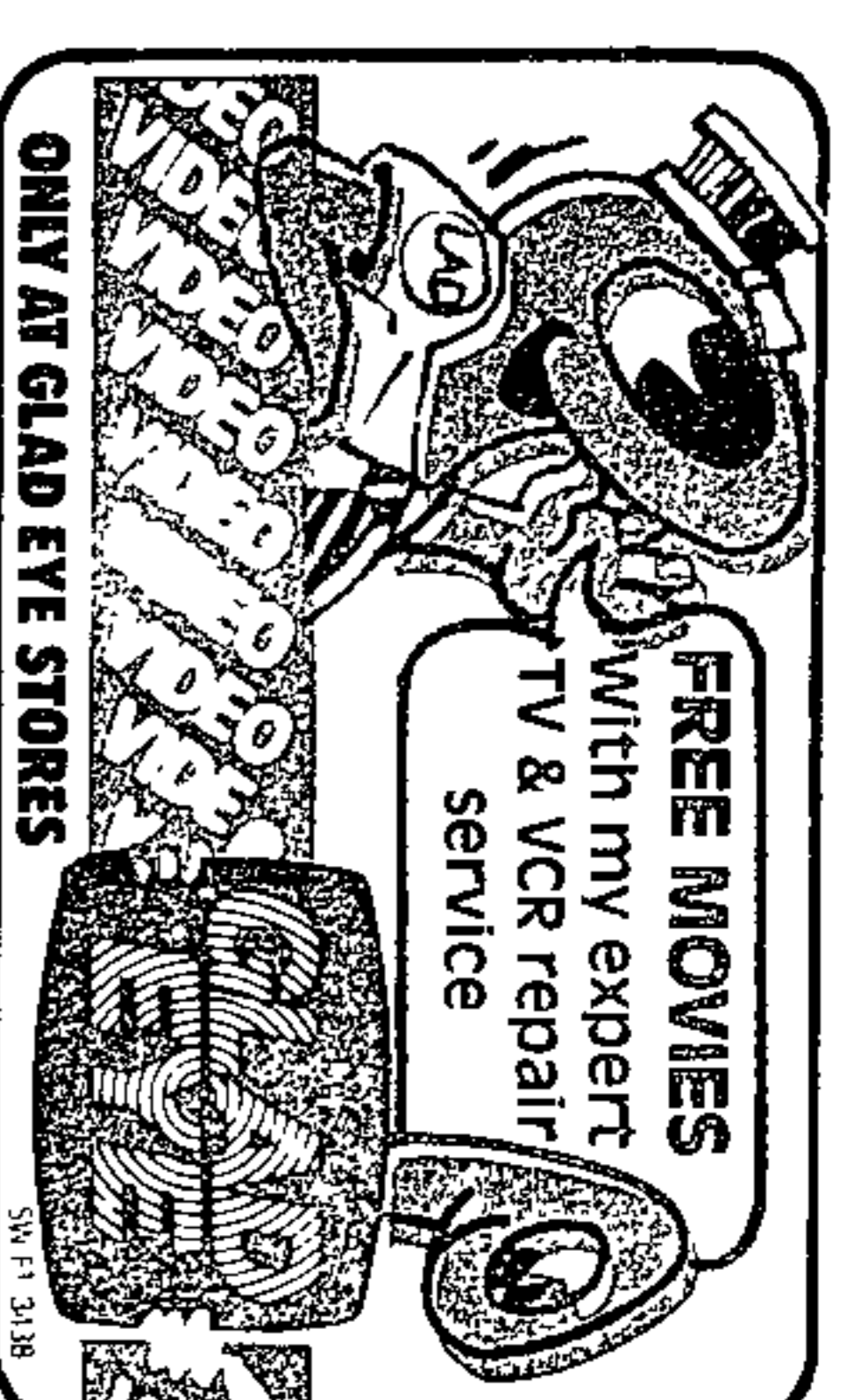
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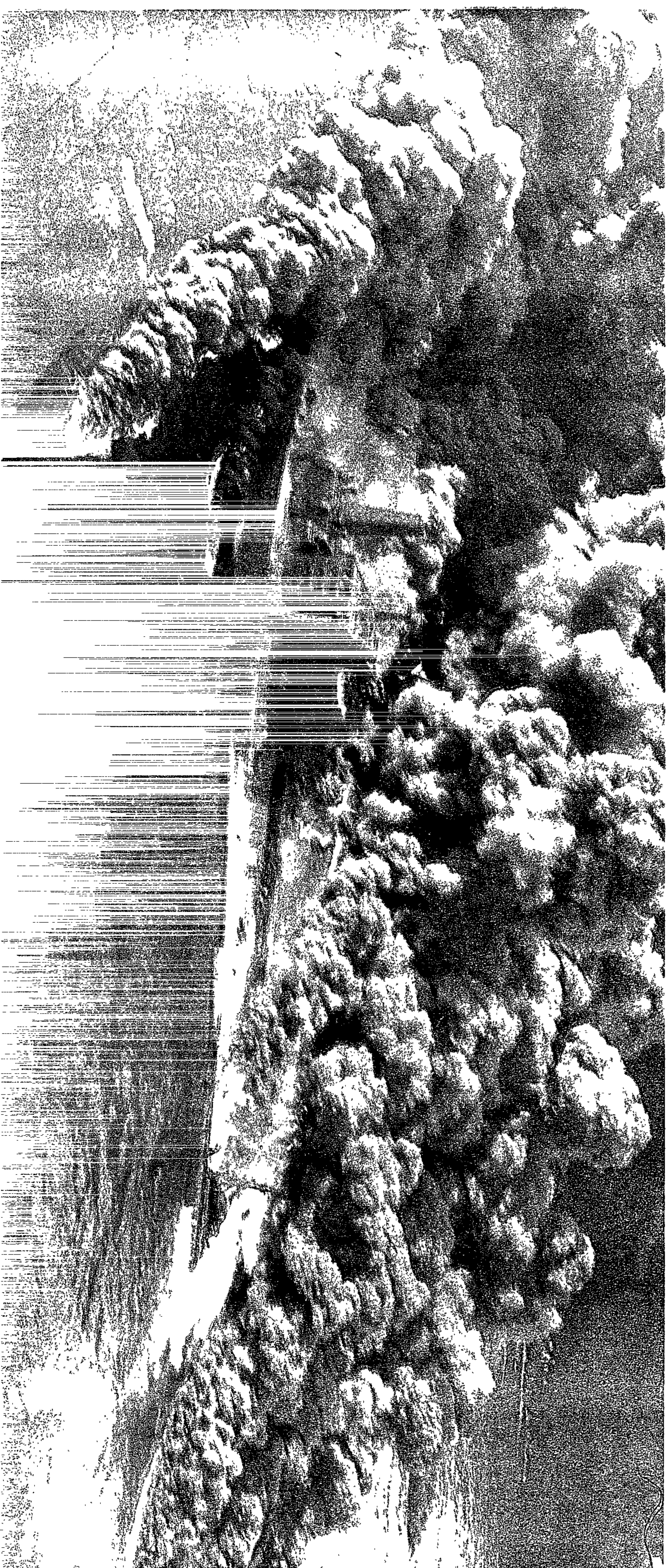


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CAPE TOWN, SATURDAY AUGUST 6 1983

TANKER INFERNO

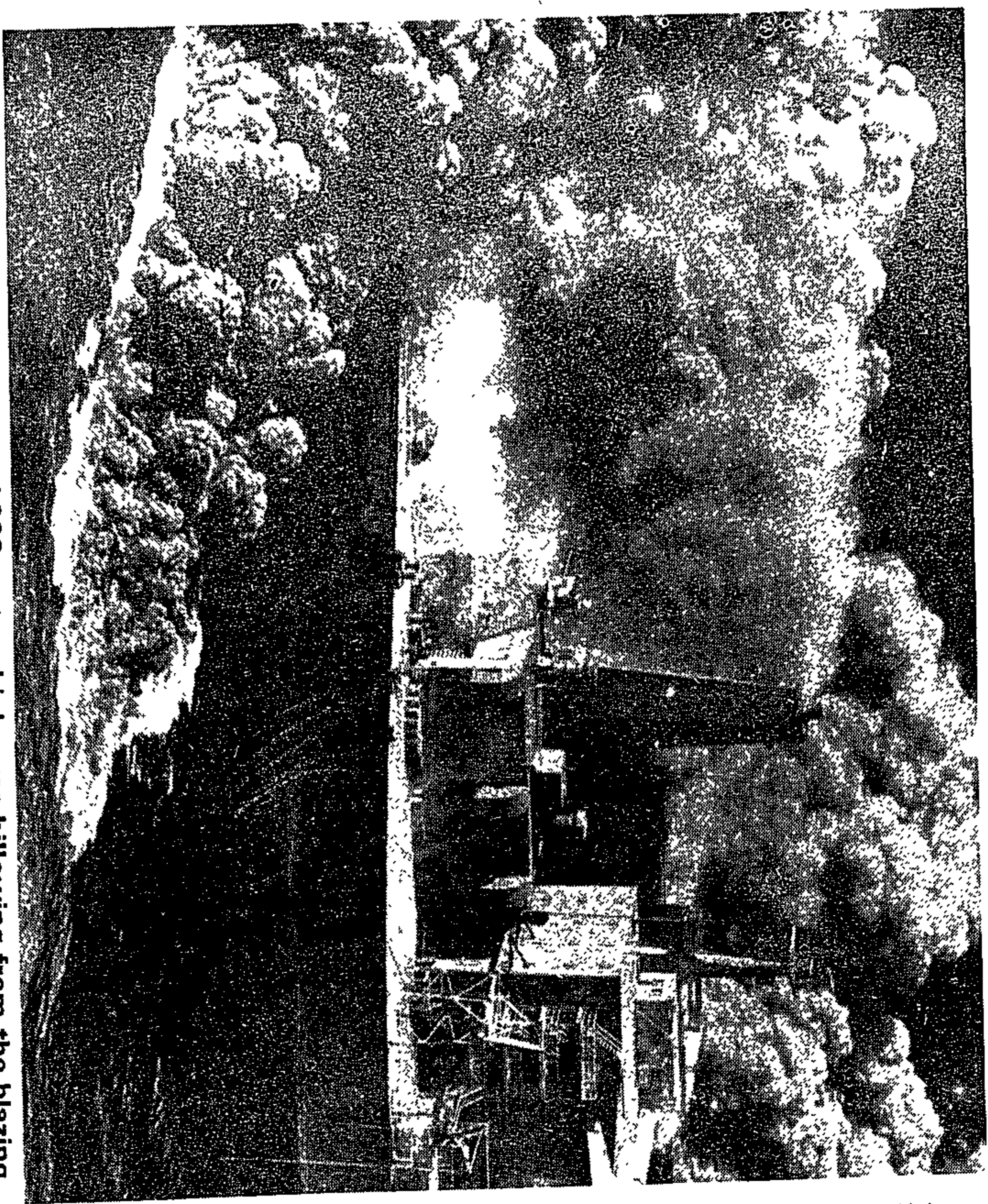


Huge oil threat off Saldanha

Weekend Argus Reporters

6/8/83

56



MORE than a quarter million tons of heavy crude oil have been released into the sea off Saldanha Bay following the break-up of the 271 540-ton Spanish supertanker Castillo de Bellver, which caught fire 40km off Saldanha Bay early today.

Thirty-three crew members have been rescued and three are missing.

In spite of one of the most extensive disaster-prevention operations mounted on the South African coast, the fully-laden 334m tanker, which caught fire and was abandoned by her crew at 1.30am, has presented the world with one of the biggest maritime disasters and has left South Africa with its gravest pollution threat.

Gale abating

However, latest reports say the south-westerly gale is abating and lessening the threat of coastal pollution.

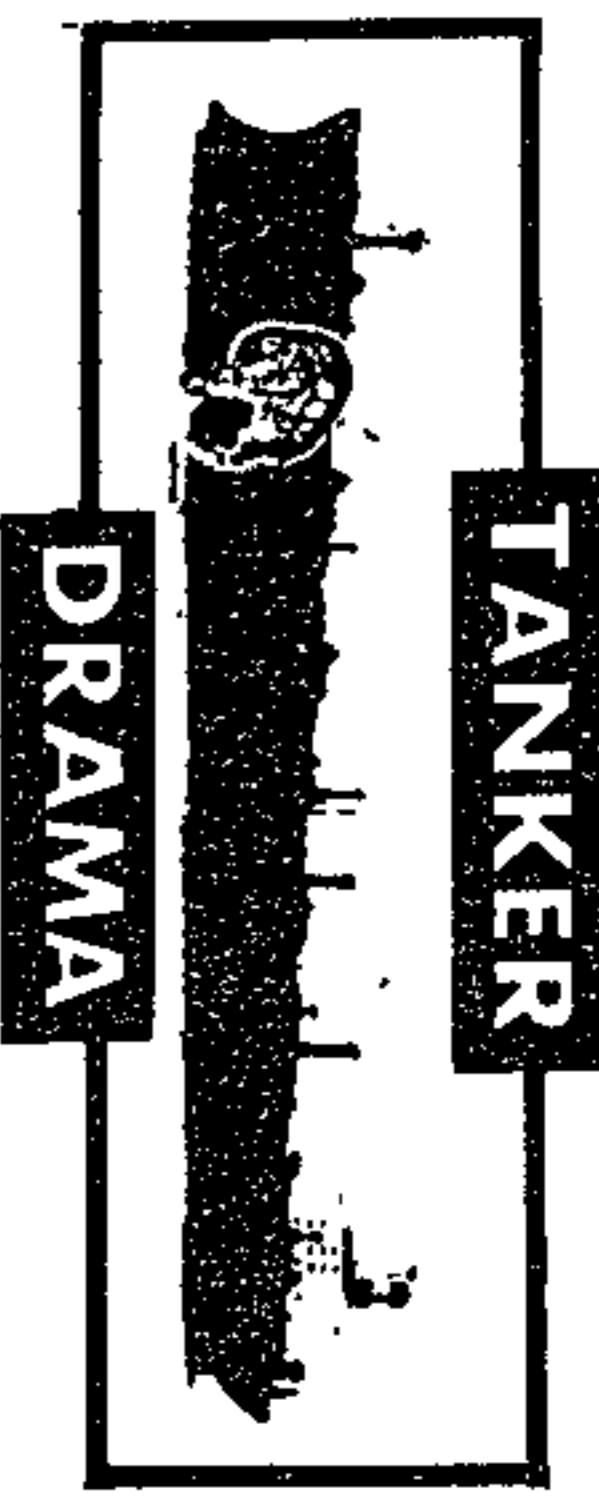
Late this afternoon Salmarine's John Ross, the two Saldanha Bay harbour tugs, Marcus and Jutten and two Kuswag anti-pollution vessels were spraying the bow of the tanker in a bid to cool it down after it

burnt out at about lunchtime.

Water and 120 tons of oil dispersant is being used.

According to a spokesman for Southern Air Command at Silvermine, a crew member of the John Ross went aboard the bow just before 4pm to investigate the possibility of fixing a line to the bow further out to sea.

The stern, which is still blazing fiercely, is lying



More disaster reports and pictures on pages 2 and 3. Colour pictures page 11.

Survivors' taste of hell

By DAVID BREIER, Weekend Argus Reporter

SALDANHA BAY. — Thirty-one survivors of the Spanish tanker, Castillo de Bellver, stepped ashore at 2.30 pm today looking as if they had just been in hell — and they had.

They were so shocked after coming ashore from the trawler Harvest Carina they that they could not give their names.

One seaman, who received burns and had ugly boils on his shirtless back and ointment smeared on his hands, was one of two crewmen accompanied by their wives.

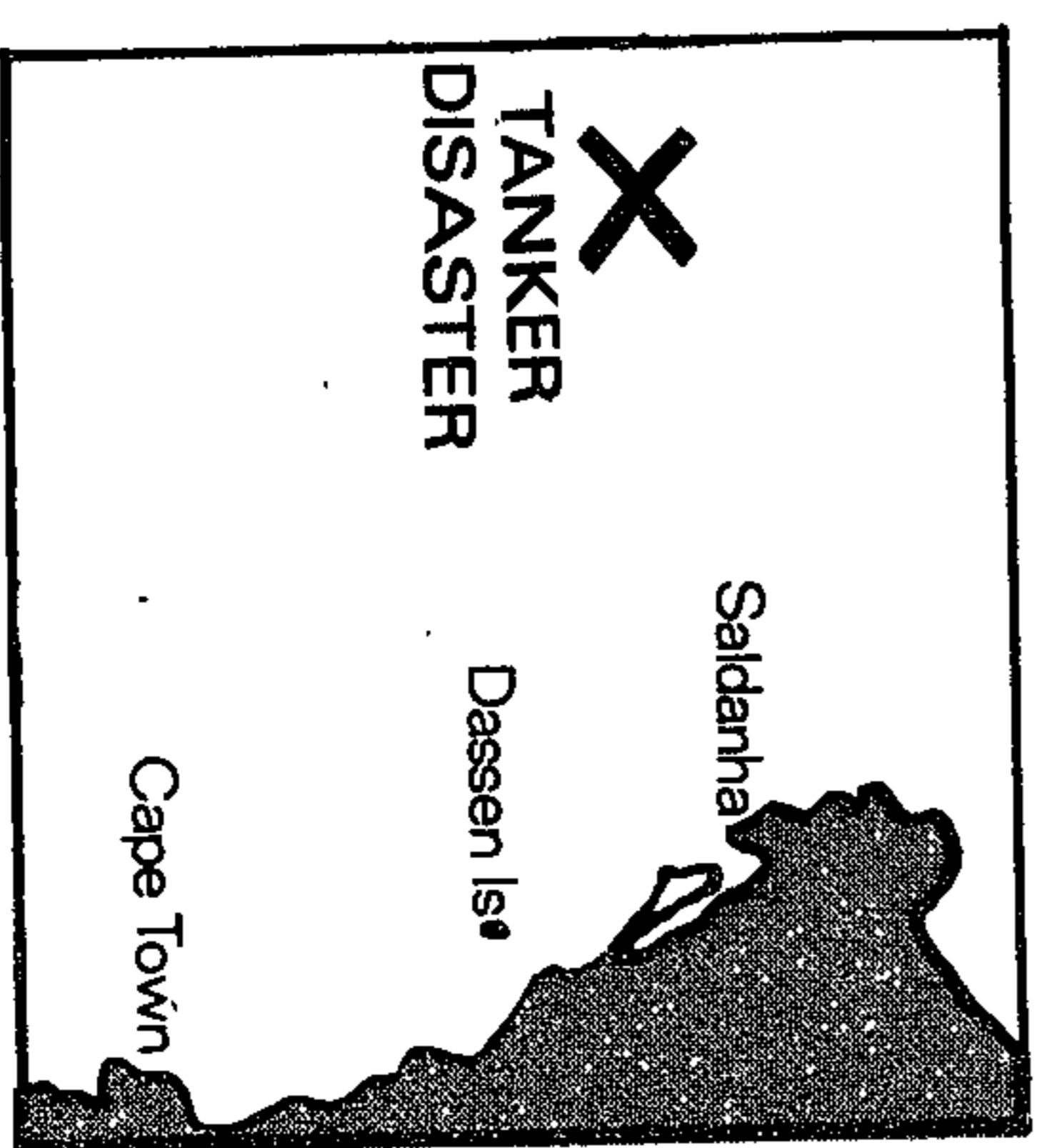
their names while they were treated at the SA Navy Gymnasium at Saldanha.

The burned man received a saline drip while his fellow crew members were given hot drinks and sandwiches before being taken by bus to Cape Town from where they are expected to fly to Spain tomorrow.

The master of the tanker, Captain Alfonso Civera, the only member of the crew prepared to give his name, said he had no idea how the fire started.

All he knew was that it began on deck at 1.30 am while he was on the bridge.

He said the crew tried to extinguish it but abandoned ship when they



saw it was impossible to keep the ship afloat — about 40 minutes after the fire broke out.

He said they abandoned ship in four lifts — about 40 minutes after the fire broke out.

6/8/83

56

seamen and could not say what had happened to them.

He said he had 24 years' experience in tankers and added that there had been no panic when the crew abandoned ship.

However, the shock that showed in the other crew members gave an idea of the danger they had survived.

"Thank God I am alive, but don't tell my family anything about this," said one seaman who added that he had six children at home.

"It all happened so quickly. I cannot believe it happened so quickly," said another who has four children at home.

"This is just one of those things that happen

in our business," said another.

"We'll be home soon," said a fourth.

All four said they were asleep when the fire broke out.

One of the two women among the survivors, the wife of one of the crew, at huddled with one of her knees shaking uncontrollably after coming ashore.

The Spanish Consul-general, Mr Jose de Carvajal, was on hand to peak to the survivors at the, too, could not identify their names.

Thirty one of the 4 survivors arrived at Saldanha in the trawler Harvest Carina while the other three were picked up by helicopter and by another vessel.

A spokesman for the salvors said the wind had now changed to west-south-westerly which meant the slick would be pushed towards the coast.

The slick and the broken tanker are lying about 36 miles off Dassen Island.

Hundreds of tons of chemical oil dispersant is also being rushed to Cape Town in case the oil does come ashore.

A 20-mile long and three-mile wide oil slick is reported to be wallowing on the ocean surface.

Crew on board the Salmarine tug John Ross reported that the stern of the ship sank at about

Turn to Page 3, col 1

Picture: DANA LE ROUX, Weekend Argus
A BROWN OIL slick fringed with flames contrasts with the blue Atlantic as clouds of smoke billow from the dying supertanker Castillo de Bellver, its back broken.

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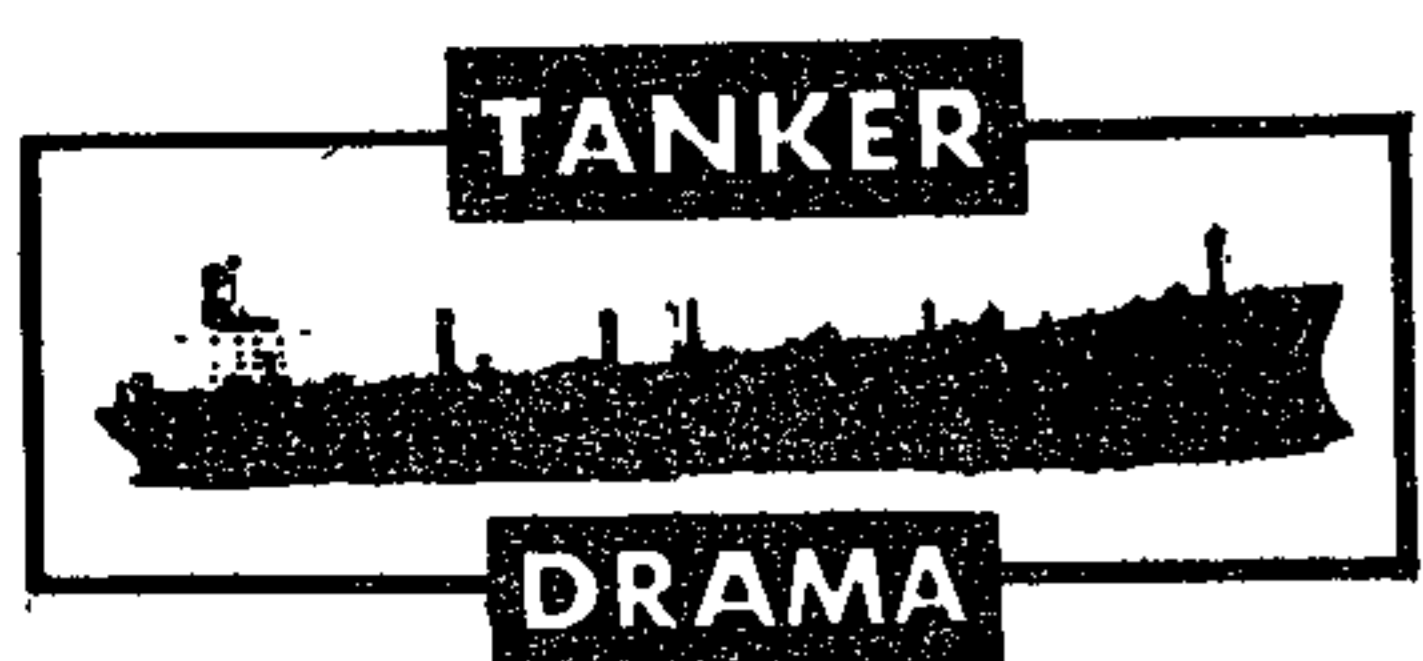
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ARGUS 6/8/83



Memories revived

Weekend Argus Reporter

THE blazing Spanish supertanker *Castello de Bellver*, now off Saldanha Bay, brings back horrific memories of six years ago when two oil giants, *Venpet* and *Venoil*, collided off South Africa's south coast.

The two Liberian sister ships left a blazing trail of oil three miles long before salvors towed the vessels out to sea.

It was finally agreed once a transfer had been carried out that more than 20 000 tons of crude had poured from the *Venoil*, leaving a 100 km stretch of blackened coastline.

The *Venoil's* cargo was valued at R25 million.

Saldanha also faced a pollution threat in 1978 when the Greek vessel *Panetelis A Lemos* ran aground depositing 800 tons of crude into the sea.

Also in 1978 the supertanker *Amoco Cadiz*, adrift off the British coast near Cornwall, left her mark by depositing 240 000 tons of crude.

A year later two supertankers collided off the Caribbean holiday island of Tobago, spilling 1,6 million barrels of crude and polluting 40 square miles.



A view of one of the biggest disasters in maritime history through the windows of an Air Force Super Frelon helicopter searching for survivors today.

Slick sprayed

Weekend Argus Reporter

TWO KUSWAG anti-pollution vessels carrying more than 120 tons of chemical oil dispersant have reached the 20-mile oil slick and have begun spraying to avert a major environmental disaster.

The three remaining Kuswag vessels are racing from Mossel Bay, Port Elizabeth and Durban.

The first of them should reach Table Bay early tomorrow, depending on the weather.

The South African Transport Services launched a nationwide exercise and by noon today work had begun in Johannesburg to make an extra 200 tons of dispersant available.

It will be taken by road and should reach Cape Town in a "couple of days", said a spokesman for the Marine Division of SATS.

The sea clean-up operation is being directed by Captain James Robertson, pollution control officer in Cape Town for SATS (Marine Division).

Mr Rod Douglas, civil defence officer for Cape Town, will lead a similar operation along the coast should the slick come ashore.

Another 40 tons of dispersant, as well as extra portable pumps, nozzles and other equipment, is being brought by road from Port Elizabeth and Mossel Bay. The first load is expected at midnight.

Kuswag IV was the first vessel to reach the oil slick today, followed by Kuswag II, which arrived soon after 1.30pm.

They are carrying 120 tons of dispersant between them. It should last for between 15 and 20 hours.

There is a 40-ton bulk reserve supply in Cape Town and two service launches have been fitted with spray nozzles and portable pumps in preparation for them to join the two vessels.

Ball of fire envelops ship

FLAMES, at first restricted to the port side of the stricken *Castillo de Bellver* and a square-mile patch of sea on its downwind side, suddenly billowed 1 000m into the air.

They enveloped the entire vessel in a ball of fire as its back broke and thousands of tons of oil erupted from its tanks.

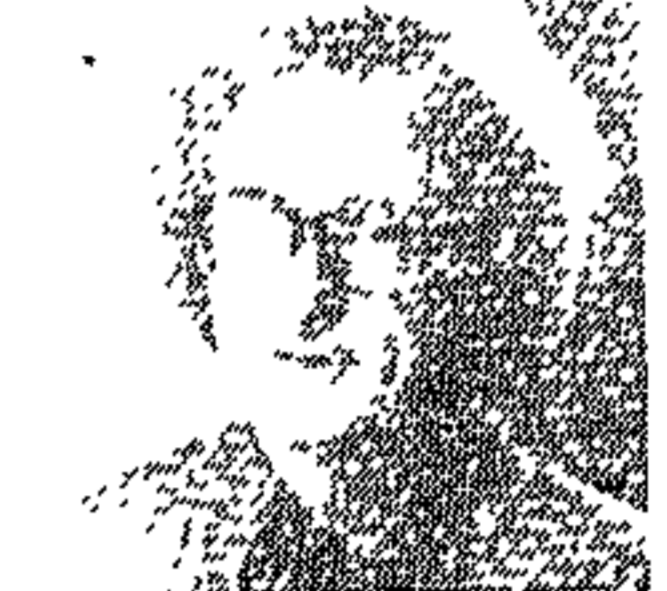
Heaving in heavy seas and a strong north-westerly wind, the broken tanker was surrounded by fire as oil, which until then had been leaking only from the port side, burst into flame on the windward side and was blown directly on to the ship.

Palls of black smoke, underlaid by a cloud of steam from waterspouts generated in the lee of the ship and by vaporised waves breaking over the deck, rose 1 000m into the air and stretched at least 30 miles towards the Cape's West Coast.

North-west of the vessel, far from the danger of explosion and fire, eight vessels maintained station around the mile-wide, 20-mile long oil slick, while helicopters and an Albatross aircraft from Southern Air Command searched for three missing seamen.

At one stage the giant it seemed as if the flames on board the vessel were dying down.

But suddenly the vessel's back broke and balls of flame, giant coil-



By JOHN FENSHAM Weekend Argus Reporter

ing billows of heat, surged into the sea directly in the path of the advancing tug.

Admitting defeat, the tug backed off, the pressure in its hoses dying.

The tanker was completely sliced in half by fire.

We circled the dying giant for more than an hour as it sank lower and lower into the water.

I saw it

The rolling Atlantic swells, probably between four and five metres high, heaved themselves on to the deck as it buckled with the heat, and were immediately vaporised, the white steam incongruous amid the red and black of the inferno.

The waves and swells simply poured more burning oil on to its decks from the windward side. The flames were being drawn 500 metres into the air in swirling whirlwinds.

It was a devastating sight, the destruction of such power and immensity.

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w/c Argus 6/8/83 (56)

Tanker inferno

(Cont'd from Page 1)

flam after a violent explosion.

However, a later report from Southern Air Command at Silvermine said both pieces of the tanker were still adrift at 2pm and that the bow section had stopped burning.

Smoke and flames had earlier obscured the tanker, which might have caused the confusion.

The stern was reported to have lifted higher out of the water, probably because of the amount of oil leaking into the sea.

It is believed the burning tanker split moments before a team from the John Ross were about to board it in a bid to fix a tow line and tow the vessel farther out to sea to prevent a major coastal oil-spill.

The Unicorn container vessel Breede picked up one survivor, as did a Court helicopter in a daring rescue.

About 8am the helicopter plucked a lone seaman from the burning vessel and flew him to Cape Town.

The Saldanha Bay trawler Harvest Carina, which picked up 31 survivors, reported by radio that one of the tanker crew had slight burns, while several were in a state of shock.

Two women — wives of the crew — were also rescued.

The survivors, who were in a lifeboat from the tanker, were transferred to an inflatable lifeboat from the Carina at 8am before being taken aboard the trawler.

Heavy seas

Although the trawler crew first learnt of the disaster at 1.30am, they could begin their rescue only at 8am because of heavy seas.

Mr Eckart Kramer, managing director of Sea Harvest, which owns the trawler, said arrangements were being made for a doctor to be present when the trawler docks and for hot meals to be served.

Harbour authorities have laid out a barbed-wire barrier at the entrance to the quay where the Carina is to dock as a precaution against inconvenience caused by bystanders.

By mid-morning vessels in the area where the tanker is burning, Court helicopters, a Department of Transport Puma helicopter, a South African Air Force Super Frelon and an Albatross had joined in the search for the missing men.

But at noon Southern Air Command called off the search after giving the men a maximum survival time of eight hours.

Clothing

It was said the men, first believed to have been adrift in the slick, would not have been able to survive the 15 deg C temperature of the water without protective clothing.

Calls for help reached the helicopter rescue service about 3am and a Sikorsky S 58 helicopter took off at 4.45am, flown by Captain Jeremy Labuschagne.

The helicopter had to return to Cape Town to refuel and took off again at 6.45am carrying a representative of the tanker's agents.

The tanker was then listing to port with its bow lowered and heat from the fire had melted

metal on one side of the tanker.

The John Ross and Land and Marine's Causeway Salvor went to the scene soon after the mayday was sent out early today.

All five of the country's Kuswag-series anti-pollution vessels were mobilised and raced to the scene from Cape Town, Mossel Bay, Port Elizabeth and Durban.

The five-year-old Castillo de Bellver, a VLCC (very large crude carrier), was on its way from the Middle East to Spain.

She is owned by Empresa Nacional Elicano de la Marina Mercante of Cadiz and valued at R7.5-million.

Her 250 000-ton cargo of crude oil was worth almost R65-million.

Disaster

Early today the head of South Africa's anti-pollution network, Captain John Robinson, warned that although the ship was some distance off the coast, it could spell disaster for the West Coast if it exploded or sank.

He said that the oil cargo could destroy the marine ecology of the West Coast, which is South Africa's major crayfish, pelagic and white fish ground.

A waving hand in a sea of smoke

By LINDA VERGNANI

Weekend Argus Reporter

AN oil-soaked deckhand was spotted on the deck of the blazing Castillo de Bellver by a helicopter crew and lifted to safety.

Mr Jose Vea, was flown to Cape Town and taken to the Sea Point clinic. At noon his condition was described as "quite satisfactory".

"He's smiling. He's full of life. He really seems to be in a good state," a hospital spokesman said.

Captain Jeremy Labuschagne, one of the pilots of the helicopter which snatched Mr Vea to safety said: "We weren't even looking for anyone on the tanker. Then we saw this guy waving and picked him up."

"We didn't expect any survivors on the ship. We went to rescue the people in the lifeboat, but they had already been picked up."



Picture: WILHE DE KLERK

SHOCKED survivor of the Castillo de Bellver disaster, Mr Jose Vea, drinks a cup of coffee at the Cape Town helicopter base before being taken to the Sea Point clinic. Mr Vea was plucked from the deck of the burning ship which was already beginning to buckle. His hair and ears are full of oil.

w/c Argus 6/8/83 (56)

(56)

"We circled the tanker several times before we saw this man waving on the starboard side. He doesn't seem to be injured, but he's in a state of shock."

Captain Mike Gardner, another of the pilots, said Mr Vea was lucky that a strong wind was blowing the flames away from the starboard section.

When Mr Vea arrived at the helicopter base in Cape Town his hair and ears were full of oil.

Asked if he thought he would be rescued, the dazed Spaniard said through an interpreter: "I didn't think about these things."

He was so shocked to continue to talk about his experience.

But the ship's agent, Mr J Rolfs, who was in the helicopter and saw the rescue, said Mr Vea was sleeping when the ship caught alight.

SOUTH Africa could lose one of its wealthiest bird colonies should the oil slick reach into Saldanha Bay itself.

A Cape Town expert on coastlines, Professor George Branch of UCT's Zoology Department, greeted news of the blazing tanker with despair.

He said Saldanha Bay, Langebaan Lagoon and the islands in the area, formed South Africa's richest bird sanctuary and that if the oil found its way to them it would mean the end of thousands of marine birds and invertebrates.

The islands in the area include Dassen, Malgas and Marcus.

Weekend Argus Reporters

Smoke column 450 metres high

BY RICKY STEVENS
Weekend Argus Reporter

Professor Branch said it would be the swimming and diving birds which would suffer immediately.

Penguins, he said, did not have a chance against the oil because they swim for food and survival.

Once the toxicity of the escaping oil was lost, the oil would form tar balls which would plug into the islands and over a period block gills and glue birds' feathers together, he said.

While fishing would not be affected, as fishermen depended on pelagic fish such as sardines caught out to sea, the invertebrates such as crayfish and prawns would suffer badly.

Saldanha Bay is regarded as a crayfish sanctuary.

Professor Branch said it would be a disaster if oil was trapped in Langebaan Lagoon.

The lagoon had some of the finest specimens of bloodworm and prawns, he said.

Disaster threat to islands' bird colonies

w/c Argus 6/8/83 (56)



THE crew of the first SAAF Super Frelon helicopter summoned to the burning tanker, at 8.30am, reported that a "massive column of smoke" was 450m high.

This was before they sighted the ship. Captain Ian Solomon, co-pilot of the helicopter, was summoned to the air force base at 6.45am, accompanied by his flight engineer, Sergeant-Major "Hoffie" Hoffman.

Several ships were in the area, including a trawler, a container ship, the Breede, and another trawler, the K4.

"When we left three hours after taking off, the tanker was virtually melting."

Rainy

With crew commander Captain Tony Snyder, the aircraft took off in rain and reached its destination in 35 minutes.

"I saw the pall of black smoke and a massive fire 20 minutes out.

"We were about 40 miles away and the fire was about 70 miles from the coast."

Flying at 60m, with a heavy 12m swell, they approached the vessel from the north-west.

"I don't think there will be any threat of major pollution along the coast.

"However, it remains to be seen," Captain Solomon said.

"It was a shocking sight. I know the ship well and I've been on board many times. It was an inferno," said Mr Rolfs.

Mr del Gardo was rescued by a trawler.

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New disaster looms after tanker blaze drama

HUGE CLOUDS of smoke from the blazing oil tanker, Castello de Beller, off the Atlantic west coast is threatening to wipe out the Swartland's wheat and waterbloommejie crop and affect the dairy and wool industry.

The oily clouds have combined with rain clouds, and Malmesbury, about 100 kms from the coast, is experiencing an oily residue in the rain.

Farmers are worried this oily water will soon affect the wheat, waterbloommejie and sheep industry.

When the Sunday Times flew out to the blazing tanker yesterday, we saw billows of black smoke mixing with rain clouds and drifting towards the land with the aid of the five-knot north-westerly wind.

Oily residues are being experienced in places such as Malmesbury, Darling and Moorreesburg.

Mr Eddie Pienaar, manager technical services of Western Province Co-op — the biggest in the Cape Province — described the situation as a "crisis".

Mr Frans Aucamp, a local resident of Malmesbury, said yesterday the wheat industry, for one, would suffer the most.

Mr Pienaar said: "As you know, the Swartland area is the only place in the country not to have been seriously affected by the drought — and South Africa is looking to it to provide wheat growth will be stunted and the expected harvest may not be fulfilled," he said.

Mr Pienaar said the sludge was thick and the wheat crop could be destroyed by "suffocation".

"Only long and hard rain can save the wheat farmers," he said.

Mr Aucamp said the waterbloommejie industry would take a heavy knock as the oily water will prevent the tasty flower from blossoming.

Sheep farming will also be affected as it is shearing time in the area.

Mr Aucamp said sheep wool was being covered with the oily residue and wool grading could take a severe knock.

"It's raining oil everywhere," he said.

The black liquid which has rained down on the Malmesbury area has covered houses, cars, public buildings, and swimming pools in a layer of oil.

Black patches

Mr Aucamp said: "Houses with white walls have black streaks running down them.

"My car has black patches over it and private swimming pools can't be used anymore."

"If you go for a swim, you'll emerge with oil on your skin," he said.

The local dairy industry — there are up to 200 dairy farmers in the Swartland — could also be affected, said Mr Aucamp.

"The cattle might resist eating grass which has oil on it.

"The whole area seemed to be under a black umbrella," he said.

● More reports, pictures in Main Section.



TANKER DISASTER

What have they done to the rain? bad as oil

Chemical

AKAs 8/8/83

56

threat as

By MELISSA LANGERMAN
Environment Reporter

CONSERVATIONISTS fear the chemicals used to disperse the oil slick could prove as great a threat to marine and bird life as the slick itself if not properly controlled.

They say almost all dispersal agents used to control such oil slicks contain toxic elements which could prove to be like a "red tide" if they reach the shore and the inter-tidal zone in highly concentrated amounts.

Mr Anton Moldan, head of the pollution section of the Department of Sea Fisheries, said Department of Transport officials had been given instructions not to use the dispersal agent in depths of less than 100 metres.

This should prevent any disaster occurring in the inter-tidal zone. He felt the chemicals would disperse and would not reach the shore in any great quantities, which would eliminate the possibility of a bird colony such as that on Dassen Island being "wiped out".

SOVENT-BASED

Captain J G Robertson, an oil pollution officer for the Department of Transport's Marine Division, confirmed his officials had been given instructions not to use the oil dispersant in depths of less than 100 metres.

Mr Phil Hockey, a specialist on Oyster Catchers, said if toxic chemicals reached the shore or inter-tidal zone in any



Mr German Garcia Juan

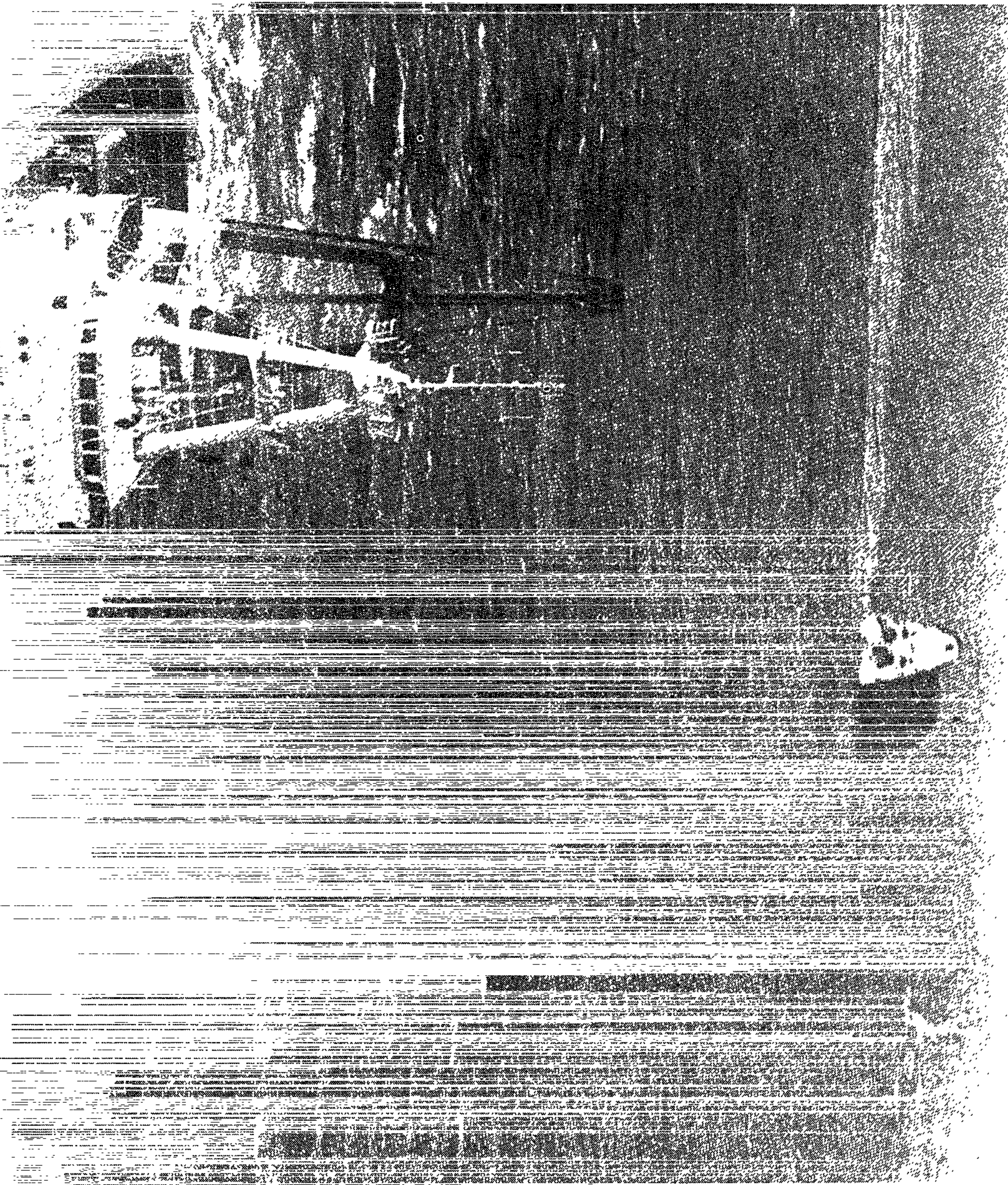
Seaman with burns 'all right'

Staff Reporter

THE Spanish seaman who was seriously burnt on the Castillo de Belver is in a satisfactory condition in Tygerberg Hospital.

Mr German Garcia Juan, an engineer on the tanker, was burnt on his back, hands and face.

His wife, Mrs Maria Euzenia Tejero de Gar-



'Waves and tides are the best cleaners'

AKAs 8/8/83

56

Argus Foreign Service

NEW YORK — An unprecedented scientific study of the world's worst tanker spill — off the coast of France five years ago — has revealed that the most obvious effects of the spill had passed within three years.

But the scientists who studied the Amoco Cadiz disaster, in which 223 000 tons of crude oil was discharged into the English Channel, found that the short-term effects of the spill were "devastating" to birds and marine life.

The researchers concluded that waves and tidal action proved the best cleansing agents.

Torrey Canyon

The spill from Amoco Cadiz was almost double the amount of oil released in the previous biggest tanker disaster, that of Torrey Canyon off Cornwall in 1967.

Amoco Cadiz emptied its entire cargo into the ocean in a two-week period from March 18, 1978, and because several marine research laboratories were located in the area of the spill, it was possible to study its effects intensively.

Now six American and French scientists have published a report on the disaster which, they hope, might aid marine authorities faced with similar disasters, like the one off South Africa's Cape coast at the weekend.

Although 5 000 tons of contaminated oysters had to be destroyed, the researchers found that within three years "the most obvious effects of the spill" had passed.

Estuaries and marshes

In a summary of the report, published in the journal *Science* last month, the researchers said that only in estuaries and marshes which had been most heavily oiled did above normal concentrations of hydrocarbons remain.

An estimated 30 percent of the oil, chiefly its more volatile constituents, evaporated at sea. And it appeared that 10 000 tons of oil had been broken down by bacteria before reaching the coast.

"To our knowledge," wrote the researchers in *Science*, "This represents the first documentation of a case where biodegradation contributed significantly to the early removal of hydrocarbons from the environment."

All the same, in the first weeks after the spill, some 62 000 tons of oil came ashore. Another 18 000 tons was deposited on the sea floor below the tidal zone, with extensive, though short-lived effects on fisheries.

Bottom-feeding fish

Reproduction of bottom-feeding fish, such as sole, was severely curtailed.

And in the following year young sole seemed

The Argus carrier co-ordinated in the area would almost certainly be affected.

FILTER-FEEDING
Even if the oil and chemicals did not affect the birds directly, the toxic elements would be absorbed by filter-feeding bi-valves such as mussels which form their staple diet.

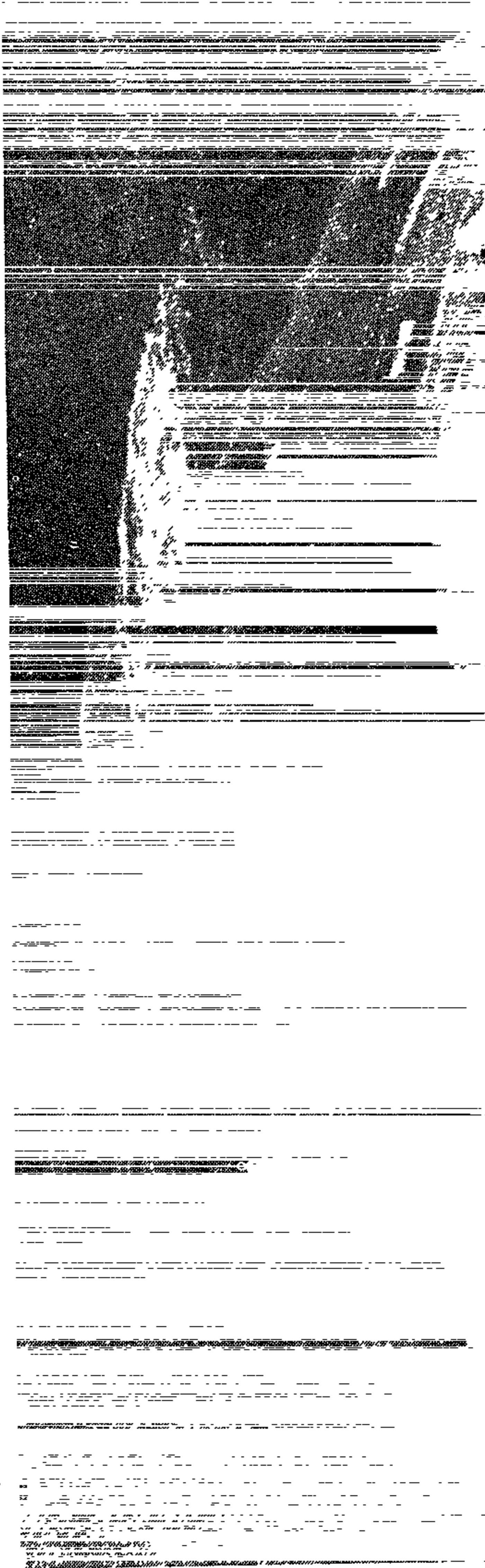
Dr David Duffy of the Fitzpatrick Institute at UCT said the decision of whether to use dispersant agents close to shore to prevent the spreading of oil was a "choice between the devil and the deep blue sea".

The other survivors flew to Johannesburg yesterday from where they will return to Spain. They were put up at a three-star Cape Town hotel on Saturday night.

She will stay in Cape Town until her husband returns to Spain, but a spokesman for the tanker's agents, Pescanova, said she did not wish to grant interviews.

The master of the tanker, Captain Alfonso Civera, is the only other crew member still in Cape Town.

The other survivors flew to Johannesburg yesterday from where they will return to Spain. They were put up at a three-star Cape Town hotel on Saturday night.



Pictures: JIM McLAGAN and PETER STANFORD, The Argus

ONE of the most powerful tugs in the world, Sarmarine's giant John Ross, heads into the Atlantic Ocean with the bow of the Spanish supertanker Castillo de

Swartland streaked by black downpour

Staff Reporter
RIEBEEK Kasteel lies in the Swartland, a farming area known for the richness of its soil.

For the people of this small, tidy village however, the area's name took on a new significance on Saturday — it rained oil.

The black rain came from a drama very divorced from the lives of the villagers. About 40 km off Saldanha Bay, the tanker Castillo de Beller, its back broken and ablaze, sent a pall 1 000 m into the air.

Some of that oil came back to earth at Riebeeck

Kasteel.
About 10 am on Saturday Mrs Lennie van Niekerk, a part-time dressmaker, was fitting a dress for a Stellenbosch customer. It got so dark in her house that she had to turn on the lights.

Church painted

There was a large black cloud over the village, said her husband Toile. "I thought it was a rain cloud, but it was an oil cloud," he said while looking at a greyish wall in his garden.

He whitewashed the wall last week. "It was off with high-pressure

pure white". Now, even after subsequent "clean rain", it is streaked with black.

The oil downpour came at a bad time for Riebeeck Kasteel. The people had just finished painting the church and they are due to put a new spire on this week. Now the R23 000 paintwork looks a bit like Mr van Niekerk's wall.

Mr S J Jooste, manager of the Kasteelhof Hotel is calling in his insurers today. The oil on the hotel walls, he says, will have to be blasted off with high-pressure

hoses. He painted nine months ago.
Dams in the area are covered in their own oil slick. And the sheep, to a layman's eye, look dirtier than usual.

Mr Eddie Pienaar, manager of the agricultural technical services W P Co-operative in Malmesbury, said he felt "very, very optimistic" that damage to wheat and pastures in the area would not be extensive.

He was however a little worried about the sheep as it is close to shearing time and the oil might reduce the quality of the wool.

Big news story in UK

Argus Foreign Service

LONDON. — The tanker disaster off the Cape coast was extensively featured on all British television and radio news broadcasts at the weekend.

The threat to what was generally described as "some of the most beautiful stretches of coastline in the world" was graphically portrayed in colour footage from South Africa.

Oil ship built at same Spanish yard that produced ill-fated Amoco Cadiz

Argus Foreign Service

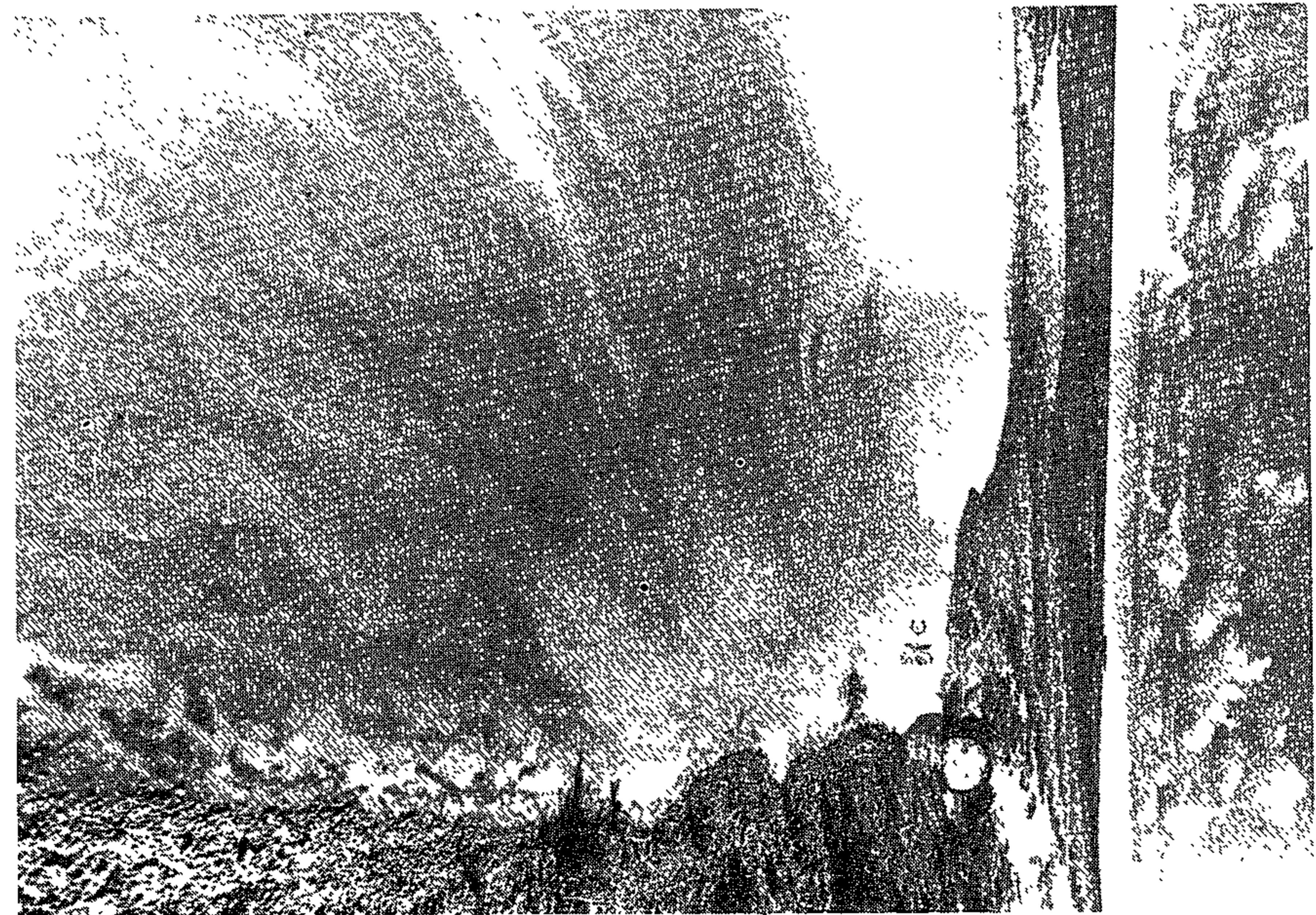
MADRID. — Reports in Madrid say that the Spanish-built and registered supertanker Castillo de Beller which caught fire off Cape Town early on Saturday morning, causing a massive pollution threat, was carrying R75-million of crude and cost R21-million when launched five years ago.

It was also confirmed that the 271 000-ton tanker was built at the same state-owned shipyard as the Amoco Cadiz which dumped 230 000 tons of crude on French beaches after engine failure on March 16, 1978.

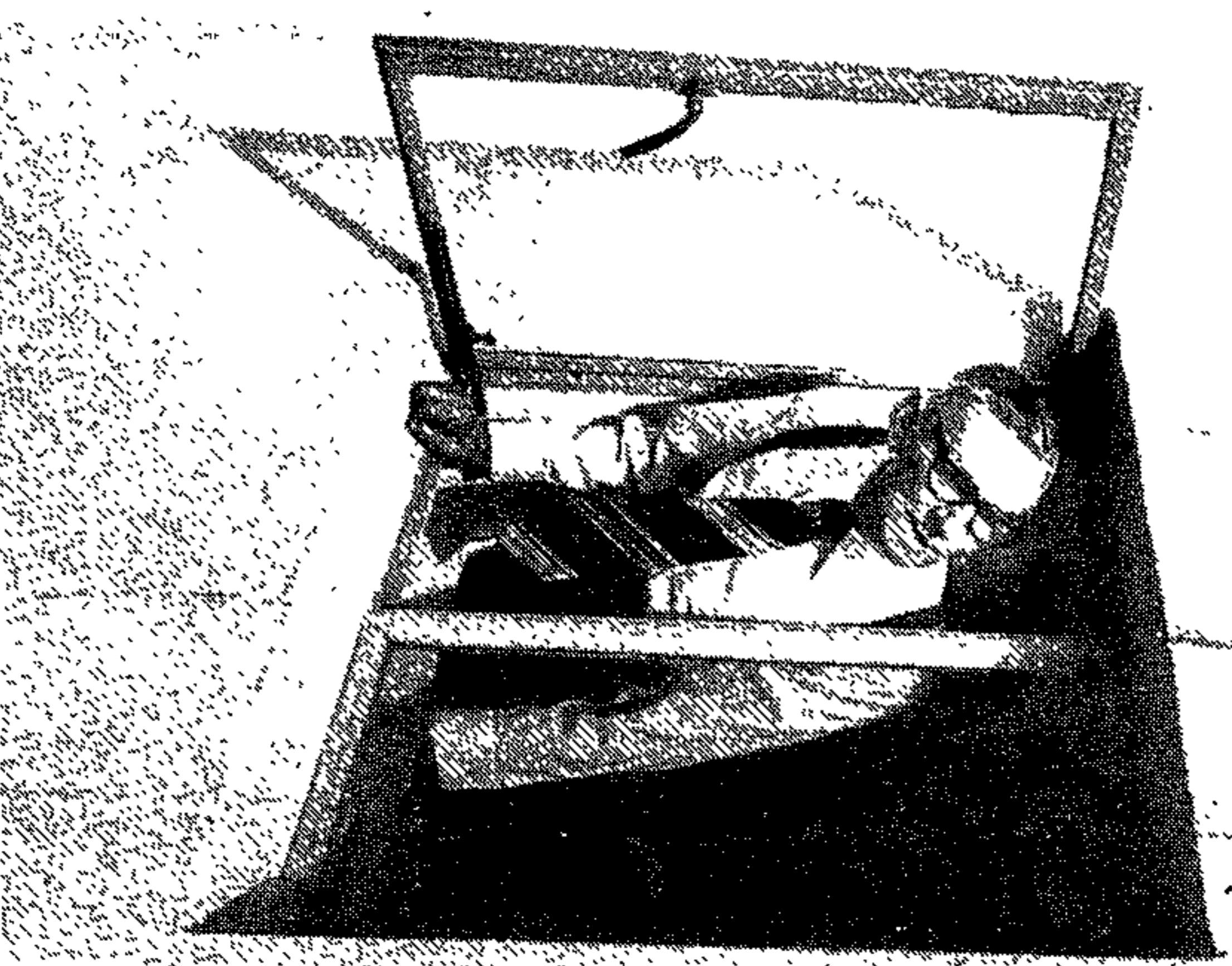
The Castillo de Beller was the largest tanker owned by the Spanish state and yesterday officials from the owners, Empresa Nacional Espanola (ENESA), were waiting to question 33 survivors including Captain Alfonso Civera, aged 54.

The three dead have been named as Jose Perez, chief engineer, and engineers Alfonso Bandin and Jose Hueto.

The ship was built by the state-run shipbuilders Asileros Espanoles SA at Puerto Real, near Cadiz, and was insured through Lloyds of London.



THIS dam between Riebeeck Kasteel and Hopfield is one of the many in the area polluted with oil.



MR P R van Wyk of Roos Street, Riebeeck Kasteel, looks at the oil streaking the wall of his home.

Brittany coast.
The catches of crabs and lobsters had returned to normal within a year but a shortage of egg-carrying female lobsters at that time may presage reduced harvests this year and next, said the researchers.

No effect was evident on harvests of scallops, mussels and clams, although accumulations of hydrocarbons were found in some species.

Periodic sampling
Hard hit, however, were the oyster farms of two inlets near the wreck site and in a nearby bay. Up to 50 percent of the oysters died and the rest were inedible, forcing destruction of almost the entire crop.

Some oysters transplanted to clean waters purged themselves, but until 1980 fresh ones introduced to the inlets became tainted. Production of marketable shellfish finally resumed in 1981.

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LATE FINAL

GLAD EYE
VIDEOS ARE
CREATI

GET THEM AT A STORE NEAR YOU

Forecast for south-easter to blow until at least tomorrow night

Wind holds off slick

Staff Reporters

AR645 8/8/83 56

A SOUTH-EASTERLY wind of between five and 15 knots will continue to blow off Saldanha Bay until tomorrow night, according to today's weather forecast.

This means that the oil slick, which is about 22 nautical miles (41 km) north-west of Saldanha Bay at its closest point to the coast, will be kept away from the shore.

A spokesman for the weather office said the wind pattern for Wednesday had not yet been analysed. A forecast for then would only be known tomorrow.

The bow of the broken 271 540 ton Spanish super-tanker, Castillo de Bellver, which got under tow late yesterday, is 40 miles (74 km) west of Cape Columbine.

Bow towed by tug

The bow is being towed by the John Ross tug at an average of 1,2 knots in a west-north-west direction. Agents for the tug, representatives of the Department of Transport's Marine Division, local and overseas pollution experts and salvors met this afternoon to plan what to do next.

It is understood the agents are trying to contact the owners of the tanker to get their permission to sink the bow in the Atlantic Ocean.

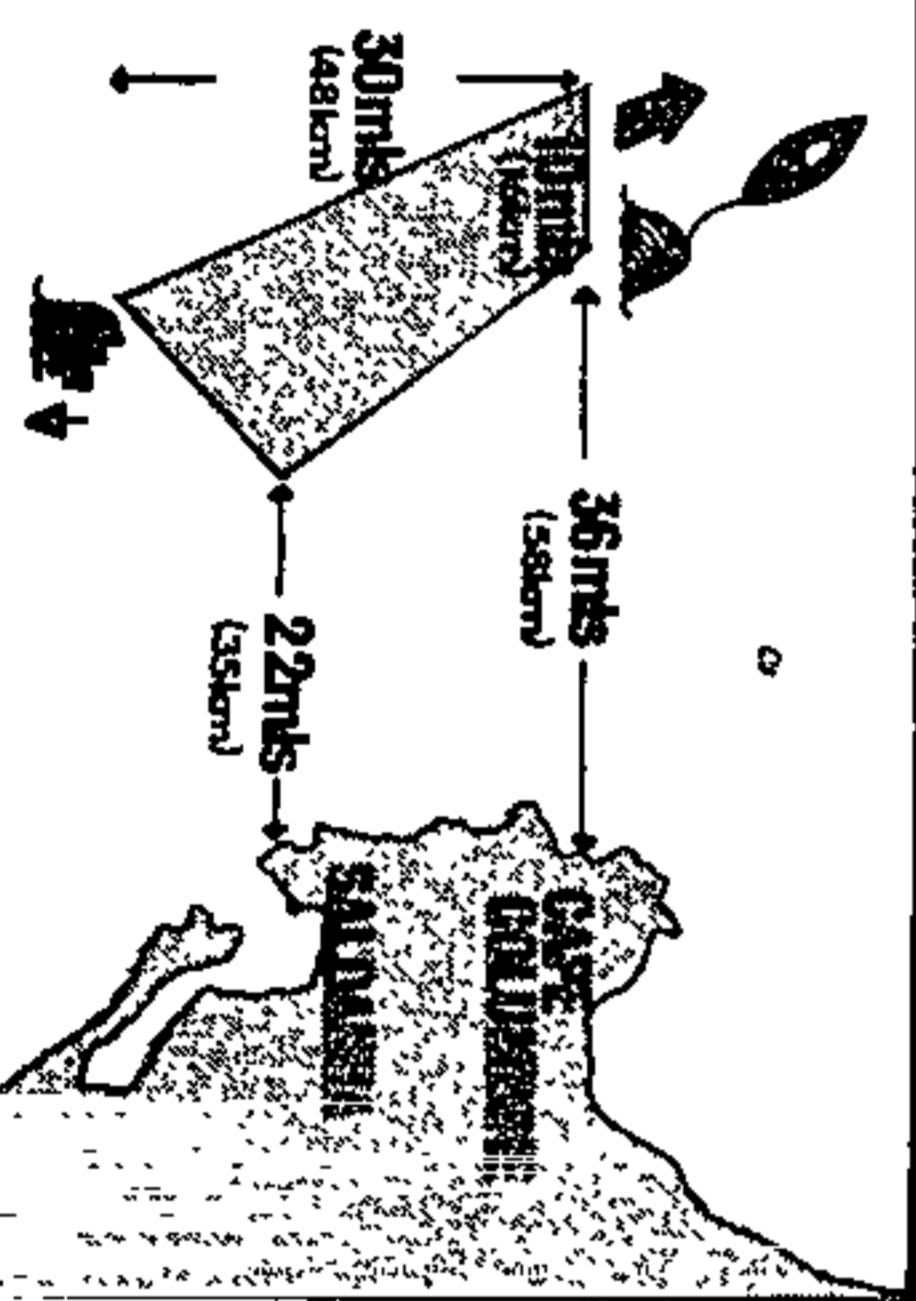
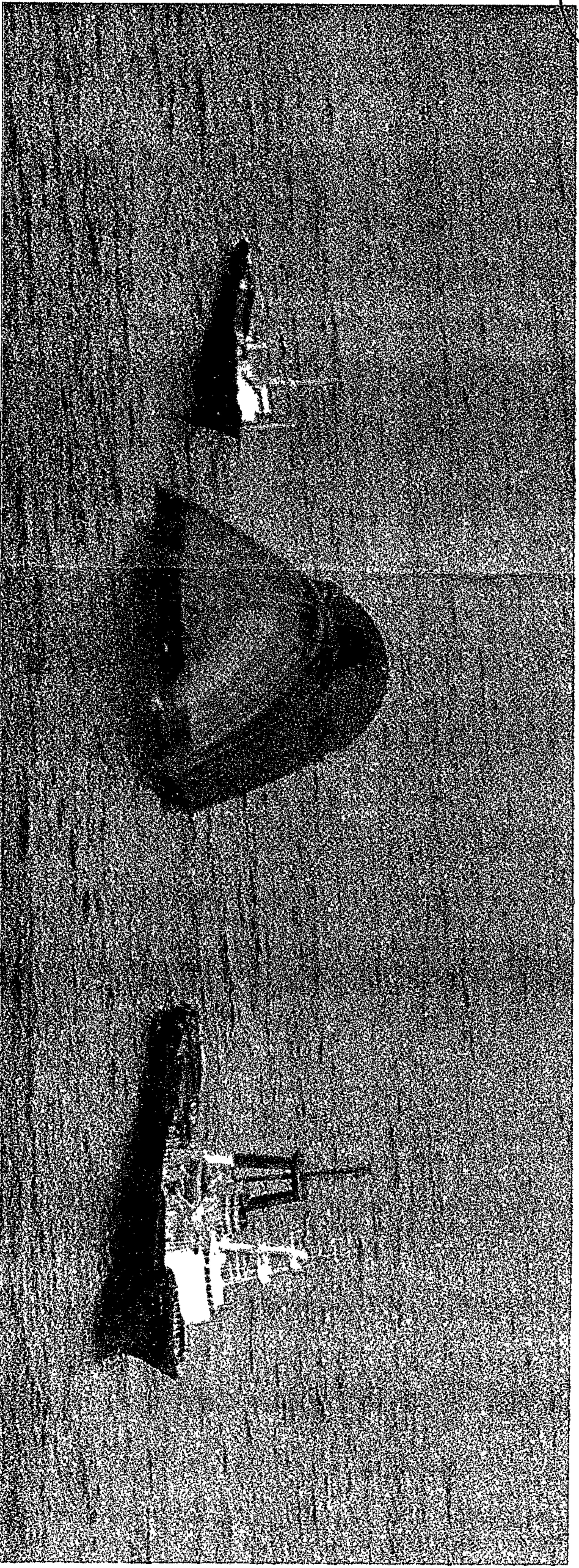
Even if permission is obtained today, however, the tow will continue until the authorities feel both tug and bow are a safe distance from the coast and coastal currents.

Check shows leakage stopped

The stern of the tanker, which caught alight early on Saturday, sank about 25 miles (46 km) off the coast in about 400 metres of water at 8.20 pm on Saturday. But fires burnt on the ocean until 5 am on Sunday.

Oil continued to ooze yesterday from the stern but a check today showed that leakage had stopped.

Salvors believe this means the stern may be empty after fuel in the fire for 10 hours.



SALVAGE tug John Ross begins towing the bow section of the Spanish tanker Castillo de Bellver out into the Atlantic after the ship caught fire and broke in half on Saturday. A giant oil slick is drifting about 22 miles (41 km) north-west of Saldanha Bay. Standing by is the salvage tug Causeway Salvor.

More tanker disaster pictures and reports on pages 2, 3, 4, and 5.

Juluka colour poster inside today

★ Community 7
★ Calendar..... 7
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★ Talk at the Tavern..... 13
★ Today's Woman.. 14
★ Finance..... 15, 16

Within the next day or two a vessel will be sent down to check the position of the stern. The inspection cannot take place until the sea has settled after being churned up by numerous vessels operating in the area over the past 60 hours.

Experts still anxious

Although the threat of major pollution to the West Coast has lessened with the bow out of the way, oil pollution experts and salvage crews are still anxious about the giant oil slick left behind.

The slick has now thinned out over an area 30 miles (55 km) by 10 miles (18 km).

Kuswag anti-pollution vessels have sprayed a total of 41 000 litres of dispersant on the slick since Saturday.

At present Kuswags V and VI are dealing with the land side of the slick in the south and Kuswag II is in the north spraying oil which is being trailed by the bow section.

Dash for safety

On Saturday morning salvage crews were unable to get near the ship because of the raging fires and intense heat.

Just as John Ross was about to send a party aboard, the 334-metre vessel split in two and the tug had to make a dash to safety.

The stern continued to burn fiercely but by mid-afternoon the bow fire had burnt out and the long cooling process began.

While the three Kuswags continued yesterday to spray the oil sludge — known as chocolate mousse — with dispersant, the John Ross and Land and Marine's tug, Causeway Salvor, cooled the bow sufficiently to allow a Court helicopter to drop a crew on board.

By lunchtime the crew, balancing precariously on the bow anchor about 20 metres above the water, attached three tow lines from the anchor chain linking it with the John Ross. By 4 pm the tow was under way.

Bow almost vertical

The bow, which is still lying in an almost vertical position, will be towed at a rate of 1.5 knots in a north-westerly direction as far into the Atlantic Ocean as possible.

Salvors are not certain what will be done when both tug and bow are a safe distance from the coastline.

According to the salvors the bow is sinking at a rate of two metres a day and if left alone would probably sink in 10 days.

It was noticed yesterday that a crack had appeared between the forecastle (forepeak) and starboard side of the bow and that oil is being pushed out by the pressure of the sea water.

A cable 56 mm in diameter, a heavy nylon rope and a third towing cable also 56 mm in diameter are being used for towing. The effective distance between the tug and the bow is expected to be about 350 metres.

(Turn to Page 2, col 9)

Oil slick trails behind hulk under tow

By SYBRAND MOSTERT, Staff Reporter

FANNING out from the partially submerged fo'c'sle of the destroyed super-tanker crude oil is seeping into the sea, blackening the surface for about 30 nautical miles (55km) in a rough triangle.

Flying in low over the sea in perfect weather at 8am, the oil slick left in the wake of the Castillo de Bellver was visible miles away — a black, shiny sheet on the sea's surface that seemed to smother even the waves themselves.

We followed the slick, flying for more than 15 minutes to its origin, where the deep-sea salvage tug John Ross was slowly towing the ponderously rolling forward section of the tanker away from the West Coast.

THE OIL left in the wake of the super-tanker's forecastle, which is being towed further out to sea, is being kept clear of the shore by the south-easter. It is about 22 miles (41km) off Saldanha Bay.

Copter rescue 'courageous', superb flying

Staff Reporter

THE ACTION of a Court Line helicopter pilot, Captain Jeremy Labuschagne, in plucking a Spanish seaman from the deck of the burning Castillo de Bellver "went far beyond the call of duty", Commandant Ben Krieger, OC Southern Air Command said today.

He said: "There was a very real chance that the tanker could blow up.

"Added to the problems which made this a superb piece of skilled and courageous flying was the high wind and the sea conditions, which were making the tanker rise and fall through a large distance.

VERY BRAVE

"It was a very brave and very competent rescue."

Commandant Krieger said Captain Labuschagne's action underlined the "excellent work" these men are doing to assist South Africa's air-sea rescue operations.

"Their work in rescuing 20 Taiwanese fishermen from the sunken Shin Hui south of Mossel Bay last month is a case in point. In 1979 they also did excellent work with another fishing vessel off Cape Point.

(Turn to Page 2, col 8)



Captain Jeremy Labuschagne

"I cannot praise these men highly enough. I think they are doing great work."

Captain Labuschagne said his action was not "heroic".

"And this is not just modesty," he grinned. "The pilot who saw me go down into smoke and flame" was obviously viewing from an angle which didn't give him an accurate picture.

He said his crew spotted the seaman, Mr Jose Vea, standing towards the stern of the burning vessel.

The port side was aflame, but the high wind was blowing both flames and smoke away from the starboard side, and another fishing vessel off Cape Point.

granting of casinos

Political Staff

THE National Intelligence Service is carrying out a country-wide investigation into the multi-million rand wheeling and dealing behind homeland casino concessions.

The NIS investigation is revealed in the report of a Parliamentary select committee which has been investigating allegations involving the participation of Deputy Minister of Development, Mr Henne van der Wall, while he was chairman of the Commission for Co-operation and Development, in gambling concessions in Kanywane.

Mr van der Wall has been cleared of any improper dealings in the granting of homeland casino rights, but the Parliamentary investigation has revealed that fortunes are being made, often under suspicious circumstances, by buying and selling gambling franchises.

And the concession hunters have made it clear that they were prepared to pay huge kickbacks to get their way with little apparent concern for the homelands themselves.

Although many aspects of the dealings are shrouded in secrecy, clear indications are given in the report of the Select Committee of "gross irregularities" involving a senior civil servant, of homeland government, being exploited and of a major breakdown in the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Although Mr van der Wall was cleared by the committee a minority report, submitted by Mr Ray Swart MP (PFP Beere), found that he had "erred" by not withdrawing from a meeting at which concessions were discussed.

Mr Swart asked particularly for the "evidence of gross irregularities committed by a former Deputy Director of the Department of Co-operation and Development" operation and Development and former Secretary of Co-operation and Development.

constitution — See Page 5

SAAF men die in plane crash

Argus Correspondent

TWO South African Air Force men died today when their twin-seater Impala Mk1 jet crashed just south of Pretoria in dense mist.

Air Force spokesman will not disclose the names of the dead men until their next-of-kin have been informed.

The incident happened at about 9.45 am while the jet, from 40 Squadron, was engaged in a training flight, an Air Force officer confirmed.

Witnesses saw the aircraft break cloud cover and dive almost vertically into the veld.

DISINTEGRATED

The jet disintegrated on impact on a desolate stretch of ground, scattering minute pieces of wreckage for several hundred metres.

Steady rain helped units of Verwoerdring's and the Air Force's emergency services extinguish a veld fire caused by the crash.

At lunchtime today, Air Force spokesman could not say whether the jet had just taken off from Waterkloof Air Base or was on final approach to land at the strip when the crash happened.

A military board of inquiry has been convened.

and Deaths.....18

★ Racing.....17

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● TV on Page 3 of Tonight.....

A double-page colour souvenir poster of African rock group Juluka appears in the Tonight section today.

200 held in Ciskei

Argus Bureau

EAST LONDON — Ciskei police said today that two people were shot dead, houses were burnt down and 200 people were arrested in a weekend of violence in Mdantsane township here.

A spokesman said a 16-year-old youth and an unidentified man were shot dead in clashes with police.

CURFEW

He said 200 people — including a reporter on an East London newspaper — were detained for contravening curfew regulations introduced when a state of emergency was declared in the township last week.

The homes of two Ciskei National Independence Party villagers, who have been helping police trying to end a three-week bus boycott, were burnt.

A two-year-old child has facial injuries from one of the fires and is in hospital.

Gardener sought after Rondebosch man killed

Staff Reporter

POLICE are looking for an itinerant gardener following the death of a 45-year-old Rondebosch man and the stabbing of a friend.

The dead man, who had a head injury, may not be identified until his family is informed.

Mr Ronald Coote, 49, of Keert-de-Koe, Rondebosch, is in Groote Schuur Hospital with facial injuries and his right leg is broken at the knee.

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The Cream of the Crop is in Rembrandt van Rijn

THE REMBRANDT VAN RIJN

EACH CIGARETTE A MASTERPIECE

VR 2897

Sea disaster — Sorry saga of the supertanker

Dassen and

18/83
1/83
Times (56)

Chief Reporter
THE Castillo de Bellver disaster is the latest in the sorry saga of the supertanker, which began in 1967 with the grounding off the coast of Cornwall of the United States-owned Torrey Canyon, which spilled its 126 000-ton cargo of crude oil on the beaches of south-east England.

Five years later, sea-birds were still dying from the effects of oil escaping from the sunken vessel.

Since then there has been a succession of explosions, fires at sea, collisions and other mishaps involving these giants of the sea and their potentially lethal cargoes.

The Cape is a halfway point on one of the most important international oil routes, between producer and consumer, and although there has been a marked falling-off in the number of supertankers rounding the South African coast — because of the depressed state of the world economy — there are still

about five laden tankers passing this way daily. Most of them are around 200 000 tons and they usually stand well out to sea, at a distance of about 25 nautical miles, to get the benefit of the currents.

Periodically, disaster strikes and South Africa's anti-pollution machinery has to be put in action.

These are some of the major tanker disasters over the past 12 years: ● 1971 — The Libellan-registered Wafra, carrying 40 000 tons of oil, foundered near Cape Agulhas. The ruptured and abandoned vessel, spewing oil over the southern Cape coastline, was eventually bombed by South African Air Force strike aircraft and set on fire.

er than let them go to sea," he said. "The South African National Foundation of Coastal Birds (Sanccob) warned yesterday that thousands of penguins would die if they were penned on the island.

Reacting to Mr Willey's statement, Mrs Althea Westphal, vice-chairman of Sanccob, said: "It can't be done. They won't eat dead fish, and anyway, who would feed them?"

Dassen, home of an estimated 100 000 penguins, and other islands in the area, support half the jackass penguin population in the world. They are also the major breeding grounds for a large percentage of endangered bird species.

Mrs Westphal also pointed out that there were no freezing facilities on the island.

The West Coast islands are being monitored for oiled birds twice daily by officials of the Division of Sea Fisheries. A vessel stationed off Saldanha will also be monitoring the seas

SA may foot bill
Political Correspondent
UNLESS the giant oil slick from the Castillo de Bellver drifts into South Africa's territorial waters, the tanker's owners will not be liable under South African law to pay compensation for anti-pollution measures.

This could include a specific payment for action to clean oil off seabirds.

Partial compensation might be determined by arbitration by Lloyd's of London, but the owners' direct liability is specified in the 1981 Prevention and Combating of Pollution of the Sea by Oil Act.

This lays down heavy penalties for the discharge of oil within 50

became the base for one of the most extensive air-sea searches for survivors ever mounted.

Shortly before the Berge Yanga disaster, the supertanker Amoco Cadiz had made international headlines by breaking down in the English Channel and going aground on the French coast, leaving her mark by depositing 240 000 tons of crude oil on popular coastal resorts.

The cost is still being counted.

can-owned supertankers, the fully-laden Venol and the empty Venpet, collided off Storms River. Both caught fire, but did not explode. Heavy oil-pollution subsequently threatened to ruin the holidays of thousands of people along the Garden Route.

1979 — The Norwegian supertanker Berge Vanga disappeared in mysterious circumstances between Tristan da Cunha and the Cape, and although no resultant pollution was reported, Cape Town

On arrival at D F Malan Airport Captain Garnett and Mr Nichols were almost immediately taken out to the area again, in an Albatross coastal-reconnaissance aircraft of 27 Squadron, SAAF

At a press conference at the airport after this "initial assessment" Flight Captain Garnett said: "Nature is on our side at the moment and the immediate threat is decreasing with the breaking up of the oil

Happy surprise
"We are happily surprised with what we saw. We were expecting something much worse, with a much larger and more dense spread of

One of the first things we are going to look at now, after liaising with the authorities controlling the situation, said Captain Garnett, is the weather

Mr Nichols said it appeared that "tens of tons of oil an hour" were coming up from the stern section.

Burnt oil had left a heavy residue on the surface of the sea

From page 1
so thin that it was no more than an "irridescent sheen" on the sea-surface

The sunken after section and the forward half of the tanker were about two miles apart in the early afternoon, he added, and oil leakage was steadier and "more significant" from the after than the forward half.

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Cape Times (56) 8/8/83
Oil threat to Dassen Island

Political Correspondent
DASSEN Island, major crayfish area, site of half the world's population of jackass penguins and breeding ground for other endangered bird species, is threatened by the north-moving oil slick from the sunken Spanish tanker.

Late yesterday, the slick was lying barely 40km off the island.

The Deputy Minister of Environment and Fisheries, Mr John Wiley, said yesterday that it was unlikely to endanger deep sea fish, but if the slick came inshore, it would be "disastrous" for birdlife, inshore fish and shellfish in areas such as Langebaan

"The crayfish beds could be blotted out," Mr Wiley said. Inspectors were maintaining a watch along the coast as the oil slick spread.

Officials were investigating the possibility of enclosures to keep penguins on Dassen Island until the threat from the slick was over.

"It would be better to pen them in and feed them on the island rather

er than let them go to sea," he said.

The South African National Foundation for the Conservation of Coastal Birds (Sanccob) warned yesterday that thousands of penguins would die if they were penned on the island.

Reacting to Mr Wiley's statement, Mrs Althea Westphal, vice-chairman of Sanccob, said: "It can't be done. They won't eat dead fish, and anyway, who would feed them?"

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Three crew believed dead

Staff Reporters

THREE of the 36-member crew of the Castillo de Bellver — all of them engine-room staff — are missing believed dead after the fire that swept through the tanker early on Saturday more than 40 sea-miles south-west of Saldanha Bay.

Most of the survivors, who included two women, were picked up by the passing vessel Harvest Carina and taken to Saldanha. All but the master of the tanker, Captain Alfonso Cibera, and the third engineer, Mr German Gracia Juan, and his wife left Cape Town for Johannesburg by air yesterday on their return to Spain

Captain Cibera is staying in Cape Town for a few days to give what assistance he can to the anti-pollution and other authorities.

Sorry saga of

Chief Reporter
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These are some major tanker disasters over the past 12 years — The 1971 — The Iranian-registered carrying 40 000

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Partial compensation might be determined by arbitration by Lloyd's of London, but the owners' direct liability is specified in the 1981 Prevention and Combating of Pollution of the Sea by Oil Act.

This lays down heavy penalties for the discharge of oil within 50 nautical miles of the shore, but oil spills resulting from accidental leakage or damage to a ship are not an offence.

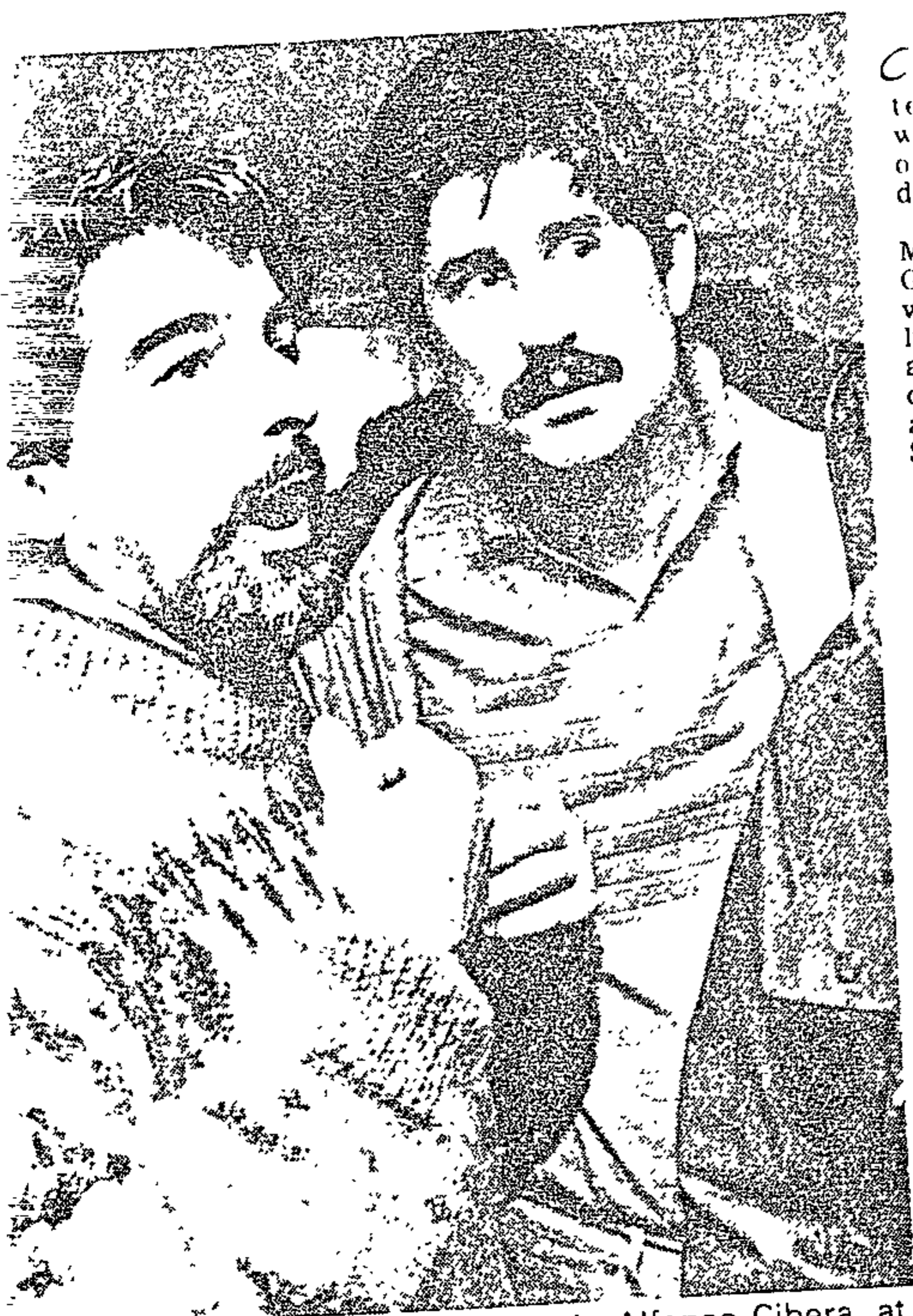
Owners are liable for compensation only for anti-pollution measures within South Africa's territorial waters, stretching 12 nautical miles from the coast. So far both the severed bow section of the tanker and the oil slick are outside this limit.



The master of the doomed oil tanker, the South African Naval College disaster. The man on the

1983 FOUR OUTSTANDING YOUNG SOUTH AFRICANS AWARDS
Jaycee South Africa seeks

Fertilizer war heads for cou
36 group 183
Cape Times 8/8/83



ter of the doomed oil tanker, Captain Alfonso Cibera, at
 th African Naval College at Saldanha shortly after the
 disaster. The man on the right is unidentified.
 Picture: John Rubython

C.T. 5/8/83 (A) From page 1 (56)

today the route of which took the Boeing over the oil disaster scene

On arrival at D F Malan Airport, Captain Garnett and Mr Nichols were almost immediately taken out to the area again in an Albatross coastal-reconnaissance aircraft of 27 Squadron, SAAF

At a press conference at the airport after this "initial assessment" flight, Captain Garnett said "Nature is on our side at the moment and the immediate threat is decreasing with the breaking up of the oil

'Happy surprise'

"We are happily surprised with what we saw. We were expecting something much worse, with a much larger and more dense spread of oil"

Captain Garnett said it had become "very apparent" that the oil spewed up by the submerged sections of the tanker had spread and dispersed rapidly

Although the 30- by 10-mile slick seemed large, this was "patchy, not coherent", and it contained many different fractions of oil, from areas of still-thick crude to large sections of oil

so that it was no more than an incident sheer on the sea-surface

The sunken after section and the forward half of the tanker were about two miles apart in the early afternoon he added and oil leakage was steadier and "more significant" from the after than the forward half

Mr Nichols said it appeared that "tens of tons of oil an hour were coming up from the stern section

Burnt oil had left a heavy residue on the surface of the sea

"One of the first things we are going to look at now, after liaising with the authorities controlling the situation," said Captain Garnett, "is the weather-pattern of the immediate future. So much is going to depend on what the weather does, in the next 48 hours and in the coming week"

Late last night, a spokesman for the Port Captain's office in Saldanha Bay reported that the wind there was blowing from the south at 40km/h (away from the coast), with no apparent likelihood of change

183
 8/8/83
War or court

ess report ap- detailing al- erty tricks" by s fighting for a f the nation's nishing fertiliz-

seeing the re- blished in the newspaper Rap- iomf chairman uis Luyt an- that he had or- is legal advisers rtain people for ion

hill managing Mr Oliver Hill Luyt's response ress report had

defamed him (Mr Hill) and was itself action- able.

After reading the Sun- day newspaper's press report, Mr Luyt yester- day called top Triomf aides to his Saxonwold, Johannesburg, home about mid-day for a cri- sis meeting to plan the company's response

Mr Luyt's decision to resort to legal action was announced in a statement last night at the end of the marathon, eight-hour session of talks with his advisers.

However, having heard the text of the statement, Mr Hill hint- ed at legal action of his own against Triomf

He added that evi- dence of fraud and theft had been discovered in a Hanhill subsidiary company, Swaziland Chemical Industries in February this year.

Ciskei: Fourth week of boycott
 105 269 275

Own Correspondent PORT ELIZABETH. — Mdantsane commuters faced continued harass- ment at the weekend as they were attacked by vigilantes who enjoy Ciskeian Government support, while uni- formed police kept a low profile as the bus boycott entered its fourth week.

Taxi drivers and their passengers were report- ed to have been assault- ed by vigilante groups at the main bus terminal and along the Qumza highway.

Nevertheless, more than 1 000 Mdantsane residents yesterday pledged at a National Women's Association meeting in Duncan Vil- lage to continue the boy-

Milnerton island: 500 sign petition

Staff Reporter FIVE HUNDRED people in Milnerton signed a petition on Saturday morning calling for a municipal vot- ers' referendum on the proposed future devel- opment of the Milnerton lagoon island, Progres- sive Federal Party orga- nizer Mr Roy Ainslie said last night.

He said the signed pe- titions would be pre- sented to the Milnerton Town Council early this week, and that more sig- natures would be col- lected throughout the week.

Early last month, the Town Council an- nounced plans to have high-priced town houses

and beach houses built on the island.

A storm erupted over remarks made at a rate- payers' meeting on the issue by Milnerton's Deputy Mayor, Mr B Reich, who said women "did not count as rate- payers" and that they were "just appendages".

Mr Ainslie said "cer- tain people" had urged others not to sign the petition, but the public response to the petition had been "overwhelm- ingly in favour of calling a municipal referen- dum".

He said anyone wish- ing to help distribute the petition could tele- phone him at 45-1431 during office hours.

'OU S!

Woman leaps to death, kills tourist

PARIS. — A young wom- old Canadian woman an committed suicide tourist who was standing yesterday by leaping near the doors of the cathedral killing her.

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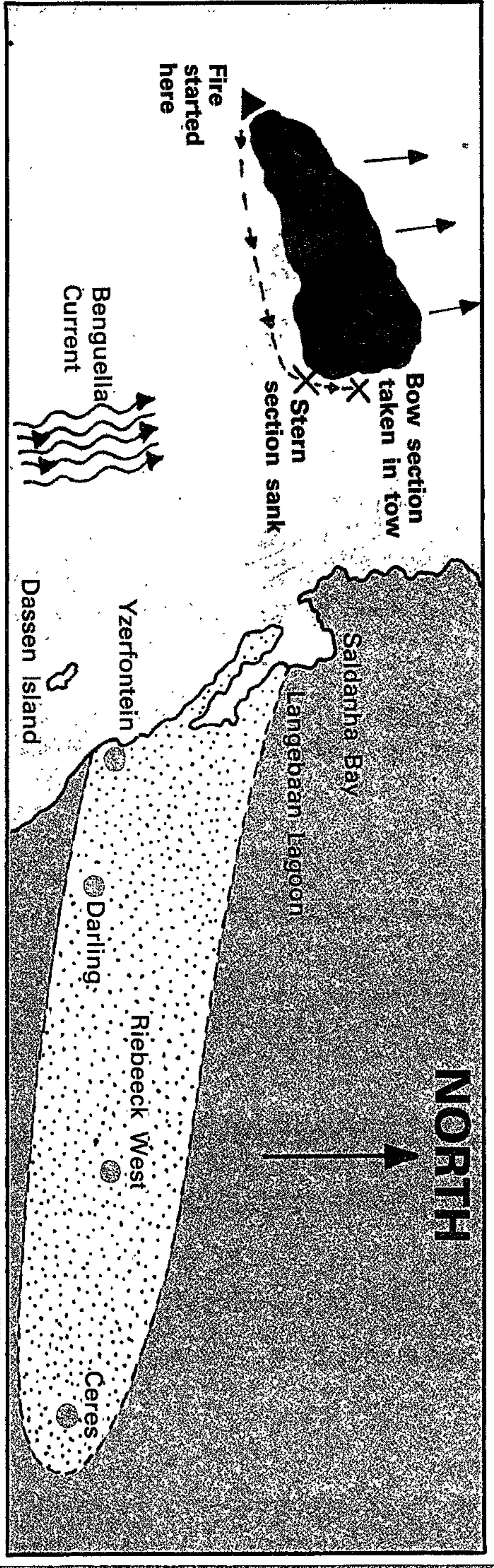
SPECIAL PURCHASE

HENDLER AND HENDLER/COOKWARE

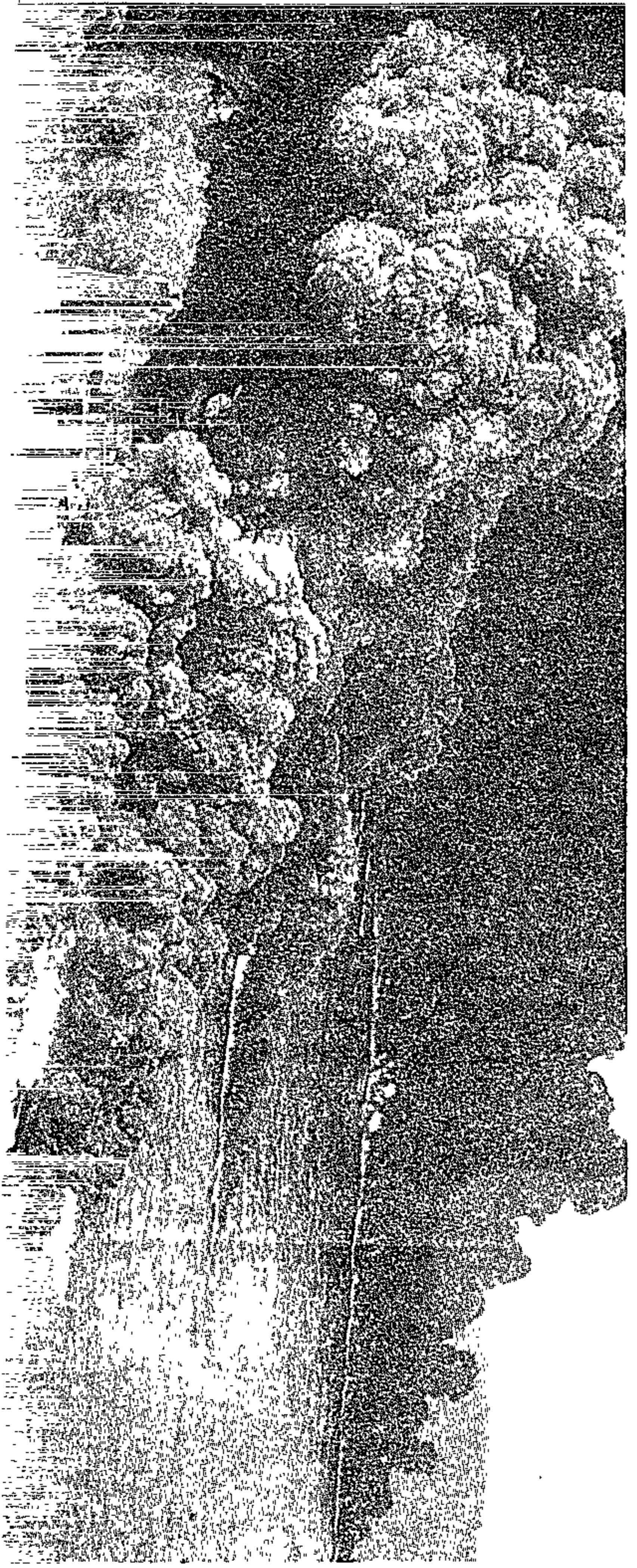
Example: Large Frying Pan R13.95. Large Roasting Pan R15.95. Add-on Tax. City and Claremont.

SA coastline in danger

THE approximate position of the massive oil-slick left by the sunken supertanker Castillo de Bellver, as reported after an aerial survey yesterday afternoon. The nearest point of the slick was about 25 nautical miles west of Saldanha Bay. The slick itself was an estimated 10 miles long (north-south) and 30 miles across. Late yesterday the south-easterly wind and the current were moving the oil slowly in a north-westerly direction, away from the coast. The shaded onshore area indicates the extent to which the "black rain", or fall-out caused by oily smoke, has reached inland.



S-Easter wins round



Cape Times 8/8/83

By our Chief Reporter,
ROGER WILLIAMS

One

56

INSIDE

● Oil threat to Dassen Island, page 2

(1) SA

Oil slick threatens sea-birds

Cape Times 8/8/83

56

By DI MEEK

THE rare and endangered jackass penguin, the bank cormorant and the oyster-catcher will be critically affected if the oil slick from the weekend's tanker disaster changes direction and hits the West Coast islands off Saldanha. Half the world's population of jackass penguins breed on Dassen Island, which also has a third of the Southern African gannet population and 40 percent of the cormorant population of South Africa. An estimated 100 000 jackass penguins live on Dassen Island. The highest concentration of oyster-catchers is found on Marous Island near Saldanha Bay.

Conservationists also fear that a large proportion of the wintering sea-bird life, which come from as far away as Siberia and Greenland to Langebaan lagoon, could be affected.

Feeding ground

The lagoon, a rich feeding ground for the migratory birds, is one of only two South African wetlands recognized internationally by the Ramsar Convention as a waterfowl habitat. Other sea-birds common to the area, but also threatened by the oil slick, include the Cape, white-fronted and crested gannet, cormorants and terns.

While sea-birds, and particularly birds feeding off-shore, are likely to be the worst-hit, the entire West Coast eco-

Kippy Smith makes England team, page 22

Tele Views

Phone in your views on tonight's programmes, ☎ 41 3361 ext 216 after 6pm.



Flaming oil boils the sea around the Castillo de Bellver early on Saturday morning.

Newscolour: Charl Pauw

Rain stops farm fall-out disaster

By JOHN VAN DER LINDEN

HEAVY rain over most parts of the Swartland at the weekend averted disaster when it washed away most traces of heavy soot deposits from a cloud of smoke caused by the burning Spanish super-tanker Castillo de Bellver.

A brief downpour on Saturday brought oil-contaminated rain into the top end of the Langebaan lagoon, and the outgoing tide in the lagoon showed a thin spread of oil, according to a resident of the Postberg Nature Reserve who described it as a "fairly heavy" fall-out.

There were also reports of contaminated rain falling briefly at Saldanha.

A Langebaan resident, Captain R E Chalklin, said he had had no reports of any fall-out in the town.

The massive cloud of soot and suspended oil particles from the

271 000-ton tanker, driven by a strong north-westerly wind, left a trail of soot which was traced as far as Ceres in the Boland.

Farmers who noticed the fall-out early on Saturday morning feared the oily-looking substance would smother their seedlings and cause permanent damage to their crops.

Several farmers in the Malmesbury District also reported the black downpour had affected sheep in the veld and they were concerned the wool would be permanently stained.

Yesterday, Mr Eddie Pienaar, manager technical services of WP Cooperative (Pty) Ltd, Malmesbury, said he had received urgent calls from a number of farmers on whose farms the soot had fallen on Saturday.

He said all water surfaces and fields on the affected farms had been covered in soot, but heavy rains which followed — more than 23 mm has been recorded in the district — had washed almost all of it away by yesterday morning.

"We have taken samples of the black rain and find that when it dries it is mostly soot," he said.

He said the samples would be analysed today to determine whether it was harmful to the young plants.

According to Mr Pienaar, the farms most affected were Mr Jan Louw's farm Tweekuil, Mr M I Truter's farm Pakkuisfontein, Mr Sakkie Smuts's farm Klawervlei, the farm Kloofenburg, Mr Koos van der Merwe's Waterbron and Mr Jannie Visser's farm Nuwerus, all in the Malmesbury district.

Mr Pienaar said it was only thanks to the rain that a major crop failure had been averted.

After the rain, the farms most affected were Mr Jan Louw's farm Tweekuil, Mr M I Truter's farm Pakkuisfontein, Mr Sakkie Smuts's farm Klawervlei, the farm Kloofenburg, Mr Koos van der Merwe's Waterbron and Mr Jannie Visser's farm Nuwerus, all in the Malmesbury district.

'Prof Ching' arrested

Crime Reporter

MR Phillip Nazeem Engel, alias "Prof Ching", the man sought by police for questioning in connection with the death of Mr Norman Goldsworthy, 62, who was found battered in his Loder Street home on July 29, gave himself up at the weekend.

A police liaison officer for the Western Cape, Captain Jan Calitz, said yesterday that Mr Engel had handed himself over to police in Cape Town early yesterday morning.

This brings to an end an intensive search by police in the Peninsula,

spearheaded by the murder and robbery unit.

Mr Goldsworthy was found slain in his blood-soaked bed with his hands tied behind his back with electrical cord. He had been beaten about the head.

A photograph of Mr Engel was released to the press early last week in an effort to ascertain his whereabouts, and police obtained a warrant for his arrest.

Captain Calitz said Mr Engel would appear in the Cape Town Magistrate's Court tomorrow.



All that could be seen of the Spanish supertanker yesterday — the bows protruding above the surface about 25 nautical miles west of Saldanha Bay. Trapped below the waterline are about 100 000 litres of oil. Close by is the Salfmarine salvage tug John Ross, which last night was towing the oil-filled forward section of the tanker slowly seaward.

Picture: John Rubythron

Wiley hopeful

The Deputy Minister of Environment and Fisheries, Mr John Wiley, said last night that his department would become heavily involved only if the weather changed and the slick were driven ashore.

"At the moment it looks as if the beaches are going to escape," he added.

The tanker, carrying 250 000 tons of crude oil from the Persian Gulf to Spain — valued at more than 43 million US dollars, broke in two in a sea of flames on Saturday.

The after-section sank yesterday about 25 nautical miles due west of Saldanha Bay, and the forward section, with only the bows protruding above the surface, was taken in tow late in the afternoon by the Salfmarine salvage tug John Ross.

Heavy tow-line

The idea was to tow this section as far seaward as possible.

A helicopter lowered a salvage party on to the tanker's bows to secure a 56-mm tow-line, one of the heaviest carried by the tug.

Two representatives of the International Tanker Owners' Pollution Federation Limited, Captain Mike Garnett, technical manager, and Mr Joe Nichols, his deputy, flew in to Cape Town on the direct flight from London yesterday.

after the tanker was ripped through the lading Spanish supertanker Castillo de Bellver.

But experts are fearful of the "very grave danger" of long-term pollution along the coast, which includes Langebaan lagoon, one of the most important marine bird sanctuaries in Africa.

Concern was also expressed yesterday about the effects of the oil on rock-lobster resources between Saldanha and St Helena Bay, and on the spawning season of pelagic fish.

A massive oil-slick, estimated to be about 30 nautical miles across (east-west) and about 10 miles long, was moving at about one knot in a north-westerly direction, away from the coast, late yesterday.

There could be severe economic repercussions to South Africa's rock lobster industry, as almost the entire catch is made in the vicinity of Dassen Island. South Africa's anchovy fishing industry is also seriously threatened, as the fish migrate

Homefinder
On Wednesday MIDWEEK HOME-FINDER will appear with the Cape Times

for slick, page 2
● Pictures, pages 2 and 9

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2 & 1

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Crossword	10	Science	4
		Smalls	4
		Sport	4
		Transport	4
		Women's	4
		World Report	4

The Facts correction service, Cape Times, Box 11, Cape Town. (Registered at the GPO as a newspaper.)

Shocks in store for fishermen

ARC 63
8/8/83

56

Political Staff

ALL South Africa's fishermen can expect some major shocks within the next few months as Mr John Wiley, Deputy Minister of Environmental Affairs, starts implementing major measures to save the country's marine resources.

Appointed to the newly-created post just over a year ago, Mr Wiley has been investigating the position of marine resources and now seems ready to take action.



Mr Wiley

The Alant Commission investigation into the pelagic fishing industry is due to be released later today and it is expected that a number of its recommendations will be accepted immediately.

Measures

Among the measures that can be expected are extended marine reserves, stricter quotas, and the licensing of privately-owned ski boats and sea anglers.

Mr Wiley said he accepts that many of the

measures he intends implementing will not make him popular, particularly with vested interests in the fishing industry.

"But the job must be done if we are to protect this important resource," he said.

Mr Wiley said he is also investigating the possibility of totally rearranging the fisheries department because there is too much duplication of functions and authority along the coastline.

Report

He has received a report from the newly-formed Council for the Environment on the situation, and this will now be dealt with, he said.

He pointed out that apart from the powers held by the provinces and local authorities, the departments of Transport, Environmental Affairs and Community Development control different aspects of the coastline.

Mr Wiley said he wanted to see a single controlling authority which could delegate powers.

He said, however, he is not aiming at infringing the powers of the provinces and is consulting the Administrators of Natal and the Cape.

Mr Wiley said he is particularly concerned about the uncontrolled exploitation of the marine resources by private individuals.

"There are now thousands of ski boats, none of which are licensed, operating in the coastal waters.

"The time has come that they should also be licensed. All marine fishermen should have licenses, just as people fishing in fresh water must be licensed," he said.

Mr Wiley is also concerned about the availability of the more exotic marine resources such as crayfish and perlemoen.

Resources

These resources are being used up at a rapid rate because of a large overseas market while the South African public has virtually been unable to get a share except at exorbitant prices, he said.

Mr Wiley has warned that he intends taking steps to ensure the public gets its share, and will make an announcement soon.

He is expected to toughen penalties for black market trading, tighten quotas and ensure a significant percentage of crayfish and perlemoen is marketed locally.

Why we oppose the nuclear power station — Koeberg's Alert

ARG 15
8/8/83

THE anti-nuclear-power-station lobby, Koeberg Alert, says in its latest statement that nuclear power in South Africa is unnecessary, uneconomical and unsafe.

Koeberg Alert, in answer to the basic question, Is Koeberg needed? says: "Escorn's claim that Koeberg is essential to the power supply in the Western Cape is unfounded

the sun, wind, and biomass conversion.

"Decentralised energy production using a mix of the best locally available resources would lessen local dependence on the national grid and result in a more equitable distribution of energy in a country where 75 percent of the population are not connected to Escorn but rely on wood and dung for their energy needs."

● Is Koeberg cheaper?

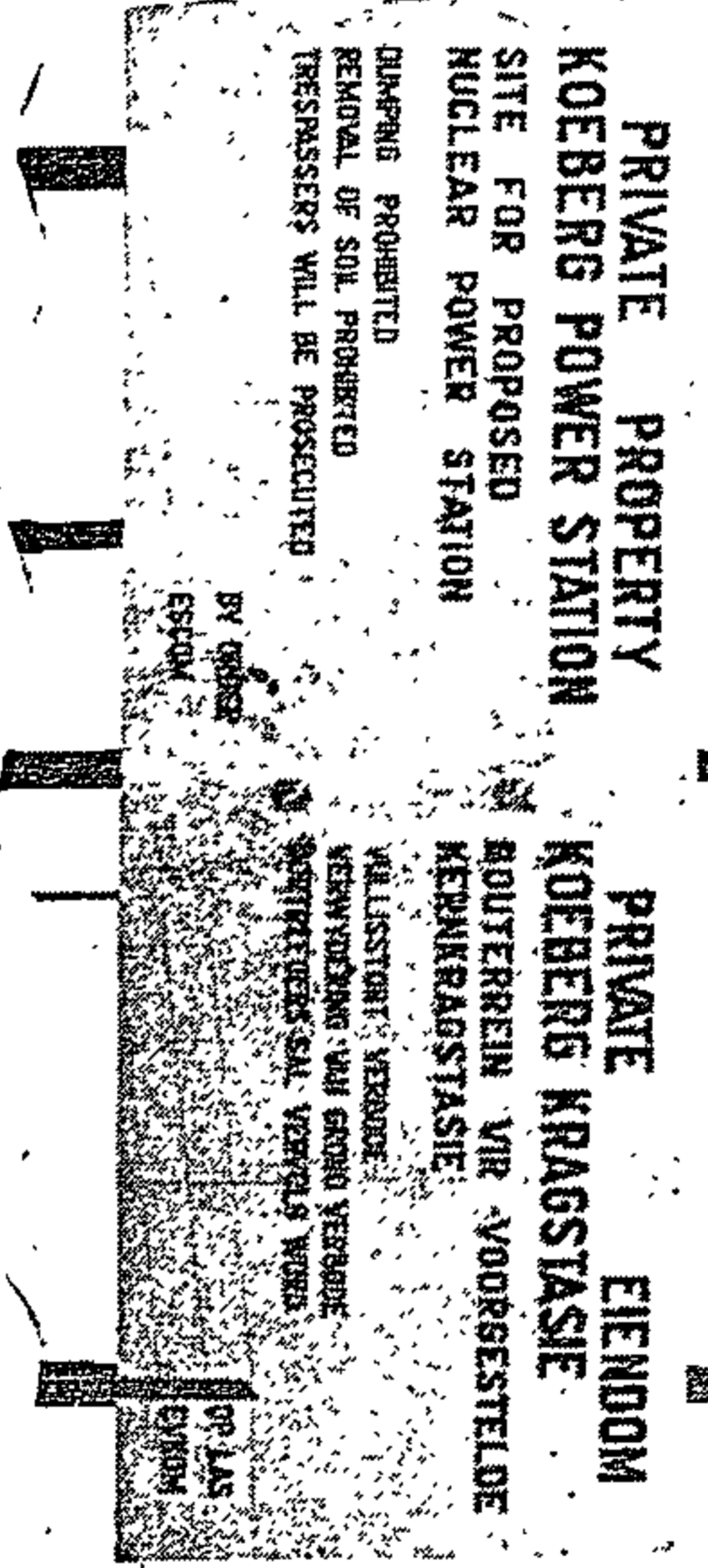
"A recent United States study of 137 coal stations and 47 nuclear stations (excluding Three Mile Island) showed coal stations to be up to 60 percent cheaper to build and operate. This estimate included the costs of newer pollution controls in coal stations. The claim that nuclear power is cheaper ignores the many hidden costs involved along the nuclear fuel chain.

"These include waste reprocessing and long-term disposal; plant decommissioning (which can approach the original capital cost); evacuation, security; and monitoring. A further cost relates to the inability of nuclear stations to approach planned capacity. In the USA, plants the size of Koeberg have only achieved a load factor

mining and enriching of uranium and during plant construction. When one adds the \$1-billion already spent on Valindaba to the \$2.3-billion spent on constructing Koeberg, it becomes evident that nuclear power will never be an economic option."

● Is Koeberg safe?

"Concern about nuclear safety in the mid-70s resulted in the resignation of several highly-placed nuclear engineers from the US Nuclear Regulatory Committee and from General Electric. Such concern was confirmed as recently as 1981 when the NRC was forced to suspend the operating licence of Diablo Canyon in California after building errors (which had remained undetected for four years) were discovered.



● Is Koeberg too near?

"We are told by Escorn that Koeberg is a safe distance from urban areas. Rather than setting limits on the proximity of nuclear power plants to urban areas, the International Atomic Energy Agency advises that distances should be determined only after considering local meteorological and topographical conditions. Distances can range between 20 km for Switzerland, 30 km for California, and 100 km for Finland.

"The decision to place Koeberg 12.5 km from Atlantis and 26 km from Cape Town cannot be supported by the available meteorological data. Dr Coogan, Cape Town's MOH, has demonstrated graphically that particulate matter released at Koe-

percent protection from radiation, while an ordinary house provides only 20 percent protection. Potassium iodate tablets provide protection only against radioactive iodine."

● What about the waste?

"No country has solved the problem of long-term waste disposal. A US Supreme Court decision on the matter this year has delayed plant operation in several states. Yet Mr Tattersall, assistant general manager of the AEC, claimed in December 1982 that waste disposal was a minor problem.

"Further contradictory statements by the AEC and Escorn have exacerbated public concern. While it appears that low-level waste will be deposited in Na-maqualand, it is not clear whether the high-level waste is going to France permanently or if it is to be returned to South Africa. A recent AEC statement maintained that it may also be buried in Namaqualand under 35 m of soil, and that sheep would be allowed to graze up to the site fence.

"Not only the waste disposal but all stages of the nuclear fuel chain — from mining through to the reprocessing of spent fuel — present the risks of an

ger. A commitment to nuclear power without a waste disposal solution is an irresponsible legacy to leave to future generations.

"A further problem relating to the question of safety remains that of human error. At no stage can human control be assumed infallible. Human error has resulted in many examples of operational errors such as the one which occurred at Brown's Ferry, and in construction errors such as the one discovered at San Onofre where a plant was installed backwards.

"As can be seen from this short overview, the problems presented by a nuclear power programme are immense. So much so that no new nuclear stations have been ordered in the United States since 1978. To repeat, Koeberg Alert believes that nuclear power is unnecessary, uneconomical, and unsafe.

"We further believe that viable alternatives exist and that some of them could be implemented immediately. An alternative energy path would not only be cheaper and safer but would promote employment, Regional autonomy, and a more equitable distribution of energy.

Safer

"Yet, in South Africa, the many safer and

supply in the Western Cape is unfunded.

"With assets of R13-billion and large foreign and local loans to repay, Escom continually needs to increase electricity consumption to improve its income. It therefore cannot afford to promote either energy conservation programmes or alternative energy sources.

"Although such programmes would be fatal to Escom, they would result in considerable savings to the consumer, both in energy consumption and overall costs. For example, in the United States and Canada, government-supported energy conservation programmes alone have brought about a 25 to 40 percent electricity saving.

Safer

"Yet, in South Africa, the many safer and cheaper options have not been fully explored. These include a conservation programme, the partial use of coal-powered stations with improved pollution controls, and the full development of renewable energy sources such as

wood and dung for their energy needs."

Is Koeberg cheaper?

"A recent United States study of 137 coal stations and 47 nuclear stations (excluding Three Mile Island) showed coal stations to be up to 60 percent cheaper to build and operate. This estimate included the costs of newer pollution controls in coal stations. The claim that nuclear power is cheaper ignores the many hidden costs involved along the nuclear fuel chain.

"These include waste reprocessing and long-term disposal; plant decommissioning (which can approach the original capital cost); evacuation; security; and monitoring. A further cost relates to the inability of nuclear stations to approach planned capacity. In the USA, plants the size of Koeberg have only achieved a load factor of 55 percent. Long-term studies have also shown that, for over half the operating life of a nuclear reactor, it is not a net producer of electricity.

"This is due to the enormous electricity consumption in the

mining and enriching of uranium and during plant construction. When one adds the R1-billion already spent on Valindaba to the R2,3-billion spent on constructing Koeberg, it becomes evident that nuclear power will never be an economic option."

Is Koeberg safe?

"Concern about nuclear safety in the mid-70s resulted in the resignation of several highly-placed nuclear engineers from the US Nuclear Regulatory Committee and from General Electric. Such concern was confirmed as recently as 1981 when the NRC was forced to suspend the operating licence of Diablo Canyon in California after building errors (which had remained undetected for four years) were discovered. An NRC investigation has since revealed many similar incidents.

"Here in South Africa, two factors in particular are causes for concern: the siting of Koeberg and the disposal of nuclear waste.

Is Koeberg too near?

"We are told by Escom that Koeberg is a safe distance from urban areas. Rather than setting limits on the proximity of nuclear power plants to urban areas, the International Atomic Energy Agency advises that distances should be determined only after considering local meteorological and topographical conditions. Distances can range between 20 km for Switzerland, 30 km for California, and 100 km for Finland.

"The decision to place Koeberg 12,5 km from Atlantis and 26 km from Cape Town cannot be supported by the available meteorological data. Dr Coogan, Cape Town's MOH, has demonstrated graphically that particulate matter released at Koeberg reached Green Point, Sea Point, and even Newlands in two hours.

"This confirmed a study completed in 1977, when the radioisotope Indium released from Koeberg was found to be significant-

ly detectable in Parow, Durbanville, Green Point, and Sea Point, even with the wind blowing out to sea. That such studies were done only after the siting decision was taken and that further AEC and CSIR studies are classified, provides sound reason for citizens to question the siting of Koeberg.

"A major accident would present serious evacuation problems for the people of Cape Town and Atlantis. Assuming no panic or traffic jams occurred, a maximum of 37 000 people an hour could be evacuated from Greater Cape Town. Although the inhabitants would be at risk from two hours after the accident, it would take nearly two days to complete the evacuation. Such evacuation problems have already resulted in the closure of nuclear plants in the USA.

"If evacuation is impossible, the only remaining options are shelter and tablets. Shelter in a concrete basement provides 50

supreme Court decision on the matter this year has delayed plant operation in several states. Yet Mr Tattersall, assistant general manager of the AEC, claimed in December 1982 that waste disposal was a minor problem.

"Further contradictory statements by the AEC and Escom have exacerbated public concern. While it appears that low-level waste will be deposited in Namaqualand, it is not clear whether the high-level waste is going to France permanently or if it is to be returned to South Africa. A recent AEC statement maintained that it may also be buried in Namaqualand under 35 m of soil, and that sheep would be allowed to graze up to the site fence.

"Not only the waste disposal but all stages of the nuclear fuel chain — from mining through to the reprocessing of spent fuel — present the risks of an increase in a variety of cancers, as well as genetic changes that may only manifest in future generations.

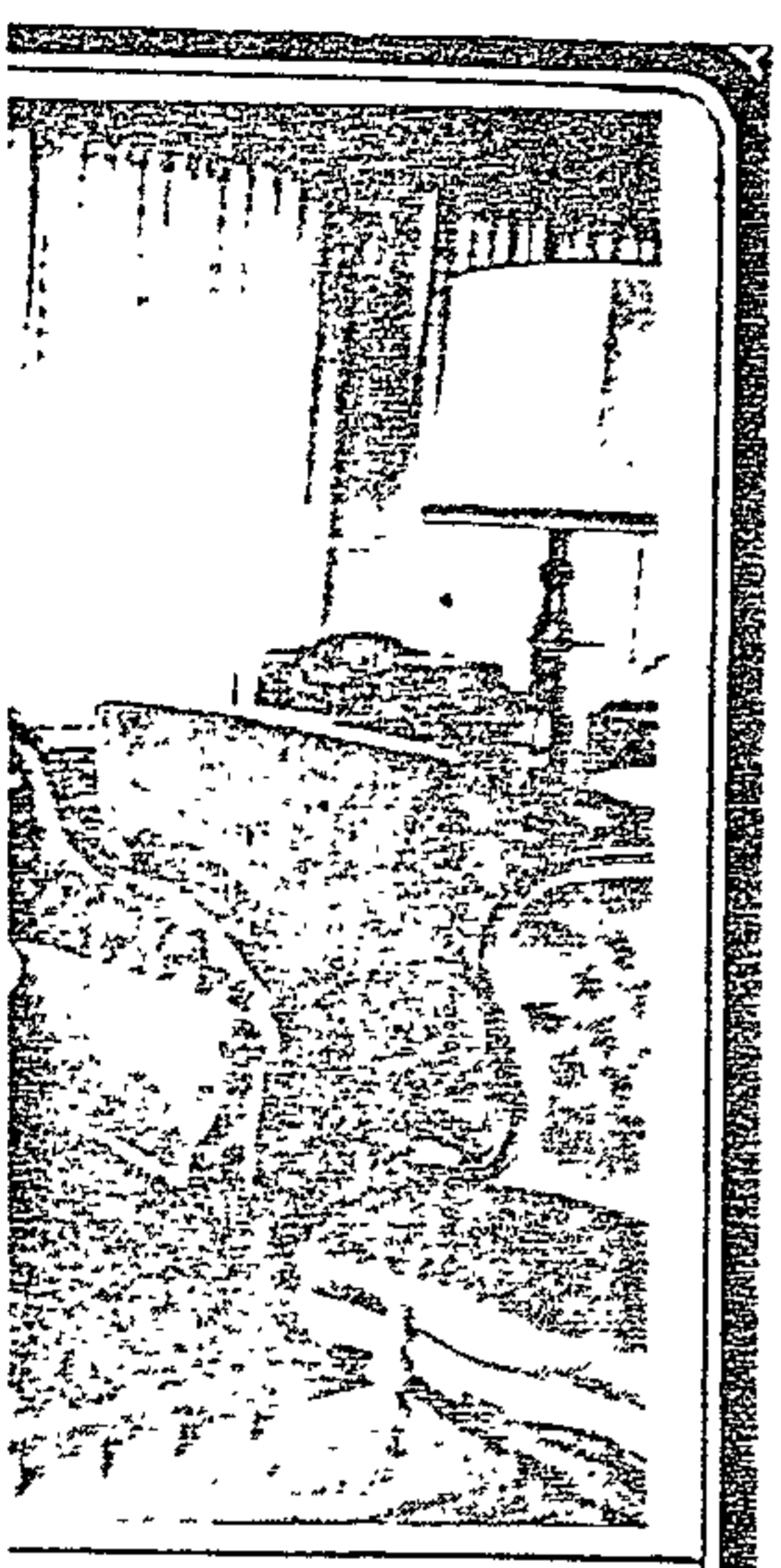
"Health physicists agree that no safe level of radiation exists; therefore any increased dose is a potential dan-

resulted in many examples of operational errors such as the one which occurred at Brown's Ferry, and in construction errors such as the one discovered at San Onofre where a plant was installed backwards.

"As can be seen from this short overview, the problems presented by a nuclear power programme are immense. So much so that no new nuclear stations have been ordered in the United States since 1978. To repeat, Koeberg Alert believes that nuclear power is unnecessary, uneconomical, and unsafe.

"We further believe that viable alternatives exist and that some of them could be implemented immediately. An alternative energy path would not only be cheaper and safer but would promote employment, regional autonomy, and a more equitable distribution of energy.

"The option of refraining from a nuclear programme can be made ultimately only at Government level. But every citizen can and should play his role in ensuring that such an option becomes a reality."



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Fishermen could face hard times

17645
9/8/83
56

By MELISSA LANGERMAN
Environment Reporter
FISHERMEN in Hout Bay and other areas could face an economic crisis if recommendations in the Alant Commission report on pelagic fishing are accepted

Severe restrictions on the West Coast industry are proposed which would affect catches in the area

The Hout Bay industry is particularly affected by the recommendation that fishing east of Cape Point be restricted to protect pilchard and anchovy spawning grounds

ESSENTIAL

Mr John Wiley, Deputy Minister of Environment Affairs, said yesterday that it was essential to prevent fishing in breeding grounds and spawning areas should not be exploited while spawning was taking place

He said his main concern was to preserve resources even if this

meant a reduction in the number of active boats

The report notes that "the fact that the maximum sustainable yield of the mixed-species resource could be captured and processed by an industry very much smaller than now, strongly suggests that rationalisation is necessary to bring the size of the fishing into line with the expected yield of the resource"

Mr Wiley said that if the quota were reduced by 4 000 tons, one boat with a nine-man crew would be put out of operation. The report recommends an 80 000-ton reduction in this year's quota

The Government would be having discussions with industry representatives over the next few weeks on reducing the local fishing capability, but the emphasis would be on voluntary moves rather than enforcement.

Invasion as US go to E

TEGUCIGALPA. — The first United States forces sent to Central America have landed in Honduras for manoeuvres which, Nicaragua alleges, are a prelude to its being invaded

The Honduran military spokesman, Mr Cesar Elvir Sierra, denied this today, but added that the manoeuvres carry a "clear warning" to Nicaragua

The Nicaraguan junta leader, Mr Daniel Ortega, said yesterday his country was rapidly preparing to fight US troops and to defend its territory "inch by inch".

Meanwhile, a military coup in Guatemala has brought to power a gen-

eral believed to be favourably inclined towards the US

Military sources say the manoeuvres in Honduras will last at least six months and will be the largest ever staged in the region

A total of 5 600 US soldiers will join 6 000 Honduran troops. They will be backed by 19 US ships carrying more than 16 000 personnel and fighter planes

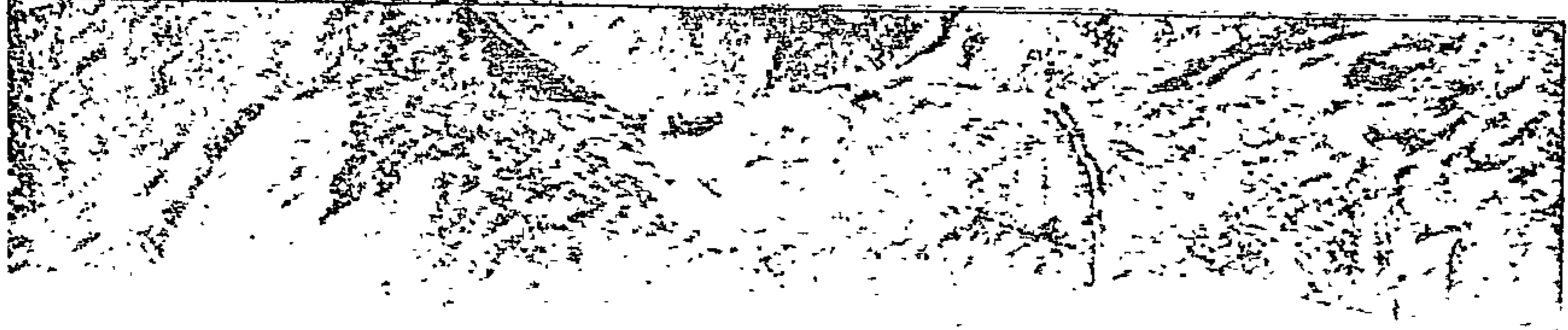
Reasons

Diplomats say the manoeuvres are intended to demonstrate US ability to deploy forces over quickly and as a show of strength in Central America, where President Reagan sees spreading Soviet and Cuban influence.

The first American troops to arrive were engineers who landed in the northern coastal town of Pedro Sula yesterday to build training camps, barracks and a hospital

More personnel are expected today, and between 2 500 and 3 000 troops are expected to arrive within four to six weeks.

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CALLS SERVICE

Oil slick spreading

Cape Times 9/8/83 56

Chief Reporter

WHILE the massive oil slick off the Cape West Coast appeared yesterday to have swollen appreciably, it was agreed at a widely-representative conference in Cape Town docks that the oil-filled forward section of the supertanker Castillo de Bellver be towed as far as possible from the coast before it sinks.

This section of the tanker, estimated yesterday to contain up to 50 000 tons of crude oil, had reached a point about 45 nautical miles west of Cape Columbine late yesterday, under tow by the Safmarine salvage tug John Ross.

After the meeting in the docks, Captain Okkie Grapow, executive manager of Safmarine's tug division, said:

"We want this part of the ship to go down as safely as possible, and are looking at a tow of about 100 miles offshore, outside the fishing grounds, to an even-bottomed area with a water-depth of 2 000 metres."

Leaking oil

Captain Grapow said the tow was going ahead in favourable conditions at an average 1,2 knots and that periodic navigational warnings were being transmitted. Searchlights were being trained on the protruding bows at night.

The bow section, which was settling at the rate of two metres a day, was leaking oil from several fractures in the hull, he added.

Meanwhile, the sunken stern section of the Castillo de Bellver, holding much of the balance of the 250 000 tons of Persian Gulf crude



The chief inspector of the SPCA, Mr Richard Burton, checks a baby penguin found on the beach at Kreeftebaai for oil.

the tanker was carrying when it caught fire south-west of Saldanha Bay on Saturday, is causing the greatest concern to government authorities, pollution experts and ecologists.

This section went down in 400 metres of water about 25 miles west of Langebaan Lagoon, famed for its marine resources and particularly for its bird-life.

Mr Bill Bricknell, chief oil pollution control officer of the Department of Transport, said after yesterday's conference: "I'm afraid the stern section is going to be an ongoing problem for a long time."

Marine scientists at the conference said the government's oil pollution contingency plans for the Saldanha-Langebaan area were being implemented and one of the aspects now being looked at was the feasibility of a barrier of some kind to prevent drifting oil from enter-

ing the lagoon, with its delicately-balanced ecology.

Captain E de Sousa of the marine division of the Department of Transport, said the oil slick was now an estimated 45 miles long (north-south) and about 30 miles across at its widest point, with a particularly heavy concentration of crude at the southernmost end, in the vicinity of the sunken stern section of the tanker.

Three Kuswag anti-pollution vessels had been spraying dispersants over a wide area west of the 100-metre contour and another two vessels equipped for spraying were expected to join them today.

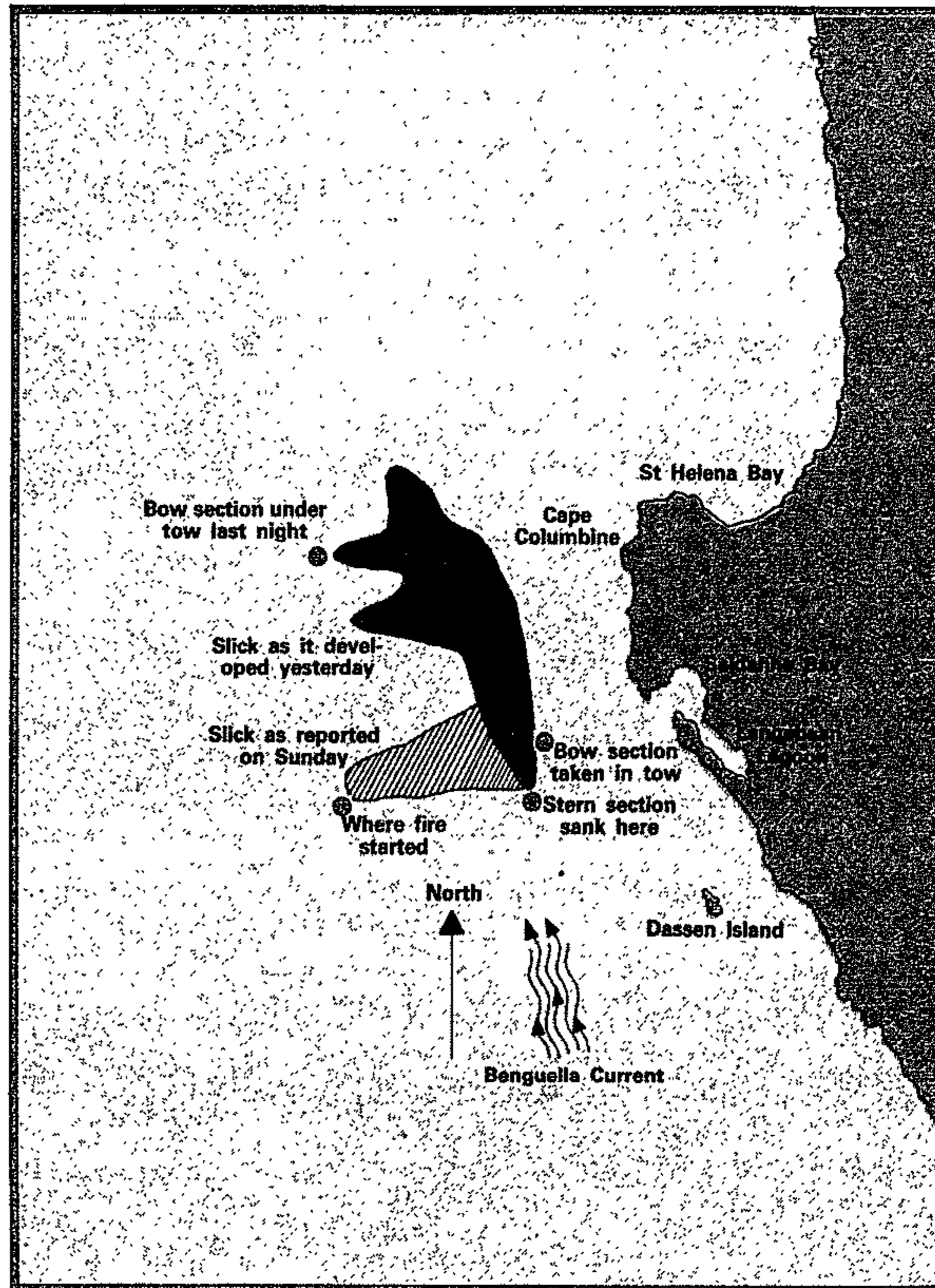
'Little damage'

Captain Mike Garnett, one of the two representatives of the International Tanker Owners' Pollution Federation who arrived in Cape Town from London on Sunday, spent much of yesterday visiting inland areas hit by the "black rain" from the oil fire at sea on Saturday.

After attending the meeting in the docks late yesterday, he said he had found "very little visible damage" in the farming areas he had visited and added that "here once again nature was clearly on our side, with the rains that fell on Saturday night".

Another development yesterday was the holding of a preliminary inquiry into the loss of the tanker, to determine whether a full, formal inquiry should be held in South Africa.

● Schoeman to visit disaster area, page 2



The oil-spill scene off the Cape west coast yesterday, showing the extent to which the slick has swollen since Sunday. Latest estimates are that the oil-slick is 45 nautical miles long (north-south) and 30 miles across at its widest point. The oil is most thickly concentrated at the southernmost end, directly opposite Langebaan lagoon with its rich natural resources. The leaking, oil-filled bow section of the Castillo de Bellver had reached a point 45 sea-miles west of Cape Columbine late yesterday, under tow by the Safmarine salvage tug John Ross. The greatest fear at present is of any swing in the wind direction.

Scores of birds found soaked with oil — and hundreds more expected.

Oil toml boesins

MAGUS 9/8/83

56

Staff Reporter

MORE THAN 160 gannets soaked in oil from the broken Spanish tanker, Castillo de Bellver, have come ashore on islands off the West Coast, and many hundreds more — as well as penguins — are expected to be found over the next few days.

Malgas Island has reported finding more than 100 gannets, and Marcus Island more than 60. Dassen Island reports only four.

The South African National Foundation for the Conservation of Coastal Birds (Sanccob) already has 28 gannets at its centre in Cape Town and is expecting a further 24 from Dyer Island off Gansbaai.

However, a spokesman said the birds from Dyer Island had nothing to do with the tanker spill. They were picked up by a Department of Sea Fisheries patrol boat, Malgas II.

Search continues

The spokesman said Sanccob and Sea Fisheries workers are continuing the search for oil-soaked birds, and he expects to have a better assessment of the situation this evening.

The first ominous signs of a change in the West Coast wind pattern — which could start the 1 200 square mile (1 930 sq km) oil slick moving towards the coast before the end of the week — became apparent today.

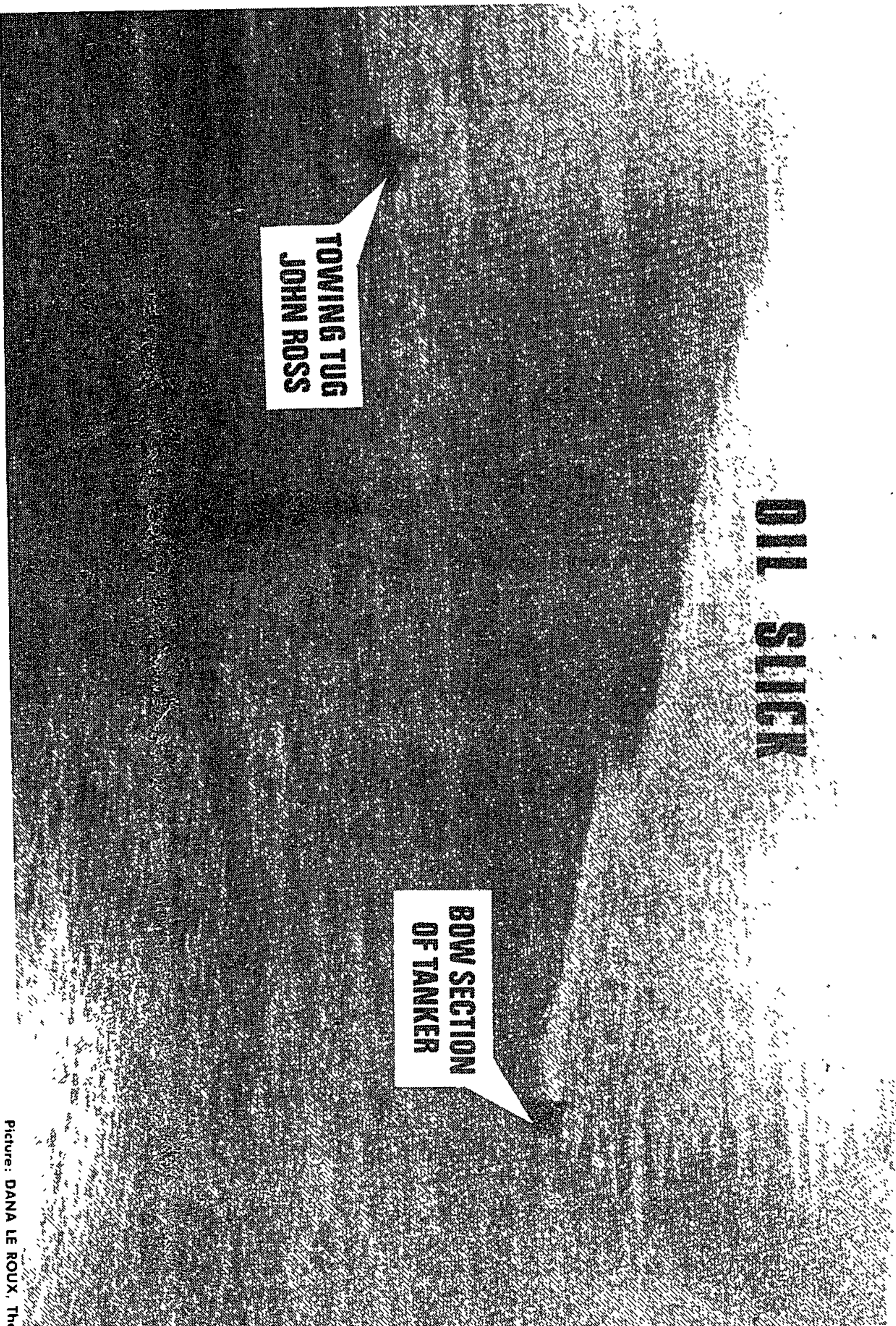
But by the afternoon there was no change in the wind direction or strength. Although a 10-knot southeaster was reported from Cape Columbine, the John Ross was towing the bow section of the tanker out to sea in calm and a reported wind strength of 0-2 knots.

While this remains favourable for keeping the massive, polluting slick away from the bird, fish and crayfish reserves along the coast, the change is the first sign that the wind could revert to the prevailing winter gales from the north-west, bringing widespread destruction of West Coast marine resources.

Large depression

There is a large depression east of Gough Island, and another coastal low is high up and just off the SWA/Namibian shoreline, but weathermen were reluctant to predict which way these would move or how soon they could arrive off the West Coast.

The oil slick is now, at its closest point, still only 25 sea miles (46.30 km) south-west of Saldanha Bay, with the stern section, sunk in 400 m 40 sea miles from the stern section, still leaking.



OIL SLICK

TOWING TUG
JOHN ROSS

BOW SECTION
OF TANKER

AN EVER-WIDENING slick of oil spreads from the protruding bows of the Castillo de Bellver as the salvage tug John Ross tows the hulk out into the Atlantic.

Picture: DANA LE ROUX. The

Pollution experts from Britain and South Africa have estimated that in a strong wind the slick could move towards the coast at the rate of 0.5 knots. This means that if a gale rises towards the weekend, the slick could hit the beaches within 48 hours.

In addition to the gannets, seals, jackass penguins and fish have been recovered showing signs of pollution.

Turned to "tar"

Much of the oil to the north and north-west of the sunken stern section is either "weathered" (turned to "tar") or has spread in a molecule-thick iridescent layer, patchy over a very large area, in the wake of the John Ross and the leaking bow section.

Visiting British pollution expert Mr Joe Nichols, deputy technical manager of the International Tanker Owners' Pollution Federation, has pointed out that the oil is "a light crude" which disperses readily and responds very well to chemical dispersants.

While there is so far no assurance that the southerly wind will move to the north-west, a weather office spokesman said today that with the wind now backing to the east, there was little doubt that it would eventually go all the way around.

● See Page 3



Picture: PIERRE OOSTHUYSEN, The Argus

THE chief inspector for the Department of Sea Fisheries, Mr J Kotze, left, and an inspector, Mr H J de Kok, with two oil-soaked gannets found off the West Coast today.

West Coast fishing could face restrictions

CAPE TIMES 9/8/83 (56) ~~Friday~~

Political Correspondent
SEVERE restrictions on the West Coast fishing industry — Hout Bay fishermen in particular — are recommended in a report published today.

The Alant Commission was appointed to investigate the industry and the controversial quota and season regulations introduced by the Deputy Minister of Environment and Fisheries, Mr John Wiley.

It recommends an all-year season, contrary to the split summer season now in force, but also proposes a further quota cut this year and reductions in the West Coast catching and processing ability.

Hout Bay fishermen, already complaining

about the closure of False Bay, would be affected by a recommended restriction of fishing east of Cape Point to protect pilchard and anchovy spawning grounds.

Mr Wiley yesterday expressed general satisfaction with the report, which he said had concentrated on the objective of all his measures — the need to conserve and improve threatened fishing stocks.

Asked whether the government would take steps to reduce the local fishing capability, he said this would be discussed with industry representatives over the next few weeks. The emphasis would be on voluntary moves, not enforcement.

Mr Wiley said he had maintained for years that the industry had too much capacity, and this had been borne out by several commission reports.

"We will take whatever steps have to be taken to preserve the resource."

Asked about a possible reduction in jobs, he said estimates were that every 4 000 tons by which the quota was reduced put a nine-man boat out of operation. The commission recommends an 80 000-ton reduction in this year's quota.

The commission chairman and Nationalist MP for Pretoria East,

♦♦♦♦
To page 2



CAPE TIMES 9/8/83 (56) ~~Friday~~

A From page 1

Dr Theo Alant, said the objective was to conserve stocks and then adapt quotas yearly according to the situation.

This could be assessed much more accurately now than in the past and "the 300 000-ton quota this year could become 700 000 or 800 000 tons in a good year," he said.

The commission did not want the government to be "the industry's policeman". It recommended a situation where scientists, the government and the industry could get together and agree on measures to benefit all.

Mr Wiley said the government role could be phased out once its objectives had been met through the co-operation of the fishing industry.

"The government wants to get off the back of the industry and let the industry run itself, but we can't just abandon everything to the industry at the moment," he stated.

● More reports on the fishing industry report are on pages 4 and 5.

Too late for classification

DEATHS

ROSSELET. — Felix. This gentleman will be sadly missed by all the Smalls.

CAPL

THATS

9/8/83

(56)

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THE ALANT COMMISSION REPORT

Smaller but efficient industry could handle

THE West Coast fishing industry could become smaller but more efficient if the government accepts the Alant commission's recommendations.

The commission recommends a rationalization of catching and processing effort in an industry it says became over-extended in years of plenty.

The once-bountiful pilchard catch has collapsed and the commission warns that anchovies, which account for half this season's catch so far, are in danger of being over-exploited.

Despite attempts to prevent over-investment in the fishing industry, the fishing effort had intensified while catches

dropped from 509 000 tons in 1967 to 376 000 tons last year.

The West Coast fleet now had fewer boats, but its hold capacity was only slightly lower than the 1967 peak catch. Fish factories could handle 1,2 million tons a year, more than double the 1967 catch.

Suggesting rationalization was needed because

of reduced catches, the commission said the maximum sustainable yield could be caught and processed by an industry much smaller than now.

"The current situation of too much industry capacity chasing too few fish needs to be altered to one in which the expected yield of the resource is closer to the

processing capacity of the industry.

"Such a rationalized industry is less likely to argue for increased quotas which undoubtedly jeopardize the resource."

The commission said over-fishing by over-extended industries had been found where fish resources had collapsed

THE controversial changes to the West Coast fishing season and catching quotas made by the Deputy Minister of Environment and Fisheries, Mr John Wiley, have not all been endorsed by a commission he appointed to investigate the issue.

The Alant commission was given the task earlier this year of assessing the state and future of the West Coast industry and the validity of Mr Wiley's experimental moves which had provoked criticism in political, academic and fishing quarters.

The commission, composed of scientists under the Nationalist MP for Pretoria East,

Dr Theo Alant, is also strongly critical of the fishing industry itself.

It says the industry is over-extended, has been guilty of abusing regulations and has shown it cannot control itself.

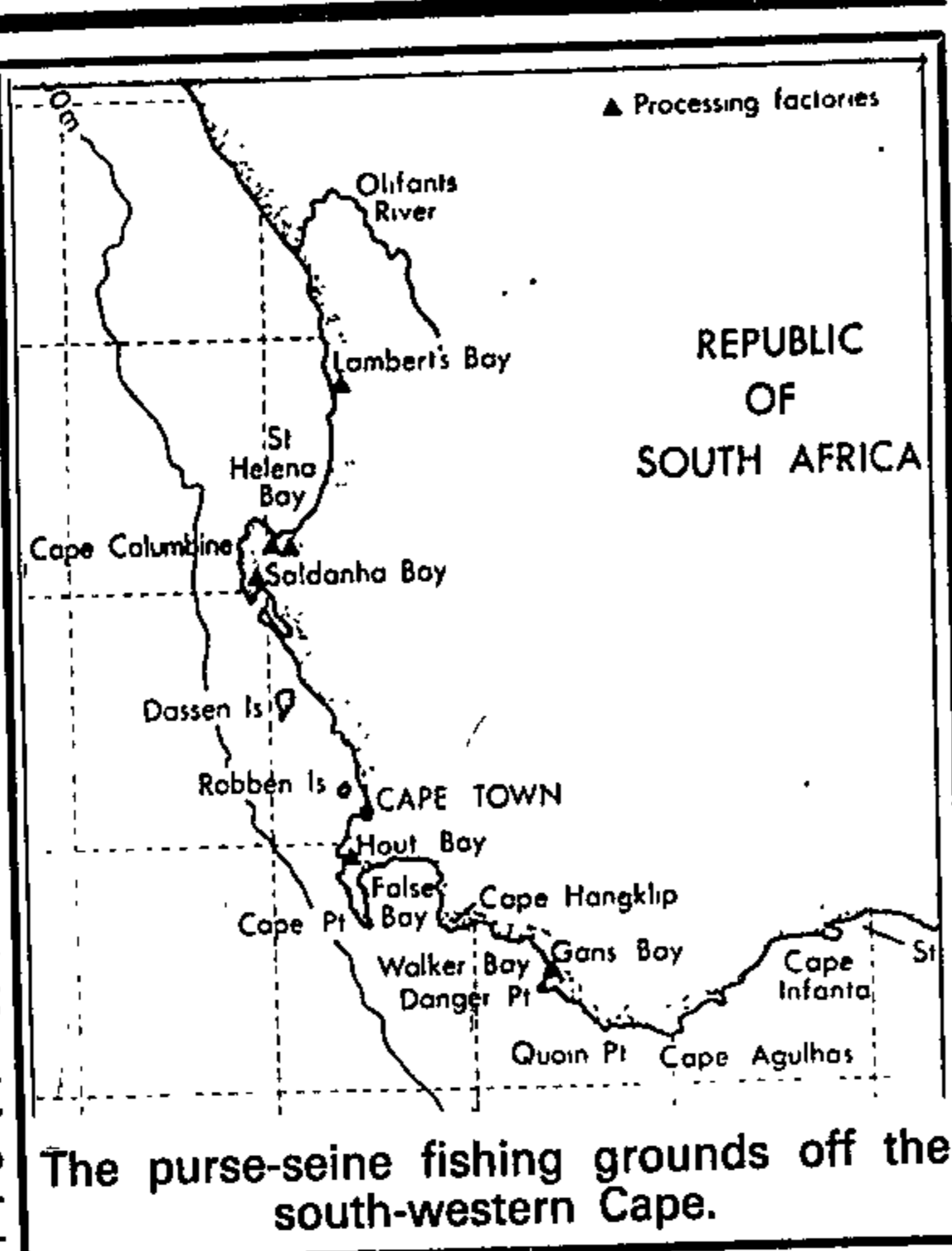
The commission recommends restructured research and advisory functions which, it says, should be scientific and under government management.

It proposes that the Sea Fisheries Research Institute become a national research institute like the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, with a new advisory council and liaison committees for each of the main fishing industry sectors.

The commission's investigation followed Mr Wiley's decision to switch the fishing season from winter to summer in a bid to save the West Coast industry

Wiley's changes not all backed by sea experts

Special report by Political Correspondent MICHAEL ACOTT



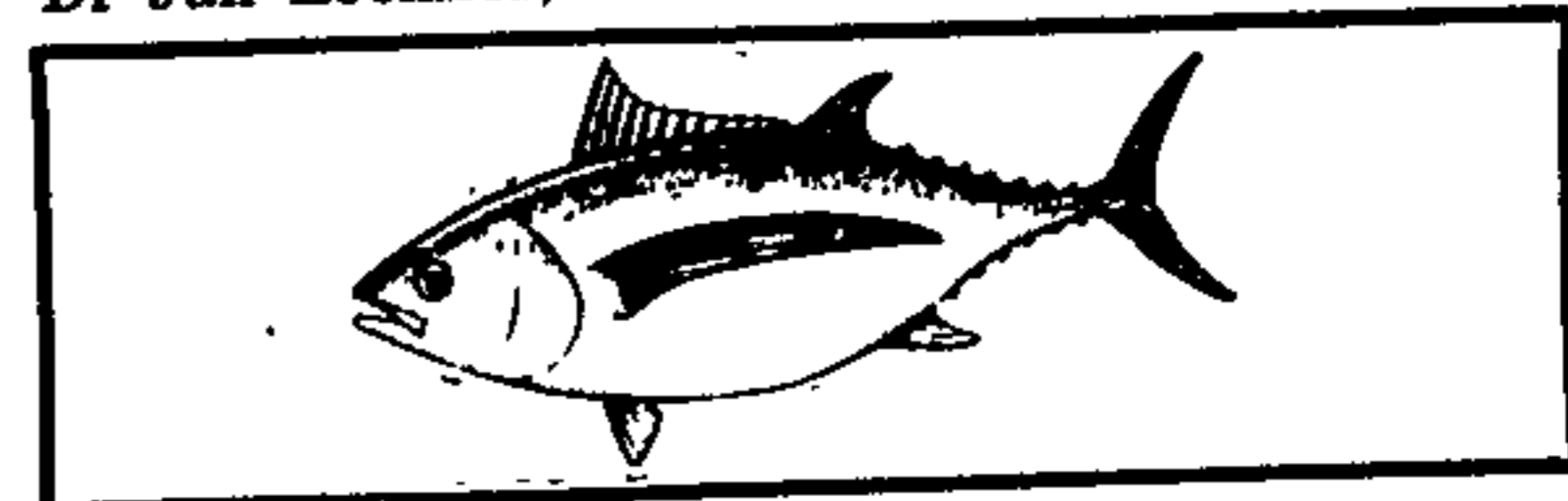
The purse-seine fishing grounds off the south-western Cape.

from the same collapse of fish stocks which ruined Walvis Bay fisheries.

This was a move long propagated by controversial marine scientist Dr Jan Lochner, whose

designed to encourage the industry to switch to "non-quota" species such as maasbanker, mackerel, red-eye and lantern fish.

The Alant commission's report, published



theories were both derided and rejected by previous Nationalist ministers.

Mr Wiley also introduced a split season, with half the 380 000 ton quota to be caught from October 16 to December 31, and the second half from January until the half-quota was filled.

The total quota was effectively increased by limiting it to endangered pilchards and anchovy. This was

today, agrees with Mr Wiley that the industry and its stocks are threatened.

It recommends rationalization and restructuring of the industry to meet changed circumstances and reduced catches.

It does not, however, back the season change or maintenance of the 380 000-ton quota.

The report says fishing could be allowed throughout the year and

Snoek supply could dry up

Fishing limits will hit Hout Bay trawlermen

28. RESIDENCES (9.1)

Include here any activity other than repairs and maintenance, cleaning and caretaking related to the running of a residence, from the work of a warden to the work of a matron, other than activities related to residence food services.

29. RESIDENCE FOOD SERVICES (9.2)

Include here all-time spent on activities related to the provision of food for students and staff in residences. Not included is time spent on repairs and maintenance, cleaning and caretaking. Such time should be reported under 9.6 (see note

SNOEK could disappear from South African tables if the threatened West Coast anchovy shoals collapse because of over-fishing. The Alant commission report said snoek used to feed mainly on pilchards, but had switched to anchovy after the collapse of the Western Cape pilchard population.

Snoek are now estimated to consume about 300 000 tons of anchovy a year and anchovy stocks are threatened by over-fishing. The proportion of anchovy in the diet of snoek caught in shallow water by handline was relatively high. "A collapse of the anchovy stock might have additional implications in that the snoek fishery, especially the handline component, could be affected adversely," the report says.

HOUT BAY fishermen would be severely hit by the Alant Commission's proposed limitation of fishing east of Cape Point.

The commission says the area is now the main spawning ground of pilchard and anchovy, both of which are threatened. Fishing should be limited to maintain minimum spawning stocks until detailed modelling studies were done to develop the best fishing strategy.

The report also recommends that, until proper assessments have been made, there should be no increase in fishing east of Cape Agulhas and no purse-seine

netting at all east of Cape Infanta.

It says pilchards and anchovies east of Cape Agulhas, where there has been very little purse-seine fishing, are possibly a reserve or "buffer" stock contributing to apparent resilience despite extensive exploitation further west.

Hout Bay fishermen were hit by the closure of False Bay to purse-seine netting from this year, a move long advocated by Mr Wiley and backed by conservationists and private fishermen.

This was endorsed by the commission, although it said the closure was not an important conservation

measure for small pelagic fish. False Bay should remain closed for "its importance as a natural amenity and tourist attraction," the report said.

The commission recommended that only vessels from Gansbaai Marine and elsewhere with refrigerated sea-water facilities be permitted to fish east of Cape Point.

It also recommends that a maximum of 15 000 tons be caught east of Cape Point between September and December and suggests small-mesh anchovy nets be allowed only at certain times of the year in the area.

32. OTHER AUXILLIARY ENTERPRISES (9.5)

Include here all-time related to the special services or enterprises which are not covered by either residences, staff housing services or other food services.

Typical examples for this category are the Student Bookshop, and child care centres.

33. REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE, CLEANING AND CARETAKING FOR RESIDENCES AND REFECTORIES (9.6)

Include here all-time spent on maintenance of the buildings as well as cleaning and caretaking of residences and refectories.

Liquor trade joins war on littering

Star 10/28/83 (56)

By James Clarke

The liquor trade, under pressure from municipalities who threaten to close bottle stores down unless they keep their areas clean, has joined the anti-litter war.

At a Press conference in Johannesburg yesterday the Hotel Liquor and Catering Association spoke of its problems.

Its chairman, Mr Natie Matisson, said that although the liquor trade was not responsible for litter — the public is — it felt it had a duty to help clean up South Africa.

The trade spoke to several municipalities recently and to the police.

"At first they tended to be hostile towards us. But once we talked about our problem things changed."

The problem centred on blacks, Mr Matisson said.

FACILITIES NEEDED

Not because they were inherently untidier than whites ("You have to see Loftus after a match"), but because black urban workers had nowhere to enjoy a social drink except on the pavement.

And few toilets were provided for them.

Whites, he pointed out, had clubs and hotels in which to drink.

Mr Matisson appealed for facilities for blacks. But said something had to be done about the mess around bottle stores.

Randburg has already moved against the trade by insisting that all sorghum beer containers carry a deposit (the containers can be re-used several times).

SALES HALVED

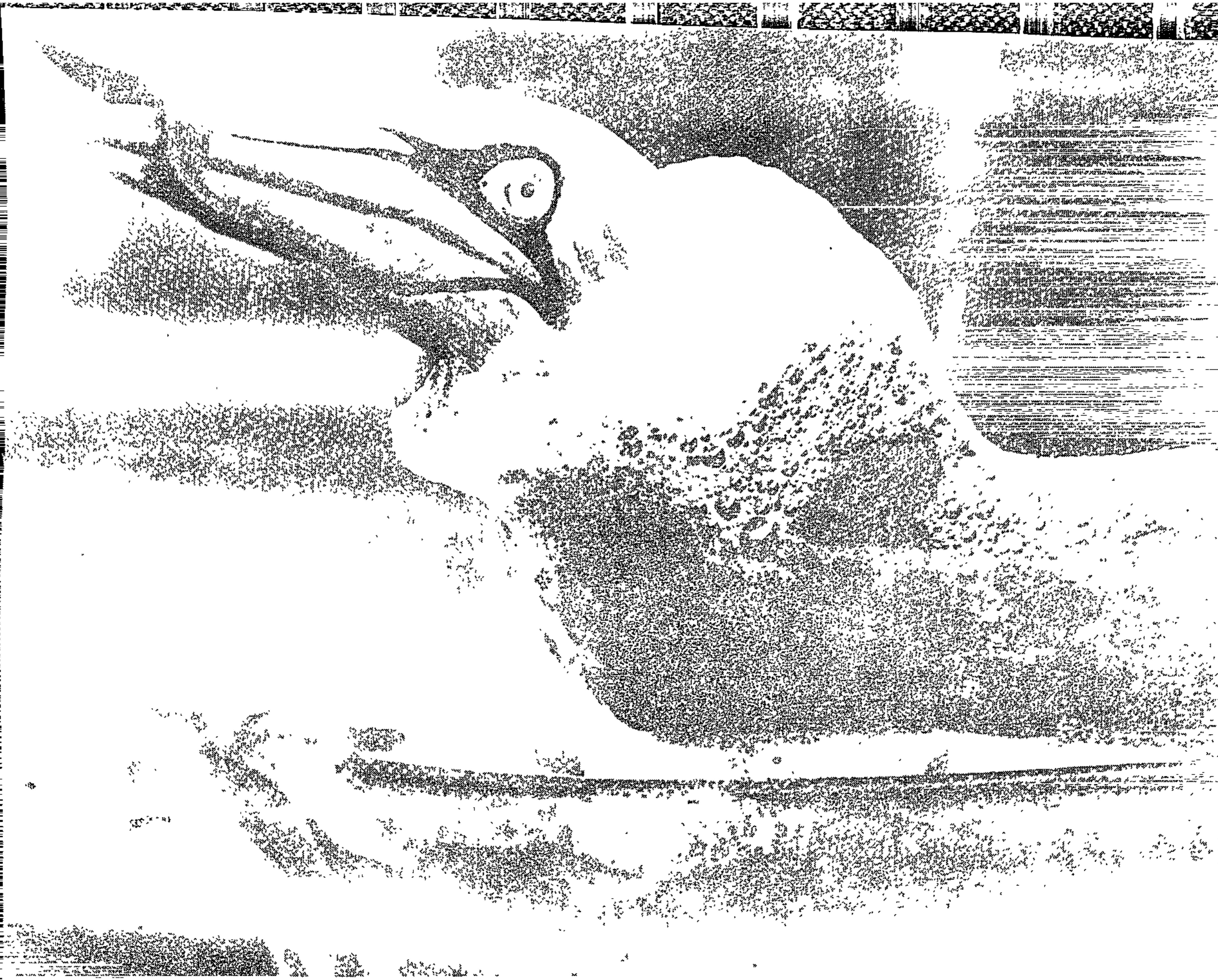
It solved the litter problem overnight — but, said Mr Matisson, it also halved the sales of sorghum beer.

Wrab, which sells it, could be hit hard if other municipalities follow Randburg's example.

Mr Matisson said his association, which has 800 voluntary members, had joined the Keep South Africa Beautiful Association, the new name for the Keep South Africa Tidy group, which is mainly backed by the packaging industry.

The liquor association is appealing to all member bottle stores to keep their precincts clean and for municipalities to ensure ample bins.

The problem of people using walls and trees as lavatories "is over to the police", he said.



Picture: JIM McLAGAN, The A.

COVERED in soapsuds, this wet and bedraggled gannet with a bite-guard on its beak, turns a beady eye on the photographer. The gannet was one of the first birds affected by the oil spill from the tanker Castillo de Bellver. More pictures on page 2.

Many more oil-soaked birds

ARGES 10/8/83 56

By MELISSA LANGERMAN
Environment Reporter

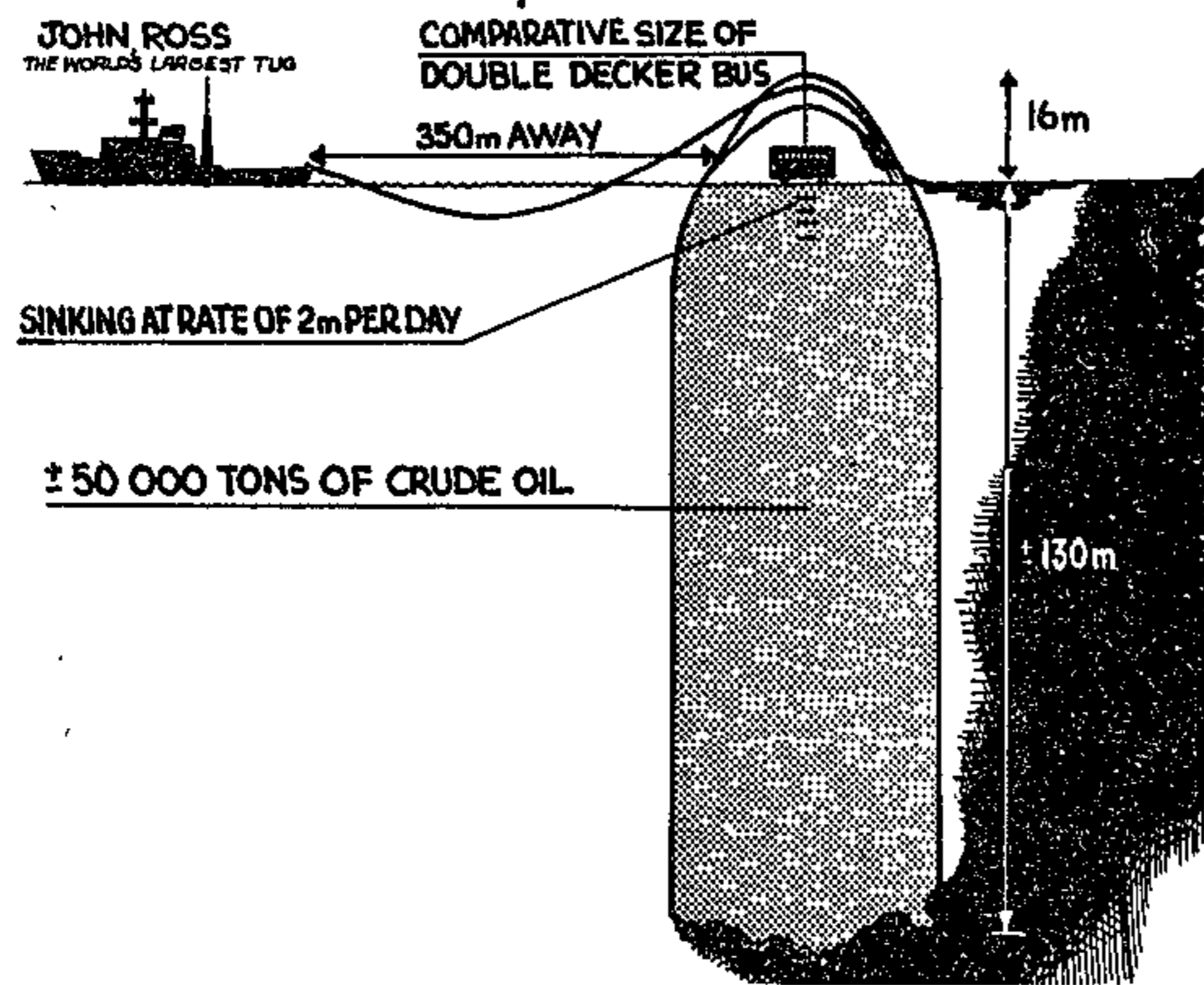


ILLUSTRATION shows the bows of the tanker and its leaking cargo compared with the size of a double-decker bus.

MORE than 1 000 oil-soaked gannets from the 4 500-strong Malgas Island colony will probably have to be rescued within a week, according to Saldanha officials.

Increasing numbers of oil-soaked birds are being spotted on the island each day.

Since Monday, about 250 birds have been rescued at the island and taken to the Sanccob offices in Wetton.

The caught birds are taken from the island to Saldanha by a Sea Fisheries vessel, from where they are taken by the Navy to Sanccob.

Mr George Carstens, who is supervising the rescue operation, said he expected even more oiled birds to be found today.

He said that birds found in the past two days were just the start of the problem. He predicted that the situation would worsen later in the week.

IMPOSSIBLE TO FLY

The danger of the oil to the birds was that it coated their feathers making it impossible for them to fly. They were then unable to hunt, and starved to death.

Another problem was the fact that the breeding season was about to start and the territorial birds became aggressive to even the island handlers, making the birds more difficult to catch.

Malgas, an island of about 800 m by 400 m, lies about 6,4 km into Saldanha Bay and about 72 km from the oil slick.

The birds which had returned covered in oil were feeding in the area of the slick.

On the island the badly polluted brown-coloured birds could be seen clearly among the clean white feathered ones with their black wingtips and yellow heads as they circled and landed.

● See Pages 3 and 10

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South-easter holds away giant oil slick

ARG 10/8/83 (56)

Shipping Reporter
SALVORS and pollution experts today happily greeted a mild south-easter which continues to hold off the giant oil slick, spilled from the wrecked Spanish tanker Castillo de Bellver.

According to the weather office the south-easter, which has been blowing off the West Coast since Sunday, could swing to a north-easterly later. But this, too, will keep the wallowing slick at bay.

It was discovered today that oil fountaining from the sunken stern was last night feeding the southern end of the slick.

Search

Early today a Kuswag anti-pollution vessel went out to check the area in which the stern sank — about 25 miles west of Saldanha Bay in about 400 metres of water — and discovered a fresh line of oil reaching northwards from the wreck.

Another Kuswag vessel immediately went out to begin spraying dispersant. The new spill is not considered a major threat.

The slick now appears to be rapidly thinning out

in a north-westerly direction, away from the West Coast. Though its nearest point is 17 miles west of Saldanha Bay it has narrowed itself to only three miles from west to east at that point.

The low toxic dispersant has to be sprayed on the oil within 24 hours or else the oil turns to tar and the dispersant become ineffective.

Much of the main slick has already turned to tar and pollution experts can do nothing but pray the wind holds out in the right direction to keep the slick from smothering the coast.

One pollution expert based in the Eastern Cape, who does not wish to be named for professional reasons, said today there were ways of scooping the oil off the sea surface but it was a high-risk job with limited success which would cost millions of rands.

He said that even after the oil was removed from the sea, one would have the problem of what to do with it back on land.

"All that is left to do is spray where possible and wait," he said.

Safmarine's supertug, John Ross, is heading for a position 100 miles out to sea with the tanker's leaking bow section.

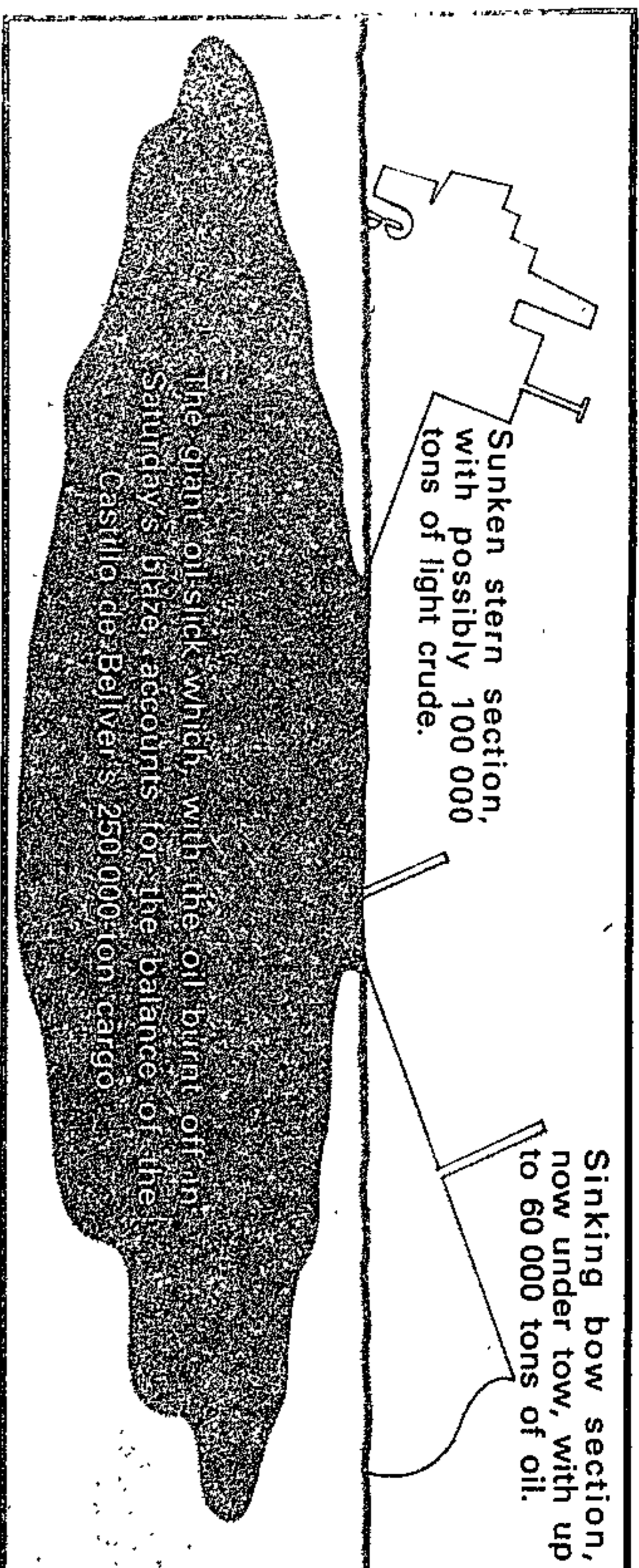
Destination

At a Press conference on Monday it was estimated that the tug should reach her destination sometime today.

It is planned to sink the bow over a flat bottom section of the ocean in about 2 000 metres of water.

Pollution experts and salvors who have gathered in Cape Town since the weekend are also scheduled to meet later today to review the situation.

UUC



It is not certain how much of the supertanker's 250 000-ton cargo burned in Saturday's mid-ocean blaze, or how much other oil has spilled on to the sea-surface — so the figures given here are estimates. The stern section, which is lying in more than 400 metres of water, 25 nautical miles west of Langebaan Lagoon, is causing the greatest concern. The giant oil-slick, estimated to be 45 miles long and 30 miles across at its widest point, was yesterday about 25 miles from land, at its nearest point.

Wind change forecast

Chief Reporter
A POSSIBLE return to seasonal north-westerly winds from tomorrow has been forecast by the weather office at D F Malan Airport — and depending on their velocity, this could spell ecological disaster for parts of the Cape west coast, when oil from the supertanker Castillo de Belleriver is driven ashore.

Good news from the disaster area yesterday, however, was that the sunken stern section of the supertanker was emitting oil at a reduced rate and that, being a relatively light type of Gulf crude, it was breaking up and dispersing fast.

The after part of the bisected tanker, thought to contain about 100 000 tons of the vessel's 250 000-ton cargo, is lying in a water-depth of more than 400 metres, about 25 nautical miles due west of Langebaan Lagoon.

The mostly-submerged bow section, with its estimated 50 000 to 60 000 tons of oil, was making good progress late yesterday under tow by the Sarmarine salvage tug John Ross, and by mid-afternoon was nearly 80 miles due west of Cape Columbine.

The tug, which had increased its towing rate to a little over two knots, altered course during the afternoon to a more northerly heading, with its cumbersome tow slowly losing buoyancy and with about four metres less of the massive bow protruding above the surface than when the tow started on Sunday.

A Sarmarine spokesman said yesterday the John Ross was now heading for an underwater valley nearly 90 miles from St Helena Bay and on the eastern side of the South Atlantic telecommunications cable.

Oiled gannets early victims

From GLEN GARVEN
SALDANHA BAY. — Gannets from the 45 000-strong colony in Saldanha Bay have become early victims of the huge oil slick that is menacing the Cape West Coast.

Since early Monday morning, nearly 160 oiled birds have been carried to safety from Gannet Island, and many more damaged birds are expected during the next few days.

"This is only the first salvo," said island headman Mr George Carstens. "It will get worse later in the week."

On Gannet Island, the oiled birds, their white feathers black and sticky, are stalked by Mr Carstens and his crew, put into cages and taken on board the patrol boat Malgas II. Skipper J B Veruciel then ships them to Sannecob, where they are cleaned and set free.

Malgas II took 28 gannets on Monday night, and 29, 30 and 70 on three trips yesterday.

Operation Sea-bird

By MICHAEL ACOTT

A MASSIVE operation to collect and clean oiled sea-birds is being mounted amid indications that the slick from the tanker Castillo de Belleriver will hit the Cape coast this morning.

Every available source of help, including military units in the area, is being called on to help preserve birds — some of them endangered species — in one of the richest wildlife areas of the Cape.

Mr Kent Durr, MP for Matieland and president of the South African National Foundation for the Conservation of Coastal Birds (Sannecob), said yesterday that a major disaster threatened as a north-west wind blew the giant slick landwards.

There would probably be oil on the beaches from Yzerfontein northwards by this morning, affecting Dassen Island, the Langebaan Lagoon and nearby areas teeming with birds.

"This is a disaster of major proportions which could have a profound effect on the sea life of that coast," he said.

"We can only lessen the blow by efficient management of the whole situation, but we cannot prevent major damage."

Mr Durr was among Sannecob officials who attended a "disaster committee" meeting yesterday chaired by the Director-General for Transport, Mr A B Eksteen.

A huge rescue operation was being mounted along the whole coast to find oiled birds and bring them in for cleaning.

"We have arranged helicopter patrols, four-wheel-drive vehicle patrols and foot patrols where areas are rocky." The navy and other armed services in the area had offered help under a strategy planned by naval authorities, Mr Durr said.

The Department of Sea Fisheries was activating a bird and pollution unit which would both assist Sannecob and do work of its own, such as rescuing birds from remote islands.

Many volunteers had already offered to help clean the birds. Mr Durr said more help would be needed as the wind blew more oil ashore.

In addition to the slick, the sunken stern section of the tanker may leak oil slowly for months.

Mr Durr said the operation had already attracted world-wide attention from newspapers and conservationists. He had had calls from Europe, Scandinavia and North America. Many of the birds had migrated here from Europe.

The fine weather and south-easterly wind since the tanker accident had been only a few days' respite in which to organize for the north-westerly wind which prevailed at this time of the year.

Apart from the Dassen Island penguins, a listed endangered species, the island had the only nesting colony of pelicans in the region. The slick also threatened the proposed Saldanha National Park.

Scores of oil-soaked gannets and penguins from the West Coast islands were yesterday treated at Sannecob's Wetton station.

While the first 28 gannets from Marcus Island near Saldanha Bay were being weighed, washed and fed, the navy was rushing another 59 by road to the sanctuary.

Voluntary worker Miss Abbie Peiser said: "The first van that arrived also contained a huge and very sick turtle, which has been taken to the Department of Sea Fisheries."

More reports on the oil slick, page 2



Ms Elizabeth Crean, a committee member of the SA National Foundation for the Conservation of Coastal Birds baths a badly-oiled gannet at the organization's sanctuary in Wetton.
Cape Times Newcolour: Dan Bosman



One of the 45 000 gannets of Malgas Island comes in to land.
Pictures: John van der Linden

Malgas Island keeper Mr George Carstens and his helper, Mr Aboebeker Lee, hard at work catching oil-polluted gannets as they arrive at their nests at sunset.

Sleep on water
The gannets feed near the spreading oil slick and sleep on the water during the day.

Some 45 000 gannets come each evening to this tiny, rocky outcrop about four miles out in the bay.

"In the night they are so thick on the ground you cannot see it," said Mr Carstens. "We can't walk here in the evening, they peck at us."

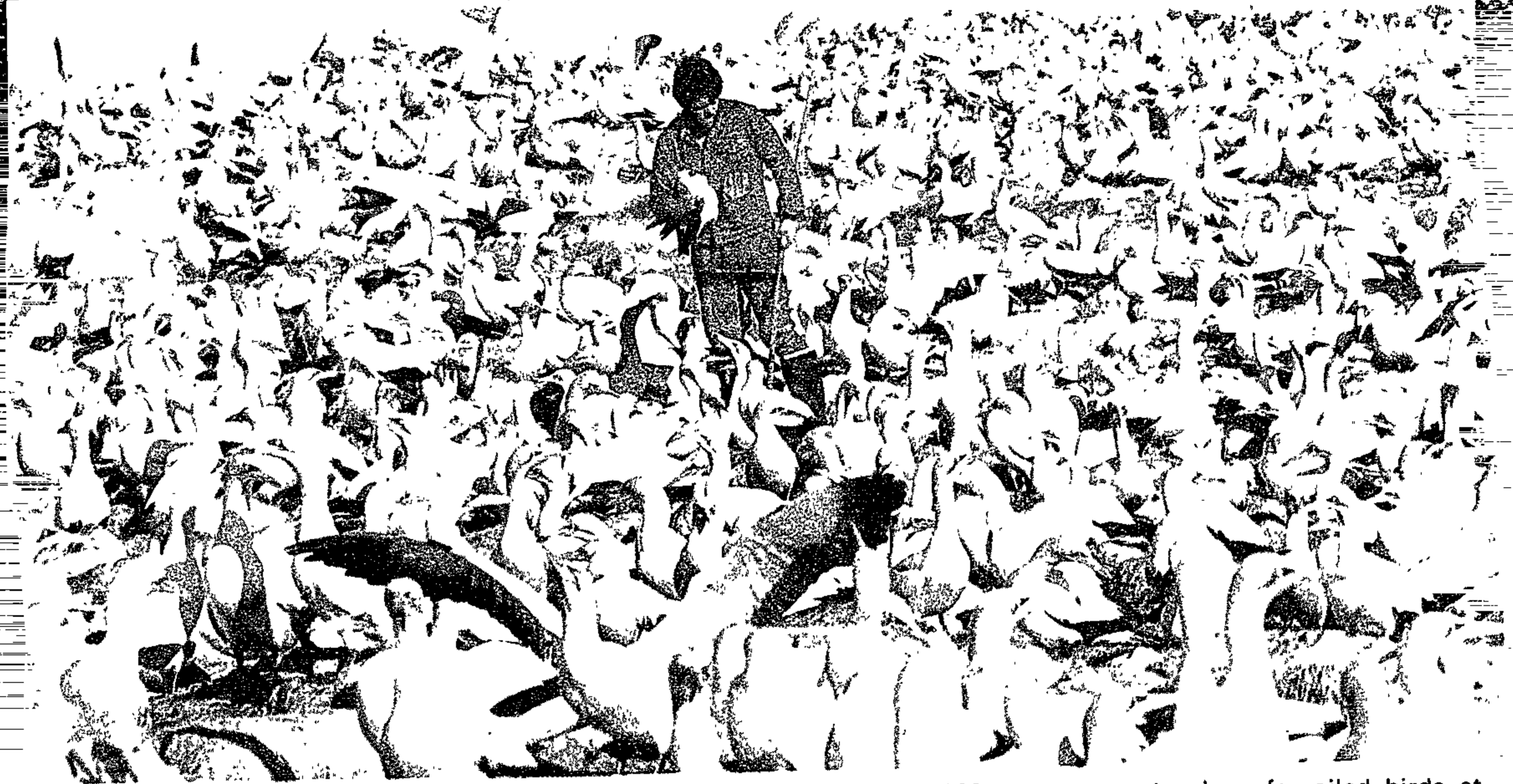
The breeding season has just started and each bird comes to excrete the same spot every day.

Mr Carstens and his men comb through the flock weeding out the badly-oiled birds, stalking them with a wooden stick with a hook at the end. Thick gloves protect the men's hands from the fish-spear gannet beaks.

"If they are oiled, it clogs up their feathers," said Skipper Veruciel. "They can't fly, so they die of hunger."

During the afternoon the big white birds with black wingtips and proud yellow heads came down in incredible numbers, shouting, garbling and chattering.

An oil-polluted gannet on Malgas Island is carried off for transport to Cape Town, where it will be cleaned at Sannecob headquarters.



Ornithologist Mr Aldo Berruti of the Division of Sea Fisheries, combs the 45 000-strong gannet colony for oiled birds at Saldanha Bay's Malgas Island. ● Another picture, page 2

Picture: Alvin Andrews

SA's sea-bird colonies 'safe'

Staff Reporters

SOUTH AFRICA'S richest sea-bird breeding colonies off Saldanha Bay and Langebaan are likely to escape the giant oil spill.

Experts say that even if the seasonal north-westerly winds blows up now the menacing slick could hit the coast further north at St Helena or Lamberts Bay.

Saldanha's port captain, Captain I Harvey, said yesterday that indications were that the no oil was likely to hit the coast at Saldanha Bay.

He said senior officials of the Department of Transport who had come to Saldanha yesterday to assess the situation felt the bay was in no grave danger, and didn't anticipate any serious pollution in the area at this stage.

At Malgas island yesterday, Operation Gannet moved into top gear with Sea Fisheries officials working flat out to get the oiled birds to safety. The Cape Gannet is the only local bird affected at present because of its long foraging range.

"If weather conditions keep up like this we are hoping that the final score of oiled birds will be less than a thousand which is two percent of the breeding population," said Mr Aldo Berruti, an ornithologist with the Division of Sea Fisheries.

Less than 20 oiled penguins, the "little humans" of the bird world, have been found so far.

IN what was described yesterday as "nothing short of miraculous", the massive oil-slick off the Cape west coast — now 90 nautical miles long with its northern extremity in line with Elands Bay — has swung well westward, far from the coastline, and has assumed a narrow, ribbon-like form.

And the weather office at D F Malan Airport said the swing that had been expected in the wind-direction, from offshore south-easterly to onshore north-westerly, was likely to be delayed at least another day.

Aerial inspections by local and overseas oil-pollution experts revealed that the heavier fractions of oil, in emulsified or "mousse" form, were at the western extremity of the slick and well into the Benguella Current, and that the oil

nearest the coast was of a light, dispersable type.

The nearest oil to the coast was 25 miles westward of Langebaan Lagoon, where the stern section of the supertanker Castillo de Bellver sank on Saturday night.

Mr Bill Bricknell, chief oil pollution control officer of the Department of Transport, said the stern section was emitting oil at the rate of about one ton an hour, but he said this was a "very light" type and dispersed quickly.

"There is no immediate threat either to the islands or to the mainland at this stage. We have been extremely fortunate in the favourable weather we have had for the past four days; in

fact it's been nothing short of miraculous that this unseasonal south-easter has prevailed for so long."

Captain Mike Garnett of the International Tanker Owners' Pollution Federation said after a visit to the Saldanha area: "Not a drop of oil has washed ashore. The island birds that have picked up oil have done so far out to sea."

Captain E de Sousa of the Marine Division of the Department of Transport, who has been plotting the oil-slick daily from the air, said the earlier mass had broken up. The oil was now in a relatively thin line, from the sunken stern section to the area 90 nautical miles west of Cape Col-

umbine where the Safmarine salvage tug Ross continued towing the bow section.

● Captain Okkie Grauw, executive director of Safmarine's tug division, said the tow was proceeding westward well clear of the fishing grounds, with the tanker's bow section settling gradually all the time.

"In all likelihood it will eventually sink its own," he added.

● Members of the oil slick spotting group said that they had counted sperm whales, schools of dolphins and "an enormous number" of sea birds in parts of the ocean which earlier the week had been covered by a film of oil which had since apparently evaporated.

● More reports on the oil slick, page 2

● Map, page 9

Miracle south-easter

By ROGER WILLIAMS
Chief Reporter

CAPG TUB 11/8/83 56

Oil slick ^{10/8/83} is ⁵⁶ under control' — Schoeman

Chief Reporter
The Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, said in a statement after a helicopter flight over the oil-spill area off the Cape West Coast yesterday that he was satisfied "the situation as it now obtains is under control."

"Everything possible is being done to curb pollution of the coast, the islands in the area and of the sea-birds," he added.

Dispersants

The minister, who was accompanied on his aerial inspection by the Deputy Minister of Environment and Fisheries, Mr John Wiley, and the Director-General of Transport, Mr A B Eksteen, said sufficient dispersants were in stock and arrangements had been made for additional supplies at short notice.

"The toxicity of this dispersant, which has been developed over the years under the direction of the South African Bureau of Standards, is considered extremely low.

"The original oil slick has broken up into patches and partially emulsified. If any oil is to move in the direction of the coast, the spray-boats will control the situation."

Mr Schoeman said special arrangements had been made for the collection of oil-contaminated sea-birds. This task was under the combined control of the marine development branch of the Department of Environmental Affairs and Sanccob, and arrangements for additional assistance had been made.

People finding oil-contaminated sea-birds were urgently requested to inform their nearest police station or Sea Fisheries inspector.

Reception depots

The minister said Sanccob had established three reception depots, at these addresses:

- Mr Knowles, Oude Skip Caravan Park, Melkbosstrand

- Mr H E Groenewald, 16 Adam Street, Saldanha.

- Mr H P Heydenrich, Paternoster Fisheries, Paternoster.

He added that the special inter-departmental co-ordinating committee to deal with the oil-spill situation was already functioning and would meet regularly.

The agricultural situation was being investigated and indications were that potential damage was "less than anticipated".

Sunken stern:

Chief Reporter

CAPTAIN Mike Garnett, technical manager of the International Tanker Owners' Pollution Federation, said in Cape Town yesterday that the sunken, oil-filled stern section of the Castillo de Bellver near Saldanha Bay may not create the massive pollution problem that was feared.

The stern section contained an estimated 100 000 tons of the supertanker's cargo of 250 000 tons when the vessel broke its back in a sea of flames south-west of Saldanha early on Saturday.

There are widespread fears that this massive quantity of

encapsulated crude oil on the seabed could become a pollution "time-bomb".

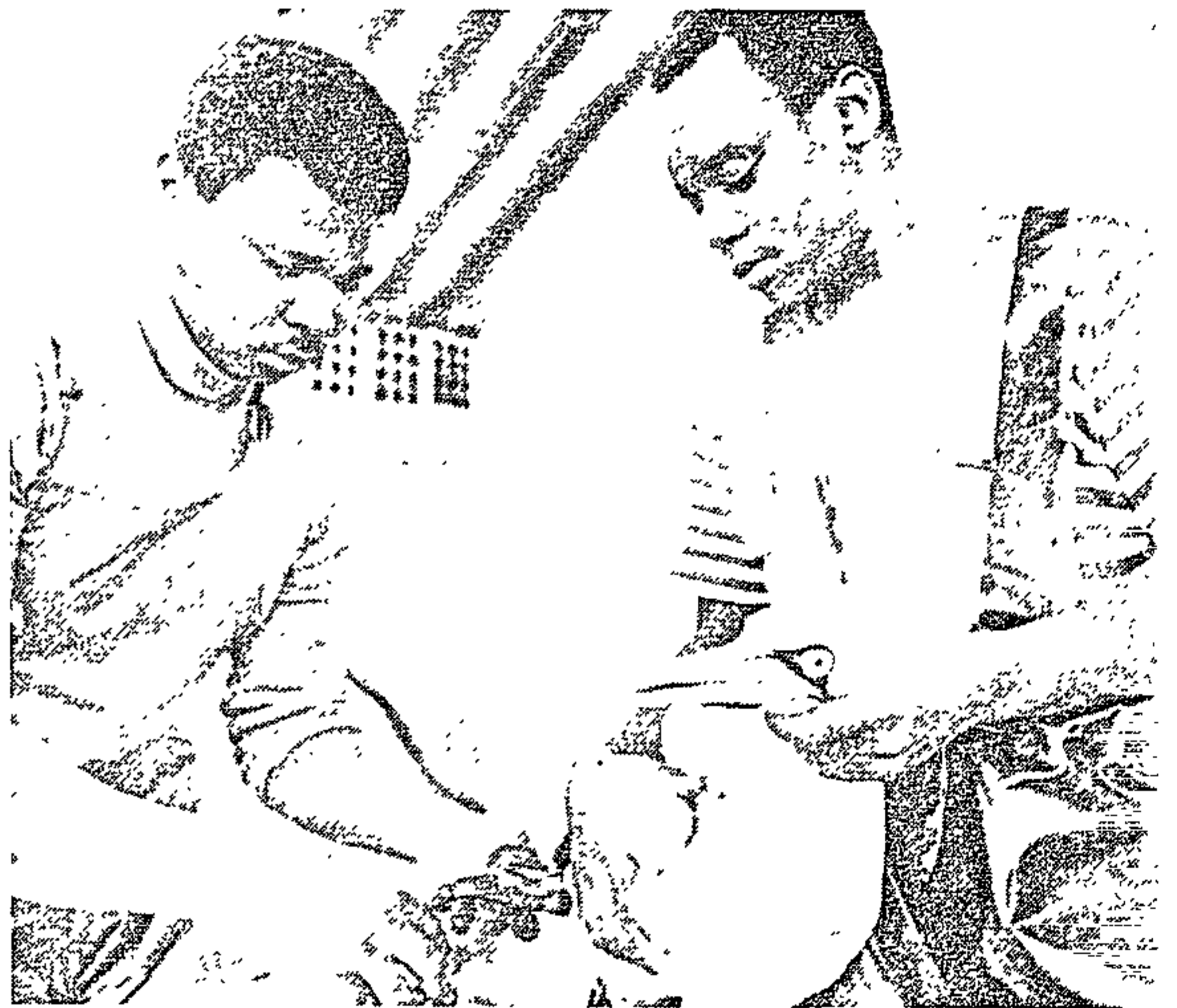
After being driven landward by the westerly wind prevailing at the time, the stern section sank in 400 metres of water about 25 nautical miles due west of Langebaan Lagoon, with its rich marine-life resources.

Anti-pollution authorities, ecologists and marine scientists have expressed fears that this part of the bisected tanker is going to pose an on-going pollution problem that could last for years, particularly when the wind blows onshore.

The sinking bow section,

containing to 60 000 tons of oil, is being towed to a position off the buoy at the bottom.

Captain world's oil-spill there was of the of the might "At a correct I know



Ringling the first batch of gannets after they arrived from Malgá Island yesterday are Sanccob workers Mr Temba Matomela, left and Mr Evennett Masutu.

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Ciskei deaths: SA criticized

Own Correspondent
PORT ELIZABETH. — Transkei has criticized South Africa following the arrest in Ciskei of a vice-consul and the death and injury by police bullets of two other Transkeian citizens.

The incidents have strained relations between the two former homelands, with Transkei accusing Ciskei of reacting to the Mdantsane bus boycott recklessly and clumsily, creating "untold hardship and misery".

was arrested at Cecilia Makuwane Hospital while inquiring about Transkeian casualties.

"South Africa has been slow to react," Mr Lujabe said. "Yet we have repeatedly warned them about the consequences of removing Transkeian migrant workers from settlements in SA to Mdantsane."

"We knew this could lead to problems because our people could never be secure."

Mr Lujabe said it was South Africa's responsibility "to reach some

Rikhot rights for 681 worker

Labour Reporter
ALTOGETHER 680 contract workers in Western Cape have been granted Section (i) (b) rights following the Rikhoti Appellate Court ruling — but further 641 applications have been turned down. Dr Gert du Preez, chief liaison officer of the Western Cape Administration Board (WCAB) said that so

Oil in It's sea-bird washday!

stern worries experts

Political Correspondent
WHILE the wind continues to postpone — and probably reduce — the effect of the oil tanker slick on the Cape west coast, environmentalists are still concerned at the threat from the tanker's sunken stern section.

The president of the South African National Foundation for the Conservation of Coastal Birds (Sanccob), Mr Kent Durr, said yesterday nobody knew whether the stern would seal itself off or spew oil for months or even years.

He said this could pose a continuing threat to sea-birds in areas like Dassen Island and the Langebaan lagoon in the winter north-westerly winds.

Mr Durr welcomed the further respite given by delay of the next north-wester cycle, which he had been led to expect today. But he warned there was no possibility of the Cape escaping the problem of oiled birds.

Sanccob was already dealing with an increasing number of birds and the toll would rise when the wind eventually changed.

Staff Reporter
THE Wetton centre of Sanccob had no lack of volunteers yesterday for the task of washing oil-contaminated birds.

According to voluntary worker Mrs Wendy Squires, about 50 people helped during the course of the day. "We had enough people today but we will need more and more every day."

"This problem will last for weeks. It's the worst

crisis we've had in the 12 years since our foundation was formed."

She advised people who found oil-stained birds or penguins not to attempt to wash them themselves as this could lead to injury.

"If anyone finds an oil-stained penguin, I would advise them to put it in a box and contact us. The best way to pick them up is to throw a towel over

them and pick them up very gently."

The sooner Sanccob got the birds, the better, she said. If oil had not yet become caked, it could need only one wash to remove.

She said the birds at the centre would have to remain for "at least a month" so that their natural body oils, which also came off in the wash, would be restored.



Operation Gannet gets under way with officials of the Division of Sea Fisheries placing oiled birds into baskets before the birds are transported to Sanccob's rehabilitation centre at Wetton. Mr Aldo Berruti, right, and island headman Mr George Carstens discuss whether to free some of the less damaged gannets on Malgas Island yesterday.

2 get death in Harare court

From ANDRE VILJOEN

HARARE. — Two young members of a heavily-armed band of Zimbabwean dissidents who were involved in a fatal shootout with police last December were sentenced to death yesterday for murder.

Mr Justice Waddington said a claim by one of the two men that he had undergone six months military training in a dissident training camp in South Africa last year had not been

Confusion reigns in Swaziland

Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — Swaziland's Queen Regent, Queen Mother Dzeliwe, was still monarch of the country last night — despite reports to the contrary.

Prince Gbheni, the Minister of Home Affairs, said in an interview last night before going to a meeting with the Queen: "Everything is normal here. Queen Dzeliwe is still Regent. She has not been replaced."

His statement added to a day of confusion in Swaziland, which yesterday heard the Queen

the "Great She Elephant" — had been replaced by Princess Ntombi, a widow of King Sobhuza II who died last year.

The Princess, who is in her mid-40s, is the mother of Prince Makhosimvelo, the 15-year-old future king of Swaziland who is studying at a British public school.

Princess Ntombi is regarded as "sophisticated and educated" in comparison to the Queen Mother, who is elderly and does not have a good command of English.

Reacting to the claim

vants and politicians had attempted to depose the Queen Regent and replace her with Princess Ntombi, Prince Gbheni said last night the attempt had failed.

He claimed the nation and the whole of the royal family were solidly behind the monarchy and the Queen Regent.

He said he was about to attend a meeting last night of the member of the royal family to discuss the reported attempt to end the present system.

There is to be an emergency meeting of the country's chiefs at Lebomba on Friday to discuss "the recent hap-

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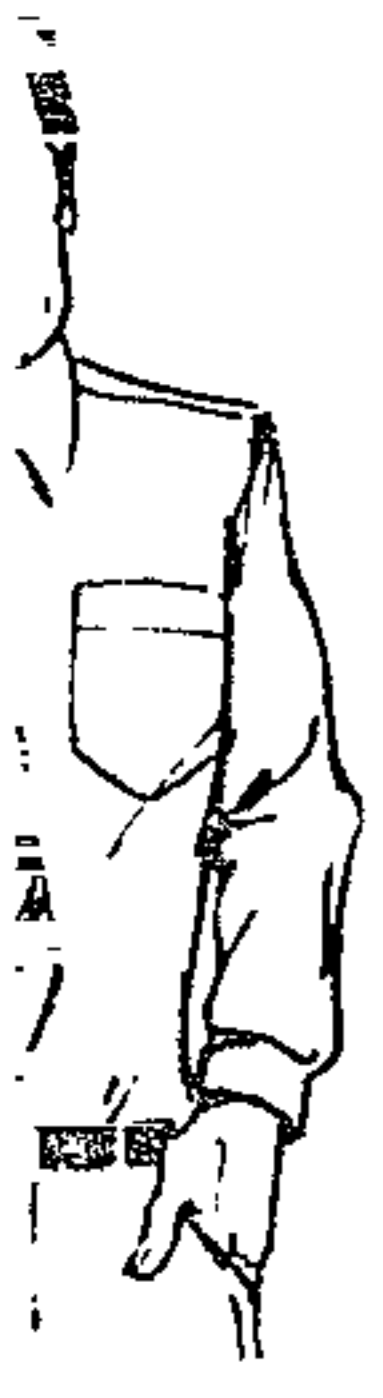
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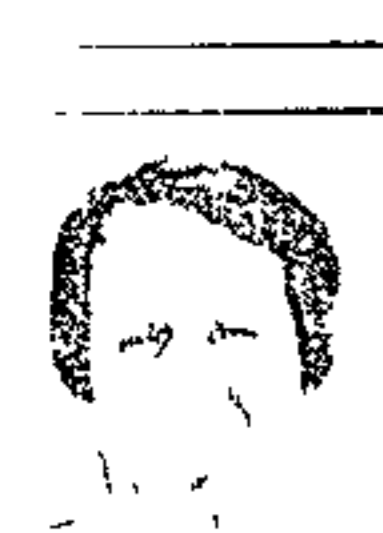
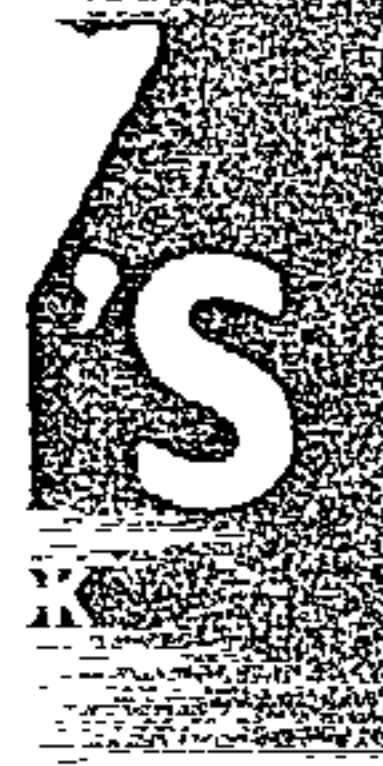
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Pollution equipment said to recover usable oil from slicks

By Zenaide Vendeiro

There is said to be a way to clean up the massive oil slick off the Western Cape Coast, avert a major ecological disaster and recover thousands of tons of oil.

This claim is made by Mr Alan Faranoff, the South African distributor of anti-pollution control equipment used by many Government agencies and salvage contractors.

Mr Faranoff said he approached several Government departments and wrote to Mr Sarel Hayward, the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries, about the equipment but his letters and calls were ignored.

"I am sickened by the Government's attitude," said Mr Faranoff.

"The coastline is highly susceptible to shipping accidents and oil spillages resulting in incalculable harm to the ecology



Oil spilling from the hulk of an oil tanker. A South African expert says there is an effective way to clean up slicks.

yet the Government will not even look into possible solutions."

Mr Faranoff became interested in combating oil pollution last year after reading of the plight of hundreds of oil-soaked penguins and other birds on Dyer's Island off the Cape's west coast.

On a visit to the United States he was shown oil-

spill recovery equipment based on polypropylene fibres which attract oil and reject water.

A rope of these grease-attracting fibres is run through oil spills on water and back through a wringer which squeezes out the oil. The oil is recovered in its original form and can be used.

This method was used

after the Amoco Cadiz disaster in 1978 in which 233 000 tons of crude oil were discharged into the English Channel, and its effectiveness prompted the French Government to buy it

Boats equipped with the ropes recovered thousands of tons of oil in tanker disasters off Spain, France and Alaska. The equipment has also been bought by government agencies in the US, Britain, Sweden, Norway and Canada.

Mr Faranoff believes that chemical dispersants which turn oil into droplets do more harm than good, killing marine life and jeopardising the ecology further.

The "oil mops" are not toxic, he claims. A domestic version has been used by the Witwatersrand Technikon Hotel School to absorb grease from soups and stews.

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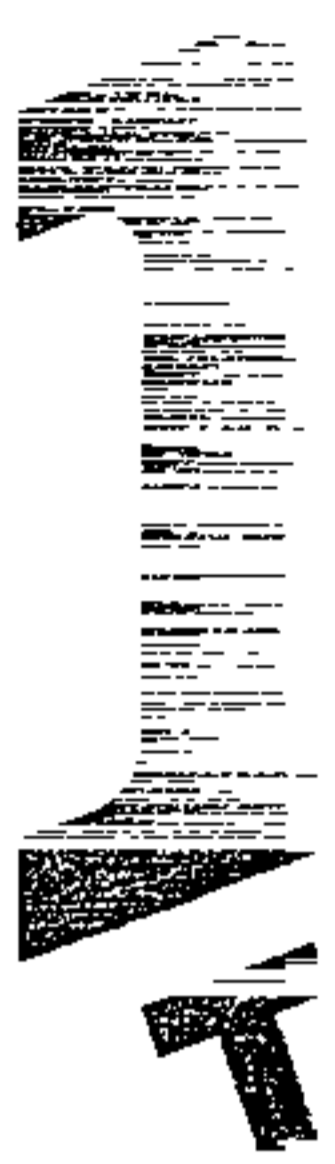
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Oil tankers getting safer, say the experts

LONDON. — Oil tankers are getting safer and world oil pollution is being cut in spite of the disaster at the weekend when the Spanish supertanker broke in two after a fierce fire.

According to shipping experts in London the industry and safety experts said the break-up of the Castillo de Bellver had so far not raised major doubts about tanker size or design and such accidents were in any case rare.

"The questions on tanker safety and pollution have really been raised already and the cry nowadays is more to implement and enforce measures that have been or are being introduced," said one expert.

As time goes by and middle-aged tankers built in the boom years of the 1960s and early 1970s are phased out, the safety record of the world's tanker fleets should get better, he said.

Safety experts will nevertheless carefully study the report of the inquiry into the break-up of the Castillo de Bellver for tips on how to improve safety. Crew members flown home to Madrid said they had no idea

what caused the disaster which had left three men missing.

The vessel had a full cargo of oil which should have meant that its tanks did not contain explosive gases. In the past these have presented a major hazard to tankers.

The Castillo de Bellver was a modern ship registered in 1978 and would almost certainly have been equipped with an inert gas system to pump harmless gases into empty or partly-filled tanks, blocking out inflammable gases.

Modern ship

Inert gas systems are typical of the safety measures introduced in the last 10 years. Another example is a rule that requires oil tanks to be away from the sides of the ship to lessen the risk of fire or explosion in a collision.

Next year the first international standards of training for ships' officers and crews are due to be established under the auspices of the International Maritime Organization (IMO), a 125-country United Nations body.

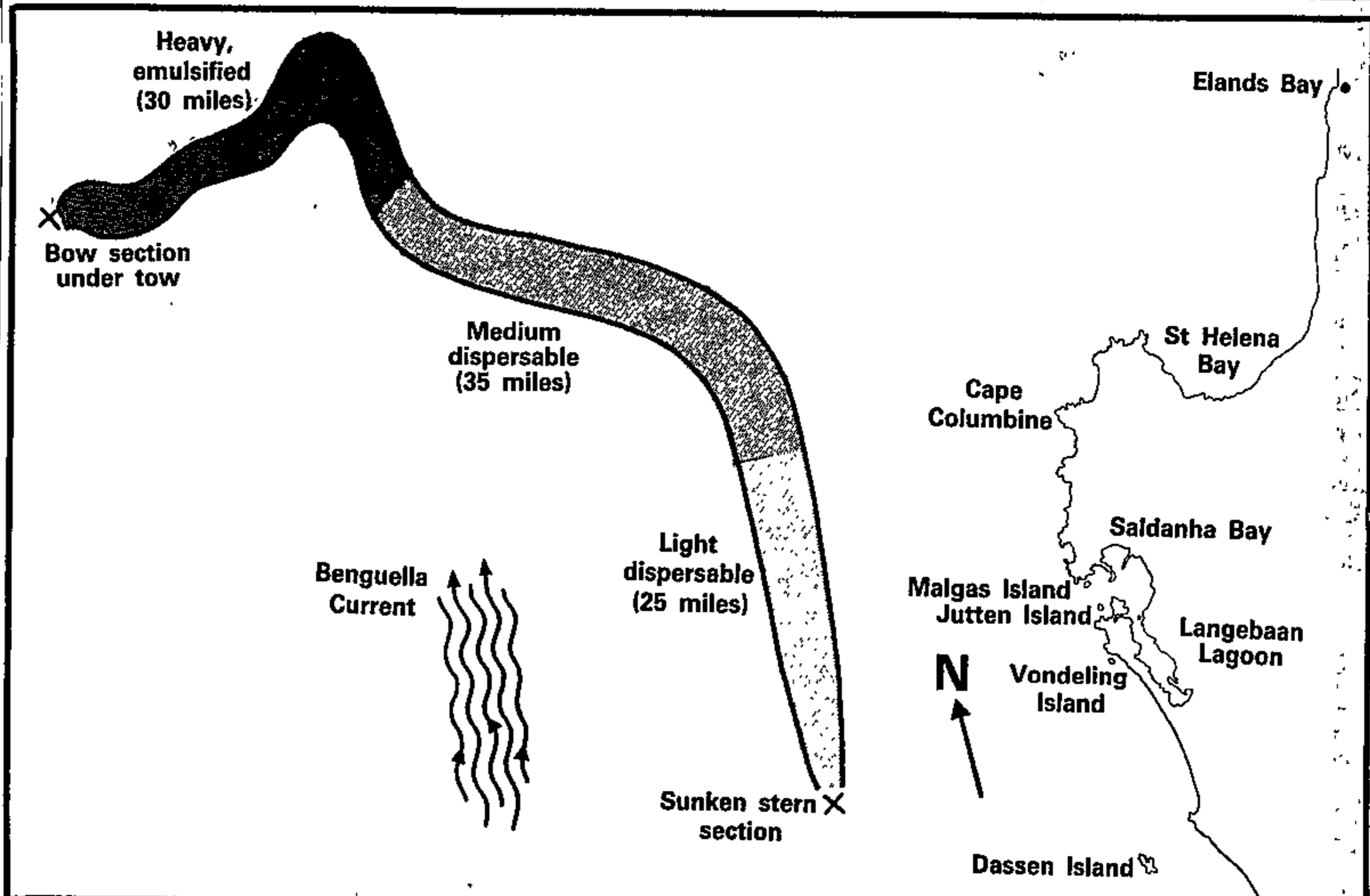
Lloyds, the London insurance body, reported 31 tankers lost at sea last year with oil pollution resulting in five cases. They included 14 lost because of fire or explosions, four lost in war and others that sank, ran aground or were scrapped after collisions caused damage that was not worth repairing.

Accidents to oil tankers last year were the fewest on record, according to the IMO. Less than two tankers in 100 were involved in serious incidents such as a fire or collision.

Progress in stemming oil-tanker pollution, which first alarmed the world when the crippled 61 000-ton Torrey Canyon spilled 80 000 tons in 1967, has been more dramatic.

Ten years ago ships were dumping two million tons of oil into the sea round the globe annually but last year this was down to well under 1.5 million tons.

Of this, only 390 000 tons came from stricken vessels, according to IMO. Some 710 000 tons was deliberately dumped by ships, sometimes when cleaning out tanks. — Sapa-Reuter



This is what the official oil-slick chart looked like late yesterday, after aerial inspections by government oil-pollution experts. It shows that the heavier fractions are well clear of the coast, about 90 nautical miles westward, and that the oil nearest the land, in the vicinity of the sunken stern section of the Castillo de Bellver, is of a light, dispersable type of crude. This is welling up from the stern tanks at an estimated rate of one ton an hour. No oil appears to have reached the shore at this stage.

Sanlam — vast symbol of the spectacular rise of Afrikaner capitalism



Mr. Fred du Plessis . . . chairman of Sanlam.

The huge Sanlam Centre in Johannesburg and the Golden Acre complex in Cape Town are perhaps the two most prominent symbols on public view that demonstrate the rise of Afrikaner capitalism.

The small band of entrepreneurs which planted the seed of Sanlam in 1917, with the bold ambition of bringing the Afrikaners into the commercial and industrial mainstream of South Africa, had little notion of what spectacular successes lay ahead.

Sanlam today ranks as one of the two biggest giants in the insurance business. It commands assets of more than R4 000 million and an empire that controls the massive General Mining/Union Corporation, a network of banks, the Federale Volksbeleggings industriële sprawl, a clutch of unit trusts and an investment portfolio that sweeps from fishing to furniture.

When Mr Robin McGregor unfolded the growth of the Big Seven who control a major slice of the entire economy, Sanlam came out a powerful No 2 — in control of companies accounting for almost 10 percent of the R90 000 million valuation on all shares listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange.

Yet the man in command, Dr Fred du Plessis, projects an image of being more of an academic than a business tycoon.

He was born in Klerksdorp in 1931 and collected a string of degrees at Potchefstroom University and a doctorate in economics at Amsterdam University. Dr du Plessis remained an academician until 1971 — first as lecturer and later as professor of banking at Pretoria University.

It was his sparkle in economic and monetary affairs that landed him a seat on the Sanlam board of directors in 1971 — and the start of a career that has been crowned with the chairmanship of the insurance giant.

But the academic reserve remains, evidenced by a firm refusal to discuss personal affairs and a reputation for staying behind the scenes rather than following the public spotlights.

None of it detracts from the strength of the hand that controls the Sanlam empire from its head office in Cape Town.

But if he holds power, he insists none of it is abused. "Any attempt to use economic power with non-acceptable business practices cannot last for long. "In many ways I have less power than

a one-man business that can be totally dictatorial about its policies.

"Sanlam as a mutual fund may not have shareholders as such but we have to answer to our policyholders, all of whom are entitled to attend our annual general meetings and take us to task if need be. We cannot even hold an AGM without a quorum of at least 40 — so there is little scope for being secretive in business operations.

"Our job is to mobilise the savings of the public and work out investment strategies that promise them a profit and chance at least to keep abreast of inflation," he said.

"We have to follow basic rules about taking risks — such as rules that insist that 53 percent of all pension funds and 33 percent of insurance income must go into Government and quasi-Government stock.

"For the rest, the best returns come from shareholdings and it is our job to maximise investment returns — within safe parameters, of course. "If our investment in a particular company runs high, it's because we see it as a good investment. It does not mean we want to seek authority. "Obviously we keep a close watch on

our investments, but our normal policy is not to interfere if the managements are performing well. Naturally if we see our investment in danger we move in and ask for a few answers.

"There seems little evidence of dangers of monopolies here. Most of the big groups are conglomerates and face lots of competition. The industrial structure of South Africa compares well on an international basis," said Dr du Plessis.

"One needs to keep size in perspective. Iscor, for instance, appears to be a giant inside South Africa. But it is only a fraction of the size of United Steel in the US or the British Steel Corporation.

"Anyway, size is sometimes important to reap the benefits of economies of scale — especially when Iscor has to fight it out with huge competitors in the international market.

"The name of the game is efficiency. If an operation looks efficient and likely to remain efficient, we feel it our duty to policyholders to make an investment. "At the end of the day the benefits are spread over a vast proportion of the entire population," he said.

Sanlam, one of the two giants of the insurance business, has come a long way since its humble beginnings in 1917. A commitment to policyholders and a 'safe' policy of investment are two reasons for the group's success, says Sanlam chief Dr Fred du Plessis.

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How insurance giants straddle the economy

The growing influence of the insurance companies and pension funds over the entire economy is underscored by an analysis by the Life Offices Association showing how their combined stake in shares and unit trusts has broken all records, to soar over R4 000 million.

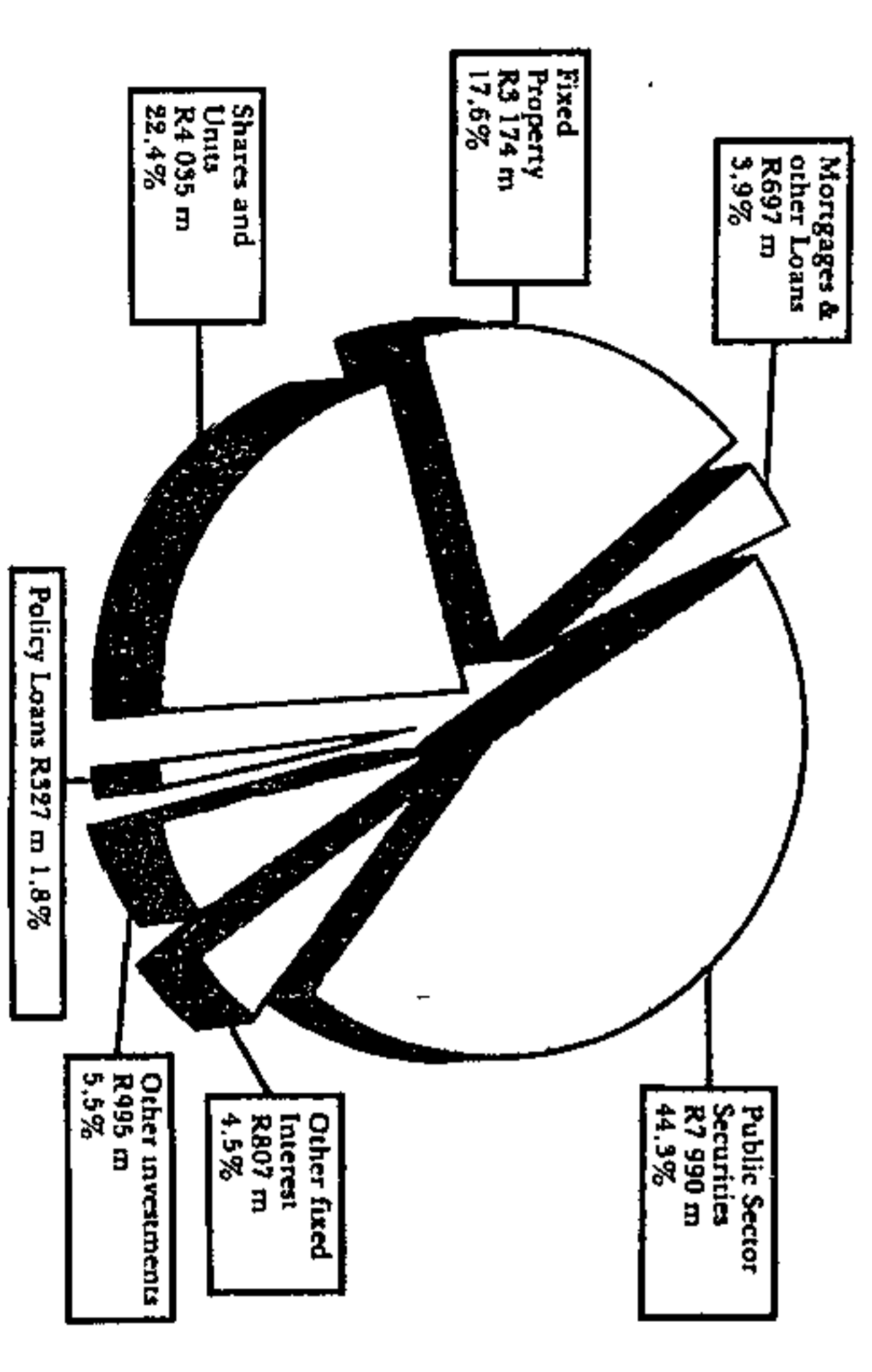
The total increased as much as 27 percent in 1982 alone as premium and investment profits grew by R5 246 million in the 12 months and pushed overall funds above the R18 000 million level.

The big institutions have also become a growing power in the property market, where investments now stand at R3 174 million. Even when benefits have been paid out, and running expenses and taxation taken

into account, the amount of cash on hand for new investments grows at the phenomenal rate of R12,7 million every single working day.

It is the size of the cash tide that has led Mr Robin McGregor, author of "Who Owns

Insurance companies investments -- 1982



increased from R60 million in 1981 to R130 million in 1982." Also, the institutions were

ed large amounts to finance such special projects as housing for the lower-income

The meticulous touch brings pots of gold to insurance giant's life

Liberty Life chairman Donald Gordon is a most meticulous man in all aspects of his life. And it is a characteristic he has applied to his business, taking it from a humble initial investment of R100 000 in 1958 to more than R2 000 million today.

There were many takeovers in the early stages, mainly of property companies which fitted in with the Liberty strategy. Next came a spate of bank-



Mr. Donald Gordon . . . chairman of Liberty Life.

got to be prepared to put in extraordinary effort," he said. "The personal application becomes increasingly tougher and more demanding as the business grows. "But, for myself, I have tremendous fun doing my job. "You find you have to move on and expand — or else be trampled in the rush. "Already several insurance companies are in the billion rand class — with Liberty Life in the middle of the scrum."

Mr Gordon is on record as advocating that the giant corporations should be allowed — by exchange control changes — to develop into multinational companies with more investments overseas because South Africa by itself did not present adequate investment opportunities. "If we are as good as we say we are then we would not be

of the insurance companies — Sanlam, Old Mutual and Liberty — rank among the Big Seven corporate giants. These between them control a string of companies that represent no less than 80 percent of the R90 000 million value of all the shares on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange.

Mr McGregor began a nationwide controversy when he addressed an investment conference in Cape Town at mid-week.

He sounded the warning that South Africa had become "rid-

the association," said it was thought at times that as the insurance industry controlled large amounts of cash the authorities should harness more of those resources to finance projects of national interest.

"It is important that the role of the insurance industry in the financing of such projects be seen in the right perspective. Like any other industry or commercial undertaking, the insurance industry contributes its share through the payment of taxation, which, incidentally,

Old Mutual's considerable clout growing despite its quiet style

Although the Old Mutual appears at first glance to be the smallest of the Big Seven corporate giants, as measured by the financial clout of the JSE companies they control, it ranks far higher in real investment muscle.

In fact it is the largest of all three insurance empires listed in the Big Seven league constructed by Mr Robin McGregor, who runs "Who Owns Whom".

Its low placing in the league is a reflection of the enormous differences in the strategies followed by the big institutions. Sanlam, ranking second only to the Anglo American Corporation in the league table, does not disguise its appetite for taking open control.

This was demonstrated several months ago when Sanlam had a big public row with Dr Anton Rupert, of Rembrandt, who tried to dilute the insurance company's power in the running of General Mining.

Liberty Life, with Mr Donald Gordon at the helm, has also been in full public view in takeover seasons — such as in its key role in the SA Breweries takeover of Edgars Stores and in the more recent takeover of SA Breweries itself in a deal worked out with Anglo American and the Premier group.

Old Mutual has traditionally preferred a low profile in the investment arena — latter with funds but normally inclined to stay clear of taking over actual control. It instead holds its stakes in outside companies nearer to a modest 15 percent. But its clout is considerable, even though silent. For example Old Mutual holds as much as 24 percent of Barlow Rand

Old Mutual's policy is to keep a low profile in the investment arena. It prefers not to take over control of companies, but has developed powerful investment muscle. However, Old Mutual may decide to become more aggressive in its future deals.



Mr Jan van der Horst... chairman of Old Mutual.

country roads, schools, dams, power stations, hospitals, housing — by the heavy investments that legislation forces them to make in government and semi-government stocks.

Nearly R8 000 million of investment cash was locked in public sector securities — at interest rates which the institutions consider to be below real market rates.

Moreover, says Mr Davin, the insurance industry by its own volition had also provided

private sector investments is well known. Among these, investments in fixed property have provided an important service in making available new commercial, industrial and private accommodation.

"This has also assisted the development of growth points throughout the Republic. Finally, the life insurance industry alleviates a responsibility which might otherwise fall on the shoulders of the State — the provision of all-embracing social security."

Next, says Mr McGregor, it is likely to go into a battle royal with Anglo American for real control of Barlow Rand.

There is also conjecture that Old Mutual, with Holiday Inns now in its stable, may strike a major deal with Mr Sol Kerzner and his Southern Sun hotel/casino operation.

Even so, it is unlikely that Old Mutual will undertake major surgery on its conservative image.

"To me," says Mr Jan van der Horst, the chairman who keeps a personal low profile that matches the company's, "growth only has meaning if

an inflationary era, growth has been necessary in order to take up the inevitable cost rises which accompany inflation.

"In many cases, strong trends towards concentration have merely reflected market forces searching for economies of scale and have not resulted in less effective competition.

"The anti-trust tradition has always been very powerful in the United States.

"Yet even the Reagan Administration, with its philosophical commitment to free enterprise, has approved a series of mergers and takeovers involving very large companies — because these are seen as manifestations of the working of effective market forces and not harmful to competition.

"South African industry is very probably more concentrated than in most Western economies.

"However, the principal reason for this is the size of our domestic market — relatively

Today in history

- 1771 — Van Plettenberg becomes Governor of the Cape.
- 1819 — Grahamstown is founded.
- 1898 — The Hawaiian islands in the Pacific are transferred to the United States.
- 1905 — Alliance between Britain and Japan is renewed for 10 years.
- 1914 — Britain declares war on Austria-Hungary.
- 1938 — Germany begins mobilisation of its armed forces.
- 1962 — The Soviet Union sends a cosmonaut into orbit while another is already circling the Earth.
- 1964 — The United States sends four transport planes to the Congo to help President Moise Tshombe fight rebellion by hauling troops and supplies to combat areas.
- 1969 — Catholics, Protestants and police battle in Londonderry in the worst outbreak of violence in Northern Ireland in 30 years.
- 1972 — Last US ground combat unit in South Vietnam is withdrawn.
- 1974 — All eight members of a Soviet women mountain-climbing team perish as they try to scale third highest mountain in Soviet Union, Lenin Peak.
- 1976 — Twenty-seven blacks die in overnight rioting in Cape Town and Johannesburg townships.

DION for Lamp Savings!

Next came the absorption of the South Africa wing of Manufacturers Life and the Sun Life of Canada, to be followed by a controlling interest in Fugit,

6 a.m. work at the breakfast table, making the office hum by 8.30am, and not back home until 11 hours later. "If you want to stay at the top you've

"Besides, the development of multinationals based in South Africa would help to break down this country's isolation," he said.

about for a partner with minus-

The result, in 1964, was that the controlling interest passed to the Guardian Royal Ex-

Two-Light Clusters
Model (G5/2)

- Modern smoked glass panels
- Brass finish
- Chain suspension

89⁹⁵
Dion's Low Price

Double Wall Brackets
Model (100/1)

- Modern smoked glass wall brackets
- Brass finish
- Consists of two lights

32⁹⁵
Dion's Low Price

Smoked Glass Table Lamps
Model 100/4

- Modern smoked glass
- Brass finish
- 4 light fittings

135⁹⁵
Dion's Low Price

Single Wall Brackets
Model G5/0

- Two modern smoked glass panels
- Single hanging wall bracket
- Brass finish

44⁹⁵
Dion's Low Price

Smoked Glass Light Hangings
Model 100/5

- Modern smoked glass
- 5 light hanging fittings

142⁹⁵
Dion's Low Price

Table Lamps
Model G2

- Brass stand
- Smokey shade

99⁹⁵
Dion's Low Price

DION

LOWEST PRICES

4903

07-59-44

When the Cape Doctor came to the rescue

By TRISH BAMI
Weekend Angus Reporter

A WEEK ago today South Africans awoke to find a stricken supertanker ablaze off the West coast just 50 nautical miles from one of the country's most treasured marine bird sanctuaries.

Spanish-registered 271 540 ton supertanker, Castillo de Bellver, began amidships aboard the fully laden vessel at about 1 am on Saturday. And it immediately brought back memories of other sea giants which have not only claimed the lives of their crew but also

caused untold damage to coastlines.

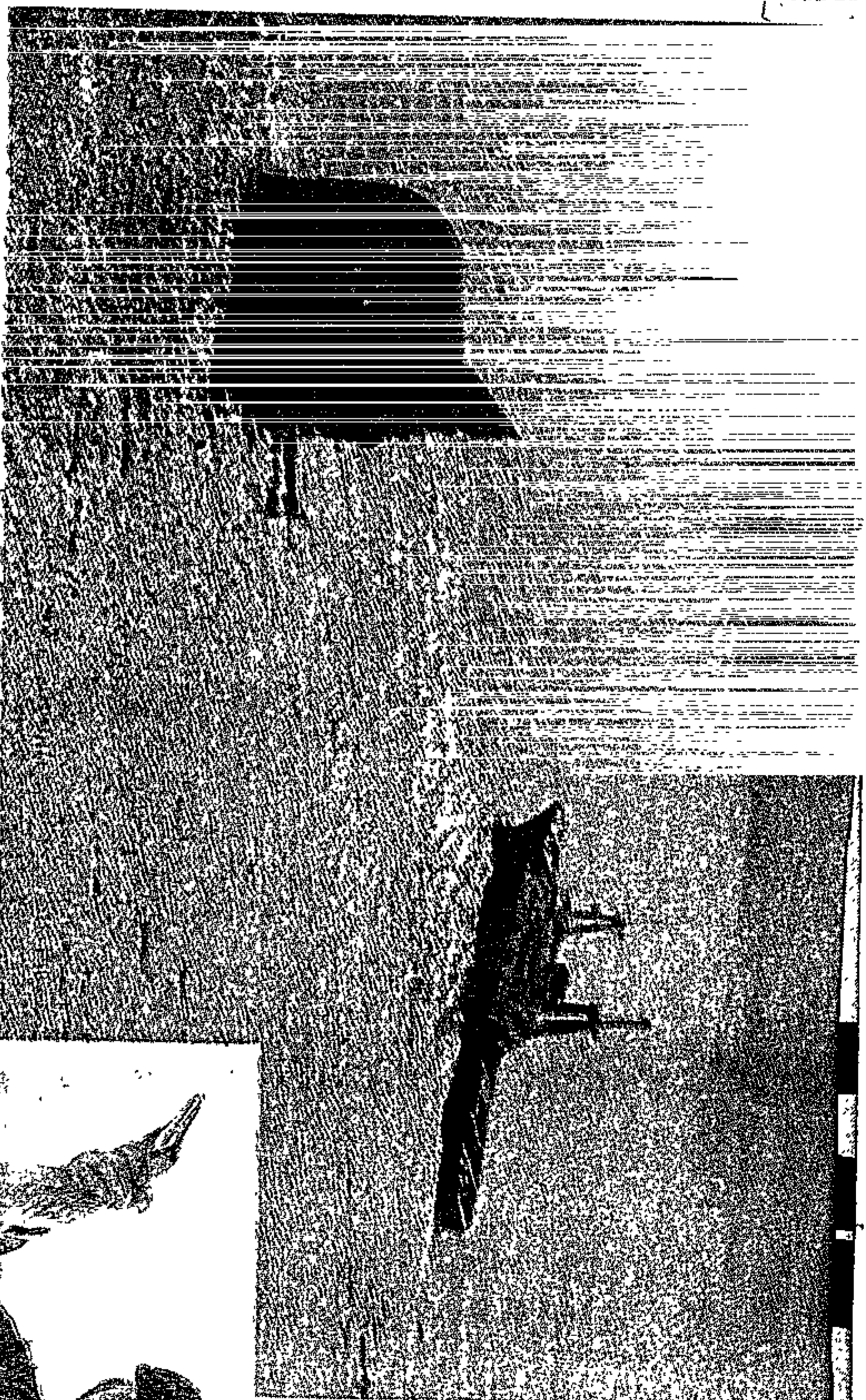
For South Africans the head-on collision between sister-ships Venpet and Venoil off Mossel bay about six years ago seemed like a prophecy of doom. While the funeral pyre continued to burn out at sea, the oil — 400

tons — oozed into the tidal zone and onto the beaches, smothering all life below.

It took a massive operation and an equally massive amount of money to clear the oil. The Little Brak River is still recovering from the impact.

Ironically one person to benefit from the chaos at the time was a coastal farmer who kindly agreed to have tons of oil dumped on brackish soil on his land. Within a short period the oil fertilised the ground to such an extent that he can now boast a fine coastal lawn.

However, dramatic as it was, the Castillo de Bellver, reputed to have been carrying a cargo valued at about R64-million, has only just managed to up-



ABOVE: An oil soaked gannet with a beak guard gets a much needed but much disliked bath from Sancob workers this week. LEFT: Westward Ho! Salfmarine's giant tug, John Ross, hauls the upended bow of the Castillo de Bellver into the Atlantic Ocean BELOW: Mr George Carstens, the headman of Malgas Island off Saldanha Bay, with one of the oily gannets which landed on his island this week.

the rapidly ticking time bomb to change his clothes, missed the life raft but was later plucked from the deck by a Court Helicopter — were extremely lucky.

In fact, luck seems to be the word synonymous with this week's drama.

Oil slick

Seven days ago salvors and pollution experts were faced with controlling two burning halves of the 334 metre vessel and a gigantic 200 square mile oil slick wallowing coastwards a mere 25 miles from Saldanha Bay.

Not only was it difficult, if not impossible for the tugs — Salfmarine's John Ross and Land and Marine's Causeway Salvor, plus two Saldanha Bay har-

continued through the week without much incident. On Wednesday, however, the nylon rope did come adrift but as one salvor said, "it could happen in the best of families" and within two hours the tow was once again secured.

For whatever reason, it can be considered nothing short of a miracle that the Cape winter decided to take a break this week and let the famous Cape Doctor in to deal with the dreaded slick.

Too good

Undoubtedly the weather forecasts on both television and radio must have rated as one of the most suspenseful programmes among all whose eyes were on the spill.

Fortunately, each



and the Torrey Canyon disasters.

The Amoca Cadiz ran aground in 1978 off Cornwall, depositing a monumental 240 000 tons of crude into the sea. But it was the Torrey Canyon, which was sunk in 1967, also off Cornwall, which continued to make its sea-bed presence felt by leaking oil over a number of years.

Sea birds

Five years after this 61 260-ton ship went down, oil-soaked sea birds were still dying in their hundreds.

Perhaps the public's imagination was also caught by the fact that Britain had the Torrey Canyon's sister ship, Lake Palourde, "arrested" in Singapore. The vessel was released immediately the American owners agreed to pay out R5-million to France and Britain to settle pollution claims.

Unfortunatley, gigantic vessels carrying lethal cargoes and running into trouble is old hat. Now a disaster is rated according to the value of the cargo lost and then, secondly, the number of lives.

As a whole, the crew of the Castillo de Bellver were lucky to have only lost two of their members. Others — like the man who scrambled back aboard

close to the blazing stern and bow in order to put out the fires or tow the bits out to sea, it was a highly dangerous job.

The vessel had 22 tanks which meant that when she broke up without warning last Saturday each half contained about 10 tanks of oil. Blazing furiously as they did, it was anyone's guess as to when they would explode, blowing up everything within a pretty large radius.

Battling in heavy swell the tug crews could do nothing but stand by and watch the wind nudge the stern and bow closer to shore.

Flames out

It was perhaps luck again which played a part in dousing the flames of the bow section and shortly afterwards sinking the still burning stern in about 400 metres of water 20 miles off the coast.

Soon, salvors were able to cool the upended steel structure and carry out a mind-boggling feat with the aid of Court Helicopters in lowering two divers onto the bow anchor where the men spent hours connecting three towing cables.

The good weather held out, and the tow westwards began and

cheerful message: "A southerly wind can be expected ..." It has almost been too good to be true.

At this stage the crisis is over because even if the wind does change to a north-westerly, the slick has thinned and moved sufficiently far out into the Atlantic Ocean not to trouble the coast.

Naturally there will be signs of the disaster for some time to come in that one cannot restrict penguins and gannets to a particular area, but the damage will be negligible compared with what would have happened last weekend had the odds not been on the side of the salvors and pollution experts.

The stern, still fountaining oil from its murky depths, will have to be closely monitored. There are all sorts of public suggestions from bombing it to refloating it.

But, as the country's chief pollution officer, Mr Bill Bricknall, said at a Press conference earlier this week, "To what purpose, sir?"

All that is left to do is keep an eye on the birds and hold thumbs that the wreck does not rupture in any way as to release its cargo — perhaps some 50 000 tons of crude oil — all at once.

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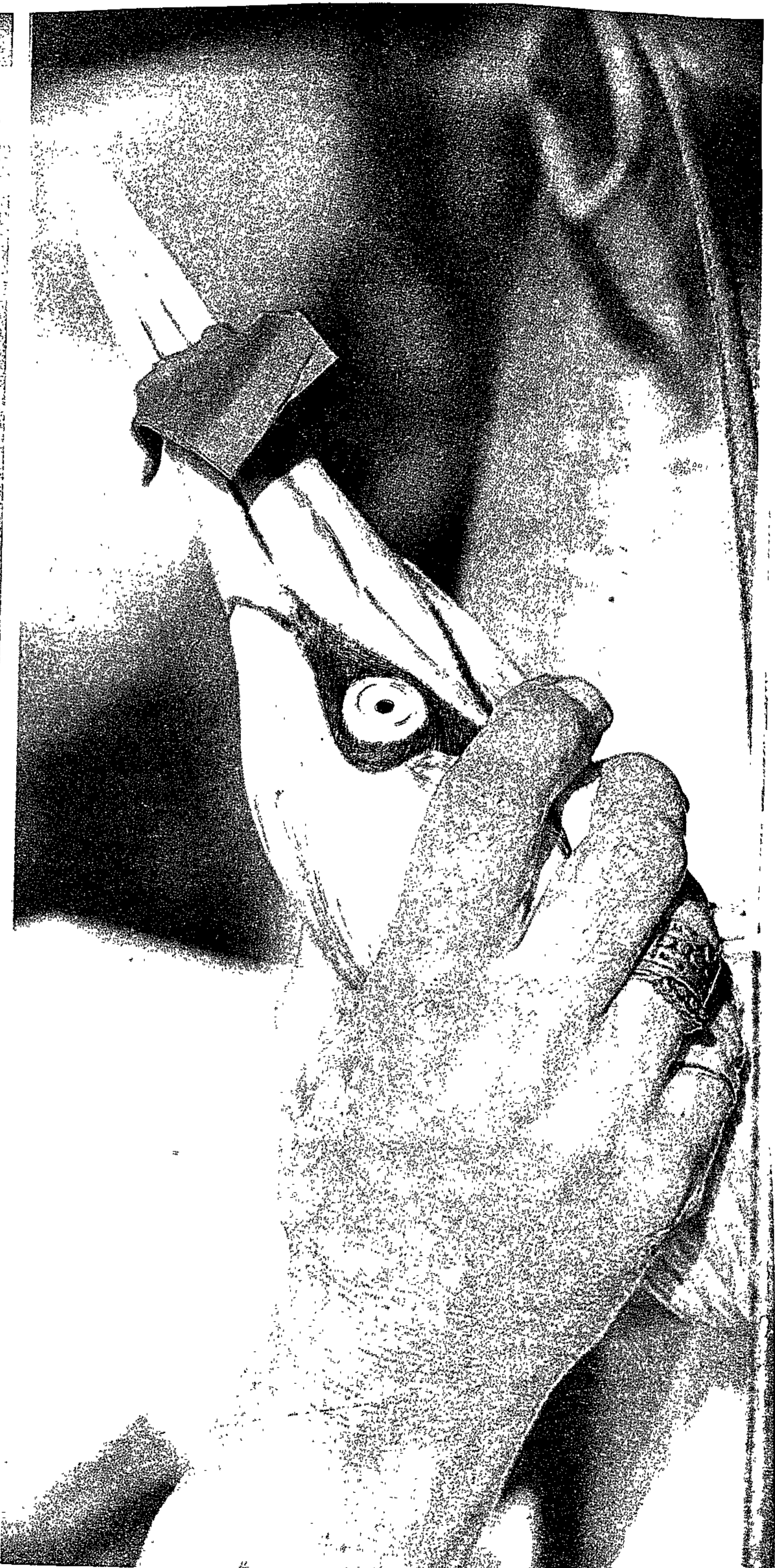
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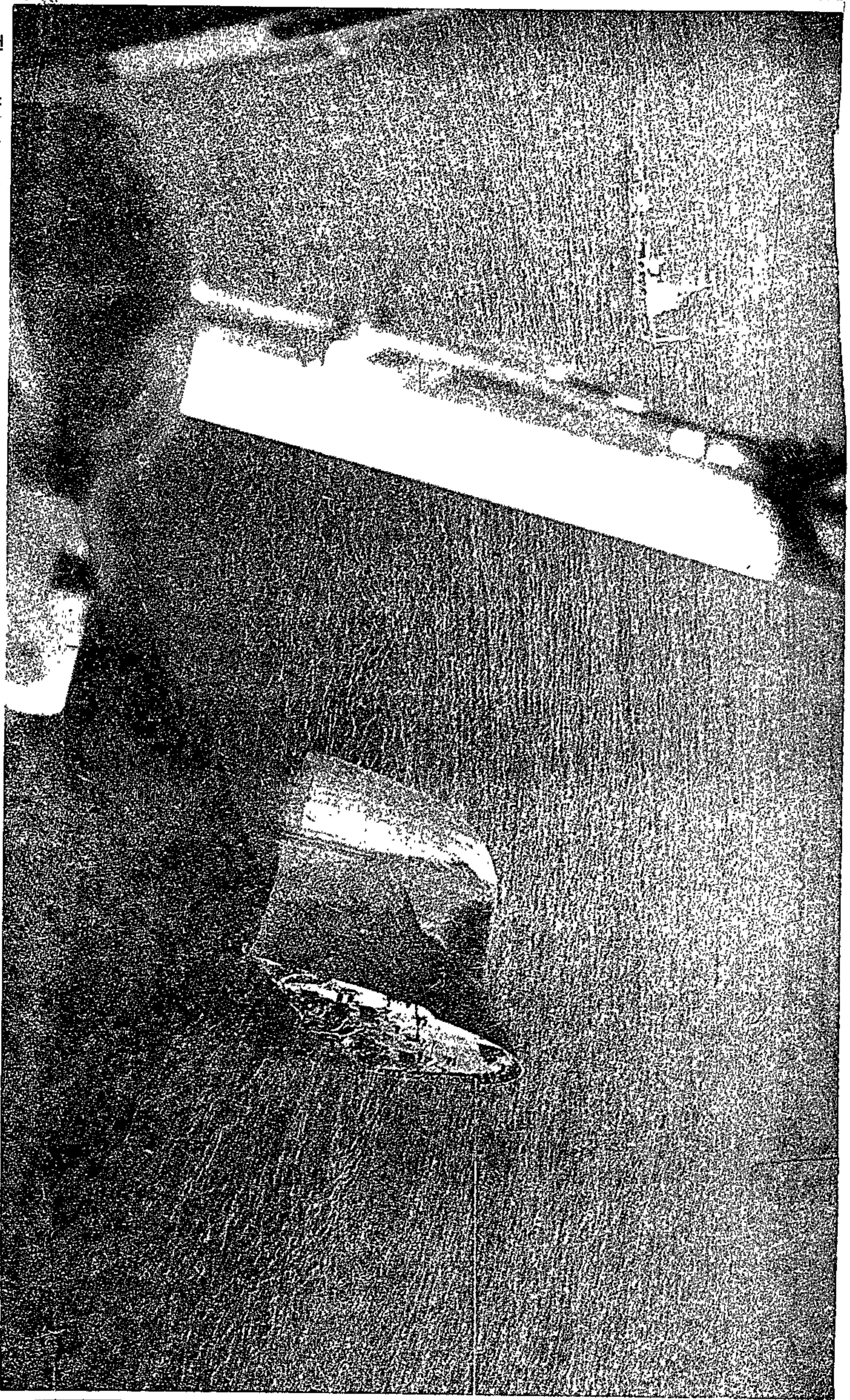
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W/G Areas 13/8/83 (56)

WHAT A WEF!





The oil-laden bow section of the Spanish supertanker Castillo de Bellver, projecting like a massive whale-snout from a calm sea more than 100 nautical miles west of Cape Columbine, awaits the coup de grace today — possibly with the use of explosives — that will send it to the bottom in 2 000 metres of water. This forward half of the tanker has been under tow by the Safmarine salvage tug John Ross since last Sunday, from a position to the west of Saldanha Bay near where the vessel broke in half. Standing by in the background is the land and Marine tug Causeway Salvor. Note the crude oil leaking from the tanker's

Cape Times 13/8/83

56

● Reports, page 2; another picture, page 5.

Newscour: Charl Pauw

Thousands of birds on a shoe-string

n/k Mous 13/8/83 (56)

By MELISSA LANGERMAN
Environment Reporter

THE South African National Foundation for the Conservation of Coastal Birds — the only organisation capable of dealing with birds threatened by oil pollution — operates on a shoe-string budget.

Every year thousands of birds — mostly those involved in unidentified oil spills or slicks — are rescued at an average monthly cost of between R1 800 and R2 000, yet contributions to the organisation from the Government and major oil companies appear miserly.

Two oil companies — Total and Trek — have made no direct contribution to the organisation at all this year.

Contributions

This year's annual contributions from Caltex, BP, Shell and Mobil range from R500 to R2 000 and total less than R5 000. The four companies also make occasional material contributions to the organisation, according to a member of Sanccob.

Mr J Steenkamp, marketing development manager of Total, which is known for its interest in conservation, was asked why the company made no direct contributions to Sanccob.

Mr Steenkamp, who did not seem to be aware of Sanccob's work, said his company was interested in conservation as a whole, but did not want to "single out any particular organisation".

Mr Pieter Coetzee, Trek's sale promotions adviser was also asked why his company made no direct contributions to Sanccob.

He said he was not prepared to answer questions about his company's charitable contributions over the telephone and asked that the questions be sent to him in writing.

The annual contribution to Sanccob from the Department of Sea Fisheries has been R1 000 since 1972, but it is believed this will be increased to R4 000 this year.

In comparison, the local branch of the SPCA receives an annual subsidy of about R12 000 from the Department of Agriculture and a similar amount from the Cape Town City Council.

Tax relief

Sanccob, which intends asking the Receiver of Revenue for tax relief in the donations it receives, was delighted when the Administrator of the Cape, Mr Gene Louw, announced in 1981 that local authorities could donate to the organisation.

A member of Sanccob said several local authorities had donated funds since then, but after applying several times to the Cape Town City Council for aid they had "just given up".

The organisation can claim for the costs of saving birds affected by an oil spill from the Department of Transport, but the spill has to be linked to a specific ship, which is almost impossible because most of the spills and slicks come from unidentified releases of oil by ships along the coast as they clean their tanks.

Although Sanccob needs R40 000 to complete its new premises in Rietvlei, it has decided to move there this weekend just to have enough space to deal with all the birds affected by the Castillo de Bellver disaster.



THE John Graham Primary School of Plumstead has contributed to the Castillo de Bellver oil disaster. The school's head girl and Bradshaw, both 12, handed the cheque to Mrs Althea W. for the Conservation of Coastal :

The weather:

Cooler

WEATHER forecast for the Peninsula, Boland and Overberg for the period ending 6 pm tomorrow.

Fine and warm becoming partly cloudy and cooler.

WIND. Moderate north-westerly becoming fresh to strong.

The minimum temperature at D F Malan Airport will be between 9 and 11 deg C.

THE MOON

Full moon	Aug 23
Last Quarter	Aug 31
New Moon	Sept 07
First Quarter	Aug 15

THE SUN

Sets today	1814
Rises tomorrow	0727

THE TIDES

High water	
Today 0634, 1855	
Tomorrow 0723, 1945	
Low Water	
Today 0034, 1235	
Tomorrow 0125, 1323	

WATER TEMPERATURES

Sea Point	
Sea	14 deg C
Pool	16 deg C
Muizenberg	
Sea	13 deg C
Pool	closed deg C
Newlands	15 deg C

TEMPERATURES

Johannesburg	12 deg C
Kimberley	7 deg C
Durban	15 deg C
East London	11 deg C

Port Elizabeth	8 deg C
Upington	9 deg C
Bloemfontein	1 deg C
Windhoek	5 deg C
Pretoria	11 deg C
Cape Town (yesterday 2 pm)	26,9 deg C
Cape Town (today 9 am)	19 deg C
D F MALAN climatological data for yesterday August 12 (The figure in brackets shows the average for the month)	
Maximum temperature	27,7 (17,6) deg C
Minimum temperature	2,8 (7,0) deg C
Mean temperature	15,3 (12,0) deg C
Maximum humidity	100 (97) %
Minimum humidity	17 (54) %
Mean humidity	53 (79) %
Mean atmospheric pressure	1023,2 mb (1020,6)
Rainfall 8 am — 8 am	0 mm
Progressive rainfall for the month	16,3 mm (80,5)
Sunshine	10,2 hours (6,7)

For the latest up to the minute detailed weather information for today, phone 46 1261

Thousands of birds saved by shoe-string budget

n/k AGUS 13/8/83 (56)



THE John Graham Primary School of Plumstead has collected R250 for the bird victims of the Castillo de Bellver oil disaster. The school's head girl and head boy, Michael Tappan and Candice Bradshaw, both 12, handed the cheque to Mrs Althea Westphal of the South African Foundation for the Conservation of Coastal Birds (Sanccob).

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WEATHER forecast for the Peninsula, Boland and Overberg for the period ending 6 pm tomorrow:

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WATER TEMPERATURES

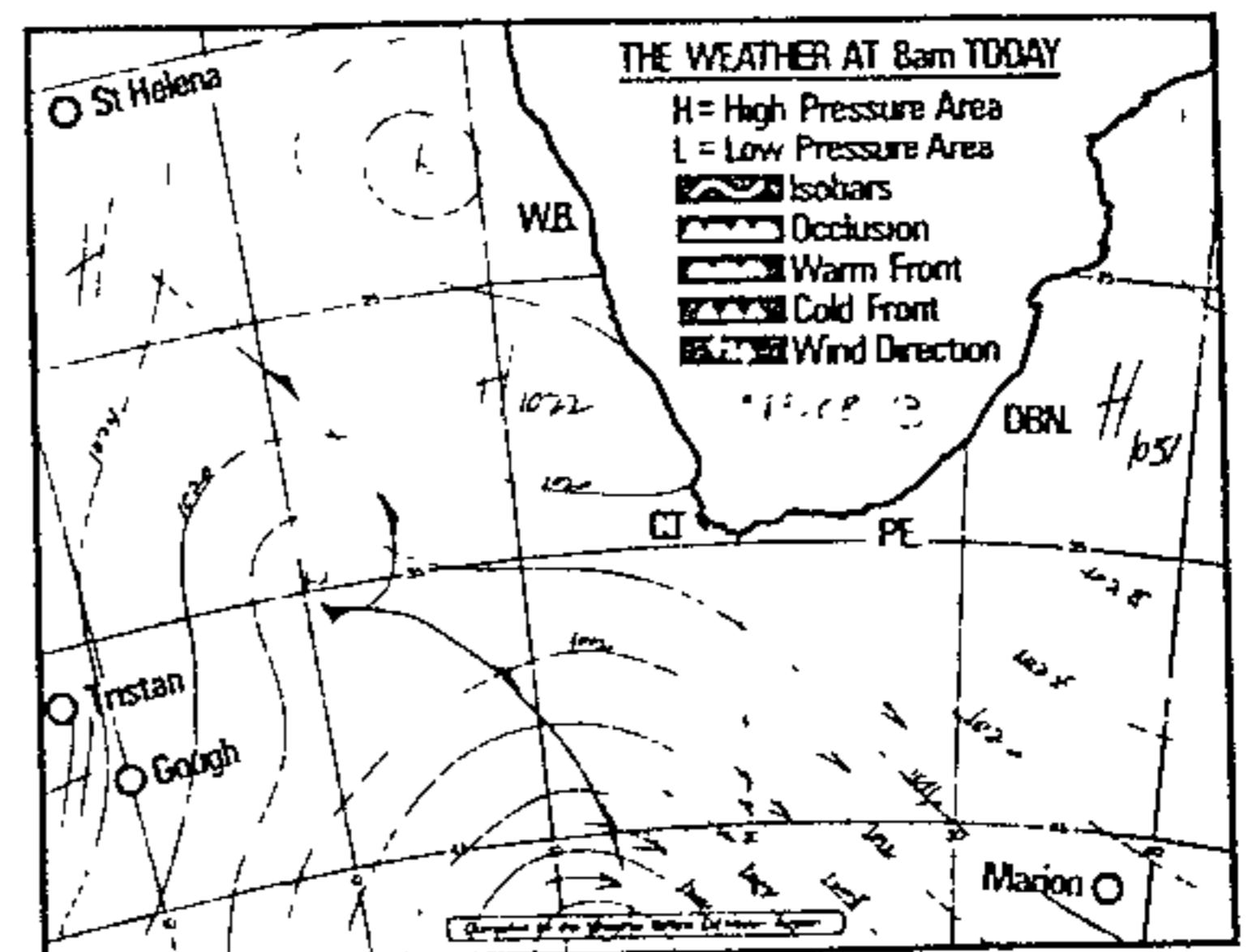
Sea Point	
Sea	14 deg C
Pool	16 deg C
Muizenberg	
Sea	13 deg C
Pool	closed deg C
Newlands	
Sea	15 deg C

TEMPERATURES

Johannesburg	12 deg C
Kimberley	7 deg C
Durban	15 deg C
East London	11 deg C

Port Elizabeth	8 deg C
Upington	9 deg C
Bloemfontein	1 deg C
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Minimum humidity	17 (54) %
Mean humidity	58 (79) %
Mean atmospheric pressure	1023,2 mb (1020,6)
Rainfall 8 am - 8 am	0 mm
Progressive rainfall for the month	16,3 mm (80,5)
Sunshine	10,2 hours (6,7)

For the latest up to the minute detailed weather information for today, phone 46 1261



A FRONT west of Cape Town will bring partly cloudy and cooler weather by tomorrow with possible light rain.

Explosive charges blast holes in bow of Castillo de Bellver

SCUTTLED



THE stricken tanker's bow with an attendant tug.

250 more birds saved

Weekend Argus Reporter

W/E MGCs 13/8/83 (56)
By KEVIN JACOBS
Weekend Argus Reporter

THE oil-laden bow section of the supertanker Castillo de Bellver was sinking steadily late today after carefully-placed explosive charges blasted two holes in its side.

Foreign demolition experts were called in to assist salvage crews and Department of Transport officials in the scuttling attempt 120 sea miles (222,2 km) west of Cape Columbine.

But by early evening the bow had not disappeared — a week after the midnight drama at sea that spilled thousands of tons of crude oil from the burning and broken vessel.

Safmarine and the Department of Transport jointly issued a statement today after charges were detonated aboard the bow, which has been floating almost upright during its tow into deep water by the Safmarine salvage tug John Ross. The stern section sank closer to the coast earlier in the week.

Six-man crew

The statement said the smallest possible explosive charges were used to limit the amount of oil released into the sea. It has been estimated that about 60 000 tons of oil remained in the bow section.

It is believed about 90 000 tons of the Castillo

de Bellver's 250 000-ton load spilled into the sea after the disaster last Saturday. About 60 000 tons probably went down with the stern section.

Explosive charges were placed in the bow today by a six-man crew of salvage experts and divers. The charges were detonated shortly before 2 pm.

According to today's statement, the tugs John Ross and Causeway Salvor — owned by Land and Marine Salvage — "went to inspect the result of the explosions and found two holes in the hull in preplanned positions".

Sinking steadily

The bow immediately sank about 1½ m, and seemed to be sinking steadily.

The John Ross was standing by, and more charges would be used to blast another hole in the hull if the floating wreck had not sunk by tomorrow morning, according to a Safmarine spokesman.

The statement said that "there was some release of oil from the bow after the explosion" but the pollution-control vessel Kuswag Five was at the scene to clean up any further spillage. "The release of oil is not as big as expected," according to the statement.

Space

"It couldn't have come at a worse time," Sannocob official Mrs Heather Paterson said today, as the organisation prepared to move the clean-up operation and the 550 birds already being cleaned to new premises at Rietvelde. "The problem is whether we will have enough space even at Rietvelde." The birds already treated are mostly gannets from the islands off the West Coast, but include a large number of penguins.

Time

"The penguins are beginning to come in now," said Mrs Paterson. Penguins affected by the oil spill may have taken some time returning to their island nesting area from feeding grounds at sea. About 70 volunteers were working at the Wetton facility today, cleaning oiled birds with special detergents.

See pages 3 and 5.

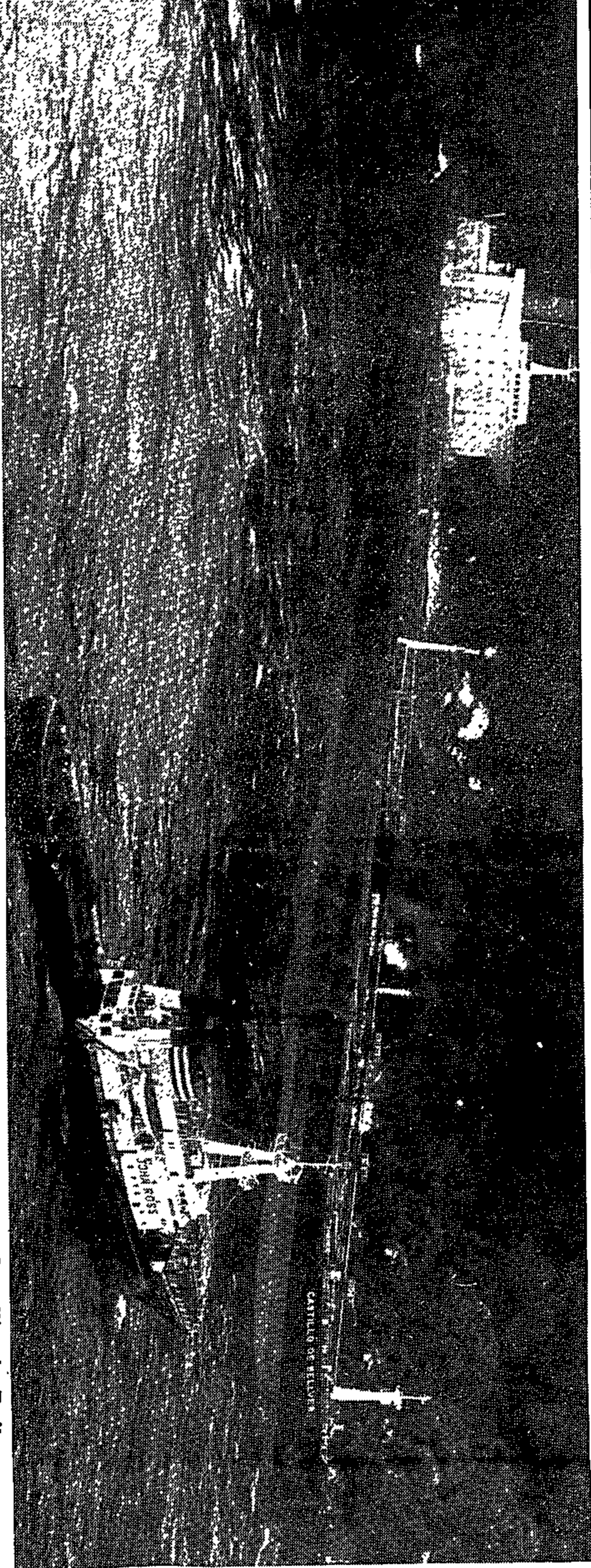
CASTILLO DE BELLVER DISASTER

Who

Will

W/E Areas
20/8/83
56

pay?



● SAFMARINE'S huge salvage tug, the John Ross, stands by the burning Spanish super tanker Castillo de Bellver.

THE loss off the West Coast of the Spanish supertanker Castillo de Bellver could have cost South Africa millions of rands in wasted expenditure, ruined beaches, tourist industry losses, environmental damage and litigation.

The Amoco Cadiz disaster off the coast of France happened in 1978. More than five years later claims are still coming in. Other major oil spills have resulted in protracted battles for compensation.

the session

And, in the early hours of August 6, there was every reason for South Africans to fear that the funeral pyre of the Castillo de Bellver signified an environmental and financial catastrophe of unparalleled proportions which would take years to sort out.

But early indications are that instead of facing a huge bill and a protracted fight to get any of it back, the South African taxpayer is likely to get off scot-free.

A senior official of the Directorate of Transport in Pretoria who serves on the committee co-ordinating the mopping up operation in terms of the Government's pollu-

tion disaster prevention master plan, said this week the owners of the 271 000-ton supertanker were fully insured against pollution damage.

The committee had been in contact with the insurers and their impressions were that they would be paid out in full.

He said the department had a good relationship with the insurers concerned and he had every reason to believe all claims would be paid — right down to the cost of cleaning oiled seabirds.

He said SA Transport Services expenditure so far was limited mainly to the cost of

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operating the Kuswag anti-pollution vessels and oil dispersant.

The contract for the tug John Ross — which costs about R35 000 a day to operate — to tow the bow section of the supertanker away from the coast was negotiated between Safmarine and the owners and was therefore not for the Government's account. The same applied to the private aircraft used in the operation.

All other parties who incurred expense through the Castillo de Bellver incident, including the coastal bird conservation organi-

sation, Sancob, had been told to submit their claims to the insurers, he said.

It was too early to estimate the final cost of the Castillo de Bellver oil spill, but he did not believe the Government's claim would run even into six figures.

He said South Africa had been lucky in certain respects.

● The favourable weather had helped keep the oil slick off the coast, eliminating beach damage;

● South Africa's agreement with the international tanker owners' body that laden tankers remain 25 miles off the coast had ensured that the disaster had not occurred too close in; and

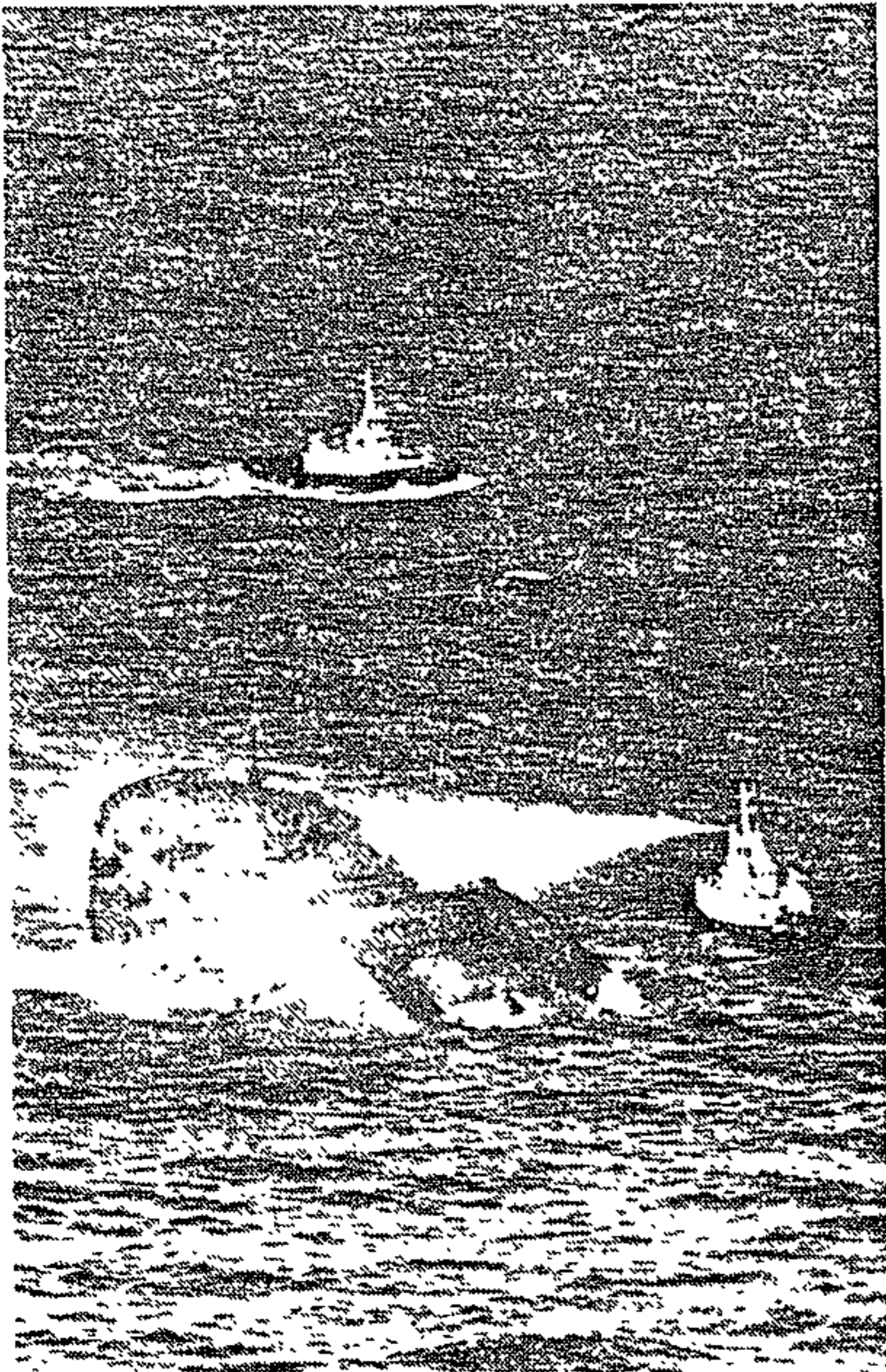
● The position of the tanker 70 nautical miles north-west of Cape Town meant there was more likelihood of the authorities being able to deal with the situation than would have been the case if the accident had taken place off the southern coast, which prevailing winds and currents made more vulnerable to pollution damage.

TANKER

DRAMA

SPECIAL REPORT
By DIANA POWELL,
Weekend Argus
Reporter

Why operation clear up was a winner



● THE bow of the Castillo de Bellver — and tugs.

INSTEAD of being the marine catastrophe of all time, the Castillo de Bellver affair, and the subsequent handling of the oil pollution menace, will probably be recorded in maritime history as a copybook exercise.

The committee set up to co-ordinate salvage and pollution control, consisting of representatives of several State departments, the salvage operators, rescue services and, in

particular, SA Transport Services (SATS), has been complimented internationally for the way it coped with disaster.

And today, just a fortnight after the 271 000-ton tanker caught fire and broke her back 45 miles off Saldhana, threatening to wipe out the ecology of the West Coast, the situation is fully under control. The thinned oil slick is drifting harmlessly in the South Atlantic and, as far as is

known, not even a gannet or a penguin has been lost.

When the Torrey Canyon discharged its lethal cargo into the sea off Cornwall in 1967 the world woke up to the horror of crude oil spills; the grounding of the Liberian tanker Wafra, laden with 40 000 tons of oil, off Cape Agulhas in 1971 dumped the problem on South African shores.

But bulk crude carriers grew bigger. So did the pollution danger and in 1977 off Mossel Bay and in 1978 in the English channel, the superproblem associated with the supertanker changed from threat to reality.

Sea route

It was obvious after the Wafra that South Africa, in its vulnerable position on the sea route from the Persian Gulf to the markets of Europe, with thousands of kilometres of ecologically sensitive coast, had to have a contingency plan to deal with the worst possible tanker disaster. There is not a moment of any day when there is not a laden tanker off the coast. It could have happened at any time. It did on August 6.

Kuswag tugs

Plan Pollution involved the Government in massive expenditure but, with the experience of the past, nothing would be too much to save the coast from the black death of oil pollution.

of them should oil come ashore.

Within hours of the stricken Castillo de Bellver's Mayday call, the plan was in action. And it worked.

A spokesman for Mr A B Eksteen, the Director-General of Transport, said with cautious

the pollution control committee have no need for modesty.

He said South Africa's infrastructure and back-up plan were as good as any anywhere in the world.

"It was a long-term insurance policy which paid off."

spill since the Torrey Canyon, was less guarded in his praise of the plan.

What the technical manager of the International Tanker Owners Pollution Federation told the nation on television before flying home this week leaves no doubt that SATS and

understatement this week: "We are pleased with our plan. We have been complimented on what we have done."

High praise

Internationally renowned oil pollution troubleshooter Captain Mike Garnett, who has seen every major oil

The biggest expense was the acquisition of two specially-built tugs each able to handle the biggest laden tanker afloat. And at that time the world was talking about the dawn of the million-ton leviathan.

The multi-million-rand Wolraad Woltemade and the John

Ross — to this day the biggest tugs in the world — were built for South Africa. They cost a small fortune to operate — R35 000 a day at sea and R6 000 a day when idle in port.

Then five Kuswag anti-pollution vessels were built. They have no function other than

pollution control and are constantly ready for any emergency.

Dispersant

A line of supply was set up for dispersant specially developed for South African conditions and local authorities were briefed on what would be expected

W/L ARKUS

20/8/83

(56)

~~222~~

(56) 20/8/83

Residents fear for quiet environment as UCT plan proceeds

w/e ARKAS 20/8/83

(56) (54)

Campus road controversy

By CHARLES RIDDLE
Weekend Argus Reporter

THE quiet of Stanley road in Rondebosch is being disturbed by two sounds: the roar of earth-moving machinery and the grumbles of the residents.

Widening of the road — part of the University of Cape Town's expansion scheme for the middle campus — is going ahead in spite of opposition from local residents and it has become the focus for those worried about the university's plans in the area.

Recently a resident, Mrs M Davis, received a stern warning" from the police after she stopped a front-end loader in Stanley Road — and kicked its bucket.

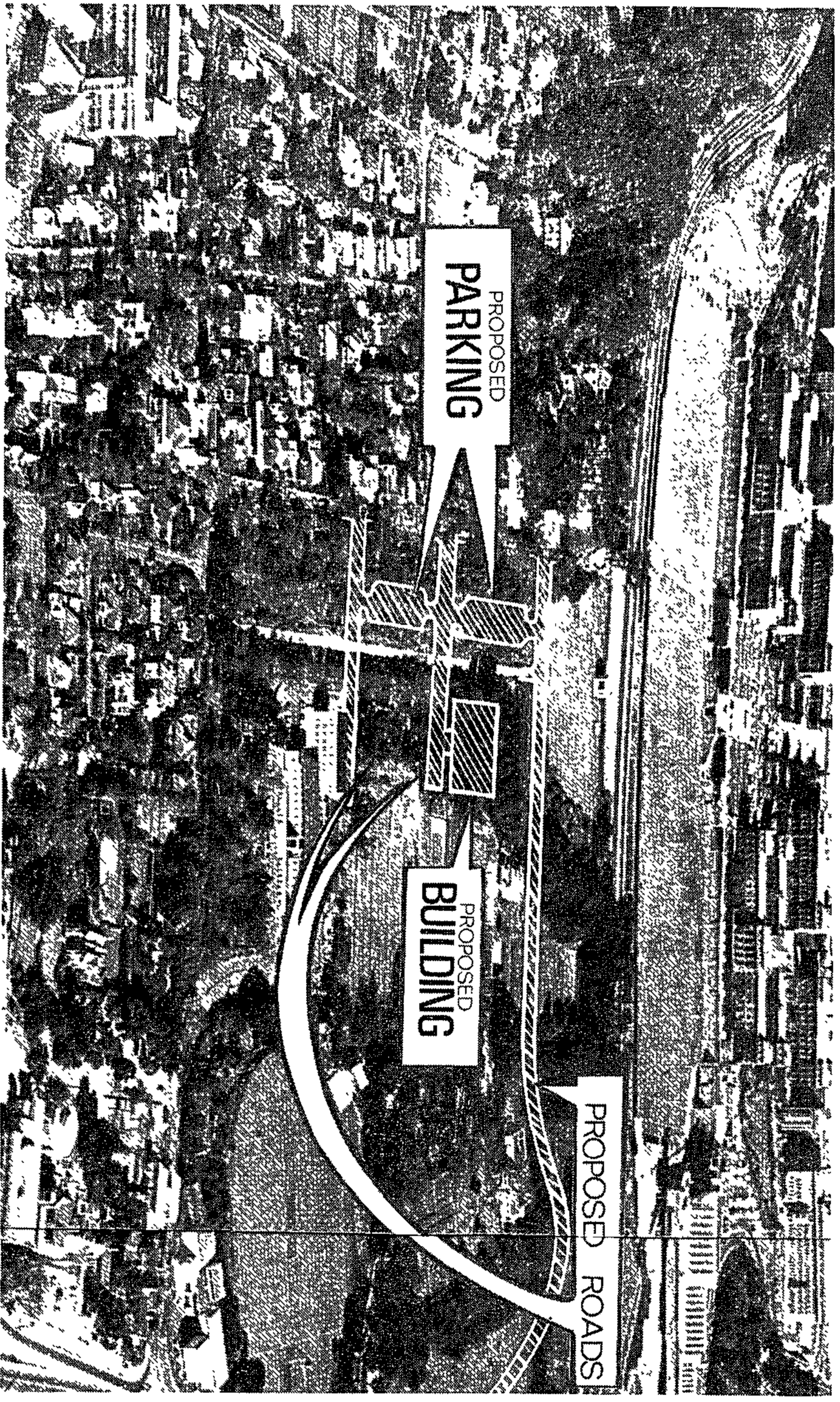
Sore point
She said: "It is perfectly obvious that UCT is going to take all our parking. No one knows where the road is going — that is a sore point with the residents. One does not mind giving up one's property for people — but one does mind giving it up for cars!"

The residents have already taken their grievances to their MP, Brian Bamford.

"Ninety-five percent of the residents in upper Rondebosch are most apprehensive about the development of the UCT middle campus," said Mr A Long, chairman of the Rondebosch Ratepayers' Association's environmental sub-committee.

Traffic
The association recently wrote to the City Engineer, Mr Jan Brand, asking that the road widening be stopped until such time as the traffic question has been clarified.

The council replied that it was not possible to stop the widening as permission had already



THE University of Cape Town's expansion scheme for the middle campus: Stanley Road lies to the left of the proposed parking areas indicated in the picture, running parallel with Japonica Walk, between the parking areas and the proposed building.

been granted. The council's utilities and works committee had approved the widening in March.

"The feeling is that the plan they have imposed is an idealistic one which they have implanted on the Rhodes Garden/Japonica Walk area without regard to the effect on the surrounding area," Mr Long said.

Impact study
"We do not think an environmental impact study has been carried out on the area. The environment does not stop at the bottom of Stanley

Road and the edge of Lovers Walk.

"For two years representations have been made through the executive of the ratepayers' association or by local residents themselves. Many of the inquiries have remained unanswered. The association believes that the residents will be considerably affected and have a right for their views to be considered.

"The residents have co-habited with the university for many years and wish to continue doing so. Students coming

and going are part of their lives; we do not want a confrontation with UCT.

"But I support a lot of the fears the local residents have. The plan is fraught with danger in introducing hundreds of cars into a hilly area with narrow roads."

Mr Christopher Iveson, a former UCT student now living in Stanley Road, is opposed to the road access network to the university, which he says will eventually cut up the area now known as the Japonica Walk and Rhodes Garden. He organised a petition

signed by 21 000 people opposed to the development. It called for the walk and the land 20 m on either side of it, as well as Japonica Walk and the grassed area below the summer house not yet protected, to be declared national monuments and free from development of any kind.

Damage

"The university is causing far more damage than the Government would have done with its proposed President's Council homes on the Groote Schuur Estate," he said.

Mr Iveson wrote to the principal and vice-chancellor of the university. Dr Stuart Saunders, and to the members of the university's senate, asking why the university had never mentioned Rhodes Garden in the Press nor explained to the public the effect of its development on Rhodes Garden, although it claimed that it had fully informed the public about its planning.

Extensive

"This plan has been the subject of extensive study by professional experts within the university, advised by outside independent authorities for nearly 10 years.

In reply, the registrar, Mr L. Read, said: "Stanley Road widening is a part of UCT's middle campus development. Besides providing accom-

modation ultimately for about 1 750 students, the middle campus development remains at the reunification and restoration of the early campus plan from Jameson Hall to Lovers' Walk.

"The Summer House, together with its garden precinct, is already a national monument. The cross-campus road does not intrude on this area. It will not cut off the connection between the Summer House precinct and the Japonica Walk.

"The university's plans are widely known and have been extensively publicised by the university. They have received praise from many quarters. UCT is sensitive to its environment and its responsibility to preserve and strengthen its heritage. The plans for the middle campus ensure that this will happen."

Meetings

Further meetings had recently been held with the traffic and parking sub-committee of the Rondebosch Ratepayers' Association, Mr Read said.

The University, together with the traffic sub-committee of the ratepayers' association, was initiating meetings with the City Council to consider the plans for this first phase of the development. The first phase of the development for about 500 students was due to begin in early 1984 with completion due in 1987.



Sandy Bay 'still under threat'

ARCUS
24/8/83
56

Environment Reporter
 ABOUT six weeks before its declaration as a nature area Sandy Bay is still being threatened by development, according to the chairman of the Sandy Bay Conservation Trust, Mr Geoff McMinn, who accused the Government of "keeping the door open for developers".

Mr McMinn was commenting on a statement this week by a spokesman for the Department of Constitutional Development that "a limited measure" of private development might be allowed at Sandy Bay.

Mr McMinn said the statement had not been denied by the Minister or Deputy Minister of the Environment, which seemed to give it total credence. He invited them to explain the implications of the statement to prove they had nothing to hide.

"NONSENSE"

He said limited development in an area as small as Sandy Bay would be enough to "make nonsense" of its proposed status as a nature area.

Until Sandy Bay was protected as a conservation area by a definite ministerial statement it would be wide open for development.

The Government would be discredited in conservation circles worldwide if it granted development rights a few weeks before the area became a protected nature area.

Under the terms of declaration of a nature area, activities in progress at the time of the declaration could be continued. Therefore, if plans for development were passed and building started at Sandy Bay before it was declared a nature area, there would be nothing to prevent its de-

Feeding and trapping of baboons on the increase

Environment Reporter

THE lives of hundreds of baboons in the Scarborough and Cape Point area are being threatened by people feeding them, and by traps and guns.

Mr Gerald Wright, chief warden of the Cape Point Nature Reserve, said his staff had put down a badly maimed adult female, and that trapping and feeding baboons in the area was increasing.

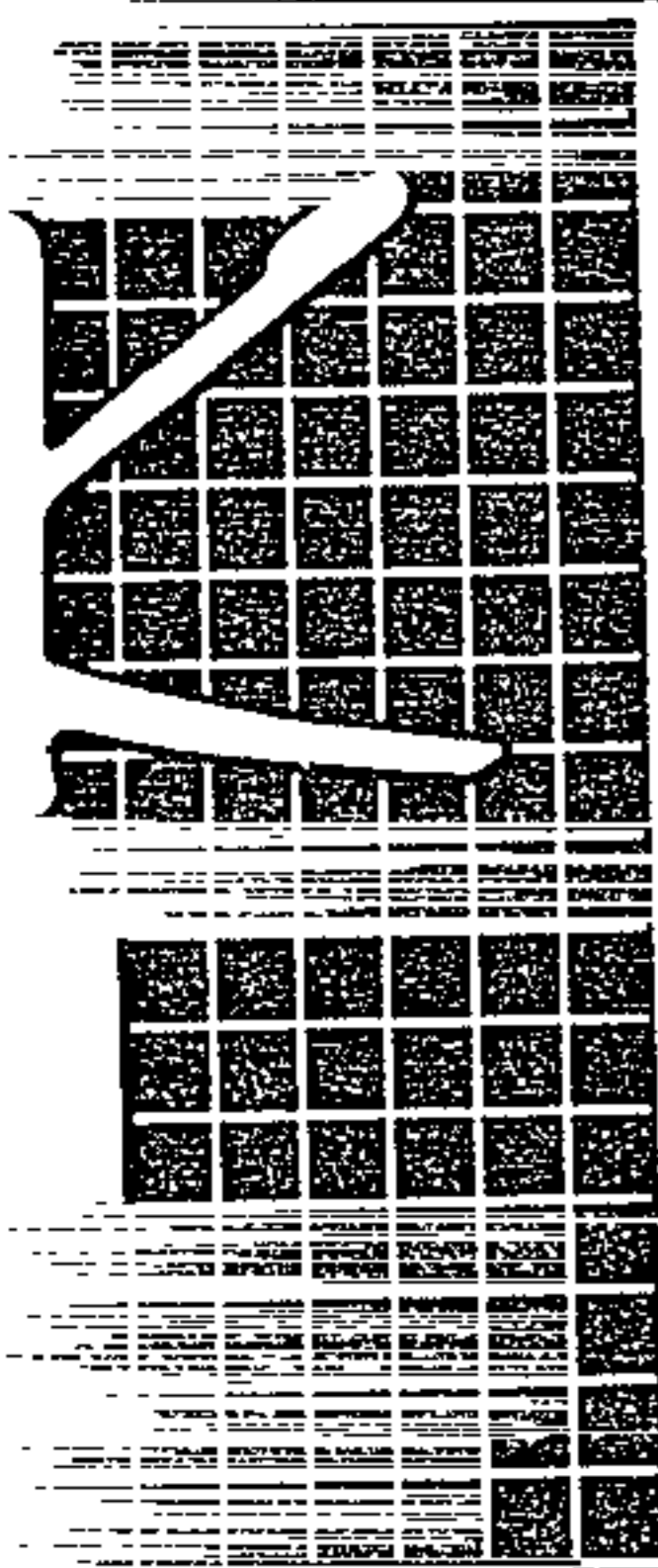
The injured female was first sighted about 10 days ago and was found near the Soetwater holiday camp on the coastal road, starving and badly injured.

Fired on as it ran

The animal's left forepaw and hindpaw were missing, much of the skin on its back had peeled away from the flesh and part of its stomach was protruding. A bullet had probably creased its back and lodged in the spine.

It appeared as though the bullet had been fired as the animal ran away.

Clear, neat cuts on the paws showed it had been caught in a trap, and he believed the stomach had been affected by buckshot, possibly from an earlier

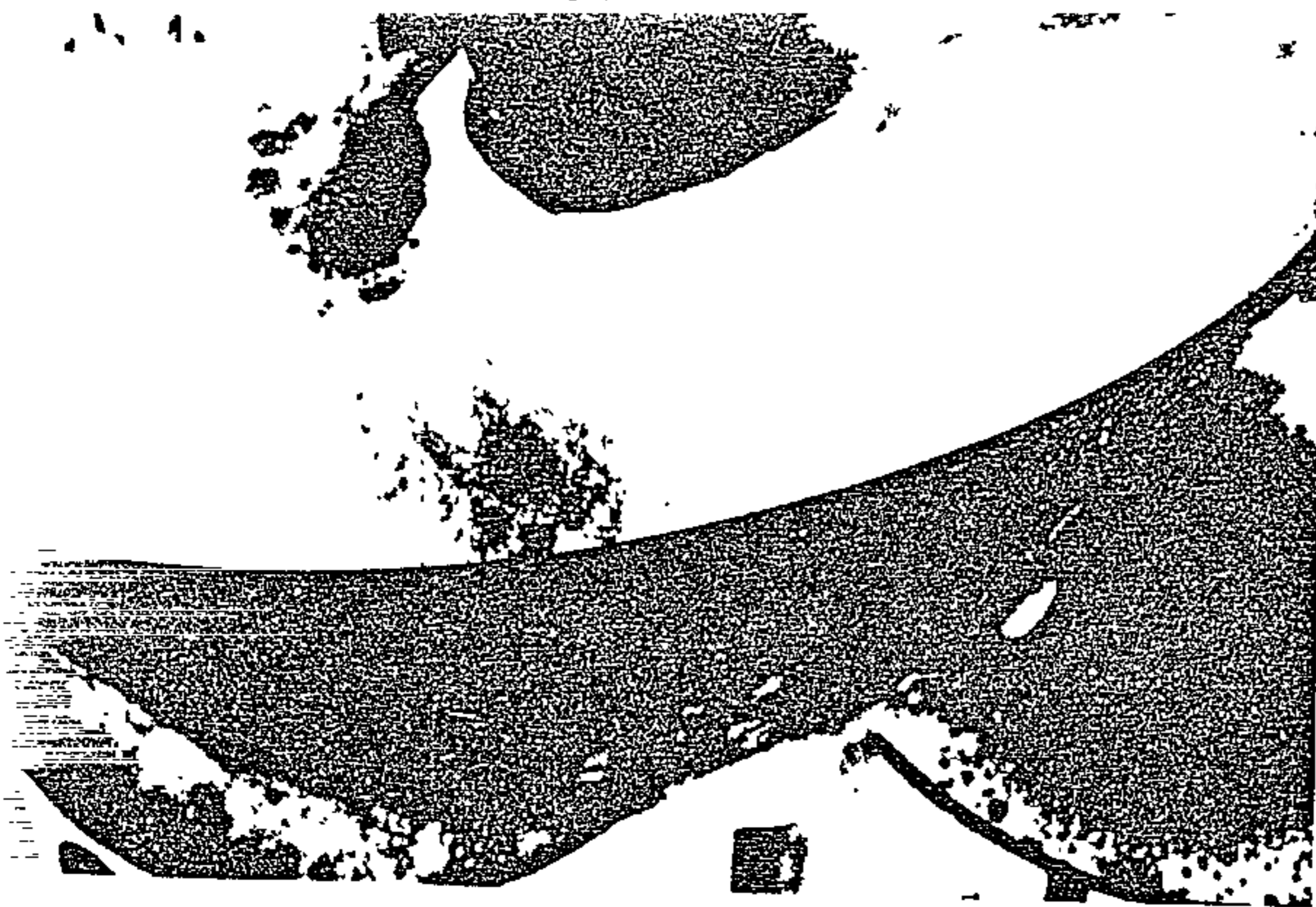


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Reports increasing

He said reports of injured and maimed baboons were increasing. His staff had also been told of sightings of another adult female whose forepaw was missing, and of three other baboons with similar injuries. The animals would be shot when they were found.

The feeding of baboons by the public — which is increasing — often leads to their deaths because they become dependent on humans to supply them with food and are attracted to houses and picnic sites.

Appeal to trippers

Mr Wright emphasised that it was illegal to use firearms in a built-up area, and that trapping baboons could lead to fines under the Cruelty to Animals Act.

He appealed to people to report any injured animals in the Divisional Council area to officials at Cape Point Reserve, rather than trying to deal with them themselves.

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CLAUSE

Mr McMinn said a clause was needed in the laws regarding nature areas, which would at least control the scope of activities in progress at the time of declaration, even if it did not stop them.

His organisation had temporarily suspended its activities when it appeared that the Sandy Bay issue had been sewn up and the area saved. However, it would resume its campaign if Sandy Bay was again threatened.

AKGWS 26/8/83 (576)

FLORA '83

Botha calls for New fynbos reserve

co-operation on the environment

Environment Reporter and development, he said.

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has called for closer co-operation between the Government and the private sector on environmental matters.

PLANNING

He said the Government and the private sector must work together for better environmental planning, education, training, organisation and research.

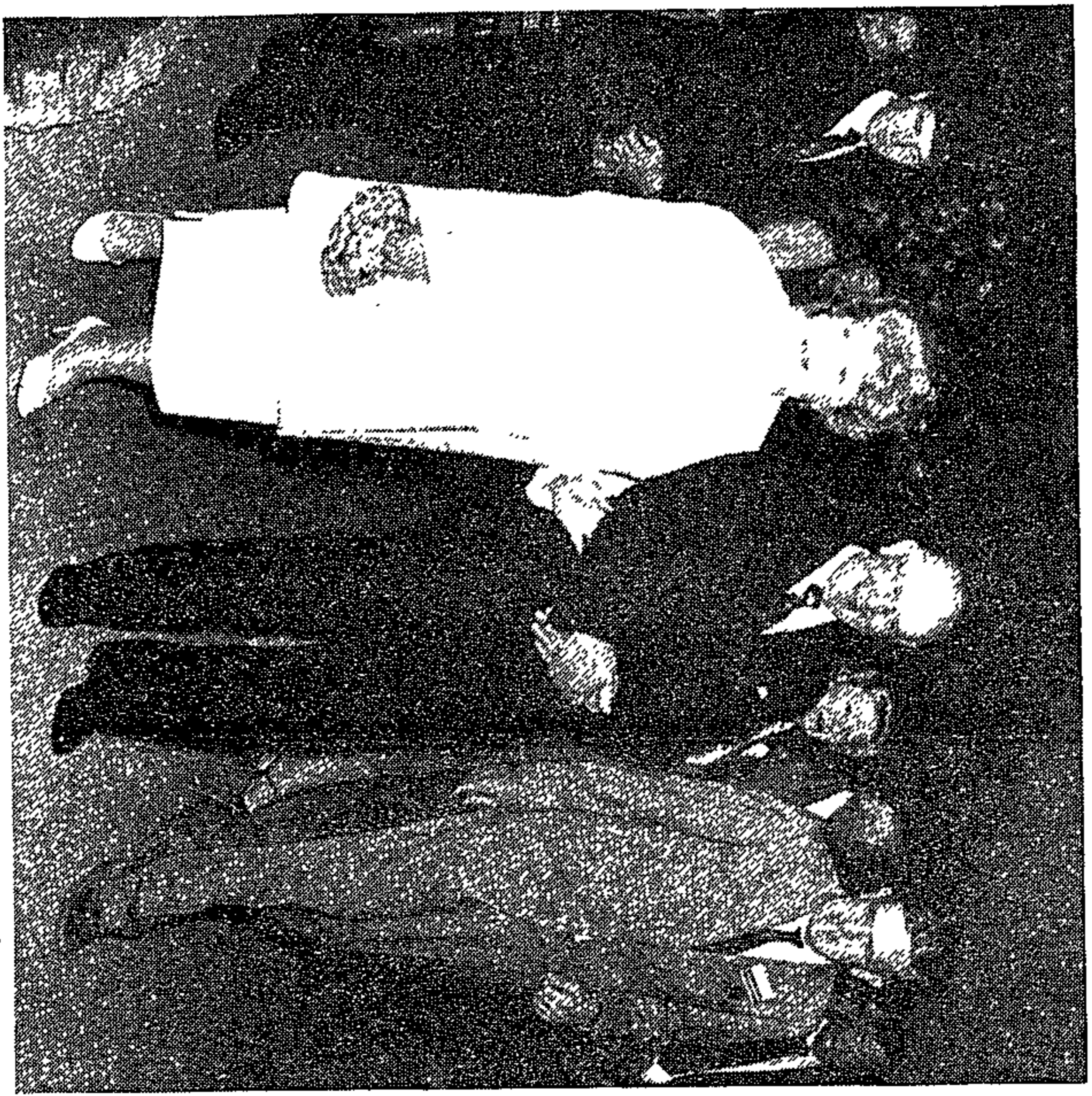
The rapid growth of the population and the economy are placing heavy demands on the land's natural resources as are demands for food and grazing, he said.

Increasing attention would have to be devoted in future to the co-ordination of conservation

Conservationists had often contributed to this by appearing to resist all development, but they had often been forced to take this stance because they had been excluded from the decision-making and development process.

He said conservation and development were mutually dependent as they were inseparable goals.

Mr Botha said an important step forward in conserving the natural heritage had been taken by the formation of the Council for the Environment which provided for the co-ordination of all actions directed at, or liable to impinge on, the environment.



PROFESSOR Ted Schelpe, right, chairman of the Botanical Society of South Africa, leads the Prime Minister and his wife, Mr and Mrs P W Botha, through the Flora '83 flower exhibition.

Environment Reporter THE Cape is to get a new fynbos-rich 5 000 ha nature reserve at Nieuwoudtville in the Namaqualand area, which will be administered by the Cape Department of Nature Conservation.

Dr Anton Rupert, president of the Southern African Nature Foundation (SANF), who negotiated the purchase of the reserve, announced its formation at the official opening of the Flora '83 exhibition at the Good Hope Centre last night.

The reserve is the third to be founded by the SANF this year as part of a programme to start a new reserve in every province in 1983, which is also the Year of the Plant.

Funds

Today's entrance fee to Flora '83, the biggest wildflower show to be held in South Africa, is a SANF certificate which costs R10. Funds from this certificate will go towards funding the new reserves.

Dr Rupert thanked the owner, Mr Neil MacGregor, for keeping his rugged portion of land unspoilt. Up to now the area has been used only for grazing, and there are no access roads to it.

He said the slopes of the area contained fynbos truly representative of the Western Cape mountain regions, while there was a transition to a more karoid type in the valley.

Paintings

There were many Bushman paintings in a remarkable state of preservation in the sandstone cliffs surrounding the area, which still abound in wildlife.

Since it was started, the SANF, which is a member of the World Wildlife Fund, has created 14 nature reserves. The two previous reserves founded to mark the Year of the Plant are the Beacon Hill farm in Natal, which was recently incorporated into the UmTamvuna Nature Reserve, and an area in the Steenkampsberg in Transvaal.

● Endangered species, Page 16.

'Rescue teams needed to save endangered plants'

Environment Reporter

RESCUE teams for plant species are critically needed to prevent the "catastrophic glide to extinction" of the many rare, endangered and threatened plants in South Africa, according to prominent conservationist, Professor Anthony Hall.

Professor Hall of UCT's Bolus Herbarium, said the Marsh Rose had been saved by a species rescue team, because it was a plant which had evoked public interest, but there were many equally beautiful or im-

portant plants which were critically threatened.

Professor Hall and Mrs E R Ashton of the Parks and Forests Branch of the City Engineers Department are co-authors of a booklet on Threatened Plants of the Cape Peninsula, which has just been produced by the Threatened Plants Research Group at UCT and the Cape Peninsula Conservation Trust (Cape Trust).

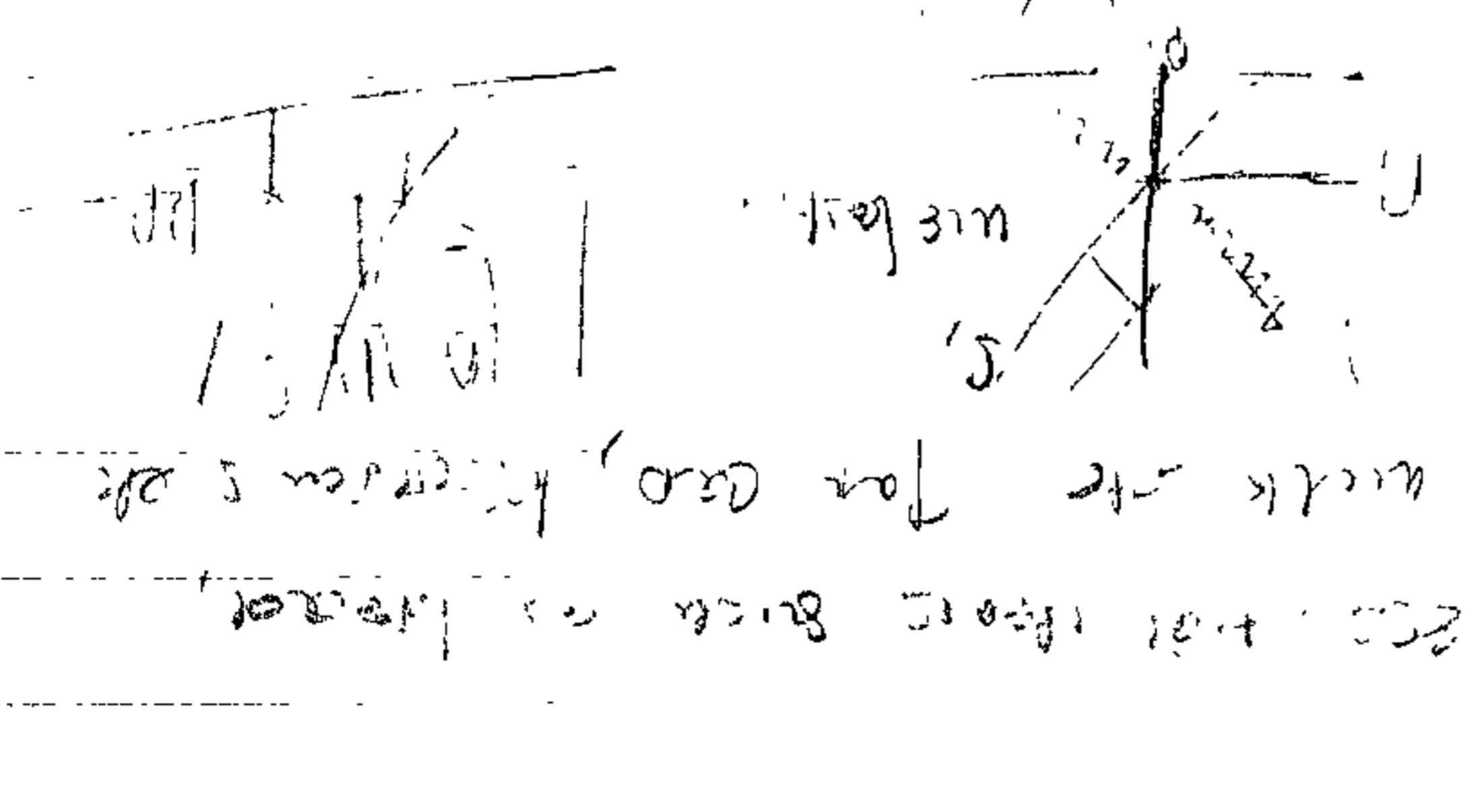
The booklet attempts to set out in simple terms the threats which

face rare and endangered plants in the Peninsula.

It also gives lists of extinct, threatened and rare plants of the Peninsula, information on plants needing priority action, and facts on the sort of action which is needed.

One of the plants on the priority aid list is the famous silver tree, the *Leucodendrum argenteum* which is vulnerable in the wild as only 7 000 species survive.

Information about the booklet can be obtained from Captrust PO Box 4637, Cape Town 8 000.



W/C ARGUS 27/8/83

(56)

Middle campus plan

Weekend Argus
Reporter

THIS is the development planned for the University of Cape Town's "middle campus" below the freeway.

UCT planners say it is limited growth which will stabilise development on the upper campus, and is the first step in the planned restoration of the early campus plan from Jameson Hall to Lovers Walk.

Mr Julian Elliott, director of the UCT planning unit, spoke of the development this week to clear up "confusion" created by repeated publication of proposals already abandoned.

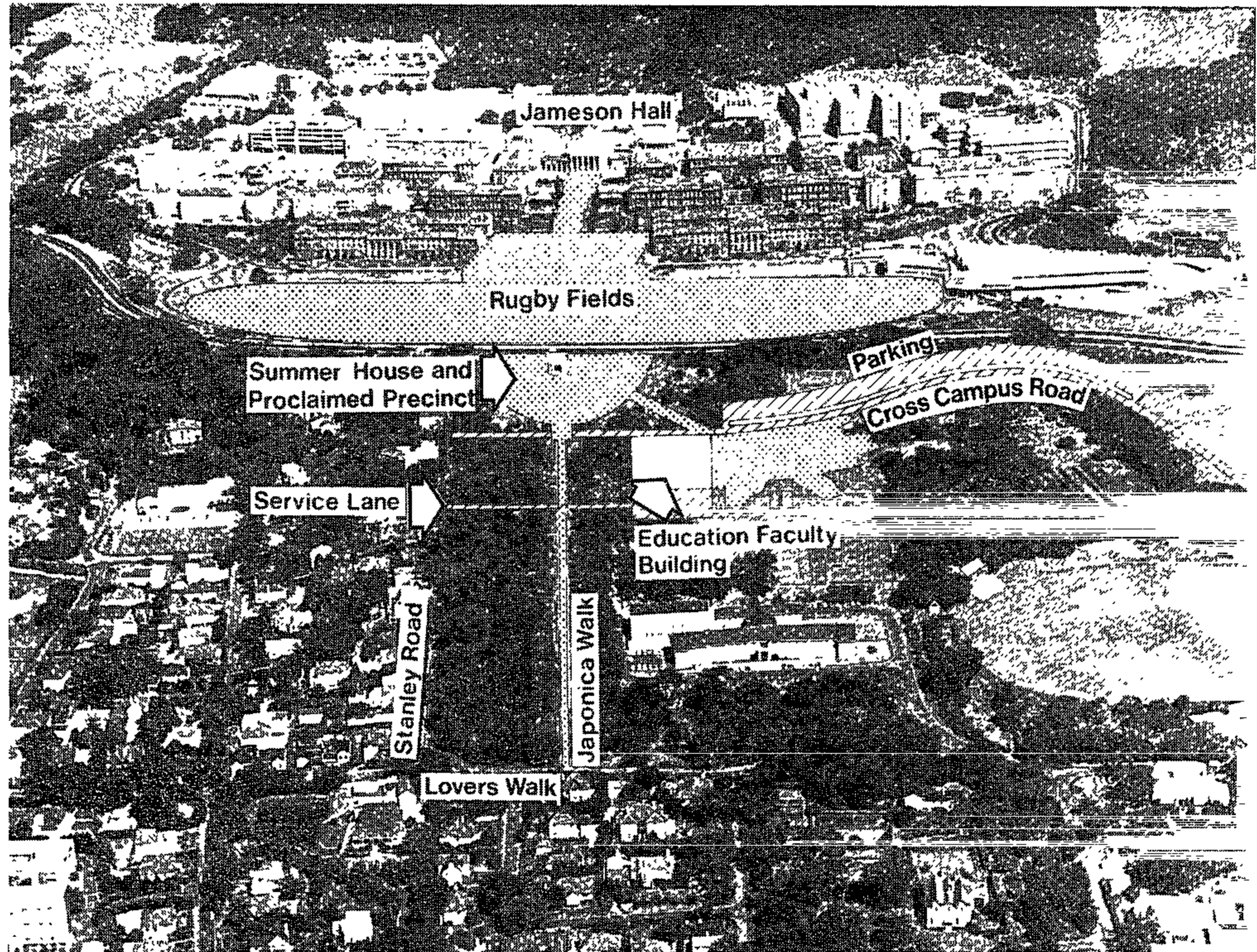
He said: "To play its role in society, UCT has accepted that limited growth will have to take place between now and the end of the century.

"This growth cannot take place on the upper campus — which is already overcrowded, according to several planning indicators — and is therefore to take place on the middle campus, on the tennis court terraces."

Abandoned

The development does not include parking between Stanley Road and the Japonica Walk leading to the Summer House, as was incorrectly indicated on an aerial photograph published last weekend. Mr Elliott said the illustration also strongly suggested that the middle campus development impinged on the Japonica Walk and the Summer House precinct.

"This proposal was abandoned early in 1982 after meetings with the local community, ratepayers and the City Council," Mr Elliott said.



DEVELOPMENT at UCT ... the dotted screen indicates open space, and proposed parking is shown by oblique lines.

"The parking was removed from Stanley Road and redistributed to minimise traffic movement in sensitive areas."

The middle campus is part of the original university site granted by Cecil Rhodes and selected on the advice of his architect, Herbert Baker, and an eminent English architect, Edwin Lutyen.

"The middle campus is to be a modest development of three academic buildings with a population of some 1 750 students — fewer than the

student population of the Leslie Buildings on the upper campus," according to Mr Elliott.

He said the plan aimed to conserve the unique quality of the UCT environment: the Cape Dutch flavour of the area around the Summer House (a national monument), the "rich and exotic horticultural flavour" of the Japonica Walk, and the grandeur of the early UCT campus plan "which embraced Jameson Hall and its steps, the rugby fields, Summer

House and Japonica Walk in a single, unified composition.

"Restoration of this early campus plan is the ultimate objective of the present planning proposals. In the process change will occur. One of these changes will be that Stanley Road will carry traffic again; not to the extent that it did in the 1950s, before the development of the freeway, but it will change its present tranquility."

Mr Elliott said that "the anxiety of the eight

householders in Stanley Road is understandable.

"Also understandable is the concern of those living in Lovers Walk and Grotto Road.

"The negative impact of this change will be minimised by the City Council road-widening and landscaping on land provided by the University. The university is also working together with the Ratepayers' Association and the City Council to lessen the impact further afield in Rondebosch."

Mr Elliott emphasised that UCT had "a renewed concern for its environmental heritage" and that the middle campus plan had been developed over the past seven years.

"The university has consulted with the City Council and Provincial Administration and has worked closely with the National Monuments Council, and the Cape Provincial Institute of Architects, who advise the Rhodes Trustees."

EXCLUSIVE

Fuchs's Island

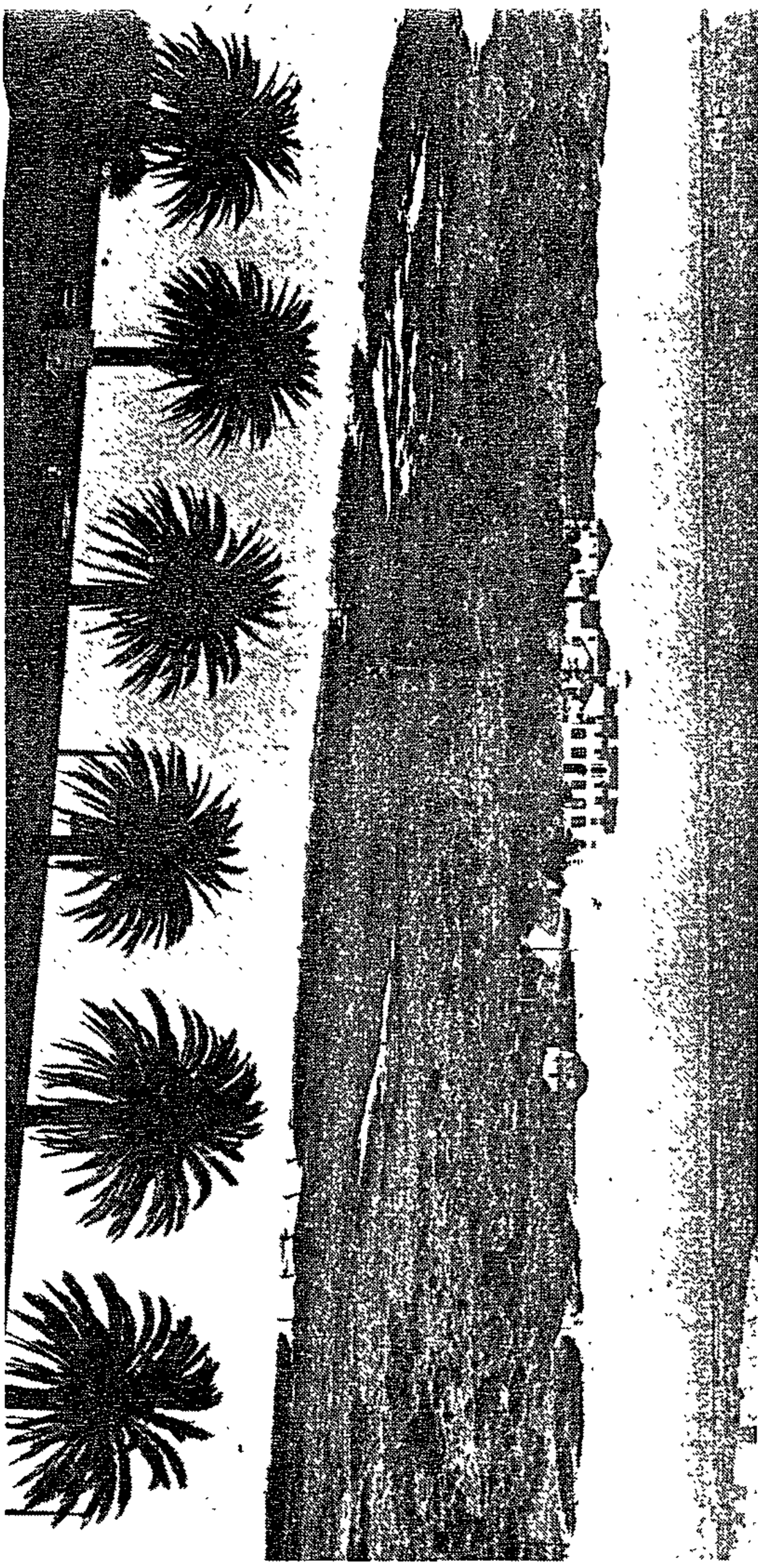


THE WHO OWNS THE HOTTEST BIT OF LAND IN THE CAPE

MILNERTON

us/c Areas
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THE island, with Sir David Graaff's old house, Zonnekus, built in 1929. The home will stay as an historic part of the existing land.

Initial reports were favourable and included one by Professor John Grindley of the School of Environmental Studies at UCT who described the site as "an exciting position for development".

Mr Fuchs then commissioned the CSIR to do an impartial study of all aspects of the project, including an environmental impact report.

He says that the CSIR's report, which he handed to the Milnerton Town Council this week, supports the project and recommends that it goes ahead.

Dredge river mouth

Mr Roberts explains that one of the initial tasks will be to dredge the river mouth to just below low-water level so that there is always water in it. Seasonal silting occurs at present and it cannot be used at low tide.

A new road bridge will link Milnerton to the island and the present wooden bridge will be retained for pedestrians.

Landscape architects have been appointed and a feature of their work will be the retention of the most sensitive part of the island, the primary sand dunes. These will be cleared of alien growth and planted with indigenous vegetation. Timber boardwalks will be erected over them to protect the undergrowth from trampling by pedestrian traffic.

Silt dredged from the river will be used to backfill and stabilise the river bank.

The design of the houses themselves has not been finalised but, Mr Roberts says, they will be unique, tasteful, related to waterside living and compatible with their surroundings.

Low-profile buildings

The team working on the project consists

Harry Fuchs's

THE MILLIONAIRE WHO OWNS THE HOTTEST BIT OF LAND IN

SPECIAL REPORT
by **DIANA POWELL**

MILNERTON *vs/c Arcis 22/8/83*

AT 40 Harry Fuchs is a millionaire who drives a Rolls Royce Silver Shadow during the week and a Range Rover at weekends. But he hasn't always been rich.

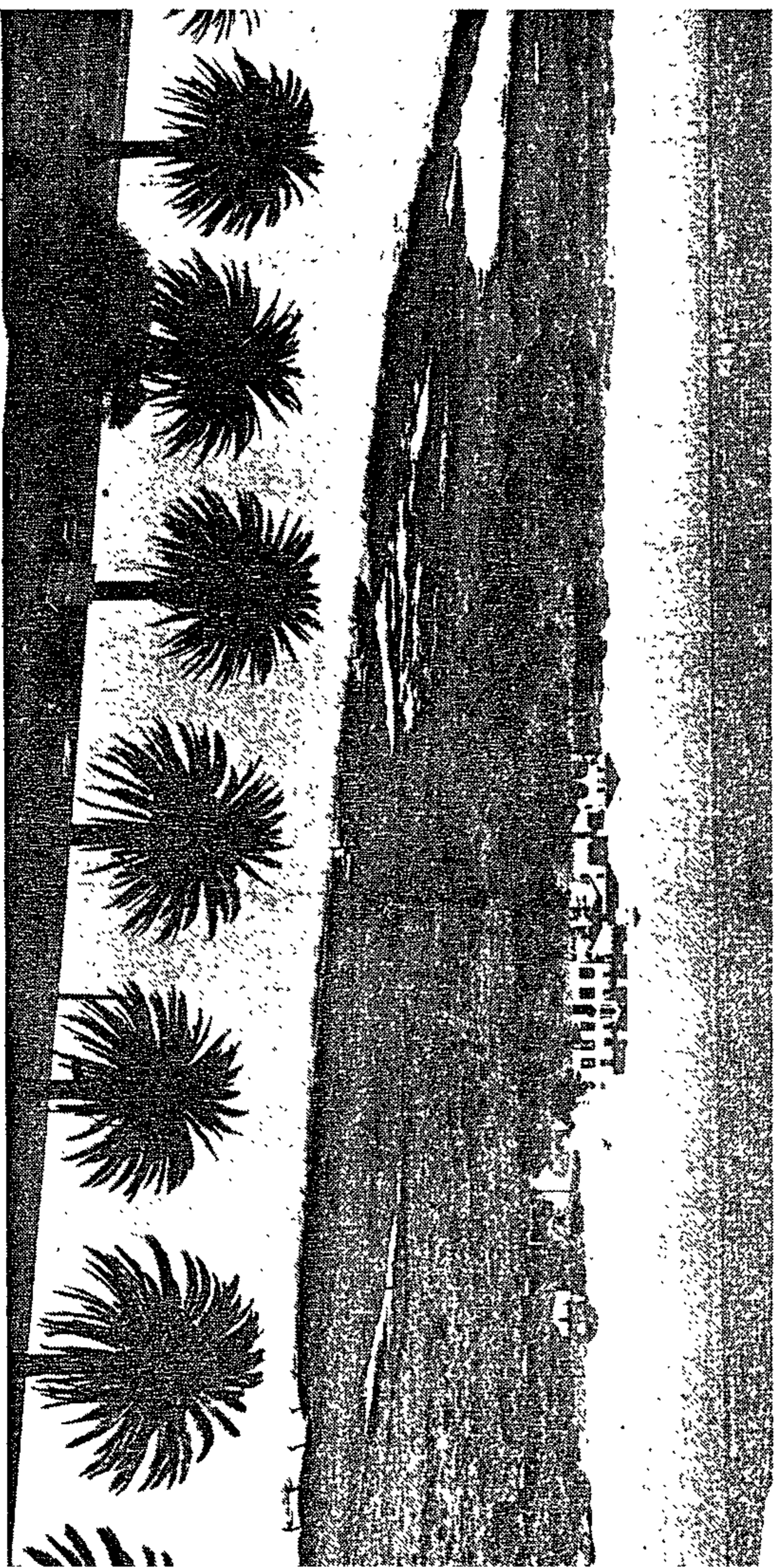
When he started out life his main qualification was a passion for the sea. He became a crayfish diver, progressed to underwater salvage then started doing small underwater construction jobs.

The demand for his services grew and his business became bigger and bigger. It is now a multi-million rand undertaking with some impressive contracts to its credit — like the breakwater at Koeberg and the tidal pool at Strandfontein.

Everything Harry Fuchs does has something to do with the sea — even his hobby which is hobie-cat sailing.

Now his love of the Cape coast and his wealth have suddenly made him the somewhat incredulous owner of one of the hottest pieces of real estate in the Peninsula — and landed him in the middle of one of the hottest development controversies in years.

Harry Fuchs is the man behind the Milnerton Island project and behind Harry Fuchs is a passion and a dream to turn a neglected, overgrown stretch of Table Bay coast into what he believes will be one of the



● THE island, with Sir David Graaff's old house, Zonnekus, built in 1929. The home will stay historic part of the existing land.

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Harry Fuchs is the man behind the Milnerton Island project and behind Harry Fuchs is a passion and a dream to turn a neglected, overgrown stretch of Table Bay coast into what he believes will be one of the most beautiful residential complexes in the country.

That Harry Fuchs adores his R3-m island there can be no doubt. Standing on wind-swept sand dune this week, he said: "I still can't believe that I actually own this property."

Plans in detail

So why all the fuss? He doesn't know. The last thing he ever wanted was to get involved in upsetting anything ecologically sensitive; to have environmentalists on his back.

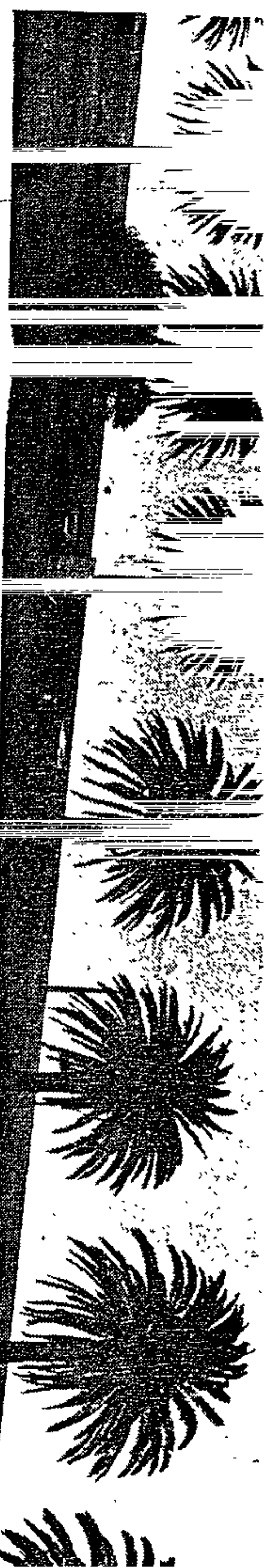
Apart from the obvious attraction of being a very viable proposition financially, he thought development of the island — up to now private property and inaccessible to everyone but the owners — would be welcomed, not only by the 300-odd families who would eventually live there, but by the town of Milnerton whose rates revenue will be swelled by at least 7.5 percent.

Following the protests against the project by Milnerton ratepayers, Weekend Argus asked Mr Fuchs and architect Mr Douglas Roberts to explain the plans in detail and put the case for development.

The first thing Mr Roberts stresses is that Mr Fuchs is not a "spec" builder into making a quick buck and pulling out. Before even contemplating the project he approached environmental experts for their advice and guidance.

"If there was any suggestion that the island was ecologically sensitive, he wouldn't have gone near it."

Scientists who had made studies of the area were asked what the affect of development would be on the river estuary, the seaboard and on the plant and animal life.



● THE island, with Sir David Graaff's old house, Zonnekus, built in 1929. The home will stay a historic part of the existing land.



● ARCHITECT'S sketch of the planned development on Milnerton island from the sea. Neat houses are tucked away in among the dunes.



What's all the fuss? ask the man the bridge

● EVERYTHING Harry does has something to do — even his hobby which sailing. Now his love of the and his wealth have succ him the somewhat incred of one of the hottest pieces o in the Peninsula — Milne and landed him in the mid



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ARCHITECT'S sketch of the planned development on Milnerton island from the sea. Neat houses are tucked away in among the dunes.



What's the fuss? asks the man on the bridge

● EVERYTHING Harry Fuchs (left) does has something to do with the sea — even his hobby which is hobie-cat sailing. Now his love of the Cape coast and his wealth have suddenly made him the somewhat incredulous owner of one of the hottest pieces of real estate in the Peninsula — Milnerton Island, and landed him in the middle of one of the hottest development controversies in years.

Silt dredged from the river will be used to backfill and stabilise the river bank.

The design of the houses themselves has not been finalised but, Mr Roberts says, they will be unique, tasteful, related to waterside living and compatible with their surroundings.

Low-profile buildings

The team working on the project consists of some of the best local and overseas-trained expertise available, says Mr Roberts, and some of them have worked on similar sea-water related housing in the United States.

The general idea is for low profile buildings, "largely single-storey, some double-storey and a few of them will be three-storey condominium-style structures."

However, no building will be taller than Sonnekus, the house already on the island, which is to be retained and blended into the overall scheme.

Both Mr Fuchs and Mr Roberts stressed that nobody's view would be obstructed by the development. The public would still have access to the beach and the dredged river would actually be improved as a recreational amenity.

Some of the figures involved look like this: cost of land, R3-million; dredging the river, R500 000; construction of bridge, R750 000; stabilising the river bank, R350 000; sewerage, R150 000; cost of a three-bedroomed sea-front unit, R180 000 to R200 000; total realisable value of completed project, R70-million.

Cohesive unit

Mr Fuchs is adamant that the island should be developed as a whole, cohesive unit.

"The alternative would be to chop it up into plots and sell them. But you would have someone putting up a mansion next to a pond; Cape cottage style next to Spanish ... Then it would be an eyesore."

He does not feel that his project will in any way detract from the bay and coast he loves. He believes he is creating an asset for Cape Town and an exciting opportunity for more people to live next to the sea in an area in which land for residential expansion is already stretched to the limit.

"Where else in the world can you live and bring up kids in such beautiful surroundings and still be only seven minutes from the centre of a major city?" he asks with the enthusiasm of a man who really believes in what he is doing.

'New deal' for kreef industry

By JANE ARBOUS
Political Reporter

ONE of the most important aspects of the new "package deal" for the West Coast kreef industry was a doubling of local market supplies and a drop in retail prices, the Deputy Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries, Mr John Wiley, said last night.

Announcing new control measures to protect kreef resources, fishermen and members of the public, Mr Wiley said regulations covering the main changes would take effect in November.

'Kreef route'

The new deal provides for a 1983/84 catch quota of 3 730 tons, an increase of 30 tons over last year's quota.

All quota holders will be required to market

25 percent of their product on the local market during the coming year. Supply at the moment is only about 13 percent.

Mr Wiley said the idea behind the increased local market sales was to try to establish a "kreef route" as popular as the Western Cape Wine Route.

At this stage, no maximum selling prices will be enforced. But Mr Wiley threatened to push for price control if prices were "not reasonable" and profits of hoteliers and restaurateurs were "excessive". He would also consider making more keef available on the local market.

'Own zones'

The next kreef season, he said, would start in November — on a date still to be announced — and would end on June 30 at the latest. The industry had been specifically requested to "stretch out" their catching period so as to provide longer employment.

Registered commercial boats will be confined to catching in their own zones until December 31 and only after that in other zones

The quota system has also been rationalized. The current catching, packaging and marketing quotas have been consolidated into one overall quota.

Mr Wiley also announced new arrangements for private boat-owners — about a third of the industry

In future, private boat-owners — most of whom belong to an association — would have shares in a co-operative or company which would receive a quota, he said. Those few people who did not belong to a private boat-owners' association would be dealt with separately.

Seasonal permit

As of this season, members of the public will have to obtain a seasonal permit to catch their five kreef per person a day.

Catching on "behalf of others" will not be allowed, neither will catching be permitted to take place at night.

The industry has also been requested to begin eliminating the excessive catching effort, as well as reducing the use of large traps.

Mr Wiley said the traditional small-boat and ring-net method of catching would be encouraged as a conservation measure wherever possible.

Although the industry had until now been curbed by quotas and prevented from catching in reserves, consideration was being given to opening up part of the reserves and closing over-exploited areas on a rotation basis

Borain in UCT poll win

UCT Correspondent

NIC Borain, a former editor of Varsity, topped the polls with 47,9 percent of the votes when the University of Cape Town Students' Representative Council election results were announced late last night.

Christine Burger, a co-ordinator of the campus women's movement, who stood as an independent, was second with 46,7 percent of ballots, followed by Justine Simpson, a "liberal" and member of the Interspersivity Committee, who polled 39,5 percent.

The percentage poll was 35,3 percent.

Results, in decreasing order of votes polled, with their "tickets" indicated in brackets, are: Donna Jackson (representing residence students), Joanne Zisman and Glenn Goosen (focus on education), Howard Lowenthal (representing residence students), Graham Fieggen (support for Shawco), Viv McMenamin (standing for change), Max Ozinsky (standing for change), Anthony Greenstein (improving accommodation and bus service), Pierre du Plessis (campus contact), Francine Gordon (students should be more "involved" in their education), David Shandler (standing for change), Andrew Ball (independent), Mark Minter (liberal), Will Semmelink (environmentalist), Andre Terblanche and Graham Wheeler (dope information group)

The president and executive will be announced on Tuesday night when the new SRC meets to allocate portfolios.

Youth shot, man held

Staff Reporter

AN 18-YEAR-OLD Kuils River youth, identified by police last night as Johnny April, was shot in the stomach outside the Eerste River post office about 7.45pm yesterday, and died in Tygerberg Hospital about 90 minutes later.

Police said a 29-year-old man had been detained soon after the shooting.



Shirley K she appeared in film "21 Muni"

Di Bi on pi SWA

Own Country WINDHOE: Progressive Party MPC Mrs Di Bish SWA/Nami week on a fact-finding

Mrs Bish Mr Brian they would Windhoek They would Thursday of the would affirmish continue many concas possible.

The visit forerunner visit when travel the extensively.

In Cap night, Mrs phasized to SWA/N be a privat official trip

"I am not official person," Cape Tim Oranjezicht

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She said been invited by the SAD mibia.

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Cape Times 29/8/83 (56)

Armcor bids for 'trust'

Environment Reporter

ARMSCOR, in the wake of the De Hoop controversy, is carrying out a concerted public relations campaign in the Cape.

A spokesman for Armcor confirmed yesterday that such a campaign had been initiated.

"Our credibility has gone for a loop in the Cape. People don't trust us any more. All we are doing is setting the record straight, and this includes our nature conservation policy," the spokesman said.

The campaign, which has intensified in the past month, started soon after the shock announcement in March this

year that Armcor intended taking over the ecologically sensitive De Hoop area for a missile-testing range.

The campaign includes the recent appointment of a public relations consultancy in Cape Town.

● Environment reporters and columnists who have been writing on the De Hoop issue have been invited to visit Armcor's explosive factories at Somchem in Somerset West and Krantzkop near Wellington on Tuesday next week.

Among those invited is Mr John Greig, editor of African Wildlife Magazine, who attacked Armcor's conservation

record in the last issue of the magazine.

● Environment and other reporters have been invited to lunch with the executive general manager of Armcor, Mr Fred Bell, at the Mount Nelson Hotel on Friday next week.

● A seven-page feature on Armcor's nature conservation programme in areas under its control appears in the latest edition of its in-house magazine Salvo.

● Military and environment reporters visited Armcor's existing missile-testing range in the St Lucia game reserve on May 10.

The visit backfired when an explosive warhead fired during a special demonstration for the press caused a large veld fire.

● Lengthy evidence of Armcor's conservation efforts at their factories and at St Lucia was given in an unscheduled appearance before the planning committee of the President's Council on May 19.

Journalists were notified one hour before the hearing, which took place two days after the world-famous conservationist Mr Ian Player had told the council that the takeover of De Hoop as a missile range would be "disastrous".

Go ahead on beaches for blacks

ARGUS
30/8/83

~~56~~ (56)

Staff Reporter

THE Cape Divisional Council has agreed to undertake the planning and development of coastal amenities for blacks at the new Cape Flats township of Khayelitsha.

At its monthly meeting today the council accepted the decision of its works committee, from which Mr ND Ross had dissented, that the council was the best body to do the work, to be paid for by the Cape Provincial Administration.

In his recommendation the council engineer, Mr MK Botha, said it was clear that planning would have to be preceded by detailed environmental studies because of the "sensitive nature of the coastal dune and vegetation system".

The council noted that the Government had provided R2-million for the project in this financial year and that the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, attached "a very high priority" to the development of the coastal facilities.

A tidal pool was one of the possible amenities to be considered.

The council approved an increased tariff for the hire of its halls from October 1, in line with

what was being charged by Cape Town City Council.

It also decided that because of demand, church groups be allowed to use the halls for only 90 minutes each on Sundays.

The council authorised payment of overtime to housing officials to enable housing offices to be kept open on Saturday mornings from the beginning of October.

In his report council secretary Mr WR Vivier said almost all residents in council housing schemes had to commute to their places of work and, because of the time spent travelling, breadwinners seldom had an opportunity to discuss problems with housing staff.

Restoration

The council agreed to Mr Botha's recommendation that the Hout Bay River advisory committee explore a policy of river restoration and management, provided the committee had no power to commit the council to any policy or expenditure.

The proposal by Hout Bay Women's Association for an old-age home in the area was referred by the council to Hout Bay and Llandudno Ratepayers' Association for comment and suggestions.

The council approved an application for the establishment of a 14,2116 ha private township with provision for cluster housing, to be called Hout Bay Extension No 33, in the Leeu-koppie area by Dr Robert Hall as agent for the company which owns the land.

A condition was the establishment of a homeowners' association with a constitution acceptable to the council.

Flora '83

Staff responsible for the council's exhibition at the Flora '83 wildflower show at the weekend were congratulated for "doing the council proud".

Chairman Mr GM Basson, who circulated photographs among the members, said many favourable comments had been received.

31/8/83
56 258 260

Tour of Armcor factory by press

Environment Reporter

IN a further attempt to win friends and influence conservationists, Armcor yesterday took a party of seven journalists to their Krantzkop factory, established on part of a former private nature reserve near Wellington.

The trip, which forms part of a public relations campaign to re-establish Armcor's image in the Cape, also included a visit to their Somchem factory at Somerset West.

The briefing and slide show presentation was slick and professional. They openly discussed any questions raised and took the press party on a tour of the land under their control to show the work being done to eliminate alien vegetation and manage natural veld.

'Not experts'

Instead of trying to portray an image of being established nature conservationists, host for the day Mr Jacob van Wyk, general manager of Somchem, emphasized that they were not experts in nature conservation.

"We would like to think that we are experts in the production of explosives. What we do try to do is make the two compatible as far as possible," he said.

The press outing was also attended by Armcor's newly-appointed public relations consultant in the Cape, Mr Ben de Kock, of De Kock and Kerkhoff. He played a major part in answering questions.

Journalists frequently raised the De Hoop issue but they were told that as this nature reserve was the subject of an inquiry under the chairmanship of Dr Douglas Hey, they would not like to comment until the findings were made known.

Mr John Greig, editor of African Wildlife magazine, which has strongly criticized Armcor's conservation record, said he had no quarrel with Armcor's nature conservation intentions. "But from a purist conservation point of view, it did not offer a long-term contribution to the preservation of the Western and Southern Cape."

'Consulted experts'

Mr Van Wyk said Armcor had consulted experts from the Department of Forestry and the Cape Department of Nature Conservation on the management of the veld and on running a conservation programme.

He pointed out that varieties of buck and fynbos might have been wiped out had it not been for Armcor's presence.

Mr Chris Vermeulen, assistant general manager at Krantzkop, said his personal belief was that if Armcor took over the De Hoop area it would be to the benefit of nature conservation.

Mr De Kock said that even if the De Hoop issue were satisfactorily resolved, Armcor would still have undertaken the present public relations campaign.

Island Zoning

could go on

By JO-ANNE RICHARDS

THE Milnerton municipality will not be advertising again for objections to the rezoning of the Milnerton island, in spite of the proposed R45-million development are based on an obsolete land survey. Objections to the rezoning from undetermined to general residential close on September 2, 1997. A recent land survey of the island has shown that about four hectares of useable land has been lost since the last survey was conducted in 1947.

A diagram based on the old survey — and used in the developer's presentation document — states that the area of the island being considered was at that time about 17,9 ha. This was brought to the notice of the Cape Times by a Milnerton councillor, Mr Basil Kenney, who had asked a City land surveyor to conduct a survey. The Town Clerk, Mr JS de Villiers, said yesterday that he knew about "this technicality". However, the municipality was going ahead with the rezoning application as prescribed by the Council, he said. "Whatever plan on which the rezoning is based is just a starting point," he said.

Stability

Mr De Villiers said that when the proposed development was approved in principle by the Council, one of the conditions stated that the legal status of the shore boundary would have to be established, as well as the preservation and stability of the shoreline, before development took place. Mr Kenney expressed the opinion yesterday that the application for rezoning would have to be advertised again. "How can you tell the public they can view a plan of the island at the municipal offices, when that plan is incorrect?" he said. "Some of the land shown on the diagram now belongs to the State because it is below the high-water mark. How can that be included in a rezoning application?"

Factory told to close plant because of smell

(50) Mercury
15/9/83
Mercury Reporter

A FACTORY which Seaview residents said emitted unpleasant smoke and smell was ordered by the Supreme Court, Durban, yesterday to close down its grain dehydration plant at the corner of Mowat and Umhlatuzana roads.

Mr Justice Leon granted the order following claims by Durban City Council that although the company, Grain Dehydration Services, had taken measures to eradicate the smell and smoke from its sorghum plant the council continued to receive complaints from residents in the area.

When the application came before the Supreme Court, Durban, in February this year, Mr Justice Friedman ordered that immediate measures be taken to remedy the situation at the plant. He also ordered that the city council should provide the factory's representatives with a list of consultants and technicians capable of advising them how to eliminate the smoke and odour nuisance.

Complaints

In papers before the Court yesterday, Mr Gordon Haygarth, Town Clerk of Durban, said that in spite of certain modifications being made to the plant, smoke pollution officers from the City Engineer's Department had not been entirely satisfied.

Mr Haygarth said the council had received many complaints from people since the factory had opened in January 1982.

Petitions had been sent to the council by the Rossview Civic Association and the Montclair Ratepayers' Association.

Mr Eardly Wilmot, a partner in the factory, said in papers that the plant, if closed, would incur considerable expenses in the form of payments for sorghum, which it would not be able to use, staff salaries and rent for the premises. They would lose about

Mayor slams city's industrial bylaws

Municipal Reporter

DURBAN'S mayor Mrs Sybil Hotz has slammed the city's bylaws which make it easy for industries to operate in areas where they are a health nuisance.

Welcoming a Supreme Court order for a Seaview sorghum plant to close down she said: 'I'm so relieved. It's a tragedy that the bylaws allowed people to put up with the nuisance for two years before the matter could reach finality.'

'I'm all for industry, which is a vital part of city life. But in a modern city we have to be very careful where we allow certain industries to operate.'

Mrs Hotz spearheaded a campaign to close Grain

Dehydration Services. In July last year she vacated the mayoral chair at a council meeting to raise it as a matter of urgency. She said complaints about the smell and the smoke from the plant had led to an on-site inspection by the Health and Housing Committee.

A few weeks later the Rossview Civic Association showed the housing

committee a film of smoke coming from the plant chimney. The spokesmen complained about a nauseating molasses smell.

Last night Mr Michael Pampallis, Grain Dehydration's attorney, said his clients had consented to the Court order because their lease had terminated and they had found more suitable alternative accommodation.

main source of income.

Mr Wilmot said the factory's closure would also result in a loss of valuable high protein base for cattle feed which would affect Natal's farming industry.

The company had always done its best, at considerable cost, to eliminate the smell and smoke.

Mr Wilmot said the smell from the plant was not a constant and continuous by-product of the factory operation but was an occasional occurrence.

Nuclear ^{Times} safety (56) plan gets official brush-off

By SARAH
HETHERINGTON

A CONTROVERSIAL plan to put nuclear monitoring devices on Robben Island in the heart of Table Bay will go ahead — despite an official brush-off.

The sensitive equipment will measure nuclear fall-out in the event of a disaster at Koeberg power station 40km from Cape Town.

The monitors will be installed — even though the Atomic Energy Corporation and Escom believe they are unnecessary — and Cape Town's rate-payers will foot the bill.

This week the chairman of the executive committee of the Cape Town City Council, Mr John Muir, defended the decision.

"We believe that the council to take every possible precaution on behalf of the 1,25-million citizens of Cape Town.

"The council approached the Prisons Department, under which Robben Island is administered, and we were given to understand there would be no objection to the placing of monitors on the island."

But Escom spokesman, Mr André van Heerden, says a leak would be picked up long before any radiation "plume" reached Robben Island.

Scheme

Despite this, Mr Muir said he felt the monitors were necessary.

"Fifteen percent of the annual wind pattern is over Table Bay and we believe Robben Island is a logical place for a monitor.

"If the AEC and Escom feel it isn't necessary then we will go ahead with the scheme ourselves.

"We don't want to be accused of not having taken every possible safety precaution in the unlikely event of an accident."

The cost of the monitors would be under R10 000. The council hopes to have them installed before Koeberg comes on stream at the end of the year.

Mr van Heerden said the cost of safety in the nuclear industry was "very high" but the industry was a lot safer for it.

56 8/19/83

We still do not like Koeberg

South Africa's first nuclear power station, 26 kilometres from Cape Town on the other side of Table Bay, is back in the foreground of public attention as it enters the final phase before "going live" in November.

Reflecting the views of the Mother City's public, the Cape Town City Council has never been happy about the Koeberg nuclear trail-blazer.

And the Council's mistrust of the project has showed again by its decision last week to install two of its own radiation monitors on Robben Island (half-way house between the nuclear station and the city) to check for any fallout once Koeberg is operating.

It is, in fact, an early warning system, reflecting the anxiety expressed by Cape Town's Medical Officer of Health, Dr R Coogan, who has graphically refuted claims that "when the wind is blowing out to

Bruce Heilbuth

LIFE IN THE CAPE

sea" any fallout matter from the nuclear station would be carried safely away by it.

After this claim has been made Dr Coogan arranged an experiment, which showed that matter released into the air at Koeberg when the wind was blowing out to sea, reached Green Point and Sea Point on the Atlantic seaboard of the Peninsula, and as far as Newlands, 36 kilometres away, within two hours.

This confirmed an earlier study in which radio-isotope indium released from Koeberg into a seaward wind was found to be significantly detectable in the Atlantic coastline suburbs, as well as in Parow and Durbanville on the opposite side of the nuclear station.

The chairman of the City Council's executive committee said last week that the reason why the Robben Island radiation monitors would be installed was because winds — in different stratas — could be blowing in opposite directions over Cape Town at the same time. Hence the myth of the sanitising south-easter.

As a further indication of its scepticism about the atmospheric safety of Koeberg, the City Council has ordered a supply of potassium iodate tablets — to be taken as a protective measure in the event of the release of radioactive iodine from the nuclear plant. They would be made available to the public on request.

"This substance is the only known antidote to prevent radioactive iodine from being taken up by the thyroid gland," the city's MOH told a press conference. They have to be taken two or three hours before exposure to be effective.

All of which, of course, has done wonders for the public's confidence. If the City Council doesn't trust that arcane project just across the bay, how the devil can the citizen?

The alarmingly facile breaches of the nuclear station's security — including last year's explosions — does even less for the corporate morale, although obviously security has been enormously strengthened since then. As indeed it ought to be, with the big switch-on only weeks away.

The anti-nuclear power station lobby, Koeberg Alert, in its latest statement — admittedly giving only one side of the picture — said that a major accident at Koeberg would present serious evacuation problems for the people of Cape Town and the huge and fast-growing satellite township of Atlantis, only 16 kilometres away.

"Assuming no panic or traffic jams occurred," Koeberg Alert says, a maximum of 37 000 people an hour could be evacuated from greater Cape Town. Although the inhabitants would be at risk from two hours after the accident, it would take nearly two days to complete the evacuation.

"Such evacuation problems have already resulted in the closure of nuclear plants in America."

Of course, it is highly unlikely ever to happen here. Nuclear power stations have been operating faultlessly for years in many parts of the world, and this one is said to be the last word in safety.

Yet like most Capetonians, I still wish it could be harnessed by all the tugs in Table Bay, towed 1 000 kilometres out into the Atlantic and sunk without trace

Cape Times 26/9/83
56

'Major flaw' in Koeberg exercise

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Staff Reporter

A MAJOR flaw in last week's simulated emergency exercise at the Koeberg nuclear power station was the exclusion of the public, according to the media officer of Koeberg Alert, Dr Derek Yach.

Neither did Escom test a "worst possible scenario", he said.

The most important recommendation made after the the Three Mile Island nuclear accident was that for an emergency plan to have any chance of success, public confidence should be established before an accident.

"No attempt has been made by Escom to do this ... a disquieting thought, as only three or four months remain before Koeberg becomes operable

"Further, the exercise did not test a worst possible scenario. This would occur when radioactive material released after a core meltdown is blown by a 5-10 knot wind towards the densely-populated centres of Sea Point and Green Point.

Tablet dispersion

"This would necessitate evacuation, sheltering and potassium iodate tablet dispersion over a wide area if the long-term effects of radiation such as cancer and genetic abnormalities are to be prevented.

"Coincidentally, the wind patterns on Tuesday were close to the worst possible situation, but simulated patterns were used."

Dr Yach said press reports on the exercise were often contradictory and inaccurate. One example was Escom's claim that the chances of a major accident requiring evacuation would be one in a million.

'One in 200'

Using United States updated risk estimates and applying them over the life of the Koeberg reactors, a risk of a major accident was one in 200.

"Rather than inspiring public confidence, Escom's handling of the emergency simulation illustrates the unworkability of the plan. This is just one graphic illustration of the several problems that beset the nuclear power industry."

Koeberg Alert called on the Atomic Energy Corporation to incorporate a full-scale public evacuation exercise into the licensing requirements for Koeberg.

area was safe but NUM alleges a rockfall injured a worker in the area in question two days after its members were fired for refusing to work in it.

It alleges the workers who refused to work were subjected to racial abuse by mine officials and that, at one point an official threatened to shoot two workers.

A Gold Fields spokesman said the company planned to contest the action. But it could not respond in detail to allegations yet as it had referred these to legal advisers who would formulate a reply.

NUM has asked the court to order the temporary reinstatement of the 17 men while its dispute with the mine over the sackings is resolved.

Defence Force men 'visited' De Hoop

Environment Reporter
THREE Defence Force members who claimed to be "just looking around" visited the De Hoop area last week.

A lieutenant and two corporals of the Western Province Command in Cape Town were seen driving around the area in three army land-rovers complete with fishing rods and camping equipment.

The managing director of Hammerkop private nature reserve, Mr Leon Roup, said he was approached on the road

by a Lieutenant Fourie who wanted to know if he was a landowner.

"I asked him what he was doing in the area and he said he was just looking around. He wanted to know if there were any homes in the vicinity and how he could get down to the coast," said Mr Roup.

"I told him that the land was privately owned and that landowners in the area were so upset about the De Hoop affair that they were likely to shoot him if he dared to go on to their land."

The public relations officer for the Western Province Command, Major J L le Roux, yesterday confirmed the visit by the three men to the area.

He said they were passing through the area and it was a routine visit that had nothing to do with the proposed take-over of the area by Armscor.

He declined to explain what was meant by a "routine" visit.

berg watched the banquet being held for the South African Police on the Engist news.

"I took note that it consisted of officers only. I wish I could afford a banquet for constables sergeants and warrant officers of all races whose lives are in danger around every corner, while the generals etc. are safe in their homes."

Girl drowns in farm sewer

Staff Reporter

THE PARENTS of a five-year-old girl found their daughter's body floating in a sewer on their farm at Schoombee, near Middelburg, yesterday.

The girl, Veronica Vorster, of the farm Conway, was helping her parents with some household repairs when she apparently wandered away.

Major Eddie Snyman, a police spokesman for the South-Western Districts, said Mr and Mrs Vorster began searching for Veronica and later found that she had entered the fenced-off sewer and drowned.

THE bad news for Wednesday night viewers is that Zasha is no longer an entertaining musical series.

There is nothing as tiring as listening to the same type of music week after week.

Zasha once a programme featuring excellent groups and the only worthwhile programme on a Wednesday night, is showing signs of falling apart.

SATV's Jikelele, by trying hard to give exposure to every possible local group, finds itself feeding people with the kind of entertainment they find hard to pay attention to.

The quiz show Bathathu Emngqeni was not

only lived night froter.

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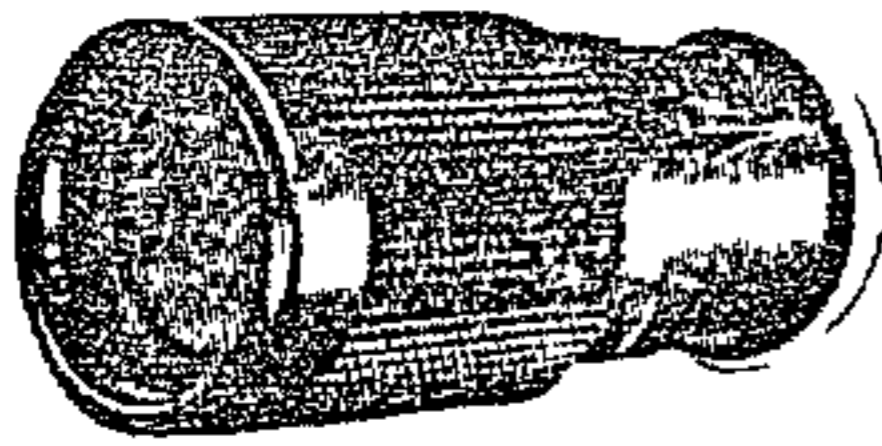
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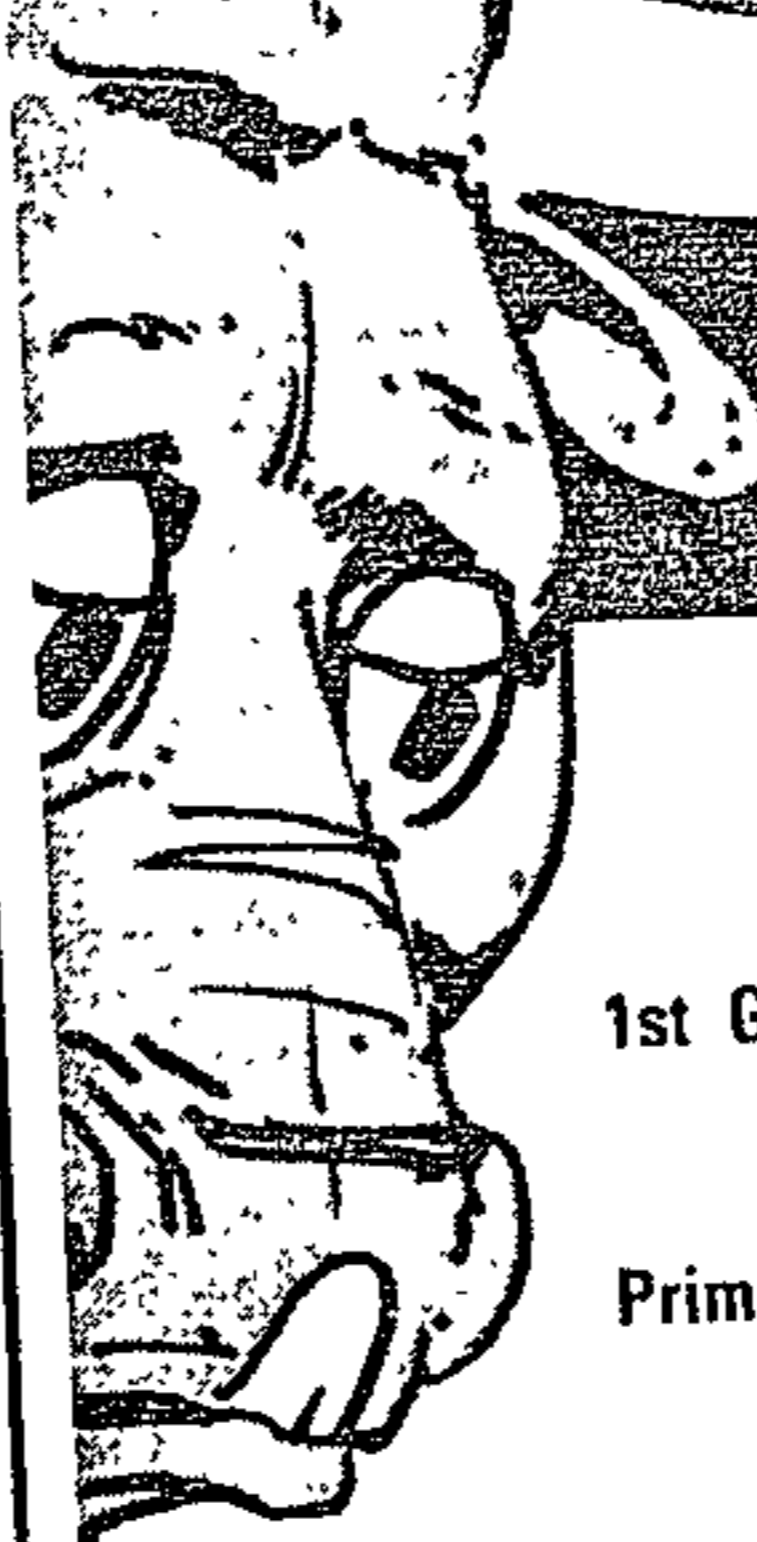
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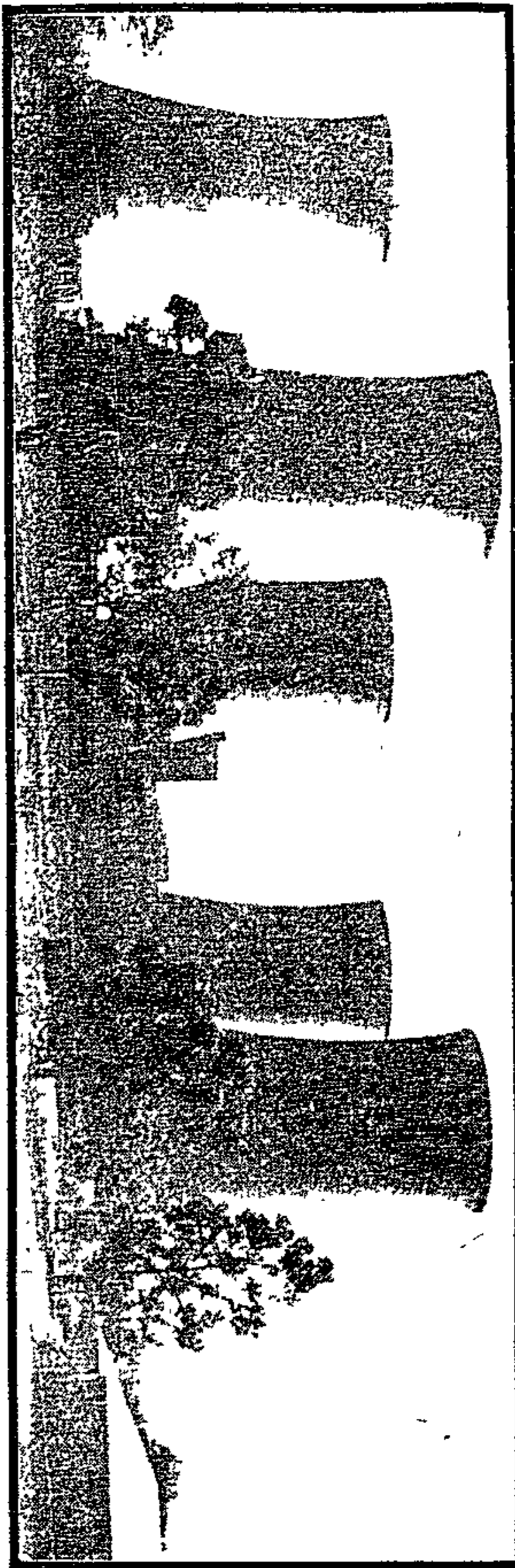
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The case of the Kelvin Cough

By DEBBIE REYNOLDS
2/5/83
10/83



● The Kelvin power station near Kempton Park — residents are thumping their chests because of the pollution.

AN EAR, nose and throat specialist has blamed pollution from the Kelvin power station for the respiratory problems of several Kempton Park residents.

Pollution from the power station, built in 1953, has become "unbearably bad" over the past four years, despite adaptations costing R4.6-million.

The Kempton Park town council has disputed a claim that the soot and grime belching from the power station are a health hazard.

The claim was made in a letter to the council by the specialist, who for professional reasons may not be named.

"It has been my experience that the incidence of nasal and sinus problems in the Kempton Park area is very high," he wrote.

"There is no doubt that pollution is an important factor in the development of respiratory diseases and in particular those affecting the nose and sinuses."

The Johannesburg city council recently spent R4.6-million on the Kelvin B station after complaints over the years from Cresslaw and Croydon residents about pollution.

But two weeks ago, residents were again enraged by a particularly bad bout of grime which covered swimming pools and cars in a thick layer of black soot.

Mr M Pomeroy, Johannesburg's acting deputy city electrical engineer (generation), said this week another R200 000 would be spent on the power station to further reduce the pollution.

Last year, the Kempton Park town council was re-

Doctor blames his patients' lung problems on grime from power station

ported to be seeking legal advice on possible action residents could take against the Johannesburg city council, which runs the coal-fuelled power plant.

And last month, the council began measuring the pollution level, using a CSIR testing formula.

"Our aim is to see which areas are suffering from pollution and to gauge just how bad the pollution level is," said Mr J S Terblanche, Kempton Park assistant chief chemist.

But Johannesburg city electrical engineer Mr Wesel Barnard said R4.6-million had been spent to renew the precipitators — which extract dust from smoke — and over 99% of all solid matter was now extracted before it left the stacks, compared to 93% a few years ago.

According to Mr S M Lloyd, chief air pollution control officer for South Africa, this was well within the limits set down by the Department of Health, Welfare and Pensions.

ARGUS 5/10/83

Crayfish season start delayed

Staff Reporter ~~John Wiley~~ (56)

THE traditional November 1 opening of the Peninsula's crayfish season has been delayed for two weeks until November 15.

However, the season will open as usual on November 1 along the Western Cape coast, in spite of plans for the issue of permits not having been completed.

According to the Deputy-Minister of Environmental Affairs and Fisheries, Mr John Wiley, plans have been made for the Department of Justice to issue the permits to the public.

He said he had not yet received a reply from the minister concerning this.

He expected permits would be available from magistrates in coastal towns about two weeks before the season opened.

"I cannot say anything more until I have heard from the Minister of Justice. At that point my department will be issuing a statement with all the details," he said.

Earlier this year, announcing the new deal for crayfishing, Mr Wiley said the season would be stretched to June 1984. Last season, however, ended in May, seven weeks early.

Registered commercial boats would be restricted to fishing for crayfish in their own zones until December 31.

The west coast is divided into two zones — the north from Lamberts Bay to Saldanha Bay and the south from the Langebaan to Hermanus.

Sandy Bay falls in new nature area

AKGUS
6/10/83
56

Provincial Reporter

AFTER a decade of pressure from conservationists the Table Mountain chain will be given official protection tomorrow, when the mountains and much of the Peninsula seaboard are declared a reserved area.

Among the areas falling within the new reserve are Tokai Forest and Sandy Bay, long a bone of contention between developers and conservationists.

The man who was largely responsible for leading the efforts to preserve the Table Mountain chain, Dr Douglas Hey, left today for a two-week visit overseas, apparently unaware of the proclamation of the area.

MOUNTAIN

The new Cape Peninsula nature area includes the whole of Cape of Good Hope Nature Reserve and the Atlantic seaboard as far as Kommetjie, from Chapman's Peak to Hout Bay, then from The Sentinel to Luibaaai, with the exclusion of Sunset Rocks and Llandudno.

Included in the reserve is all the mountain land above the 152m contour.

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, announced in Pretoria that from tomorrow no land in this nature area may be used for anything other than the purpose for which it is being used at present, without a special permit.

KAOLIN

He also announced that areas had been set aside by the Government for "future exploitation of kaolin".

Mr Heunis said: "This reservation is the result of thorough investigation with a constant consciousness of the unique environmental features, such as the mountain ranges and the fynbos areas of the Cape Peninsula on the one hand and the future exploitation of a scarce natural resource, kaolin, on the other, in such a way that both these assets can be used in the national interest."

History of mishaps at Koeberg plant

Staff Reporter

SINCE Escom's assurance in January 1977 that the Koeberg nuclear plant would be the safest of its kind in the world, a number of incidents have occurred:

● September, 1983: A simulated emergency exercise at the Koeberg plant was considered a success. One flaw existed though — the public was not involved.

● June, 1983: It was disclosed that radioactive particles from a possible Koeberg incident could reach Cape Town within two hours.

Shock picture

A shock picture, showing how smoke from a bush fire near Koeberg could reach the City without dispersing, was released by the City's Medical Officer of Health, Dr R J Coogan. Radioactive particles, like smoke, are carried by wind.

● April, 1983: Construction workers and Escom employees left the site to enable Escom to undertake a week-long review of industrial safety procedures.

● February, 1983: It was announced that the four explosions at Koeberg in December, 1982, had delayed its programme by at least nine months.

● December, 1982: Four powerful explosions rocked the Koeberg plant, causing "considerable" damage to the power station's secondary switching equipment.

The station's nuclear heart and dome escaped damage, the Cape Town City Council was told by Escom. The ANC claimed responsibility.

● November, 1982: Cape Town's Medical Officer of Health, Dr R J Coogan, accused Escom of going back on its assurances that the City Council would be involved in drawing up a Koeberg nuclear emergency plan.

● October, 1982: About 80 workers returned for work at the site after striking for a day, after their employers had refused to reinstate a dismissed colleague.

● September, 1982: An electrician was fined R600 after being found guilty in the Cape Town Magistrate's

Cape Times 7/10/83
56
Court of photographing electrical work at Koeberg, indicating a breach of security.

● September, 1982: A trade union leader, Mr Brian Williams, was dismissed after allegedly investigating the hazards of nuclear exposure at the site. The Electrical and Allied Trade Union questioned the safety training of unskilled workers at the site.

● August, 1982: Two job seekers got to within "spitting distance" of the nuclear reactors without being challenged for permits or identification.

● July, 1982: An electrical fire inside the plant caused damage of R350 000. Details of the fire were disclosed only 24 hours later.

Escom denied claims that the military wing of the ANC was responsible. Escom did not inform either the Cape Town City Council or the Regional Liaison Committee about the fire. Escom's report on the fire was criticized by the Progressive Federal Party deputy spokesman on energy affairs as "inadequate".

● May, 1982: Three workers broke into the premises of an engineering firm on the site.

Fine cracks in concrete shaft

● August, 1981: Fine cracks appeared in the lower concrete raft supporting the nuclear power plant, according to the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk.

He gave an assurance that the planning of safety measures at the station were extremely effective.

● May, 1979: Three construction workers died at the site. Two fell 50 meters to their death from scaffolding. The third died after a falling jack weighing 6kg had struck him on the head.

● April, 1979: Insurance companies announced they would not pay out for radiation damages emanating from Koeberg.

● January, 1977: Escom announced that the Republic's first nuclear power station would be the safest of its kind in the world.

'Minor' blast at nuclear plant

Staff Reporters

Cape Times 7/10/83
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AN explosion at Koeberg nuclear plant last Friday was an "ordinary industrial accident" and not sabotage, an Escom spokesman said yesterday.

Koeberg information officer Mr Andre van Heerden told the Cape Times that the blast occurred about 2pm in the workshop of Framex, one of the contractors working at the plant.

"A workman testing a gauge used a cylinder of oxygen instead of a nitrogen cylinder, and when the oxygen came into contact with oil in the gauge, the gauge exploded, cutting his face but not seriously injuring him.

"It was a minor blast, certainly nothing big," he said. "There was absolutely no question at all of a bomb, or of sabotage."

No details

Mr Van Heerden said staff had been sent home early on Friday not because of the blast but as part of new security arrangements at the plant.

No details could be given of the new security arrangements. Making details public would defeat the object of the arrangements.

He said that more security measures would be imposed before the plant went live in January.

Sandy Bay ^{Cape Town} ^{7/10/83} ⁽⁵⁶⁾ now a nature area

By DI MEEK

TABLE MOUNTAIN, the Southern Peninsula mountain chain and much of the adjoining seaboard including Sandy Bay was officially proclaimed a nature area yesterday by the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis.

The long-awaited proclamation, which follows more than a decade of intense pressure from conservationists to preserve the area, was outlined in a statement released in Pretoria. It becomes effective from today.

The new Cape Peninsula nature area includes the whole of Cape of Good Hope Nature Reserve and the Atlantic seaboard as far as Kommetjie, and the area from Chapman's Peak to Hout Bay and from the Sentinel to Luibaai, with the exclusion of Sunset Rocks and Llandudno.

Sandy Bay and the Tokai Forest, long highly sensitive issues between developers and conservationists, also fall within the new reserve.

However, according to the statement, kaolin mining will be allowed in certain areas set aside by the government in Noordhoek.

Included in the reserve is all the mountain land above the 152m contour.

Mr Heunis said no land in the nature area could be used for anything other than "the purpose for which it was being used at present without a special permit".

He said reservation of the area was the result of a thorough investigation, "with a constant consciousness of the unique environmental features, such as the mountain ranges and the fynbos area of the Cape Peninsula on the one hand, and the future exploitation of a scarce natural resource, kaolin, on the other, in such a way that both these assets can be used in the national interest".

● It could not be confirmed last night whether in terms of the proclamation, development was still possible at Sandy Bay.

At a press conference in October last year, at which Mr Heunis officially announced the government's acceptance of the recommendations of the Hey Commission, it was stated that "limited and agreed development at Sandy Bay was still possible".

Nature area proclamation welcomed

CAPE TOWN S/10/83

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Environment Reporter
CONSERVATIONISTS
yesterday applauded
the proclamation of the
Table Mountain and
Southern Peninsula
mountain chain as a nature
area but were critical
of moves to expand
kaolin mining in the
Noordhoek valley.

They expressed concern
at what they said
were loopholes in the
proclamation that could
permit development in
sensitive areas such as
Sandy Bay.

In terms of the proclamation,
development in the nature
area is still permitted
but apart from going
through existing channels
the developer would have
to obtain a special permit,
sanctioned by a management
committee for the area
and approved by the
Minister of Environment
Affairs.

Professor Anthony Hall,
chairman of the Co-ordinating
Council for Nature Conservation
in the Cape and of the
Cape Peninsula Conservation
Trust (Captrust) said the
greatest aspect of the
proclamation was that it
recognized that the Peninsula
was of national park status.

'Unique'

He said it was unique
in the Southern Hemisphere
for such a major nature
area to be proclaimed
on the fringe of a large
metropolitan unit.

However, he believed
there were possible
loopholes in the permit
granting procedure and
said moves to develop
the Sandy Bay area,
in particular, would
be watched "very carefully".

He was also "deeply
worried" about kaolin
mining in Noordhoek
in the long-term as
the valley was of high
environmental quality.

He said it was
important now to ensure
that all the recommendations
of the Hey Commission
were carried out.

Among the urgent
priorities was alien
vegetation clearing,
the prevention of erosion,
general mountain care
and protection of the

rare and endangered
plants on the Cape
Peninsula.

The president of the
Habitat Council, Professor
R C Bigalke, described
the move as a significant
step but said he was
"extremely upset" about
expanded kaolin mining
areas so close to natural
and residential areas
in Noordhoek.

He expressed the hope
that expansion in areas
like Sandy Bay would
be tightly controlled
and said the council
eagerly awaited efficient
machinery for management
of the area to swing
into motion.

The chairman of the
Western Cape branch of
the Wildlife Society, Mr
Barry Low, said it was
particularly significant
that Sandy Bay had been
included in the nature
area, but warned that
the society would be
watchful for any renewed
efforts to develop the
area.

Concern

Mr Low also expressed
concern about the potential
future exploitation of
kaolin as it "was not
consistent with a nature
reserve area".

The chairman of the
flora conservation committee
of the Botanical Society,
Mr Dale Parker said it
was a major step forward
that the fynbos vegetation
of the Cape had been
given national recognition.

Sandy Bay being 'loved to death'

w/k ARGUS 15/10/83 56

LINDA VERGNANI,
Weekend Argus
Reporter

SANDY BAY is being "loved to death" by the public, according to Professor Anthony Hall, chairman of the Co-ordinating Council for Nature Conservation in the Cape.

The major threat to the area — which has been included in the new Cape Peninsula Nature Area — was a proposed housing and hotel development by Costa Areosa, he said.

But a more insidious danger was posed by an increasing number of visitors, who were eroding away the paths and littering the once pristine area. And alien vegetation was gaining a strong hold.

Measures

Professor Hall, who believes it would be a disaster to have "rows of houses leering over the beach", this week suggested a number of measures that could rehabilitate Sandy Bay. They include:

- Halting erosion by shoring up dongas with logs and building boardwalks across sandy areas. "This has been done most successfully in places such as Cape Cod in the United States, which has enormous visitor pressure," he said.

- Removing alien vegetation and planting species such as milkwood and wild olive. Professor Hall said he was alarmed at the spread of wattle around the bay itself. If the aliens were removed, the dunes — which once spilled into the sea — would revert to their original shape and quality.

- Asking motorcyclists to use other areas. "Motorbikes don't belong in an area with the peaceful quality of Sandy Bay. They are also extremely unkind to friable sand areas."

Professor Hall said: "I'd like to see the Peninsula Nature Area committee co-operating with the owners in restoring the area." He believed that funds should come from the Government.

Staggered

On a visit to Sandy Bay, Professor Hall expressed dismay at the state of the path. In one place it has been so badly eroded that it tunnels through the banks at head height. "I'm quite staggered at the extent of the erosion. This really does need urgent attention," he said.

"It shows how many people use the area. It's time we did something to protect it from ourselves."

Asked whether Sandy Bay should be fenced and some control exercised over the public, Dr Hall said: "Natural beauty is like fresh air. None should have to pay at a gate to see it. Sandy Bay is an emotive area for the public.

"We've got a premier place here which would be totally wrecked by housing. The amphitheatre itself is still unblemished and putting houses in its centre would turn it into just another Cape Town suburb. Its wild quality would be destroyed."



Professor Anthony Hall walks through a badly eroded section of the path at Sandy Bay. The banks on either side reach head height.



Pictures: LES HAMMOND, Weekend Arg

Professor Hall examines a rare pink satyrium orchid in an unspoiled area of fynbos on the way to Sandy Bay. "This is how the whole area should be," he said.

UP TO 2 000 complaints of noise pollution are lodged with the Johannesburg City Council every year.

The causes of the complaints are many ... they vary from howling dogs being left unattended during the holidays or cockatiels trying to communicate with their friends in the neighbourhood to lawn mowing tractors preparing the greens for the next day's golf tournament in the early morning hours.

The city council has an ear which listens to these complaints. The Mail set out to get to this ear to establish whether it is keeping to the ground.

At first it seemed impossible to get hold of the man in charge. Mr Bill Hamman — like most local authority employees — prefers to keep a very low profile and to abate problems in a quiet way.

Meeting him was therefore a pleasant surprise.

For Mr Hamman, who is also responsible for the control of air pollution, is not only a very pleasant man to talk to, but he also seems to take delight in keeping at these problems.

Presently there are two basic categories of noise, Mr Hamman explains.

The first kind is generated by a human being or their domestic animals ... and it deals with that screaming cockatiel to singing in the streets after 10 pm, or mowing the lawn in the front garden on a Sunday afternoon to lively discos and warning systems that keep going for hours on end.

Most of these noises are identified by the measure of their "unwantedness".

For such a noise can only be a noise when it is unwanted and disturbing the peace ... and being complained about.

Your neighbour's dog can bark his head off all day long — "60% of our complaints involve barking dogs" — but if you are not there to hear it it will not be noise pollution.

And such will be the case even if the busybody who lives on the other side of town passed by accidentally and decided it must be attended to.

It is only when it starts to gnaw at the nerves of those in the immediate vicinity that it can be defined as a noise.

The noises of business and industry fall in the second category.

They are measured against the background noises: for example, noise from a supermarket's refrigerators take on a new meaning during the quiet of the night if left uncontrolled.

To a large extent, preventative measures are nowadays taken to prevent such problems.

Man with an ear for noise

86 ROOM
15/10/83



BILL HAMMAN ... "60% of our complaints involve barking dogs"

By MARGARETHA GOOSEN

Mr Hamman and his department — he has a staff of just over 20 — have a say in the approval of building plans, can therefore identify certain potential problems and refer developers to the South African Institute of Acoustics.

Are they satisfied with their performance?

"We are trying to be as effective as possible," says Mr Hamman.

His department attends to every complaint that is received. Offenders are notified, difficult situations are explained to both the complainant and the offender ... "and we always re-check".

Most noise offenders take remedial action when they are notified of a complaint.

But if they do not, says Mr Hamman, it may take quite a

while to force them to comply and, if the case is taken to court, it can take up to six months.

"But we are trying to speed it up. That is also why we try to solve complaints before they get to court."

But present laws only cover the tip of the "noiseberg" and, unlike air pollution, most of the ground work still has to be done.

"Johannesburg will probably benefit after my retirement," Mr Hamman says, indicating that he is working on various problems related to noise which are not being covered by current legislation.

He explains: Air pollution has fallen under Government control since legislation was passed in 1965.

Since the Sixties the situa-

tion has much improved and is now mostly under control.

In Johannesburg at least, it is not necessary anymore to keep the headlights of your car burning to see through smog in the morning.

But noise pollution is only controlled by by-laws in various local authorities, and in Johannesburg these were promulgated as recently as 1978 and they deal strictly with sound.

Solving noise problems requires a good deal of tact and one must be able to think practically.

The occasional word of thanks is tremendously appreciated, Mr Hamman says.

But who is the man? Bill Hamman was born in Johannesburg and has spent most of his life here.

He is a qualified electrical technician and is taking a BSc

degree with Computer Science and Statistics at Unisa ... "for intellectual stimulation".

He reads a lot on noise, computers and used to enjoy science fiction but rarely finds time for it now.

He likes country music, is learning to play the guitar and rarely watches television.

(Incidentally, his family has a host of pets — including the canine sort and a cockatiel — but they see to it that they do not make the wrong noises at the wrong time).

He says he enjoys working for a community service, is content with his job and enjoys the challenges that noise pollution presents.

He would not like to work for an institution that exists for its own gain.

But his private life is also very important.

His motto in life is: "If a job is worth doing, do it properly."

And he believes that one must develop yourself in various directions.

Life is good and has to be enjoyed. "I have not started mellowing yet".

Bill Hamman is 36, married for 17 years and he and his wife, Carol, have four children.

He lives in Kensington and believes in a close family life.

His wife does not work (partly for reasons of tax) and assists at tuck shops at the childrens' schools.

They also involve themselves with their childrens' scouting and guiding activities and do a lot of caravanning.

Mr Hamman does most of the upkeep of his home himself ... applying the tricks of his trade.

And he likes to fish, play chess and board games with his children ("to make them aware that gambling is not profitable ... only one wins").

And he still has many dreams. "My wife and I planned to have our children early in life so that we will have time together in later years. We, for instance, plan to travel overseas later and to get a farm."

His main problem?

Life is too short to do all the things he wants to do. The work day is too short when he is busy and the evening too short to do all the many things he wants and has to do.

● Mr Hamman invites the public to make suggestions towards the abatement of noise.

Complaints, he says, will only be taken on when the complainant identifies himself (names stay confidential in the initial stages).

His department can be reached 24 hours a day by telephoning (011) 777-1111 in office hours and (011) 724-0282 after hours.

De Hoop: further protest

Environment Reporter

THE Habitat Council has once again urged that the suitability of the De Hoop site should be weighed up against alternative sites before a final decision is made as to where Armscor should test its weapons.

In a report printed in the latest newsletter of the Stellenbosch-based Society for the Protection of the Environment (SPE), the council says a military presence in the area will affect every aspect of the environment.

Objection to the takeover of the area is reiterated in another article

printed in the same newsletter by the President of the SPE, Professor Jan Giliomee.

Professor Giliomee warned, however, that without pre-empting the outcome of the Hey Committee, the society believed Armscor would not give up easily and was likely to go ahead with its plans.

He said this was based on fruitless negotiations the society had had with Armscor during which it attempted to persuade Armscor to abandon taking over part of a private nature reserve in the Wellington area for a munitions factory.

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DC urged to take control of Disa River

W/E Arcus
22/10/83

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Weekend Argus Reporter

THE Divisional Council of the Cape has been urged to take over control of the Disa River to halt erosion and prevent floods such as those which ripped through the Hout Bay area this winter.

This recommendation is included in a detailed report prepared for the newly formed Disa River Advisory Committee by Mrs Shirley Grindley, a master's student in environmental studies at the University of Cape Town and wife of Professor John Grindley, professor of environmental studies.

The advisory committee which commissioned the report will consider it soon and frame a strategy.

Among the numerous recommendations in the report, gleaned from studies made of the river by various bodies in recent years, it is suggested that the divisional council should appropriate the river and various areas adjacent to it.

Legally forced to meet

Legal means which allow private ownership but allow council access for maintenance should also be looked at, the report says.

Riparian owners who refuse to cede a servitude to the council should be legally forced to meet certain maintenance requirements themselves, the report recommends.

Environmentalists suggest a section of the river should be selected as a pilot project for river reclamation, with professionals supervising the clearing and replanting of the banks.

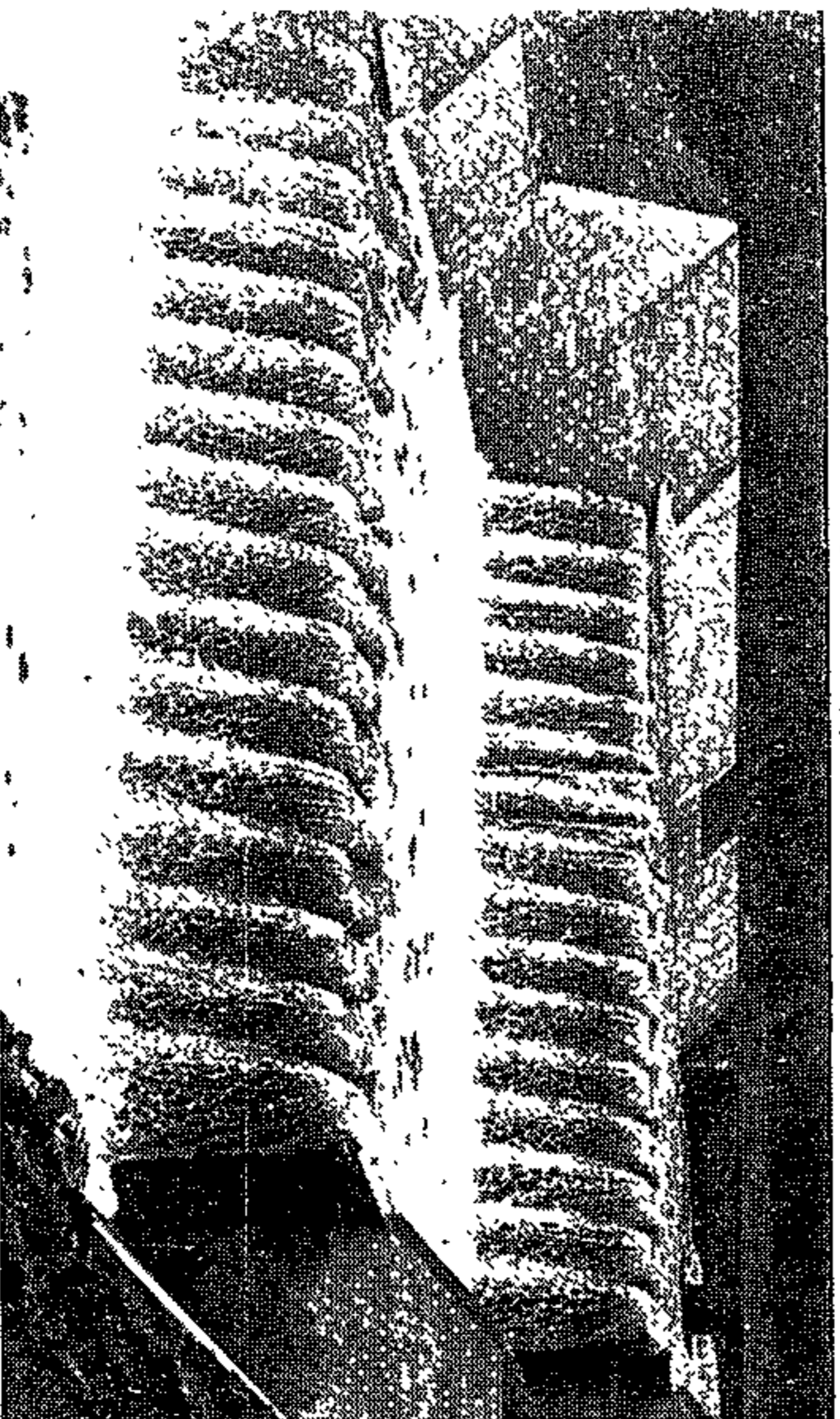
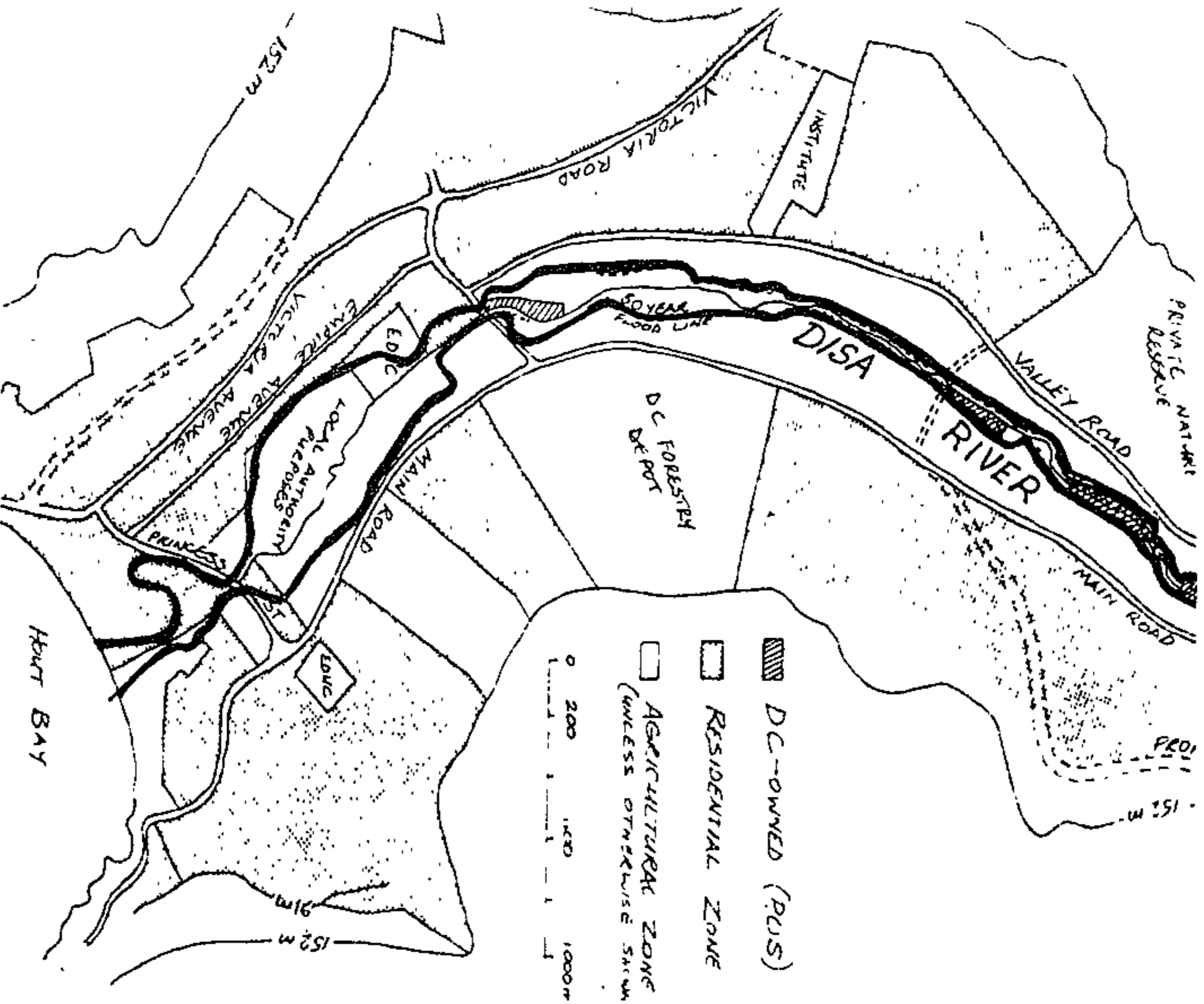
Detailed recommendations on controlling stormwater run-off into the river include leading stormwater from new developments into drains which would run parallel to the river and discharge directly into the sea instead of adding to the load of the river.

A buffer for floodwater

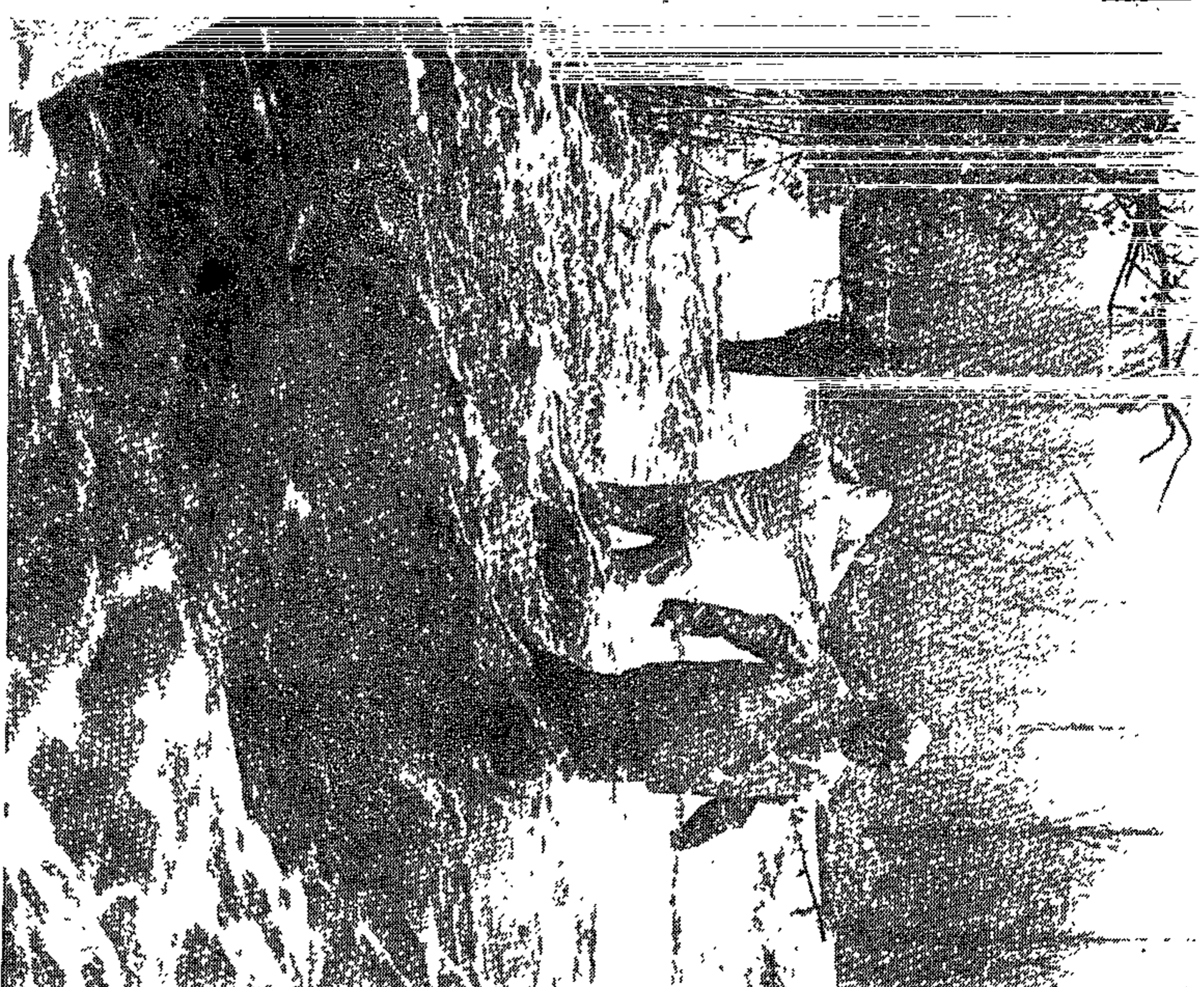
The report also recommends a dam be constructed on the lower part of Orange Kloof to act as a buffer for floodwater.

Other recommendations are aimed at promoting indigenous vegetation and eradicating alien plants with shallow roots which do not stabilise the river banks.

There are further recommendations on pollution control, flood control, stabilising the banks and a policy on bridges and other structures near the river.



Early attempts to contain the unpredictable river.



Above: The river in flood. Below: The resultant damage.



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DEVELOPMENT UNDES

Koeberg 'threat' to watersheds

Staff Reporter
NUCLEAR waste from the Koeberg power station could threaten future water supplies for Atlantis — and possibly even the supplies for Cape Town

This was claimed yesterday at the SA Institute of Civil Engineers' seventh quinquennial convention.

The power station was too close to the watershed for the Atlantis groundwater supply, and other watersheds in the area for water supply dams, said Professor A D W Sparks, of UCT's department of civil engineering.

Professor Sparks said the nuclear plant should have been sited farther away, to the north of Saldanha Bay. "It seems unrealistic to state that all nuclear waste will fall within 16km of a nuclear site, especially in an area of high wind speeds."

"It is essential to study the wind patterns in relation to the important watersheds for the urban areas. The Koe-

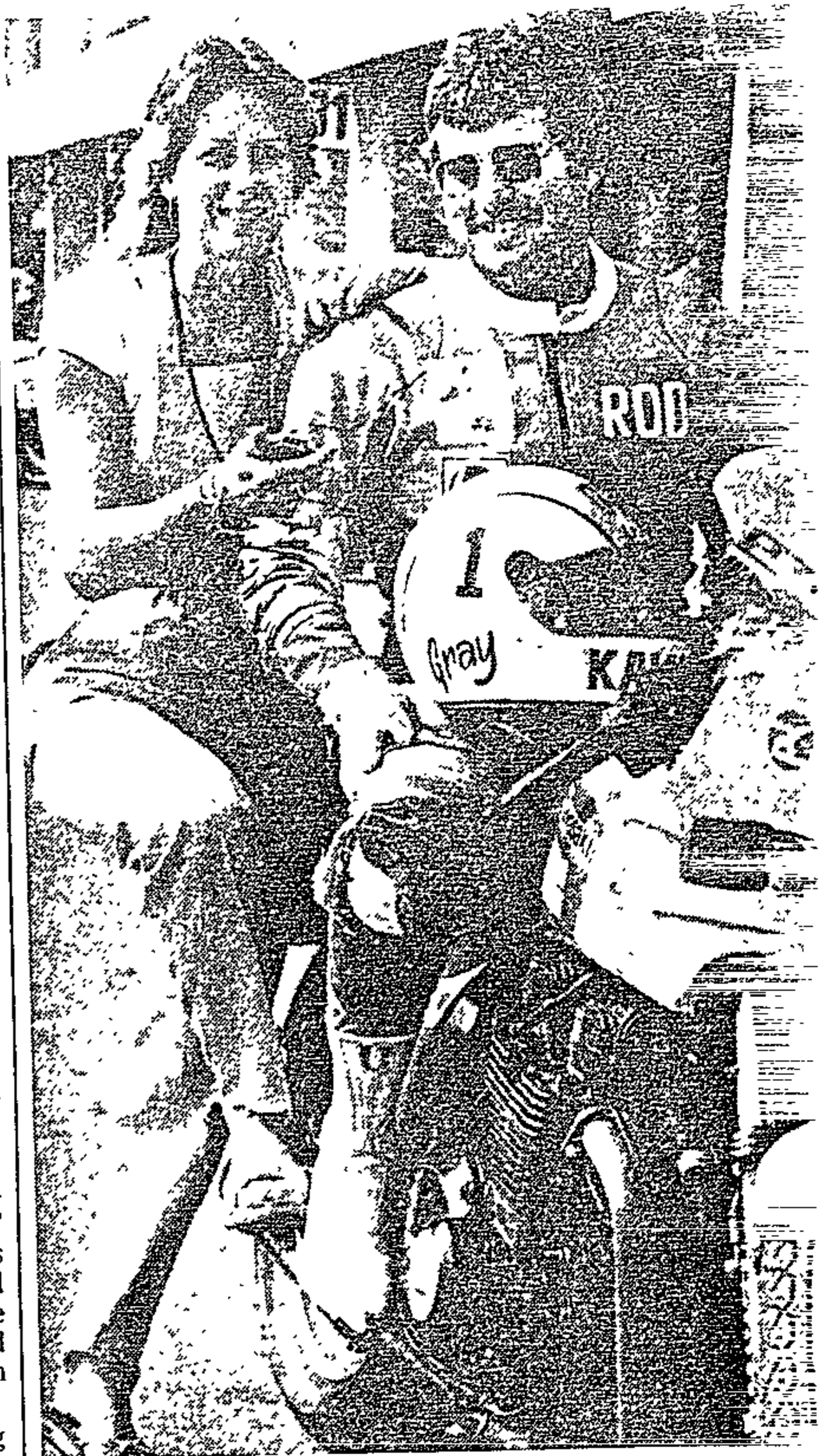
berg plant seems to be too close to the watersheds for the Cape Town and Atlantis groundwater supply."

Later in the convention, it was considered "fortunate" that the Atlantis urban area was sited on this groundwater resource, which, "with suitable development", could provide much of the city's requirements.

This was said in the Atlantis session by Mr J A Clarke, deputy engineer of the Cape Divisional Council, and Mr B R Olmstead, a Cape Town civil engineer.

They said a Department of Water Affairs' survey of the Atlantis watershed disclosed that considerably more water could be obtained from the watershed than previously estimated.

Together with existing financial restraints on the implementation of the Berg River Scheme — the alternative supply source — this emphasized the desirability of using the groundwater supply.

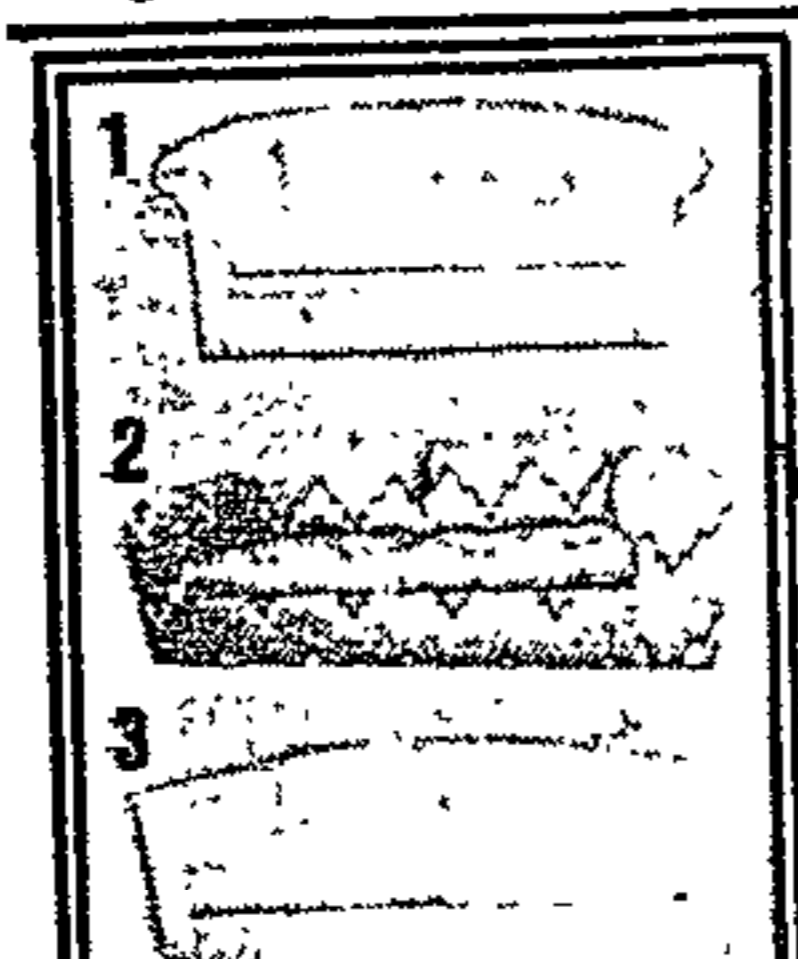


All eyes will be on Springbok motor-cyclist Rod at Killarney today, to see if he can become the three national championships in one season. Coming hand in the Kawasaki Team pits yesterday, Berlain, of Johannesburg, a member of the team, was there urging Rod on to victory.

Thief snatches bag from Lydia Morris

Crime Reporter
A THIEF snatched a handbag worth R800 from Mrs Lydia Morris, the well-known Cordon Bleu cook, and wife of the former City Engineer, Dr Solly Morris, after the couple had been browsing around the new Cape Sun Gallery on Thursday.

Dr and Mrs Morris had earlier attended a convention of the South African Institute of City Engineers.



A police spokesman said Mrs Morris's handbag, worth R800, had been snatched in Burg Street after the couple had left the gallery about 8.30pm. Police are investigating

● A Bonteheuwel man was robbed of his bakkie when a gang of five men, one armed with a gun, approached and forced him out of the vehicle on Thursday.

A police spokesman said the incident occurred about 10pm as Mr James Cloete, 24, of 5th Avenue, was sitting in the bakkie in Red Berry Street, Bonteheuwel

Anyone who sees the 1974 cream coloured Toyota bakkie, registration number CA 15090, is asked to telephone 10 111.

● A gunman man robbed a dairy employee of R97 in cash as he was delivering milk in Kleinvlei on Thursday.

Award of Merit for city architect

Staff Reporter
A BEACH cottage at Cape St Francis designed by a Cape Town architect, Mr Gawie Fagan, has been selected for the 1983 Institute of South African Architect's Award of Merit.

Honoured on many occasions for his distinctive work in restoration, it is the first award Mr Fagan has received for a modern work. It is thought to be the first time the award has been made for a beach cottage.

Mr Fagan said yesterday that it was a particularly pleasant surprise for him as he had not even considered submitting the house for the award, but a colleague had submitted it for him.

The award citation says the house is a highly original example of

regional architecture and a sophisticated synthesis of the traditional and the contemporary. The building is superbly related to its site and every nuance of sea and dune and beach is used to advantage.

Mr Fagan said he was pleased that it was a house that was presented with the award because it was a very personal expression of an architect's interpretation of his client's brief.

He said the design of the cottage was a product of his total experience as an architect which, among other things, included building mud huts as a boy, building boats, excitement over the bright colours of fishing craft, carpentry, and a intimate knowledge of the vernacular building.

New laws to regulate ~~crayfishing~~ crayfishing

Environment Reporter

THE catching of crayfish and perlemoen will soon be illegal for the man in the street unless he has an official permit for the season.

The crayfish season opens on November 15 and closes on May 15 next year.

Permits will be available from the second week in November at R10 each from magistrate's offices in most coastal areas of the Western and Southern Cape. Catches will be restricted to five crayfish per person per day.

Legislation that permits will be required by private individuals will be promulgated in the Government Gazette on Friday. Legislation for perlemoen diving is expected to be gazetted within the next three weeks.

Statement

In the past permits were not required by private crayfishermen and the only restriction placed on catches was that no more than five crayfish could be caught per person per day.

Confusion over the new regulations was clarified in a statement yesterday by the chief director of the Marine Development Branch of the Department of Environment Affairs.

The statement said permits would only be issued to people over 16 years old and applicants would have to produce identity documents.

No artificial breath-

ing apparatus (this does not include snorkels) could be used when diving for crayfish. Catches could also only be made by using a ring or scoop net from a boat which was not licensed for catching crayfish.

A permit-holder may carry or be in possession of a total of 20 crayfish caught over a period of four days. These must have been caught for his own use and carried by the permit-holder himself in a whole condition.

No crayfish caught in terms of a permit may be sold. The size limit of 8,89cm carapace length remains unchanged as well as the prohibition on taking soft-shelled crayfish and females in berry.

Offices

The owner or manager of a business selling or serving crayfish must obtain an invoice from the factory where it was bought to prove that it was acquired legally.

Permits can be obtained at the following magistrate's offices: Bredasdorp, Caledon, Clanwilliam, Garies, Goodwood, Grabouw, Hermanus, Hopefield, Kuils River, Laaiplek, Malmesbury, Moorreesburg, Paarl, Piketberg, Port Nolloth, Simon's Town, Somerset West, Springbok, Stellenbosch, Strand, Swellendam, Vanrhynsdorp, Vredenberg, Vredendal, Wellington and Wynberg.

Rules on crayfishing

Staff Reporter

PERMITS for crayfisherman, costing R10 each, will be available from November 7 at Magistrate's Courts — a week before the opening of the private season

The introduction of a permit system is to limit the number of crayfish removed from the West Coast by private divers.

The new regulation, to be gazetted on Friday, do not affect perlemoen

Perlemoen can still be removed by divers using breathing apparatus, including snorkels, although it is believed new regulations are under consideration

With the private season opening on November 15, the Marine Development Branch of the Department of Environmental Affairs yesterday released its first statement to right "a certain amount of confusion" among the public.

The permits entitle the holder to five crayfish a day.

ARG 45 26/11/83
The permits will be valid until next May and can be obtained from Magistrate's Courts in Bredasdorp, Caledon, Clanwilliam, Garies, Goodwood, Grabouw, Hermanus, Hopefield, Kuils River, Laaiplek, Malmesbury, Moorreesburg, Paarl, Piketberg, Port Nolloth, Simon's Town, Somerset West, Springbok, Stellenbosch, The Strand, Swellendam, Vanrynsdorp, Vredenburg, Vredendal, Wellington and Wynberg

To apply for a permit the diver must be over the age of 16. Each permit holder may catch crayfish either by using a ringnet or scoop or by diving from the shore without the use of breathing apparatus other than snorkels

A permit holder may not at any time be in possession of more than 20 crayfish caught over a period of four days.

Each permit holder must transport the catch in a whole condition and every catch must comply

with the 8.89cm carapace length. The removal of soft shelled crayfish or females in berry is prohibited.

The private permit holder may not sell or offer a catch for sale and the owner or manager of a business selling or serving crayfish must have an invoice from the factory where the crayfish were bought to prove they were not acquired illegally.

The whole coast is open to the private diver.

The commercial season begins on November 1 in the northern area between the Orange River mouth and Ysterfontein and on November 15 between Ysterfontein and Cape Agulhas.

METROPOLITAN

Koebberg's accident insurance stated

NR664 26/10/83

stated

Science Reporter

KOEBERG ALERT, Cape Town's anti-nuclear group, has alleged that insurance cover for communities close to the Koebberg nuclear power station would be "hopelessly inadequate" in the event of an accident at the plant.

The allegation follows disclosures in Weekend Argus that last December's bomb blasts at the power station would cost the Government between R20-million and R30-million.

In a statement released today, the Media-Admin Group of Koebberg Alert said the report raised a number of questions.

According to the statement, Koebberg will have a maximum of R100-million cover in the event of damage, or only four percent of the plant's total capital cost of R2.5-billion.

"This is yet another example of the inadequate insurance available for this nuclear station," the statement reads.

"In the case of a serious accident, Escom carries a maximum of R10-million Third Party Insurance.

"When one considers that several large communities — Atlantis (with 30 000 to 40 000 people), Blouberg, and Melkbos — lie within 16 km of the plant, it becomes evident that the insurance is again hopelessly inadequate.

"To make matters worse, all commercial insurance policies — including that of Lloyds of London — specifically exclude damage of ionising radiation from nuclear power plants and their wastes.

"With only three months to go before Koebberg is switched on, Koebberg Alert calls for the adequate provision of insurance that covers those communities at risk."

Plan to enhance campus of UCT

The plan for the Middle Campus of the University of Cape Town will in no way damage the Early Campus plan conceived by J C Solomon, but will be completely in keeping with it, says DR STUART SAUNDERS, principal of the university in a speech made at the opening of an exhibition on the restoration of the Early Campus and on the Middle Campus plan this week.

ALTHOUGH the distinguished contemporary architects Sir Herbert Baker and Sir Edwin Lutyens were eager to win the commission, it was Joseph Michael Solomon who in 1916 at the age of 33 was appointed to design the campus of the University of Cape Town.

Solomon, who had worked with Baker on the Union Buildings and spent a year at the British School in Rome and a short time in Lutyens' London office, was impressed particularly by the Italian universities and Oxford and Cambridge, while it was the University of Virginia in Charlottesville, designed by Jefferson as an "academical village" that influenced him most in the new world. In 1919 he wrote:

"The great master of phrases once described a university as a place which attracts the affections of the young by its fame, wins the judgment of the middle-aged by its beauty, and rivets the memories of the old by its associations"

"A dictum such as this refers primarily to seats of learning, long established, but serves nevertheless the purpose of an ideal for institutions during their early growth in new countries. The new university which architecturally is to come into being at Groote Schuur has natural advantages in the beauty of its site unsurpassed by any similar institutions in the world"

"Nature conspires"

"Nature conspires in the grandure of site chosen for its habitation to do her utmost that the environment shall inspire the high ideals of beauty and provide amenities worthy of a great Alma Mater. Upon the slopes of Devils Peak, a flank buttressed by the great bastion of rock called Table Mountain, is stretched a fairly evenly sloped area of ground. It bears the impressive favour in that it was singled out by early settlers whereon to hold a belvedere."

"The deed of gift whereby Cecil Rhodes bestowed the entire estate upon the people of

"The existing approach to the old summer house was a determining factor in the scheme, for an axial line carried west from this approach through the belvedere formed the centre of the layout, and the buildings range themselves on either side of this axis, which culminated in the assembly hall."

"The space immediately behind the summer house, rising at first in a gentle slope, will be formed into a great flat which will comprise the playing fields. The western bank of this field will be formed into seats, which will gather their shade from the buildings which tower above them"

"From the playing fields the road running north and south through the university site is reached by a flight of steps and above this again on either side of the axial line rise, each on its own great podium, the residences"

Symbolic

Solomon's concept was centered round this axis which ran from the Japonica Walk to the tip of Devil's Peak, with the focal building at the top of the steps being the great assembly hall, our Jameson Hall. His final plan contained two modifications — the axis was bent at the summer house and the terraces were set on a curve.

The opening of the exhibition on the restoration of the Early Campus and on the Middle Campus Plan is an historical one, and it symbolises the university's recognition of the quality and importance of our environmental heritage, underlined by the fact that the new proclamation (as national monuments) of seven of the early campus buildings designed by Solomon and 8,6 ha of open space which formed part of the early campus plan.

This environmental heritage is set against the backdrop of South African history, with the early Cape Dutch symbolised by the Rustenburg summer house and the British Imperial era by Rhodes' Japonica Walk. It occurs at a time when, recognising the architectural successes of the past, we are about to embark on a modest but exciting extension to Solomon's early

started in May 1982 calling for a proclamation of a national monument, limited to only a small part of the campus, and seeking to preserve only the Rhodes era, while the proclamation which we have obtained is for the whole of the Early Campus plan, and conserves the rich collage of the Rustenburg, Rhodes and university eras.

The proclamation is on the understanding that the university may, in the future, wish to build the originally-proposed dome on the Jameson Hall, form a paved forecourt in front of the hall which will be incorporated ultimately by turning the whole of University Avenue into a pedestrian mall, and develop service lanes across the Japonica Walk, as part of the extension of the early campus plan in the Middle Campus area

Reasons

The three basic reasons for the proclamation are:

- The concept of the early campus plan by J M Solomon is of such quality that it is rightly considered part of our South African cultural heritage

- It will help the university in its long-range plan to restore the Early Campus, particularly to overcome the barrier of the freeway. It is most important that the integrity of the campus be restored in the interests of all, and that the freeway should be bridged, preferably by becoming a tunnel under the rugby fields, so that the continuity of the campus once more becomes a reality. This has enormous importance from the environmental point of view.

- This confirms the university's view and the view of its environmental advisers that the Middle Campus plan will in no way damage the integrity of the early campus plan, but will in fact be completely in keeping with it.

The exhibition covers seven major themes:

- A chart which traces the history of environmental development through the Rustenburg, Rhodes and university eras;

- The Middle Campus and its underlying planning principles,

- Middle Campus issues which focus on roads, parking and environmental impact;

completely in keeping with it, says DR STUART SAUNDERS, principal of the university in a speech made at the opening of an exhibition on the restoration of the Early Campus and on the Middle Campus plan this week.

ALTHOUGH the distinguished contemporary architects Sir Herbert Baker and Sir Edwin Lutyens were eager to win the commission, it was Joseph Michael Solomon who in 1916 at the age of 33 was appointed to design the campus of the University of Cape Town.

Solomon, who had worked with Baker on the Union Buildings and spent a year at the British School in Rome and a short time in Lutyens' London office, was impressed particularly by the Italian universities and Oxford and Cambridge, while it was the University of Virginia in Charlottesville, designed by Jefferson as an "academical village" that influenced him most in the new world. In 1919 he wrote:

"The great master of phrases once described a university as a place which attracts the affections of the young by its fame, wins the judgment of the middle-aged by its beauty, and rivets the memories of the old by its associations."

"A dictum such as this refers primarily to seats of learning, long established, but serves nevertheless the purpose of an ideal for institutions during their early growth in new countries. The new university which architecturally is to come into being at Groote Schuur has natural advantages in the beauty of its site unsurpassed by any similar institutions in the world"

"Nature conspires"

"Nature conspires in the grandeur of site chosen for its habitation to do her utmost that the environment shall inspire the high ideals of beauty and provide amenities worthy of a great Alma Mater. Upon the slopes of Devils Peak, a flank buttressed by the great bastion of rock called Table Mountain, is stretched a fairly evenly sloped area of ground. It bears the impressive favour in that it was singled out by early settlers whereon to hold a belvedere."

"The deed of gift whereby Cecil Rhodes bestowed the entire estate upon the people of South Africa contained provision for a site for a university, and the provisional committee appointed by the Government to bring into being the new university, on the advice of their architect, chose an area of some 110 acres in the neighbourhood of and including the old summer house. It has since been ascertained that the choice of this portion of the estate coincides with the express wishes of Mr Rhodes himself..."

"The existing approach to the old summer house was a determining factor in the scheme, for an axial line carried west from this approach through the belvedere formed the centre of the layout, and the buildings range themselves on either side of this axis, which culminated in the assembly hall."

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The proclamation of these significant buildings and areas of land as national monuments are highlighted in the exhibition. The university has been considering this proclamation since early 1981. The National Monuments Council approached the university later in that year, and the matter has been under consideration since.

This pre-dates, by a long time, a petition which was

started in May 1982 calling for a proclamation of a national monument, limited to only a small part of the campus, and seeking to preserve only the Rhodes era, while the proclamation which we have obtained is for the whole of the Early Campus plan, and conserves the rich collage of the Rustenburg, Rhodes and university eras.

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- A chart which traces the history of environmental development through the Rustenburg, Rhodes and university eras;

- The Middle Campus and its underlying planning principles;

- Middle Campus issues which focus on roads, parking and environmental impact;

- Middle Campus publicity — stunning vision or planned programme destruction;

- The painful process of change which shows the short-term environmental implications of development;

- The proclamation; and

- The restoration

The exhibition, in the foyer of the Baxter Studio Theatre, will be open until November 5 and again from November 14 to November 30.

CAPE TOWN 28/10/83

Escom 'opposed Koeberg'

Environment Reporter
ESCOM had been opposed to the building of Koeberg nuclear power station but had been pressed into the scheme because opinion in Cape Town was "tremendously" in favour of it, an Escom official told a meeting yesterday.

Speaking at an Institute of Citizenship lunch-hour meeting in the Cathedral Hall, the regional information officer for Escom, Mr Andre van Heerden, said that among the many accusations levelled against Koeberg was that Cape Town had not been consulted and that the station had "suddenly appeared".

He said it was first mooted in 1968 that Koeberg be erected and about 30 research bodies studied the possibility of it being sited in the Cape Town area.

After six years of research it was decided that it was feasible and the first contracts were signed in 1974.

But Escom was not enthusiastic about erecting the power station. It was not justified economically and it was felt that it should be delayed for a while.

"However, there was a lot of pressure on Escom to build Koeberg in that area and people in Cape Town were tremendously in favour of it," said Mr Van Heerden.

He said the City Council, ratepayer organizations, farmer groups, churches and local, provincial and central government had all stated that they were in favour of Koeberg.

At the time the old Table Bay power station was spewing out sulphur and carbon dioxide, there was an economic recession and "there was pressure to build the station".

Attitudes changed

He conceded that since then the disaster at Three Mile Island had changed attitudes in Cape Town. Local people were now asking themselves: Do we need it? Is it safe and why should it be here?

● Koeberg is to be presented with an award for "the most outstanding civil engineering achievement of 1982" by the South African Institute of Civil Engineers.

Atlantis residents oppose N-plant

Environment Reporter
IN THEIR first public stand against the commissioning of the Koeberg nuclear power plant, residents of Atlantis yesterday urgently appealed to the Atomic Energy Commission to refuse any further licences to Escom to open Koeberg.

The appeal was made in statement issued by a branch committee of Koeberg Alert formed at a public meeting held in Atlantis on Wednesday night.

The statement said:
● "We were not consulted about the building of Koeberg. Neither Escom nor the Divisional Council communicates with us.

● "We object to our groundwater being threatened, as referred to be Professor Sparks of UCT.

● "We object to the transport of nuclear waste past Atlantis."

● "The cost of electricity is higher in Atlantis. When and how much and for whom will electricity costs come down if nuclear power is supposed to be cheaper?"

● "We are dissatisfied with the secrecy of the evacuation plan and are concerned about not being able to insure ourselves and our property against damages resulting from a nuclear accident."

● "We demand that the Divisional Council properly maintain our houses so that they can provide shelter in the event of an accident."

The statement said these objections became urgent considering the power station was due to start operating within three months.

Koeberg gets its N-fuel

Wk 17045

29/10/83

(56)

A 14-DAY process to load the Koeberg nuclear power station with fuel started today. It is being supervised and controlled by an Escom team and is being monitored by the Atomic Energy Corporation.

Escom's regional manager for the Western Cape, Mr G F Hellström, said in a statement today that the fuel-loading started on unit one of the power station at 7.30am.

The process involves the removal of 157 fuel assemblies from storage ponds and then placing them in the reactor vessel. The fuel is uranium dioxide.

The whole operation is being carried out under water by remote control and takes place in the reactor containment building.

The start of the fuel-loading process means, the statement says, that the construction of the first reactor unit is now complete. It says the operation "presents no possible radiation hazards to the public".

The nuclear-fission process will start eight weeks after fuel-loading. Then the turbo-generator will be synchronised with the Escom grid and the generation of 10 percent power.

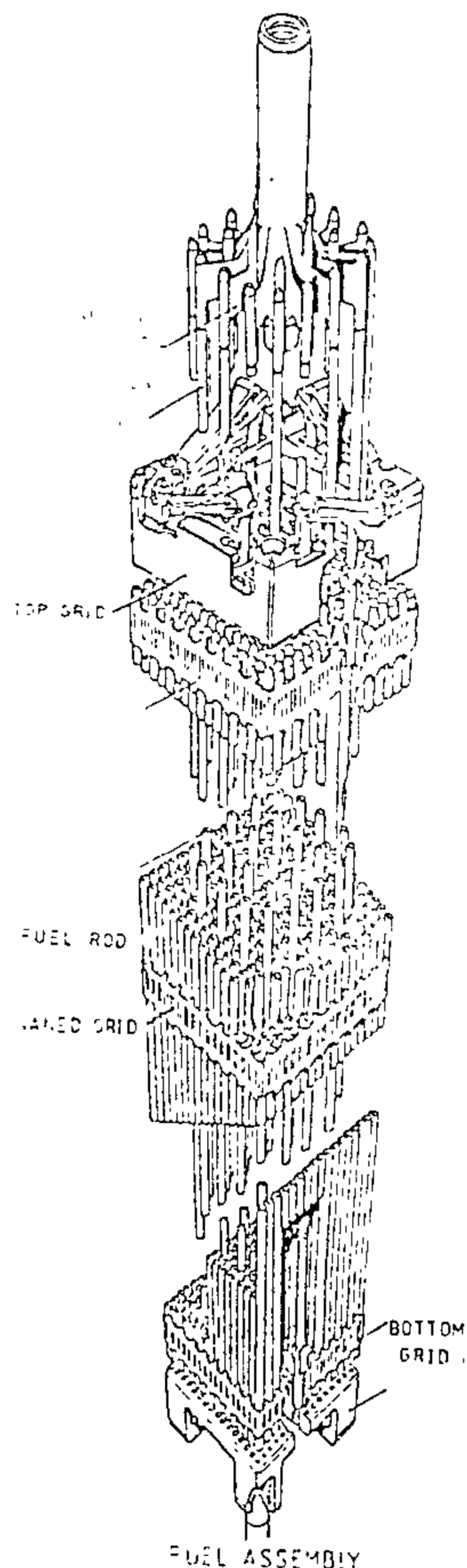
After further tests and inspection the plant will be taken to 50 percent power and by the middle of next year to 100 percent power.

DIL

They're stoking the nuclear fire

AKGWS
1/11/83

56



This drawing shows the various parts of the fuel assembly. Each assembly consists of 264 rods.

Science Reporter
THE loading of Koeberg's Unit One reactor, which is currently underway is only the first stage in a multi-stage licensing programme leading to the reactor's operation at full power by mid-1984.

Escom announced at the weekend that the loading of the Unit One reactor had begun. According to the Escom announcement, the process would take two weeks.

This first stage consists of moving the 157 fuel assemblies from storage ponds in the fuel building to the adjacent containment building where they will be loaded into the reactor. This is conducted by a remote control overhead crane.

The fuel assemblies each consist of 264 zirconium alloy fuel rods. Each fuel rod contains the uranium dioxide fuel, which is present in the form of small ceramic pellets.

Control rods

According to information released by Escom, only 1.8 to 3.1 percent of the uranium in the fuel is fissionable U235. The remainder is non-fissionable U238.

Spaces between the fuel rods in each of the assemblies allow for the insertion of silver, indium and cadmium alloy control rods which control the rate

of the nuclear fission reaction by absorbing free neutrons.

Criticality of the reactor will be achieved when the fuel assemblies are loaded and a neutron source is introduced into the reactor, setting up a chain reaction which will eventually become self-sustaining.

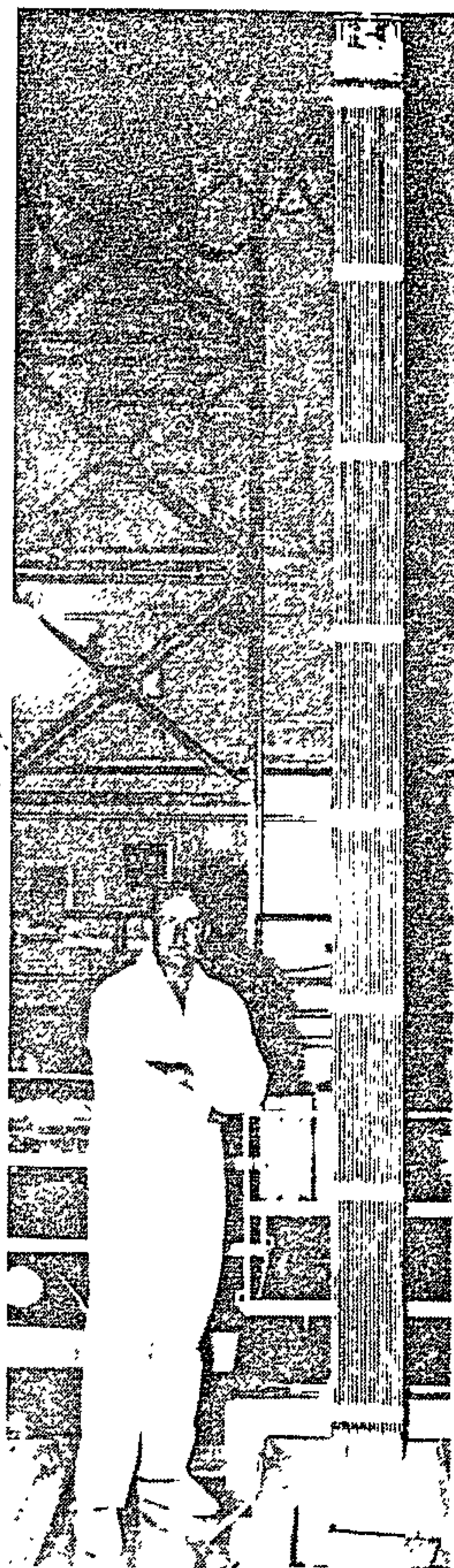
Full insertion of the control rods stops this reaction immediately.

Once the loading is completed to the satisfaction of the Atomic Energy Commission, which is monitoring the entire procedure, permission will be granted by the AEC for the reactor to go into its first criticality (the beginning of the nuclear fission process). This should take place about eight weeks after the fuel loading has been completed.

Synchronise

The next licensing stage should come several weeks after first criticality has been achieved when the AEC grants approval to generate 10 percent of power and synchronise the Koeberg turbo-generator with the Escom grid.

The final licensing stage will allow the plant to generate 50 percent power and finally, by mid-1984, the reactor will be generating 100 percent power and delivering 920 MW of power into the national grid.



A Koeberg technician stands next to a fuel assembly similar to those currently being loaded into the plant's Unit One reactor.

IF YOU'RE SERIOUS ABOUT

YOUR CAREER CHOICE

Cape Times 9/11/83 (56)

Pollution in bay 'to increase'

By DI MEEK
Environment Reporter

EFFLUENT discharge into False Bay would increase by 80 percent within the next six years, Mr John Wiley, Deputy Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries, warned yesterday.

This would represent a further 115 000 cubic metres of effluent being released into the bay by industry, rivers, estuaries, storm water and the Cape Flats Purification Plant by 1990.

Mr Wiley was speaking at a monthly meeting of the Western Cape branch of the Women's Agricultural Union in the Strand.

Referring largely to the recently completed report on the present level of pollution in False Bay, Mr Wiley said most of the effluent would come from the Cape Flats Purification Plant.

Eliminated

He said, however, that it was expected that effluent recycling would begin at the plant in 1990 and would be gradually increased till effluent dumping from this source would be eliminated.

Mr Wiley said that although no major pollution problems had been identified by the report, "point source" pollution did take place from industrial sources in the vicinity of Somerset West and the Strand.

This was presently receiving the "active" attention of his department and steps were being taken to improve the situation.

He said that in addition a particular factory, which he did not name, was participating in a research programme to improve the quality of

effluents from food-processing plants.

Referring to the pollution status of the 11 estuaries and rivers which discharged into False Bay, Mr Wiley said the report had found that:

- The Zeekoe, Eerste and Lourens rivers were subject to intermittent pollution.
- The Elsie's, Silver Mine and Sandvlei rivers contained polluted waters, but purifying mechanisms within these systems reduced the pollutant load of the water before it entered the bay.
- The Buffels (west), Sir Lowry's, Steenbras, Roois Els and Buffels (east) rivers were unpolluted.

He said these findings could not be viewed as a permanent situation but something that would have to be watched.

Evidence

It should also be remembered that although the quality of effluent could be controlled, the quality of storm water could not. Available evidence strongly suggested that problems would arise in this regard in the Kuils, Eerste, Sandvlei and Zeekoe catchments, he said.

Mr Wiley said the conclusion of the report indicated that if current standards of purification were maintained; industrial effluent was properly disposed of; and pollution of rivers prevented, False Bay would remain a prime leisure area and "even developed further as such".

● The status report on pollution in False Bay was carried out by the National Research Institute for Oceanology in Stellenbosch.

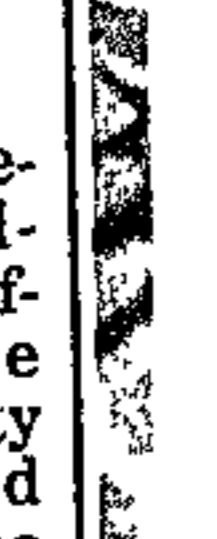
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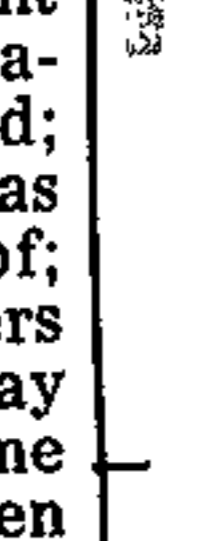
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US ecologist: De Hoop 'a sacred spot'

Cape Times 15/11/83

Environment Reporter
ARMSCOR'S plans to "violate a sacred spot called De Hoop" would be an act of unforgivable destruction, according to a feature article in the latest edition of one of South Africa's best selling women's magazines, Fair Lady.

Quoted in the article is American ecological consultant, Jaynee Levy, who was responsible for a large part of the planning and organization of the recently-opened environmental education complex at De Hoop.

When describing how she felt when she heard of Armcor's intentions Miss Levy said: "I've never been hit by a bullet, but I imagine what I felt to be of the same impact."

She says it seems that Armcor had picked the wrong spot and their blunder should bring a blush to all involved.

"De Hoop is a very special area — ecologically and aesthetically. It cannot be duplicated. If South Africans allow this important piece of

land to be insensitively snatched for missile testing, or whatever other menacing plans Armcor has up its military sleeve, it spells doom," she said.

Miss Levy also feels that if Armcor "can get away with scooping up the reserve from under the public's nose, the country's international reputation is going to suffer. And South Africa can't afford another bad mark."

"It is embarrassing to think that educated men could make such a decision."

'Downgrading'

"The Armcor move is seen as a terrible threat that will have a downgrading effect on every aspect of the environment," she said.

Brought up in Long Island, New York, Miss Levy holds a BSc from Cornell University and a master's degree in Forest Science from Yale University. She came to South Africa on a contract basis with the Department of Forestry.

(iii)

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Handwritten notes on the right side of the page, including "p = (x + t)" and "individuals: low levy".

✓ Sale of central bank - new money

Supplies needed can be purchased by: Govt - increased tax/turnover because G. Exp.

When budget surplus: Govt can repay loans for several years.

When Govt borrows from foreign investors, this is bad as it puts burden of debt on the future generations.

A four answer (13)

De Hoop probe has studied alternative sites — Hey

ARMSCOR
17/11/83
56

Environment Reporter
THE Hey Committee investigating environmental impact of the proposed missile range at De Hoop has considered alternative sites for rocket testing by Armscor.

Dr Douglas Hey, chairman of the Government-appointed committee, said that contrary to allegations by conservationists, the committee had looked at other possible sites.

But publicising the recommendations now would pre-empt the committee's final report, which would probably be handed to Mr John Wiley, Deputy Minister of Environmental Affairs, at the end of the month, he said.

The committee has been criticised for its secrecy and because few of its terms of reference — such as looking at possible alternative sites — have been made public.

In October, the president of the Society of the Protection of the Environment, Professor Jan Giliomee, said his society believed that Armscor would not give up easily and was likely to go ahead with its plans.

Conservationists believe the fear is well based because Mr Fred

Bell, Armscor's executive general manager, has been quoted as saying that only the Southern Cape coast site would do for the missile range.

Conservationists fear that even if alternative sites have been considered by Dr Hey's committee, recommendations for alternative sites will be overruled by Armscor and the Defence Force.

The plan to site the

missile range in one of South Africa's last unspoiled natural areas evoked an outcry from conservationists, and 29 000 people signed a petition organised by the Wildlife Society of Southern Africa opposing the scheme.

Another 5 000 people, many of whom own land in the area, signed a petition by Elgin resident Mrs Jean Beaumont.

Call for stricter law to cleanse SA air

By GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

EFFICIENT legislation and strong control measures were becoming more essential if air pollution was to be prevented from assuming serious proportions, a senior official of the Department of Health and Welfare said yesterday.

Mr S M Lloyd, chief air pollution control officer of the department, was speaking at an "emissions" symposium at the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR).

"The greater public awareness of the problem places pressure on the control authorities to act more firmly against polluters, and to demand higher standards", he said.

For the successful implementation of modern legislation — if the legislation was applied in South Africa — the department's inspectorate would have to be expanded from the current eight officials to at least 100 to exercise control, said Mr Lloyd.

An Escom engineer, Mr J R van Deventer, warned that if the SA community considered short-term economic considerations more important, air pollution control efforts would have little chance of succeeding. Dr N Boegman, an environmental consultant, said the task of educating industry to decrease emissions was well advanced, but the public was still largely ignorant.

Dr Boegman said it was surprising that the area of pollution — which annually tapped R200-million from the Gross National Product and which affected the public's health — was so neglected.

Another speaker, Mr M M Bulley, said emission limits provided for by law were tantamount to the right to pollute up to the legal limit.

Sugar mill has permit to pollute

56 ROM 12/11/83

Mercury Reporter

THE Illovo Sugar Mill has a permit which allows it to discharge effluent into the Illovo River — but this is not their normal practice.

Mr Lin Gravellet-Blondin, the pollution control officer with the Department of Water Affairs in Durban, said the mill had a permit which allowed them to discharge effluent which, in many ways, didn't have to comply with normal standards.

'But they have co-oper-

ated and are not going by this permit. They are now using the effluent to irrigate canefields,' said Mr Gravellet-Blondin.

The permit, according to Mr George Begg, of the Oceanographic Research Institute, in Durban, is an old bylaw which can be repealed at any time.

'Years ago, a mill situated at the end of a river was considered an 'end user' and therefore no threat to the river as a whole,' said Mr Begg.

Discharge

'For some strange reason the Department of Water Affairs gave these end-users liberties that industry upstream did not have. But this permit can be repealed at any time.'

Mr Gravellet-Blondin said various clauses had been waived, allowing the Illovo mill to release a higher concentration of dunder, or sugar-polluted factory effluent, than normal.

'But what they are do-

ing is using this dunder to irrigate canefields, instead of using fresh water, and the cane loves it.

'Part of this week's pollution problem was caused by a discharge from the dunder dam. The irrigation pump broke early on Monday and the stand-by pump also failed.

Excess cooling water, which should have gone into an over-flowing dam, was directed into the river, according to Mr Gravellet-Blondin.

'This cooling water does get contaminated but it is not as bad as dunder.'

He said seepage from Kingsburgh's solid waste tip site, aggravated by the rain, could have added to the pollution.

'A turnover in the river caused by oxygen-depleted anaerobic water at the river bottom, mixed with rain water and aerobic oxygen-rich water near the surface, could also have killed the fish found in the river this week.'

Peace — then village dies in fury of tornado 'The wind had fingers'

Weekend Argus
Correspondent

MARITZBURG. — Novuka, near here, is a village that was.

At 4.45pm on Thursday it was a quiet, happy settlement of about 100 stone and wattle-and-daub homes — but by 4.55pm it was razed by nature's fury.

All that was left in the wake of the mighty vortex of wind that whirled people, beasts and cars high in the air was death and destruction.

"Thrown away"

"The wind had fingers," an old woman said. "It grabbed at everything — then threw what it held away."

There was no warning before the tornado came. The heavy clouds did not look unduly menacing. It appeared that a thunderstorm — a welcome phenomenon — was on its way.

Most villagers took shelter in their simple huts, shutting doors and closing windows as a normal precaution. Unfortunately, the best precaution in a tornado is to leave doors and windows open.

Vague

Those who took shelter behind closed doors, and died, never knew what hit them. And even those who didn't, and lived, have only a vague idea.

They had little time to think about anything before the thick black mass of air gathered force and struck, killing nine people and injuring at least 50.

Several witnesses considered it a miracle that there hadn't been more casualties.

Aggravated

To aggravate the devastation, a half-hour rainstorm followed.

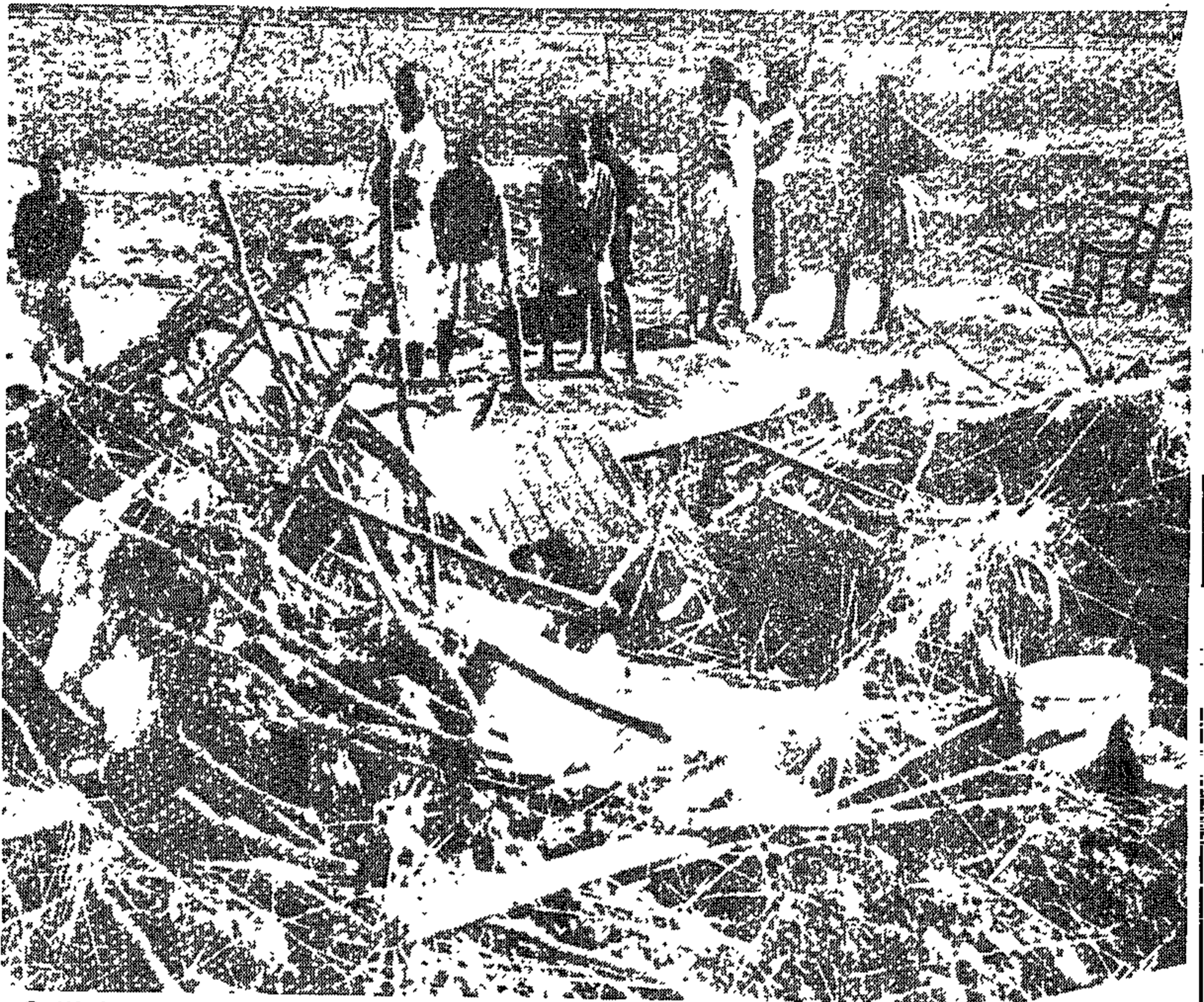
"I thought it was the end of the world," said Mrs Gladys Sondezi.

"I prayed to God to be spared — and was. But not the others."

Newlywed Mr Wiseman Mkhize said there was a noise "like a big jet" and then the roof of his house, which he'd recently bought for R2 000 as a present for his bride, was blown off. Then the walls fell down.

All ruined

He did not know how he or his wife, Dudu, had got out from under the rubble without injury. All his furniture was ruined, and he did not know what he was going to do.



Still bewildered by the tragedy, a group stares mutely at rubble which was once a thatched home.

Dozens of others had the same experience.

Novuka village, where children were happily playing such a short while before, where peace had prevailed, had gone.

Then the sun came out.

Wailing

The silence that followed added volume to the cries of the injured and the wailing of the bereaved. In all 63 homes had been destroyed, leaving 63 families destitute.

With few men around (most live and work elsewhere), it was left mainly to the women to sort through the debris.

Meanwhile, down in the valley, the commander of the police station at Impendle, Sergeant Frans Bezuidenhout, rallied his men and rushed to give aid.

Delayed

He had seen "flying trees and pieces of tin" from the station, but the hailstorm had stopped him from responding sooner.

A fleet of ambulances from Maritzburg and what private vehicles were available were sent to begin the gruesome task of picking up bodies.

A relief operation was launched and work went on late into the night, by car and torchlight.

Survivors were allocat-

ed what shelter could be found. Several were accommodated in the police station, while others were taken to other areas.

At dawn yesterday the scene looked worse than it had the night before.

More than 100 dead sheep, cattle and goats lay strewn in the kilometre radius of the devastated area.

Confused

Sombre, confused people went about picking up what broken, sodden remains of their pathetic possessions they could find. Or else they sat and stood in groups, mourning and commiserating.

All they had left, some said, was enough hope to build another village and start a new life away from Novuka. They were not keen to re-establish themselves at the site.

District magistrate Mr Gert Roos said all the villagers' short-term needs would be met.

Fund likely

"We haven't had time to look into the long-term needs, but I believe a fund will be raised to help. In the meantime the authorities are giving every assistance that can be expected.

"This is a crisis situation."

● There are no early-warning signs of tornadoes.



Foreign boats destroying SWA fish stocks — report

From TONY WEAVER

WINDHOEK. — Foreign trawlers are in the process of wiping out SWA/Namibia's rich Benguela-current fishing grounds, a report released this week by the SWA Department of Economic Affairs has found

The trawlers are fishing with illegal nets with a tiny mesh, are fishing way inside territorial limits and are openly disobeying orders from coastguard vessels to stop for searches.

Worst culprits are the Soviet Union, with 80 trawlers operating in March this year off the coast, Spain with 59, Rumania with 14, Poland with 11, Bulgaria, Cuba, Portugal and South Africa with four each, East Germany with three, and Japan, Korea and Israel with one

each.
Reacting to the report, the Administrator-General, Dr Willie van Niekerk, said:

"It is time the international community took note of the plundering of fish along the SWA/Namibian coast and began taking active steps in this regard."

Complaints had been laid with the International Commission of South-East Atlantic Fisheries (ICSEAF), and the countries of registration of the vessels, but the complaints had had little effect, he said

"It is very ironic that the main culprits are Eastern bloc countries such as Rumania, Poland and Russia — actually those countries taking the lead in the United Nations in accus-

ing South Africa of 'exploiting' Namibia's natural resources

"This hypocrisy must be exposed."

The report said that at "any give time, there are between 120 and 180 foreign boats along the coast of SWA/Namibia".

The SWA/Namibian fishing industry, already close to collapse because of poor catches as a result of over-exploitation, has had to lay off hundreds of fishermen recently.

The Department of Sea Fisheries recently introduced strict measures to prevent over-fishing by anglers fishing from the shore, but because of SWA/Namibia's international non-country status, the enforcing of stricter control over off-shore fishing is almost impossible.

copy to us 26/4/83

~~25/4/83~~ (221) (56)

SUNDAY EXPRESS November 27, 1983

The killer chemical

TWO DOCTORS are spearheading a campaign to restrict a lethal — and commonly available — weed-killing chemical.

The two Cape Town doctors want over-the-counter sales of substances containing paraquat to be restricted and are campaigning for users to be educated about its dangers.

Dr P D Potgieter and Dr S Hejke of the departments of anaesthetics and medicine at Groote Schuur Hospital warned in a letter to the SA Medical Journal that there was no antidote to paraquat poisoning.

Even early treatment could not prevent the deaths of most victims, they wrote.

"Once it is swallowed there is nothing we can do about it," Dr Potgieter said in an interview this week.

Paraquat is most commonly found in commercially available herbicides such as Reglone and Gramoxone, which contains 20% para-

No antidote, but paraquat is sold over the counter

BY ARLENE GETZ

Both are popular and effective preparations used as weedkillers by farmers around the country. They are not used in private gardens.

Although paraquat-containing preparations carry "reasonably good" labels warning they should be handled carefully with gloves and masks, buyers are not warned how easily it can kill.

"Farmers and their workers should be educated about correct methods of use," said Dr Potgieter.

The poison could be absorbed either through inhalation, ingestion or through the skin, with several days passing before the first symptoms showed.

In one case seen by Dr Potgieter, a farm worker had been poisoned when he had carried a leaking container of a diluted preparation on his back.

The gradual dripping of the corrosive substance had worked its way through his skin as he sprayed it on a Western Cape vineyard and

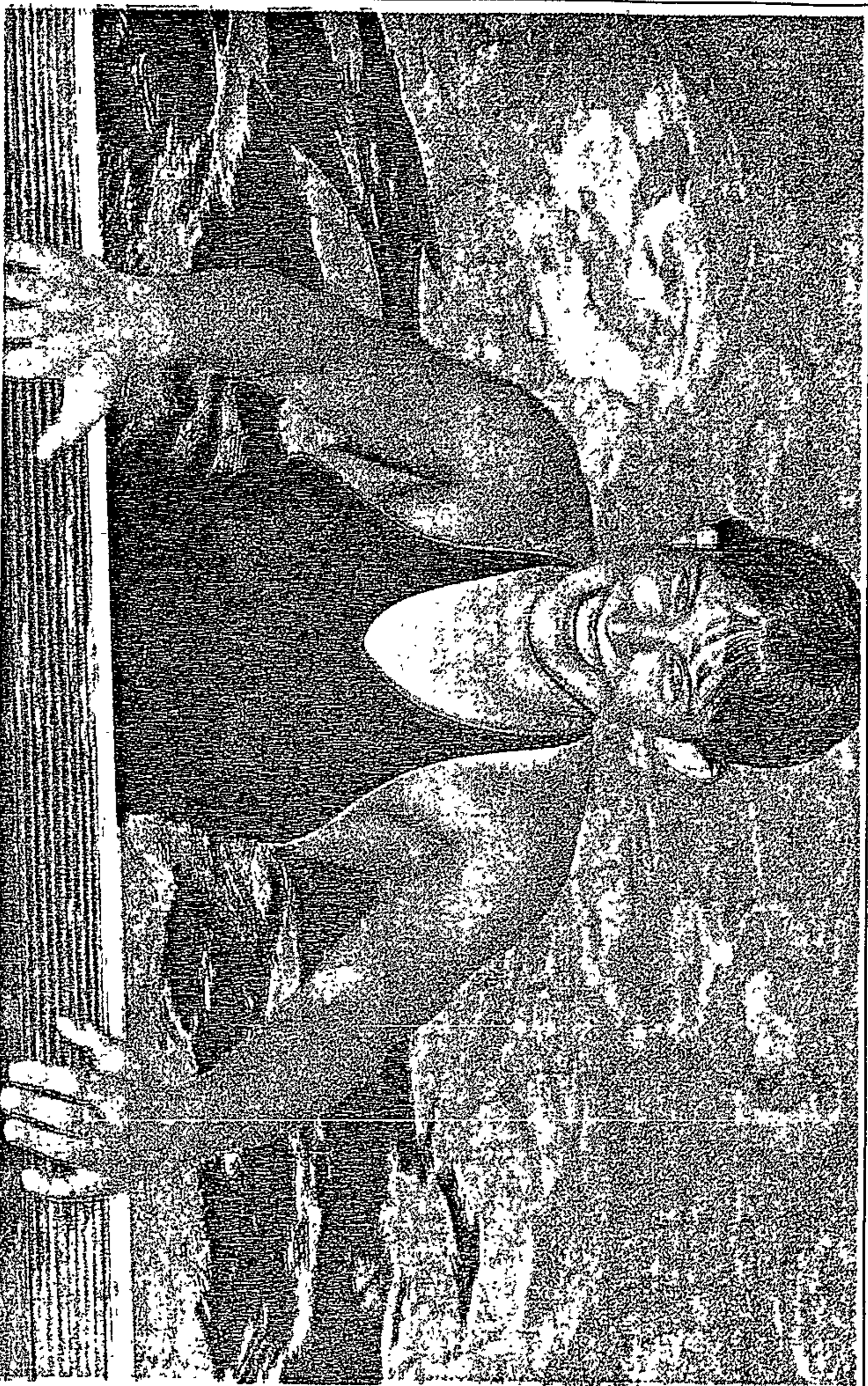
Paraquat: a painful death

JOHN Peters was a healthy 21-year-old farm labourer until he tried to siphon weed-killer through a hose.

Five days later he was admitted to hospital in great pain. He had difficulty swallowing and breathing, and an ulcer the size of a 10-cent coin on his tongue developed.

Ten days later he was dead.

John Peters (not his real name) was a victim of paraquat poisoning, for which there is no antidote.



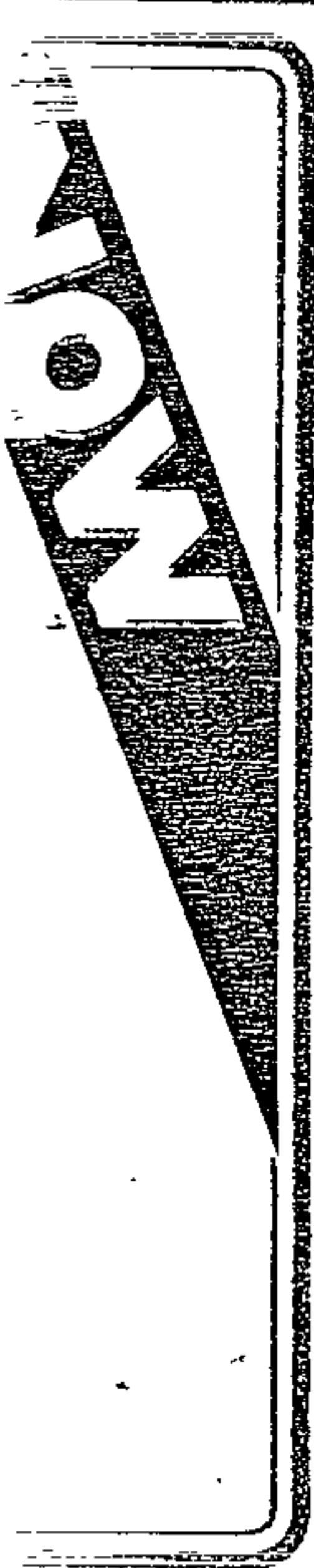
Susan Lipman's in her element with a splash season behind her, and one more record to break.

DOUG LEE

Time is tight for almost-16 Susan

BY LUCIEN BUCKLEY

WITH only a month to go before she turns 16, swimmer Susan Lipman will be



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Soviet naval task force 'heading for Maputo'

Staff Reporter

THE SOVIET task force which rounded the Cape this week may be headed for a visit to Mozambique before sailing to its fleet base in the Far East, according to a South African Navy spokesman.

Described as one of the most lethal to skim a South African coast, the task force is being shadowed by aircraft of Southern Air Command and the South African Navy.

The spokesman said the vessels had left Luanda for the Indian Ocean.

The vessels — the Kiev-class aircraft carrier Novorossiysk, a Kara-class cruiser, the Nikolayev, a Krivak I-class frigate, the Poryvisty, and an Ivan Rogov-class landing ship, the Aleksandr Nikolaev — were spotted 100 nautical miles off Walvis Bay on Wednesday by a 27 Squadron Albatross carrying out a routine patrol.

The fleet, said the spokesman, is self-supporting with air strike capability and the ability to land 500 marines.

"We've had similar Soviet task forces round the Cape before. They are usually set for the Far East, to their fleet base in Vladivostok, because of ice caps in the north prevent them from sailing

quat.

Both are popular and effective preparations used as weedkillers by farmers around the country.

They are not used in private gardens.

Although paraquat-containing preparations carry "reasonably good" labels warning they should be handled carefully with gloves and masks, buyers are not warned how easily it can kill.

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In one case seen by Dr Potgieter, a farm worker had been poisoned when he had carried a leaking container of a diluted preparation on his back.

The gradual dripping of the corrosive substance had worked its way through his skin as he sprayed it on a Western Cape vineyard and the worker died within two weeks of being admitted to hospital.

"I have only seen about three cases in the last 10 years, but I think people who use it should have formal training," said Dr Potgieter.

"They must also be taught not to spray up-wind as repeated iphalation can build up and eventually destroy the lungs."

Although Dr Potgieter and Dr Heijke have not yet received a reply to their letter, the Department of Health's chief director of consumer goods, Dr G Oberholster, said this week his department was aware of the problem.

There was, however, little the department could do to ensure that users obeyed the compulsory labelling on the container.

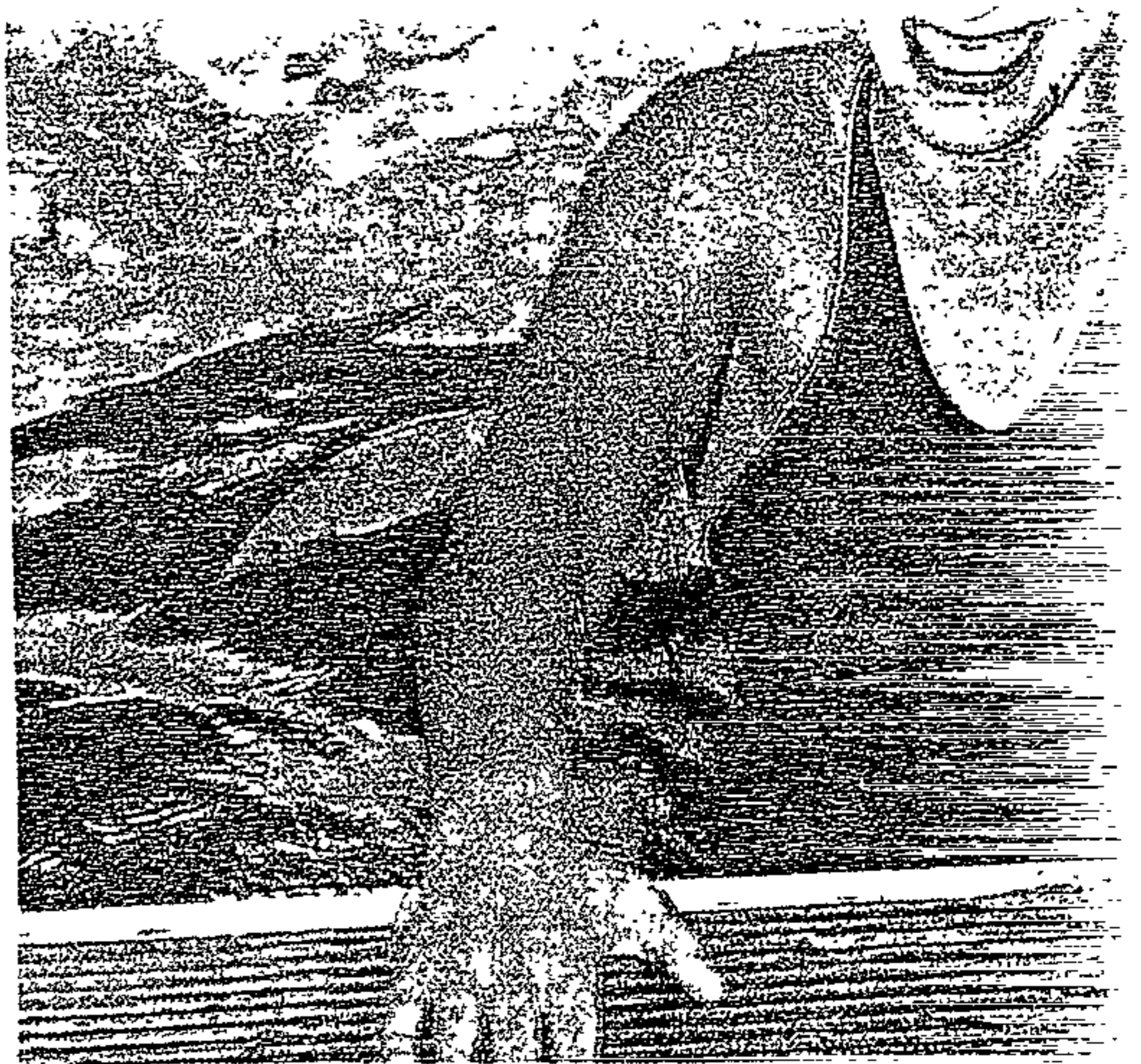
Department of Health toxicologist Mr H O Fourie said paraquat was a widely-used and internationally-accepted chemical.

It had undergone some of the most stringent tests possible before it had been registered in South Africa and there was strict legislation regarding the wording of the label.

"If people adhere to the advice on the label they won't get poisoned," said Mr Fourie.

The warning to users included instructions not to inhale it or to remove the preparation from its original container.

"The problem lies not in paraquat's toxicity but in the way it is used," said Mr Fourie.



● Susan Lipman's in her element with a splash season behind her, and on

Time is tight for almost-16 Susan

By LUCIEN BUCKLEY

WITH only a month to go before she turns 16, swimmer Susan Lipman will be making an all out attempt to break her fourth Transvaal under-16 freestyle record.

Last weekend Susan added her third under-16 freestyle record to her tally, when she won the 400m at an open gala at Ellis Park.

She now holds the Trans-

vaal under-16 100m, 400m and 800m freestyle records. All she needs to make a clean sweep is to swim the 200m freestyle in under 2 minutes, 10,9 seconds.

Susan also holds the Transvaal under-14 100 m freestyle record.

Is anyone for tennis? Council offers R1,5m

By GENÉ STEPHAN

ABOUT R1,5-million is going begging for an indoor tennis stadium in the centre of Johannesburg.

That's the good news

The bad news is that nobody is prepared to use the money as a basis to upgrade the Ellis Park tennis stadium in line with other venues which host major international tournaments.

As far back as 1972 the Johannesburg city council and the Southern Transvaal Tennis Association (STTA) talked about converting the existing centre court at Ellis Park into a multi-purpose indoor centre with seating for 10 000.

But, for a number of reasons, the planning committee kept running into snags — and the conversion costs have kept escalating.

Two years ago the city council management committee made R750 000 available, but the offer was not

taken up.

The STTA did not have the money needed to complete the venture and would-be investors approached were apparently not interested in investing on council ground.

Again in March the council repeated the offer — and decided to double it to R1,5-million.

Johannesburg's director of parks, Mr Paul Loubser said. "The money's there for the taking... on the understanding that the facilities erected would be able to serve other sports as well.

"We have felt ourselves morally obliged to assist in creating an indoor tennis venue, but a matching investment would be required."

Mr Eric Waterson, president of the STTA, said his organisation did not have sufficient cash to make the changes.

"It will cost anything between

'Mousetrap' still hangs on

ARCUS 29/11/83

Bishopscourt plan opposed by residents

Staff Reporter

A PROPOSAL to rezone 1,52 ha of the grounds of the Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town's residence in Bishopscourt for group housing has been opposed by the Ward 14 and 15 Ratepayers' Association.

The land is on Kirstenbosch Drive, separated from the main grounds of the residence by the Liesbeeck River. The application for its rezoning was submitted on behalf of the trustees of the Church of the Province of South Africa.

The Anglican Arch-Deacon of Cape Town, Dean S Oliver, said about 20 townhouses were being considered for the scheme which was still being planned.

Deputations

Mr D G Cunningham, chairman of the ratepayers' association, said it had been decided at a meeting to submit a letter of objection to the proposals to the City Council and a group had been formed which would be prepared to undertake deputations to the council if necessary.

He said the crux of objection was that while the church concerned paid no rates on most of its property, those who did pay rates were not allowed in terms a City Council rule to subdivide properties of less than 4 000 sq m in Bishopscourt.

It was also feared that the proposal could be followed by other similar "high-density" proposals, "altering the character of Bishopscourt".

Superfluous

Dean Oliver said the land was being developed as a "rationalisation" to dispose of ground considered superfluous and to free other money in the church for projects in the township areas and the greater church.



Archbishop Russell stands in a glade on the site proposed for townhouse development.

He said the land concerned fell "more naturally into Fernwood Estate", and a carefully planned scheme "would be an improvement on the derelict and overgrown site that is there at the moment".

The City Council is to advertise the proposed rezoning shortly for public comment.

According to a council report the land is bounded by Kirstenbosch Drive in the north, St Alban's Close to the east, the Liesbeeck River to the south and council-owned public open space to the west. The report said the property was heavily wooded and overgrown with bush and scrub.

CAC Trips 30/11/83
56

City men in court over 800 crayfish

Staff Reporter

FOUR crew members of the fishing boat Stormy Weather and two men from a transport business, yesterday appeared in the Magistrate's Court on four charges, including catching more than 800 crayfish without a permit.

The men originally faced eight charges, but four were withdrawn.

Alexander Groenmeyer, 49, of Cypress Way, Mitchells Plain, Johannes Johnson, 59, of Irvan Street, Manenberg, Basil Kannemeyer, 45, of Dirk Adams Road, Newfield, Armin Blaauw, no age or address given, Hassan Natha, 44, of Rajah Road, Parow, and Roy Swart 36, of Connaught Road, Parow, pleaded not guilty to all the charges.

It is alleged that they caught crayfish on Monday without the necessary permit, and neglected, after having caught 837 to deliver them to a licensed crayfish packaging factory.

They are also alleged to have removed the crayfish without having them weighed in the

presence of a Sea Fisheries inspector and to have possessed 116 tails measuring less than 2,38cm after they had been unlawfully separated from the bodies.

Mr R Goldblatt, who appeared for Mr Natha and Mr Swart, said that the two, who are in the transport business, did not partake in the crayfish catch but were in the harbour merely to collect equipment used for catching crayfish.

He said the two men were totally unaware that crayfish had been loaded on to their lorry until it had been stopped and searched by customs officials.

Mr Goldblatt successfully applied to the magistrate for the release of Mr Natha's pan-technicon which had been impounded by the police. He said that the vehicle would not be disposed of and would be available to the police if required.

The trial continues today.

Mr B Carroll was the magistrate. Mrs J Sloth-Nielson appeared for the State. Messrs Groenmeyer, Johnson, Kannemeyer and Blaauw were not represented.

AKG us 30/11/83

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Petition calls for Koeberg licence to be withheld

Staff Reporter

A PETITION launched in Cape Town calls on the licensing branch of the Atomic Energy Commission to withhold an operator's licence for Koeberg nuclear power station until Escom meets certain conditions.

Organised by Koeberg Alert, the petition calls on the AEC to withhold the nuclear power station's licence until:

- Emergency procedures have been tested in an exercise involving the people at risk.

- Control of the emergency plan is placed in the hands of a body independent of Escom.

URGENT MATTER

- There is full public disclosure of the emergency plans and the wind patterns on which they are based.

- A permanent solution for both high-level and low-level waste is made public.

Addressing a public meeting to launch the petition, Mr John Venn of Koeberg Alert said public confidence in Koeberg's emergency plan had to be established as a matter of extreme urgency.

"It has been repeatedly stressed overseas that an emergency plan for a nuclear accident cannot work unless the public is fully informed in advance of its provisions and has confidence in that plan.

"INEFFECTUAL"

"It is clear to us from the work of our branch in Atlantis and from our discussions with people there that the people of

Atlantis and Mamre have no such confidence.

"We know that pamphlets were distributed by Escom in Atlantis, but they have been completely ineffectual."

Mr Venn said Escom's failure to keep the public informed was a serious oversight.

"Escom's reluctance to include the general public in an exercise is probably because they fear such an exercise will be considered an admission that an accident is likely.

"FAILURE"

"However, through their failure to keep them informed, the people at Atlantis, and particularly Mamre, have a greatly exaggerated fear of Koeberg and do not believe the plan will work."

- The regional manager of Escom, Mr G F Hellstrom, said today: "The point is that to comply with the requirements of the Atomic Energy Commission, we have to satisfy them for licensing purposes and as far as I know we have demonstrated this to them.

"My information is that Koeberg Alert meetings at Atlantis have been very poorly attended and I do not know how they gauged public opinion.

"In drawing up the emergency plan Escom is responsible for the plan as far as the station is concerned. Beyond the boundaries of the site we deal with the local authorities who are responsible for the area in terms of the Civil Defence Act. We have been co-operating with them very closely."

ARG UK 2/12/83 56

NATIONAL/METROPOLITAN

De Hoop: Decision public next week

Environment Reporter
THE Government's decision on a missile testing range at De Hoop and the Hey Report on the area will both be made public at a Press conference next Tuesday, ac-

ording to the Deputy Minister of Environment Affairs, Mr John Wiley.

The Hey report is the result of an environmental impact study chaired by Dr Douglas Hey, former director of nature

conservation in the Cape, to determine the effect the proposed Armscor missile site could have on the De Hoop reserve and the area surrounding it.

The report has been in the hands of the Government for only about a week, and the short time it has taken for a decision to be made have increased fears about its outcome.

Conservationists fear that the Defence Force and Armscor may go ahead with the proposed missile site in an area regarded as ecologically important.

Although the exact area and boundaries of the site have still to be decided on, and although Armscor has said the De Hoop Reserve will be not be affected by missiles, conservationists still claim that any such development in the area will damage the ecology.

The area contains a rich variety of bird life — 222 different species have been identified there — an enclave of largely unspoilt fynbos containing several rare plants, and several animals which have almost disappeared from the western and south-western Cape.

It also contains a breeding colony of the rare Cape vulture and is an important breeding ground for the southern right whale.

A petition organised by the Wildlife Society of Southern Africa against the missile site at De Hoop was signed by 29 000 people; 5 000 others, mainly landowners in the area, signed a petition organised by Mrs Jean Beaumont of Elgin.

Several of the landowners in the area live on farms owned by their forebears; others fear they may lose retirement houses.

The tiny village of Skipskop — which would probably be included in a missile site — is the home of several retired people. Nearby is the small fishing community of Kassiesbaai.

If Skipskop is taken over the people of Kassiesbaai — 90 percent of whom depend on fishing for their living — would almost certainly lose their income and their homes. The fisherman of nearby Arniston are also concerned about their future should the sea be closed to them during missile tests.

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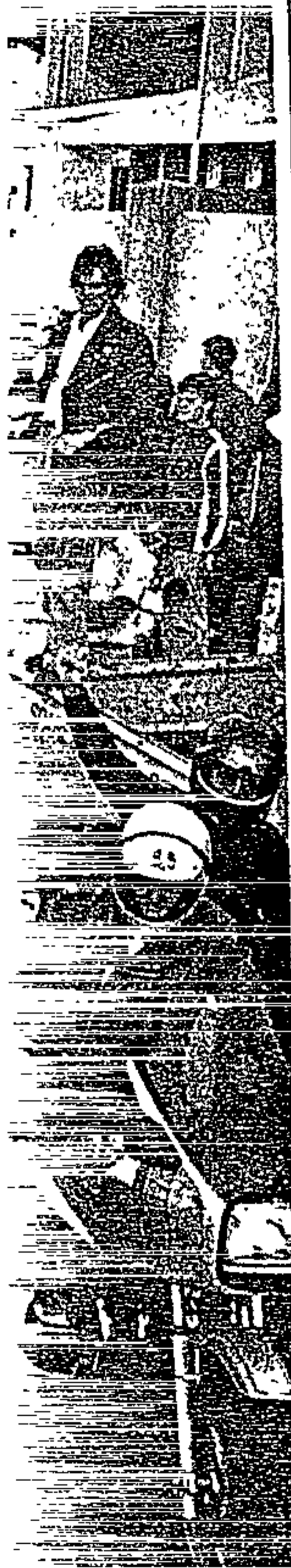
EXCLUSIVE REPORT

Exclusive

report

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Page 9 **A**



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Poaching: Shock disclosures

CAPE TIMES
2/12/83

66

By DI MEEK
Environment
Reporter

EVIDENCE indicat-
ing large-scale or-
ganized commercial
poaching for ivory
and meat on the
Botswana/Caprivian
border is outlined
in a confidential re-
port that has come
into the possession
of the Cape Times.

The inquiry was con-
ducted in northern
Botswana and complet-
ed earlier this year.

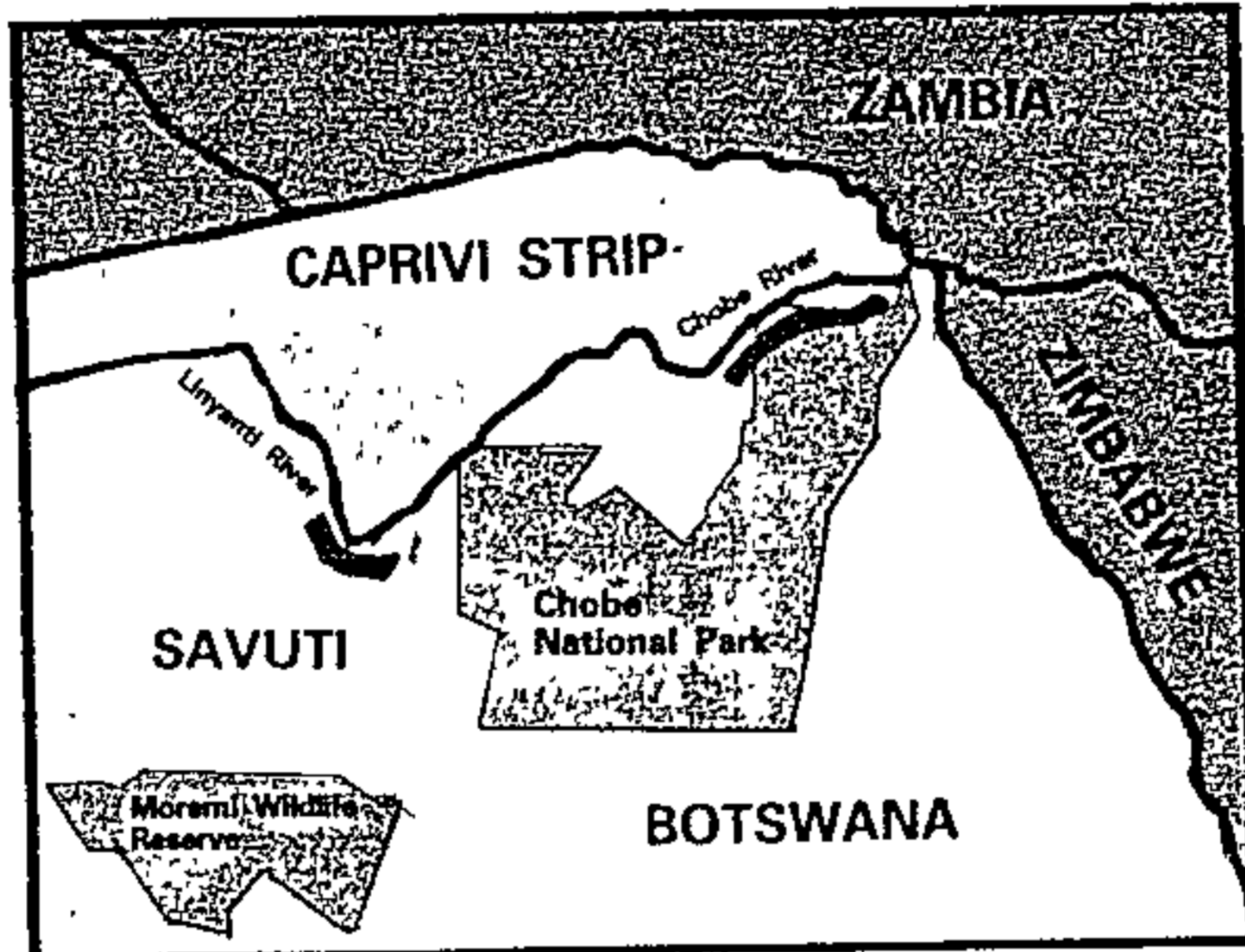
There have been alle-
gations that the recent
shooting of two South
African civilians was a
result of attempts to
chase elephant across
the Chobe River into
Caprivi.

Although this has
been strongly denied,
the South African Gov-
ernment is still waiting
for a full explanation
from Botswana of the in-
cident

Evidence in the report
clearly exonerates the
South African Defence
Force from blame in the
spate of poaching.

Automatic weapons

The report, which ex-
cludes hearsay and ac-
cepted only direct wit-
ness and physical
evidence, describes the
poaching as blatant,
bold and aggressive and
says it is being carried
out by groups of up to 20
people with the aid of
automatic weapons,



The areas of research below the Chobe
and Linyanti rivers are marked in red.

packs of dogs and chain-
saws.

Automatic fire and ri-
fle shots are heard daily
in some areas. The au-
thor of the report saw
the carcasses of 24 ele-
phant in a 40km stretch
along the Chobe River
near Kasane.

The report includes
evidence of more than
2 000 rare antelope,
Lechwe, being am-
bushed by a group of
poachers armed with
automatic weapons, the
wanton automatic-rifle
shooting of hippo, and
confirmation that 248
buffalo which died on
the Chobe River last
year were stamped by
poachers firing from the
Caprivi Strip.

It said the trend of
poaching was definitely
on the increase.

Evidence also clearly
pointed to Caprivi
Home Guards as being
primary culprits on the
Chobe River in the

northern limit of Bots-
wana's Chobe National
Park, with indications
farther west in the Lin-
yanti River area.

Their targets were
elephant, rhino, buffalo,
Lechwe, kudu and
impala and it was be-
lieved that the market
incentive for the poach-
ers was provided by
people within Caprivi.

The report, compiled
by an independent ob-
server who visited the
border area late last
year, has been circula-
ted among interna-
tional conservation
bodies in Europe.

The investigation was
prompted by informa-
tion that significant
killing of wildlife had
occurred during recent
years in the Caprivi
Strip.

Published and unpub-
lished reports of illicit
elephant ivory and
rhino horn trading, us-
ing routes through

South Africa, also indi-
cated that some sources
of these products had
been Angola, Botswana,
Caprivi, SWA/Namibia,
Zambia and Zimbabwe,
as well as the Republic
itself.

Discrepancies be-
tween South African re-
turns to the Convention
on International Trade
in Endangered Species
(Cites) and Customs data
also drew attention to
the problem.

The report said that in
spite of allegations,
there was no evidence
over the past two years
that SADF personnel
were involved in poach-
ing from helicopters or
by any other means.

But it asked who sup-
plied the Caprivi Home
Guards with arms and
ammunition, and what
measures were being
taken to control their
use.

It also considers the
problem of controlling
poaching in "porous"
border areas and points
to Principle 21 of the
UN Charter which says
States must ensure that
activities within their
jurisdiction do not dam-
age the environment of
other States.

The report concludes
that while poaching is
not on the same scale as
that reported in Ugan-
da, Kenya and Central
African Republic, ac-
tion is necessary if in-
cursions of poachers
from Caprivi into
Botswana are to be
checked.

● Poachers leave trail
of death, page 5

Cape Times 2/12/83

56

Poachers leave trail of death

By DI MEEK
Environment Reporter

THE report compiled by an independent, international observer of large-scale poaching along the Botswana/Caprivi border tells of the brutal slaughter of animals and at times, of entire herds.

The as yet unpublished report, completed earlier this year, has come into the possession of the Cape Times.

It investigated incidents in two widely separated districts — from Kasane, west along the Chobe River in the northern limit of Botswana's Chobe National Park and farther west along the Linyanti River.

Increased poaching activity with automatic weapons, packs of dogs and chain-saws was found to coincide with full moon periods and the dry season, when game moved closer to the two rivers.

The following evidence was given by witnesses in the area. Further observations were made by the author himself at the end of last year and the beginning of this year:

● The author counted the remains of 24 elephant along a 40km stretch of the Chobe River near Kasane (more than one every 2km). He also noted the remains of Lechwe, kudu, buffalo and impala in the same area.

In the Linyanti area, he saw the remains of six elephant along a 15km stretch of river. He sighted other animal remains on the Caprivi side.

In October last year,

he also visited a site on the Chobe River where a total of 248 buffalo had died two months previously.

● Witness A, who frequents the area west of Kasane along the Chobe River, saw Caprivians hunting rare Lechwe with dogs in 1978 and subsequently followed up more than 12 separate incidents after hearing shots or automatic weapon fire.

On one occasion he saw Caprivians hacking up two elephant carcasses.

● Witness B, an honorary game warden who moves over a wide area outside the Chobe National Park, knew of 10 elephant being poached near the Chobe River Park boundary.

Wounds

In one instance an elephant was found with wounds from an automatic weapon. The skull wound was very large, giving rise to allegations that it had been struck by a light mortar bomb, but there was no evidence of this.

In August last year, the game warden impounded a canoe on the Botswana bank of the Chobe River which he suspected belonged to poachers. As he towed the canoe away, he was fired at twice.

The witness knew of instances of roan, Lechwe, kudu and impala being killed in the park.

● Witness C said he knew of 12 elephant that had been poached by Caprivians last year. Three rhinos had been poached in separate incidents.

Also shot dead close to the river were "around half-a-dozen each" of buffalo, roan, Lechwe, kudu and impala.

He witnessed Caprivi poachers spraying a herd of Lechwe with automatic fire, killing about a third of the animals and wounding others near the entrance to Chobe National Park. The wounded were subsequently destroyed by park staff.

Another incident involved the wanton shooting of hippo by Caprivians.

13 elephant killed

From September 13 to 23, 1981, he recorded 13 elephant killed on the Botswana side of the Chobe River. Chain-saws had been used to remove some of the heads, but most of the tusks had been hacked out with axes.

● Witness D, who frequents the Linyanti River region, told of an incident in November 1979 when he found a freshly-killed elephant after hearing gunfire. The head had been removed with a chain-saw.

In mid-August last year he saw a poachers' camp in Caprivi about 400 metres from the river, with about 20 men and packs of dogs. The men carried automatic rifles which were clearly visible.

The poachers were seen to enclose an area in which there were up to about 2000 Lechwe. Leaving the animals one escape route, men and dogs drove the Lechwe to it, where they were shot down as they fled.

'Shots daily'

● Witness E, who also frequents the Linyanti area, was the first to see the camp of the Lechwe poachers and confirmed information given by Witness D.

He said that since March/April 1982, there were periods when shots could be heard almost daily coming from along the river on the Caprivi side.

● Confirmation that the poaching is just as bad now was received last month from a witness who said that during a recent game drive in the northern Chobe, the carcasses of 12 elephant had been counted in one afternoon.

Large-scale poaching confirmed

CAPE TIMES

3/12/83

~~12 OCT~~
56

By DI MEEK
Environment Reporter

A SENIOR game scout with the Wildlife and National Parks Department in Botswana yesterday confirmed major aspects of a confidential report which gives evidence indicating large-scale commercial poaching for ivory and meat on the Botswana/Caprivian border.

The report, conducted by an international independent observer along the Chobe and Linyanti Rivers, was completed earlier this year. It has been circulated among international conservation bodies in Europe.

The report, which has come into the possession of the Cape Times, was published for the first time yesterday.

The game scout, Mr Gift Otumile, who is stationed in the northern Botswana town of Kasane, confirmed that poaching was being carried out by the Caprivian "Home Guard" with the aid of automatic weapons and chain-saws.

He said he believed the poaching was being done on a commercial basis and was being organized from within the Caprivian Strip. He said he did not know who this person or people could be.

'Much worse'

Mr Otumile said poaching had been "much worse this year than in previous years".

A survey carried out by his department between January and the end of November this year had found more than 1 000 elephant carcasses along the border area between the Chobe and Linyanti rivers.

Most had been killed by automatic weapons and many of the tusks had been removed with chain-saws or axes. Buffalo carcasses were also found and those of about six rhino, which are very rare in Botswana.

He said the rhino horns had been removed with knives.

Poaching had also increased since September with the onset of the dry season, when the game moved closer to the rivers.

'Given by govt'

Describing the situation as very bad, he said automatic rifle fire was heard about once or twice a month, but at other times weekly.

Asked how he thought the Caprivians came to be in possession of the automatic weapons, Mr Otumile said: "They are given them by the Government of the Republic of South Africa for defence purposes."

"But there is no war or terrorist groups, so instead they are using these weapons for poaching elephant."

He said the Caprivians continually crossed the river into Botswana. The Botswana Defence Force patrolled the area but if they saw poachers they did not try to arrest them because of their

borone last week.
● A spokesman for the South African Defence Force said last night that no such thing as the Caprivian Home Guard existed in the Caprivian Strip.

There was a regular army unit consisting of local Caprivians in Eastern Caprivian called the 701 Battalion. The unit was based at Katima Molilo.

He said that, as was the case with every SADF unit, "very strict" control was exercised over the supply of weapons.

The spokesman said a great part of the Caprivian was proclaimed a game reserve and policemen and game wardens patrolled the area to ensure that poaching did not take place.

in the area, said he was aware of the problem.

Mr Walker said the Trust's surveys had come up with similar figures to those quoted in the confidential report.

Recommendations

● Sapa reports from Windhoek that recommendations have been submitted to the Botswana Government and the Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia to combat illegal hunting and the smuggling of ivory and game products in border areas.

The Director of Nature Conservation in Windhoek, Mr Polla Swart, said yesterday that undisclosed recommendations were drafted at discussions in Ga-

weapons.
The acting director of the Department of Wildlife and National Parks in Gaborone, Mr M L Nchunga, said poaching occurred all over Botswana and this implied that it was well-organized.

He said attempts were made to control the situation by stationing game wardens in Kasani and Maun. He said the Botswana Defence Force monitored the Caprivian/Botswana border but it was not an anti-poaching unit as such.

Mr Clive Walker, chairman of the Endangered Wildlife Trust, whose organization is at present carrying out a survey with the Botswana Government to assess how many elephants are

Row erupts over deadly weedkiller

56
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~~58~~

RDW
2/19/83
Mall Correspondent
DURBAN. — A major supplier of the deadly chemical paraquat, used in weedkillers, is telling clients that there is an antidote to the poison.

But medical authorities yesterday confirmed that there is no antidote, and death almost certainly follows poisoning.

The poison can get into the system simply by skin contact or being inhaled. The poison is used extensively in agriculture and horticulture throughout the country.

A spokesman for the poison unit of Addington Hospital said that the poison was considered one of the most lethal and there was no antidote.

"In some cases fatal pulmonary fibrosis (malfunction in the respiratory tract) follows the ingestion of very small quantities of paraquat."

A Cape Town doctor writing in the SA Medical Journal has called for stricter control following a number of deaths

due to poisoning by weedkillers with paraquat as an ingredient.

According to the article, once the poison is ingested, even in small quantities, death is virtually certain.

The Addington poison unit confirmed that ingestion, inhalation or skin contact could result in death — even when amounts of the poison were exceedingly small.

But a technical adviser for the Farmer's Organisation, a major outlet in Maritzburg, said that according to the manufacturers there was an antidote — Fuller's Earth.

"If you mix paraquat with muddy water it loses its toxicity," he said.

But the poison unit disagreed.

"According to the Poisindex, an American system of rating poisons, there is no specific antidote, but the recommended treatment is the oral intake of large quantities of activated charcoal.

"Of course, this would work only in cases where the poison had been taken by mouth, and the treatment

would have to commence very shortly after the poison had been taken.

"Even with this treatment there is a good chance that some poison would be taken through the stomach wall. The charcoal is a treatment, not an antidote," the unit spokesman said.

Doctors have written to the Department of Health asking that over-the-counter sales of paraquat be restricted, and that users should be educated about the extreme dangers associated with its use.

According to the poison unit, death can occur within 24 hours of ingestion, due to failure of the liver, heart, kidneys and adrenals.

"Survivors (of the initial 24 hour period) often develop progressive pulmonary injury and often respiratory failure within five to 10 days or longer.

"All cases of exposure to paraquat, no matter how small the amounts, must be treated as potentially fatal poisoning," the unit spokesman said.

MISSILE Missile range for De Hoop

CAPL TIME 7/12/83
56
28/4

By DI MEEK
Environment Reporter

ARMSCOR was given the green light yesterday for the establishment of its controversial missile test range in the De Hoop area between Arniston and Cape Infanta on the Southern Cape coast.

The cabinet decision was announced at a press conference in Cape Town yesterday, minutes after the long-awaited Hey Committee Report into the environmental implications of the range, had been released.

The committee, chaired by Dr Douglas Hey, concluded unanimously that the area could be used both as a proclaimed nature reserve and a missile-testing range, without prejudicing either activity.

Range 'vital'

While emphasizing the unique ecological importance of the area, the report said development of the proposed missile-testing range was vital to the country's interest. It said the proposed site was the only viable one which met all the essential requirements of the proposed range.

Dr Hey and the Deputy Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries, Mr John Wiley, answered questions at the press conference.

Mr Wiley also read a statement released by the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries, Mr Sarel

Haywood, which said the report and recommendations had been considered by the cabinet on December 1 and had been accepted in its entirety.

'Limitations'

Dr Hey pointed out that certain limitations would be placed on Armscor's activities at the range, and Armscor itself, as indicated in the report, had made certain undertakings.

Dr Hey said he believed Armscor would honour its assurances, and publication of the report should reassure the public that its fears were to a large extent groundless.

Some of the major features of the committee's recommendations include considerable curtailment of the envisaged landing area for missiles, an embargo on missile tests during the whale calving season and a prohibition of aircraft flights over the De Hoop vlei.

The committee had also been assured that the test range would not be used for testing of any explosive devices, evaluation of military vehicles, artillery, underwater weapons or

any form of military exercises.

The range, the proposed boundaries of which extend from Arniston in the west to Cape Infanta in the east, would not be permanently closed to the public, but access would be subject to strict safety and security considerations.

The precise boundaries of the range are still to be determined.

Dr Hey said the committee strongly recommended that a detailed ecological study of the area be started immediately. This would allow future comparative monitoring of the effects of the test range on the area.

He said it was also recommended that an independent site ecologist be appointed to monitor the affects of the range on the environment at the outset and act as a watchdog.

Mr Wiley said the Department of Community Development would start negotiations with landowners as soon as possible to acquire the recommended land. No concessions with regard



Yesterday was the last day School in Rondebosch the as they thought of the long from left, Miss S Eland, Mrs pal, and Miss L Treasure, ar rens, Miss J Bladen, Miss

From page 1

to occupation or usufruct would be considered.

Any land not needed for the establishment of facilities and infrastructure would be declared a nature reserve and incorporated into the De Hoop Nature Reserve.

Skipskop fishermen

Mr Wiley said it had also been decided that negotiations should be entered into with the fishing community at Skipskop with a view to creating alternative facilities with the least possible disruption.

He said the government was already considering certain proposals regarding procedures for the future acquisition and use of land for official purposes

No alternative site report

Environment Reporter

THE Hey Committee Report released yesterday states that no alternative site could be considered for Armscor's missile-testing range but the De Hoop area.

The report said the question of whether an alternative site could be found was raised continuously by all concerned parties and was the subject of lengthy discussion by the committee throughout the investigation.

It said that during Armscor's initial survey the following sites were considered and also discussed by the committee:

- An area in the interior of the north-west Cape.
- The Great Karoo.
- The West coast in the vicinity of Saldanha.
- Cape Point.
- Danger Point/Quoin Point.
- Coastal areas near Mossel Bay and Port Elizabeth.
- St Lucia.

These sites were all eliminated at an early stage because of considerations relating to multiple use, safety, security, climate, geography and topography.

Other major technical considerations were presented to the committee under an oath of secrecy.

Recommendations

Among the major recommendations made by the Hey Committee were:

- The fauna, flora and marine life of the area between Arniston and Cape Infanta were unique not only in South Africa but in some respects, in the world.

● The present ownership position, with free access to certain areas, was leading to a steady deterioration of this sensitive area.

● Further development, especially holiday resorts, could accelerate this decline.

● If the unique character of the area was to be preserved for posterity, the authorities would have to step in to curb the deterioration and restore the area to its original state.

● The siting of the missile range could be instrumental in the conservation of a larger part of the area than presently exists.

● Subject to certain limitations and with due regard to the undertakings given by Armscor, the establishment of the testing range would benefit the natural environment, and the De Hoop Nature Reserve in particular.

● All the activities related to the establishment of the testing range would hold considerable benefits for the area and its people and would promote the government's policy of decentralization.

Assurances

Listed below are some of the major assurances given by Armscor in the Hey Committee Report.

● The existing De Hoop/Potberg Nature Reserve and all associated conservation, educational facilities and recreational areas would not be directly affected in any way.

● The De Hoop vlei and adjoining wetlands would be left undisturbed.

● All low flying over the existing De Hoop Reserve would be prohibited and a comprehensive and complete air space control would be established in the entire area.

● Virtually the entire area found to be of medium to high agricultural value would be excluded.

● The beach, 5km to the east of Arniston, would remain open to the public.

Range protest 'biggest ever'

Environment Reporter

● A 5km-wide strip of sea from five to 15km east of Arniston, which is off-limits for safety and security reasons and forms part of the present fishing industry, would be so enforced only and when necessary, in close co-ordination with the fisherman themselves.

● Armscor personnel would not be granted access for angling or other recreational purposes to areas restricted to the public. Such restricted areas would be coastal and marine sanctuaries.

THE Hey Committee Report noted that public reaction against Armscor's proposed missile-testing range was spontaneous and "probably the strongest protest on an environmental issue to date in South Africa".

The committee studied 107 letters and memoranda. It also received a petition organized by the Wildlife Society signed by 18 000 people, and two other petitions from landowners in the area.

The committee said it felt it was most unfortunate that an independent investigation, as recommended by the Department of Environment Affairs and Fisheries, was commissioned only after the strong public reaction.

This had unfortunately placed committee members in an invideous position and had generated the view that the appointment of the committee was merely a sop to public opinion as the issue had already been decided.

● The Hey Committee, chaired by Dr Douglas Hey, was appointed on May 18 to report on the "influence (both positive and negative) of the proposed missile-testing range and all related activities on the environment".

The members of the committee were:

● Mr G A Aggenbach, a local farmer and president of the National Wool Growers' Association; Professor R F Fuggle, director of the School of Environmental Studies at the University of Cape Town; Mr H J Grove of the Department of Environment Affairs and Fisheries; Dr A E F Heydorn of the National Research Institute for Oceanology, CSIR, Stellenbosch; Commandant P G Marais, chairman of Armscor; Mr W O Morsbach, director of Nature and Environmental Conservation (Cape); Mr J G van Zyl, senior planner, Department of Constitutional Development and Planning; Mr H du P Wessels, chairman of the Overberg Regional Development Association.

De Hoop : Conservationists, PFP call for independent watchdog

ARGUS 7/12/83

56 (257)

By MELISSA LANGERMAN
Environment Reporter

IT IS vitally important that an independent committee of ecologists monitor Armscor's activities at De Hoop reserve, major conservation bodies have urged.

And the Progressive Federal Party has called for an independent watchdog commission with policing powers to hold Armscor to its assurances on De Hoop, reports Tos Wentzel, The Argus Political Correspondent.

"I have no doubt that, no matter how carefully this development proceeds, South Africa will have lost part of something precious in our environmental heritage," said Mr Roger Hulley, MP for Constantia who is the Progressive Federal Party's main spokesman on environment matters.

"The only way of making the best of the situation is to monitor Armscor's implementation of each of the committee's numerous recommendations meticulously," he said.

Professor Anthony Hall, chairman of the Co-ordinating Council for Nature Conservation in the Cape said his council accepted the proposal of the Government with "the greatest reluctance". He called for a permanent and independent ecological committee with inviolate powers to halt destruction of the environment.

An on-site ecologist — recommended by the Hey report — would not have the knowledge to deal with all aspects of conservation, he said.

Professor Jan Giliomee, secretary for the Society for the Protection of the Environment, said South Africa had to realise that reserve areas were

sacrosanct and inviolate, whatever other demands for the land there might be.

This was especially true in the Western Cape with its unique fynbos vegetation.

"We will be bluffing ourselves if we believe that a military presence on either side of De Hoop will not affect the reserve."

On behalf of his society, the Conservation Committee of the Botanical Society and the Endangered Wildlife Trust, he said a permanent committee of independent environmental experts should be established to ensure that Armscor's undertakings or promises were kept; that the land was managed according to conservation principles, and that there was no harmful escalation of activities.

Mr Barrie Low of the Wildlife Society of Southern Africa, who organised a 32 000-signature petition against the site, said he was "disgusted" by what had happened.

In a statement the society expressed its "regret and disappointment" at the Hey report supporting dual use of the land for Armscor and nature conservation.

The society felt the reserve could be adequately controlled by effective legislation and policing by the Cape Provincial Administration and did not need Armscor's involvement to prevent its destruction.

Armscor has pledged to minimise the disturbance of the unique ecology of the area after the Hey committee said yesterday the test range could go ahead under certain conditions.

The Cabinet has accepted the Hey

report and the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said Armscor had to see to it that all the committee's conditions were scrupulously met.

A proposed liaison committee between the Cape Nature Conservation Department and Armscor alone could not serve this purpose, Mr Hulley said.

He said the independent commission had to be set up during the construction and the operating phases.

Mr Hulley said an aspect of particular concern was the question of public access. The committee's report was ominously vague on this point.

Mr Hulley said the report highlighted the importance and sensitivity of De Hoop and set out fully how much could go wrong under the impact of missile testing.

● See Pages 5 and 29

Weapon testing curbed

ARGUS 7/12/83

Argus Political Correspondent TOS WENTZEL

THE ARMSCOR plan for a testing range on the Cape south coast excludes destructive activities such as the testing and evaluation of vehicles, including tanks, armoured cars, trucks and self-propelled guns, according to the report of the Hey committee.

The committee gave high priority to the likely impact of Armscor's proposed activities on the test range.

The report does not give details of the development of new weapons systems because of its highly confidential nature but it stresses the exclusion of destructive activities.

No troops

There will be no detonation of munitions such as warheads, aerial bombs, bombs, mortars, landmines, handgrenades and other explosive devices. Neither will underwater weapons such as mines, depth charges, torpedoes, explosives and sonar and associated acoustic research projects be tested.

All forms of military exercises and troop training will be excluded.

To obtain optimum use from the very complex and expensive equipment and the scientists involved the site must comply with certain basis requirements:

It must be situated on the coast to provide for long-range and sea-skimming missile tests.

Large tracts of land void of permanent habitation and of low agricultural potential are required.

An east-west orientation with the sea to the south is also required.

A buffer zone is required for security reasons.

During tests safety and recovery areas would be designated.

More jobs

The Armscor project will have a significant socio-economic effect on the local community of Bredasdorp and its environs, according to the report.

Armscor estimates that about 300 job opportunities will be created by the proposed development until 1987.

Half of these will be filled by highly trained specialists drawn largely from outside the area while the rest will be recruited from the Bredasdorp area.

Factors such as the withdrawal of productive agricultural land from future use, expropriation of privately owned land, additional infra-structure, the extension of the De Hoop reserve and curtailment of fishing rights as well safety considerations were also examined.

The report points out that Armscor will be purchasing basic services and goods in the area.

There will be a significant population increase, more employment opportunities and an increase in income, educational and urbanisation levels of whites and coloureds in the area.

Commercial fishing will be prohibited within a 5 km strip extending for 10 km along the coast adjacent to the site. This strip extends 5 km east of Waenhuiskrans.

The project is, according to the report, compatible with tourism activities.

It concedes that there is an inherent threat to the environment and relevant ecosystem but points to assurances given by Armscor.

Rare terns will have to move, says report

Steps to lessen the impact

Staff Reporter

BECAUSE it would be "virtually impossible" to find a technically suitable alternative site for its proposed range at De Hoop and because of the reserve's unique character, Armscor gave the following assurances to "demonstrate their commitment to minimise the impact of the range".

The existing De Hoop-Potberg nature reserve and all associated conservation-education facilities and recreational areas would not be affected.

Armscor had no intention of appropriating buildings belonging to Nature Conservation and the Potberg environmental education centre.

The De Hoop vlei and adjoining wetlands would not be undisturbed.

Virtually the entire area found to be of medium to high agricultural value would be excluded.

The beach 5km to the east of Waenhuiskrans would remain open to the public.

A 5km wide strip of sea from 5km to 15km east of Waenhuiskrans would be closed only when necessary and then in close co-operation with the fishermen.

Armscor had no intention of erecting buildings in the historically prized Waenhuiskrans township. Any future expansion would rest in the hands of the authorities of Waenhuiskrans.

Armscor suggested that the eastern area between Potberg Estate and Cape Infanta be under the dual manage-

Environment Reporter

THE scarce Damara terns will be driven from their breeding ground on the Southern Cape coast by Armscor activities.

This is one of the conclusions of the report of the Hey Committee into the environmental implications of a missile range in the De Hoop area.

It notes, however, that there should be other breeding grounds for the birds in the area.

It says the area is "truly unique in world biology" and that the committee recognised the importance of the coast between Waenhuiskraans and Cape Infanta in its variety of ecological components.

The most important of these are the three types of fynbos, the De Hoop lake and wetlands, the limestone caves, the breeding colony of Cape vultures and the nature of the near-shore marine waters important in maintaining the population of southern right whales.

Recommendations the committee suggested to reduce the negative impact of the range included:

- The formation and use of a team of interdisciplinary experts to advise on the planning of the test range to minimise environmental and other possible effects.

- That a "site ecologist" experienced in conservation be appointed by the Cape Provincial Department of Nature Conservation to monitor the day-to-day development and ensure that the committee's recommendations are followed.

- That a botanical and zoological survey of the area be undertaken immediately and be updated every 10 years.

- That the Department of Nature Conservation should retain control over De Hoop and its management and any areas included in the reserve.

It notes that:

- Any structures, including buildings, security fences, electrical and telecommunications infrastructure and security lighting should harmonise with the environment.

- That structures within the reserve — such as the planned radar installation at Potberg and concrete platforms at Koppie Alleen for mobile radars — must be planned in consultation with departmental ecologists.

- That Armscor activities on the Potberg range take place outside the breeding season of Cape vultures and that no vehicles be allowed up Potberg.

The area between the hard dunes and sea within the reserve is "extremely vulnerable and sensitive to disturbances" and the committee recommends that the building of a permanent road there be avoided; that a firefighting unit to combat veld fires be set up; that effective firebreaks round impact zones be created; that aircraft, especially helicopters, follow strict flight paths and altitude restrictions and that the airspace over the De Hoop/Potberg reserve be closed to all aviation.

It recommends that no missile-testing into or over the sea take place while southern right whales are

The decision-makers

Staff Reporter

THE Hey committee comprised:

Dr Douglas Hey, former head of nature conservation in the Cape, chairman.

Mr G A Aggenbach, president of the National Wool Growers' Association.

Professor R F Fuggle, director of environmental studies, University of Cape Town.

Mr H J Grove, Department of Environment Affairs and Fisheries.

Dr A E F Heydorn, National Research Institute for Oceanology, CSIR, Stellenbosch.

Commandant P G Marais, chairman of Armscor.

Mr W O Morsbach, director of Nature and Environment Conservation (CPA).

Mr J G van Zyl, senior planner, Department of Constitu-



Dr Douglas Hey

tional Development and Planning.

Mr H du Plessis, chairman of the Overberg Regional Development Association.

The secretary was Mr J G S Malan, of the Department of Environment Affairs and Fisheries.

Hey Committee rejects alternative sites for test range

Political Correspondent

SEVERAL alternative sites for the proposed De Hoop weapons test range were rejected by the Hey Committee. These were:

An area in the interior of the north-western Cape, the Great Karoo, the West Coast in the vicinity of Saldanha, Cape Point, Danger Point/Quoin Point, coastal areas near Mossel Bay and Port Elizabeth and St Lucia.

They were all elimi-

The committee's report says other major technical considerations were presented to the committee under an oath of secrecy.

On the basis of "specialist judgment" presented by Armscor, the committee was convinced these major considerations effectively eliminated the alternative sites.

The report concedes that the De Hoop area is truly unique in world bi-

lion.

Armcor personnel would not be granted access for angling or other recreational purposes to areas restricted to the public.

Research scientists and students would have access to the area, subject only to safety and security restraints.

A site for the permanent aircraft runway had been identified where it would cause minimum disruption to nature and the residents.

All low flying over the De Hoop reserve would be prohibited.

No other form of military exercise would take place in the range area, specifically no vehicle testing, troop manoeuvres, tracking, parachuting or sea-landings.

It emphasises that the historic packed stone fish traps in the inter-tidal zone must be maintained as far as possible and there must be no disturbance to archeological sites or strandloper middens.

Cabinet gives go-ahead

Political Correspondent

THE Cabinet has accepted in full the report of the Hey Committee on the environmental implications of a weapons test range on the South Cape coast.

The Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries, Mr S A S Hayward, said yesterday the Cabinet had decided the Department of Defence could proceed with the proposed range subject to recommendations in the report and undertakings given by Armcor.

The Department of Community Development would negotiate soon to buy the land.

Concessions on occupation and usufruct could not be considered.

All land not needed for the establishment of facilities and infrastructure would be declared a nature reserve and incorporated into the De Hoop reserve to be managed by the Cape Department of Nature and Conservation.

The usufruct of such areas would be given to Armcor.

Negotiations would be

held with the fishing community of Skipskop to create alternative facilities with the least possible disruption.

The Government was already considering certain proposals on procedures for the future acquisition and use of land for official purposes.

Mr Hayward said one of the main points of the committee was that, subject to certain limitations and the undertakings given by Armcor, the proposed range would benefit the natural environment and the De Hoop nature reserve in particular.

with the characteristics of its natural environment and the flora and fauna.

ECOSYSTEMS

Commercial and recreational fishing and its agricultural potential are other aspects of the area.

The report says, being one of the few relatively unspoilt wilderness areas within a few hours' drive of Cape Town, the area has tremendous recreational and educational potential.

Referring to the De Hoop nature reserve, it says no other nature reserve in the world offers such a variety of ecosystems.

It was exceptionally suited as a centre of environmental education.

The section of the coast involved had great historical interest.

'Committee was in an invidious position'

Staff Reporter

THE Hey Committee, appointed to investigate the expropriation of the De Hoop nature reserve for a missile-testing range, has sharply criticised the Government for making the appointment only after strong public protest had been expressed.

In its report released last night the committee said its members had been placed in an "invidious position" and the appointment of an independent investigation after the strong public reaction had generated the view that this was simply a sop to public opinion and that the issue had already been decided.

"It also highlights the discrepancies in the present procedure employed by State departments when acquiring land for important projects.

"APPRECIABLE SUM"

"The committee is also aware of the fact that halting the Armcor project at a critical stage in planning, pending the report of this committee, has cost the country an appreciable sum, which is indicative of the sincerity of the authorities on this issue."

Outlining the public reaction to the proposed use of the De Hoop reserve as a missile-testing site, to replace the St Lucia site used to date, the report said it was "probably the strongest protest on an environmental issue to date in South Africa".

However, the widespread reaction was based on the potential of the area

as a nature reserve, rather than against a weapons test range per se.

"There appears to be little doubt in the public mind that the area is deserving of national conservation status and the strength of public reaction gives an indication of the care with which similar matters will have to be handled in the future," the report said.

A total of 107 memoranda and letters were submitted by interested parties — including organisations and societies, individuals and land and property owners — as well as a petition containing 18 000 signatures.

Among the objections raised were:

Owners: Farms would be reduced to uneconomic units with associated unemployment, expropriation at a fraction of replacement value, the threat to recreation, education and conservation and the loss of access to areas in private ownership.

Societies: The threat to ecosystems, fauna and flora, recreation, tourism, education and conservation, the loss of national monuments and archaeological sites, and the question of the survival of the coloured fishing community.

Individuals: Ecological disaster, destruction of wildlife, marine life and vegetation and loss of access.

The petition, received from the Western Cape region of the Wildlife Society, pointed out that the De Hoop area was among the most ecologically unique and sensitive in Southern Africa and as such warranted absolute protection.

TESTING RANGE

34 000 said *Argus 7/12/83* *(56)* ~~2556~~ No to development

Environment Reporter MELISSA LANGERMAN discusses the Hey Committee recommendations on the controversial Armscor testing range

THE controversial Armscor testing range on the Southern Cape coast is to go ahead subject to recommendations contained in the Hey report and undertakings given by Armscor.

The planned testing range has been the centre of widespread anger and controversy since conservationists and landowners in the area became aware of the proposed development in March.

Two petitions against the development — which will affect the lives of hundreds of people either directly or indirectly — obtained a total of 34 000 signatures.

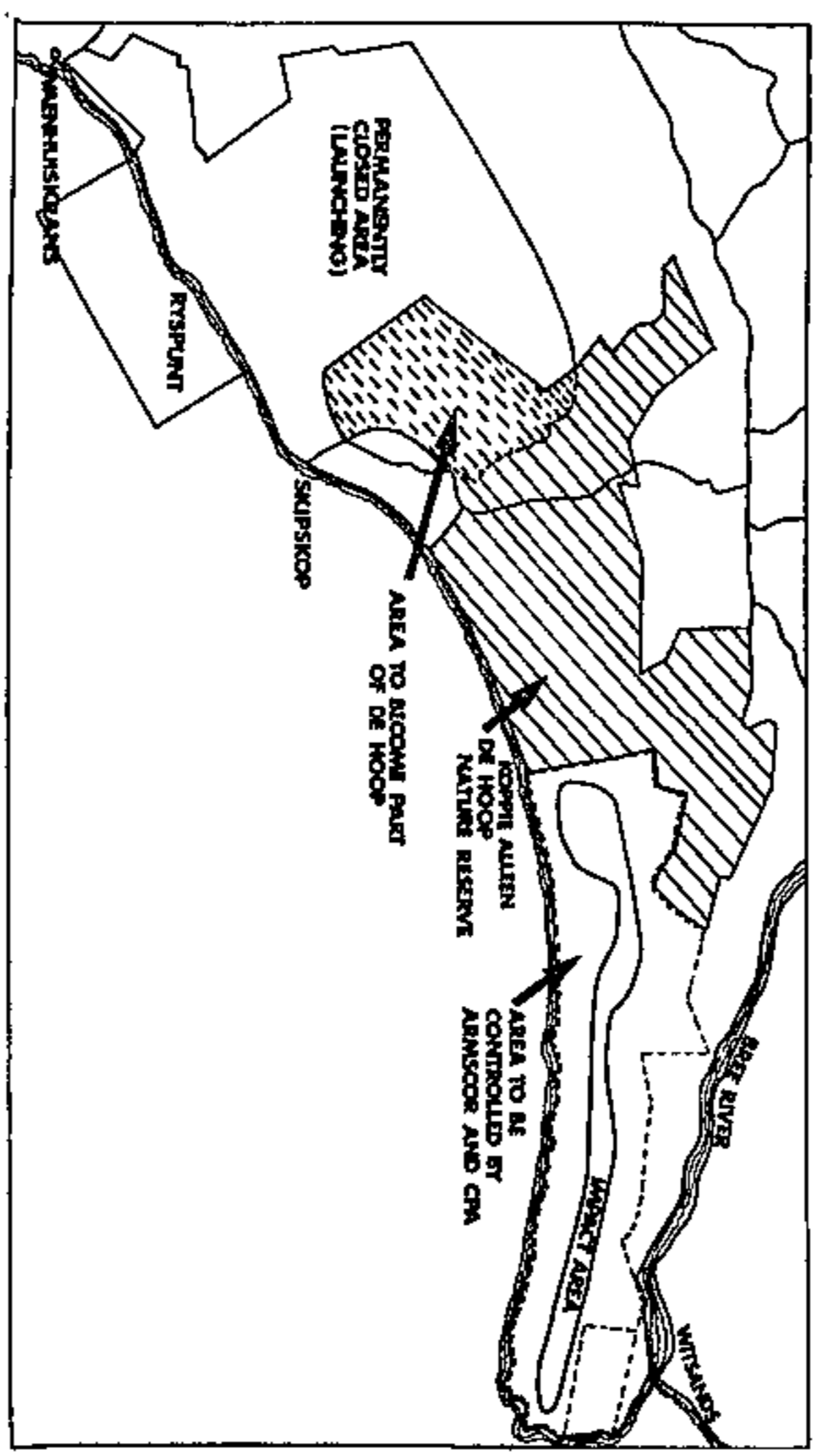
The development means the removal of fishing families at Skipskop, and the expropriation of land and houses in the area.

Mr John Wiley, Deputy Minister of Environment Affairs, said yesterday that the Cabinet had considered the report produced by the Hey committee into the effect of the proposed missile range and had accepted it and its recommendations in full.

The site was the only one which met all requirements for the proposed testing range. Subject to certain limitations and with due regard to undertakings given by Armscor, establishment of the range would benefit the natural environment and the De Hoop reserve.

Recommendations the committee suggested to reduce the negative impact of the range on the environment included:

- Formation of a team of interdisciplinary experts to advise on the planning of structures and infrastructure in the area taken by Armscor.
- Appointment of a "site ecologist" by the Cape Provincial Department of Nature Conservation to monitor day-to-day development and ensure that the committee's recommendations are followed.
- An immediate botanical and zoological survey of the area which should be monitored and updated every 10 years.
- That Armscor activities on the Potberg range be planned



Armscor map shows the proposed test range, from the launching area near Waenhuiskrans to a long impact strip near Cape Infanta

outside the breeding season of Cape vultures and that missiles are not tested over or into the sea while Southern Right whales are present.

The report notes that the committee was assured that the test range was not to be used for testing explosive devices, evaluation of military vehicles, artillery, underwater weapons or any form of military exercise.

The report recommends that consideration be given to the consolidation and exchange of land to create viable agricultural units.

It stresses it will take three to four years before the range becomes operative, which should allow displaced local communities enough time to "adjust to the changed circumstances and for an orderly process of resettlement".

It notes that the "exceedingly harsh consequences" of moving the Skipskop fishing community could be reduced by providing alternative accommodation near the area, and reducing prohibited fishing areas to a minimum.

It stresses fair and just compensation for displaced Skipskop residents must be ensured and notes that the displacement of holiday bungalow owners to the east of De Hoop is likely to "unleash substantial bitterness which cannot be eradicated" by financial compensation.

Armscor has promised:
● That the De Hoop/Potberg reserve will not be directly affected by the testing range and that the De Hoop Vlei and adjoining wetlands will be left undisturbed.

● That the beach 5 km to the east of Arniston will remain open and that restrictions on a 5 km stretch of sea east of Arniston will be off-limits to fishermen only when necessary and after discussion with the fisherman.

● That Armscor personnel will not be granted access for angling or any other purpose to areas restricted to the public and that they will not use expropriated houses.

● That research scientists and students will have access to the area subject to safety and security restraints.
● That low flying over the existing De Hoop reserve will not take place, nor will troop manoeuvres, vehicle testing or any other form of military exercise.

Call for De Hoop watchdog body

CAPE TIMES

8/12/83

56

Environment Reporter
SOUTH AFRICA'S major conservation bodies yesterday called for the establishment of a permanent standing committee of ecologists with legal powers to police Armscor's activities in the De Hoop area.

They said this would be the only way to ensure that the undertakings by Armscor were adhered to in the long run; that land was managed continuously according to conservation principles; and there was no harmful escalation of military activities in the future.

The Wildlife Society of Southern Africa; the Conservation Committee of the Botanical Society of South Africa; the Co-ordinating Council for Nature Conservation in the Cape, which has 31

member societies; the Endangered Wildlife Trust; the Dolphin Action and Protection Group and the Society for the Protection of the Environment also issued statements that deplored Armscor's takeover of the area.

Armscor promises to 'minimize impact'

Environment Reporter

ARMSCOR has made a list of promises in the Hey Committee Report on De Hoop "in order to minimize the impact of the presence of the test range".

They are:

- The existing De Hoop/Potberg Nature Reserve and all associated conservation, educational facilities and recreational areas would not be directly affected in any way. In fact the reserve would be appreciably enlarged.

- Armscor would not appropriate any of the buildings belonging to the Department of Nature Conservation and had no designs whatsoever on the buildings of the Potberg Environmental Education Centre.

- The De Hoop vlei and adjoining wetlands would be left undisturbed.

- Virtually the entire area found to be of medium to high agricultural value would be excluded.

- The beach, five kilometres to the east of Waenhuiskrans, would remain open to the public.

- A five-kilometre-wide strip of sea from 5km to 15km east of Waenhuiskrans, which would be off-limits for safety and security reasons, and formed part of the present fishing industry, would be enforced only when necessary and in close co-ordination with the fishermen themselves.

Fishing communities

- Close co-operation with the local fishing communities would be maintained to minimize disruption of their activities.

- The culturally and historically prized Arniston would not be disturbed in any significant way. Armscor had no intention of erecting functional buildings in the township. Sufficient land was available for expansion but any future expansion would rest in the hands of the authorities of Arniston.

- Armscor suggested that the eastern area between Potberg Estates and Cape Infanta should be under the dual management of Armscor and the Cape Provincial Administration (CPA).

- Armscor proposed that a permanent liaison committee be established between the CPA Department of Nature and Environmental Conservation and Armscor.

- A fire-fighting team and resources would be made available to the CPA and other parties in the vicinity of the weapons-test range.

- Armscor personnel would not be granted access for angling or other recreational purposes to areas restricted to the public. Such restricted areas would be coastal and marine sanctuaries and breeding grounds, in the true sense of the word.

- Armscor would actively assist where practicable, and in consultation with the CPA, in the promotion of conservation, for example, in fighting alien vegetation and the problem of sand dunes being disturbed.

- Research scientists and students would have access to the area, subject only to safety and security restraints.

- A site for the permanent aircraft runway had been identified where it would cause minimum disruption to nature and the residents. The runway would serve the weapons-test range and the civilian need of Bredasdorp.

No other exercises

- All low flying over the existing De Hoop reserve would be prohibited. A comprehensive and complete air-space control would be established in the entire area, which should represent an improvement on the present situation, with particular reference to the vulture colony and the whales in the bay area.

- No other form of military exercises would take place in the range area, specifically no vehicle testing, troop manoeuvres, tracking, parachuting or marine landings.

- All displaced residents would be treated in a sympathetic manner and compensated in all reasonable and possible ways for the disruption of their way of life.

- All other affected owners would be treated fairly within the established procedures of the State provided that care should be taken that the delicate situation was not abused as an argument to obtain from the State more than what would normally be due.

- Armscor did not deem it essential to own all the land required, and would be in favour of a long-term usufruct if such could be arranged.

- Existing houses and other buildings within the area where permanent living must cease, would not be used in any way by Armscor personnel. The buildings would not be demolished, but be made available for use by the CPA as part of the De Hoop project, subject to safety and security restrictions.

Professor Anthony Hall, the chairman of the Co-ordinating Council for Nature Conservation in the Cape, said nature reserves were in principle strictly inviolate land where there should not be any interference whatsoever, especially of a military kind, which could escalate with changing military fortunes and technology.

He said the council accepted the De Hoop proposals with the greatest reluctance. It was concerned that one on-site conservation officer would be inadequate.

Mrs Nan Rice, of the Dolphin Action and Protection Group, said the very fact that strict recommendations had been made to the Hey Committee for the protection of this area showed beyond doubt that environmental damage could be expected.

She said Armscor had not accepted the Hey Committee recommendations and it was not known whether they could be legally enforced.

She said there were few examples in the world where military activities were compatible with nature and conservation.

Professor Jan Gilio-mee, secretary of the Society for the Protection of the Environment, and speaking on behalf of the Conservation Committee of the Botanical Society and the Endangered Wildlife Trust, said:

"We will be bluffing ourselves if we believe that military activities on either side of De Hoop will not affect the reserve."

He said South Africa had set aside very little of its surface area as nature reserves and the public must begin to realise that these few areas must be sacrosanct and inviolate.

Nuclear power for E Cape, Natal

56
Star 8/12/83

Own Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — The Eastern Cape and then Natal will be next to get nuclear power, says Dr Wynand de Villiers, executive chairman of the Atomic Energy Corporation.

Dr de Villiers said in an interview with the magazine SA Mining World that for economic reasons nuclear power would be introduced in those areas rather than in the Transvaal.

Asked whether the air pollution problem around Witbank — caused by coal-fired power stations concentrated in the area — could not lead to a nuclear power station in the Transvaal despite cheap coal, he said costs would be crucial.

“Escom is now building dry-cooled power stations and adding filtration plants to reduce pollution. Dry cooling adds to capital costs and also to coal costs; the efficiency is lower because of higher ejection temperature. All these measures increase the cost — but not enough to make nuclear power competitive in the Eastern Transvaal.”

He said people seemed to be “quite willing” to suffer the health effects of normal pollution — such as that caused by fumes from coal-fired stations.

UNWILLING

But they seemed unwilling to accept the extremely small quantities of radioactive material emitted by nuclear power stations in normal operation and which had not been proved to be an additional health hazard.

Asked if scientists could do more to lessen the risk of radiation in the atmosphere from the use of atomic energy, he said: “You can always reduce the risk — but then you also increase the costs.”

“What we are trying to do in the nuclear energy business is to reduce the risk to limits acceptable to the general public.”

Improvements could be made to safety measures and these were continually being made.

“But, as far as I am concerned, nuclear power stations are as safe as they need to be.”

The only reason a large effort had not been put into the disposal of nuclear waste in the past was that it had not presented a problem as volumes were small and could be stored easily.

Dr de Villiers said Koeberg would produce about 100 to 200 cub m of high-level waste in its 30-year lifespan. This could be disposed of with available technology so that future generations would not have to worry about it.

NEXT APRIL

● South Africa's first nuclear power station, Koeberg, will start producing power from its reactor unit No 1 next April, a spokesman for Escom said today.

Even if there were a delay in the plans Koeberg would be operational by May.

“Escom wants to have some power from Koeberg before the winter when demand increases,” the spokesman added.

The station's unit No 1 is then expected to supply about 920 mw to the national grid, a major share of the electricity requirements of the Western Cape.

Koeberg's second unit should start supplying power to the national grid only at the end of next year.

The announcement that South Africans will have their first nuclear produced electricity before next winter follows the completion of the first reactor unit about two months ago.

Last month a complicated 14-day operation to load the reactor with fuel was carried out at Koeberg under the control of the Atomic Energy Corporation and an Escom team.

CAPE TOWN

9/12/83

56



X

Call for maximum public access to De Hoop

Environment Reporter

THE Hey Committee Report which has been fully accepted by the cabinet, recommends that public access to the De Hoop area should be permitted as much as possible.

It said, however, that this would be on the basis of strict control on the mode of entry and on the activities permitted.

Public access to the coastal area should be via "hiking trails" and angling be restricted to specified, demarcated areas.

Commercial bait-collecting should cease and only the immediate bait needs of bona-fide anglers allowed.

It said that for both ecological and moral reasons, Armscor personnel should not be allowed to use, for recreational purposes, any areas to which the public or existing owners would be denied access for security reasons.

Exclusive

The same applied to the staff of the Department of Nature and Environmental Conservation or any other controlling authority.

It said the weapons test area must not become an "exclusive" recreation area for test-site personnel and Nature Conservation officials.

It recommended that a hiking trail be constructed along the coastline from Koppie Alleen to Infanta and one or two of the existing beach houses could be used for overnight accommodation.

De Hoop landowners upset by green light for Armscor

Environment Reporter

SEVERAL landowners in the De Hoop area this week criticized the Hey Committee report.

The report said that Armscor could go ahead and establish a missile-testing range in the De Hoop area. The report also made certain recommendations to maintain the ecology of the area.

Mr John Michler, whose farm Elandspad lies in the area proposed by Armscor as the missile-impact zone, said he still could not believe there was no alternative area for the range. He said he just could not understand why the public could not be told why the area was so important.

"It is despicable the way they have treated us, but I will still do anything I can to stay on our farm and carry out the work we've been doing for the last 30 years," Mr Michler said.

Mr Geoff Todd, chairman of the Potteberg Protection Society, which is representative of all the landowners to the east of the De Hoop Nature Reserve, said the society was devastated by the manner in which the situation had been handled.

Mr Todd said it was a total cheek to say that Armscor would look after the area better than

the present owners did.

"In no way were we thanked for our conservation efforts. I believe this will give little encouragement to private people to conserve their land because it just means that we lay ourselves open to expropriation in a beurocratic society," he said.

He said the effort and cost involved in maintaining their land had been totally ignored by the report. There had been no word of advise, sympathy or gratitude to the people living in the area.

"Nobody even knows whether we will be able to stick to our Christmas holiday arrangements, whether our homes will be demolished or used by Armscor as offices. It is a very hard blow that leaves a bitter taste," he said.

Speaking on behalf of the Waenuiskrans (Arniston) Action Committee, Mr Marius Diemont said the people of Arniston would be bitterly disappointed.

"We used to have 35 kilometres of beach to the east, now there will be a boundary fence at 5km.

"We used to have peace and tranquillity; now we will have electricity, an invasion of Armscor personnel who have no em-

pathy with the environment; and worst of all the proximity of a major airport and supersonic aircraft.

Mr Diemont said Arniston residents had never wanted Armscor at all but in the final analysis they had hoped the Hey Committee would have done less of a whitewash job.

He said it was very difficult to accept a decision based on secret Armscor evidence that the public had not been given an opportunity to evaluate.

Mr Diemont said he was well acquainted with much of the privately owned coast east of De Hoop and could not agree with the statement by the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries, Mr Sarel Hayward, that the present ownership position was leading to a steady deterioration of the area.

"In fact the contrary applies and it is dishonest to state that the authorities would have to step in to curb the deterioration," he said.

He said he was devastated by the manner in which the issue was handled and believed Dr Hey should concentrate on public relations rather than conservation.

Campus project opposed

Cape Town
9/12/83
56

Staff Reporter

THE University of Cape Town's Middle Campus "controversy" began its first day before a Supreme Court judge yesterday with an urgent application seeking an interdict to restrain UCT from developing the area further.

The applicant, Mr Roy Horrel, a Rondebosch resident and a surveyor, claimed in papers that the proposed development of three buildings would block off his right of access to the Summer House on the Grootte Schuur Estate.

He also claimed the development had already taken place in spite of assurances by the university.

But he conceded that this development had not encroached on the Camellia Japonica garden and its backdrop of gum trees.

A further claim from Mr Horrel concerned UCT's proposed link road between Woolsack Drive and Stanley Road.

This would cut through the garden and across a portion of the Summer House's grassed areas, he said.

In addition, the access road, with two or three feeder roads, would require removal of much of the vegetation planted by Cecil John Rhodes.

He said both the buildings and the roads would restrict and di-

minish the right of access of the general public to the area.

In a replying affidavit, the Registrar of UCT and chairman of the university's building committee, Mr Leonard Read, denied that the development would infringe any rights the public might have.

"I deny that Rhodes created an extensive garden of Camellia Japonica trees as alleged," he said.

He said the university had been "at pains" to soften the impact of the new development on the environment of the Middle Campus area.

Vistas

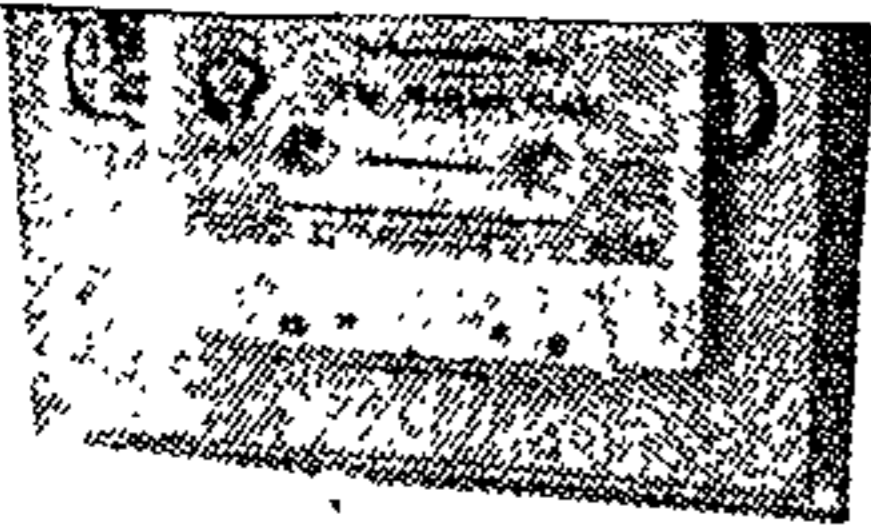
The university had ensured that the building sites were located in such a way as to preserve and not encroach upon the Summer House area and the Camellia Japonica Walk, as also the treed areas adjacent to the walk.

Mr Read said the vistas to and from the Summer House along the walk would be retained.

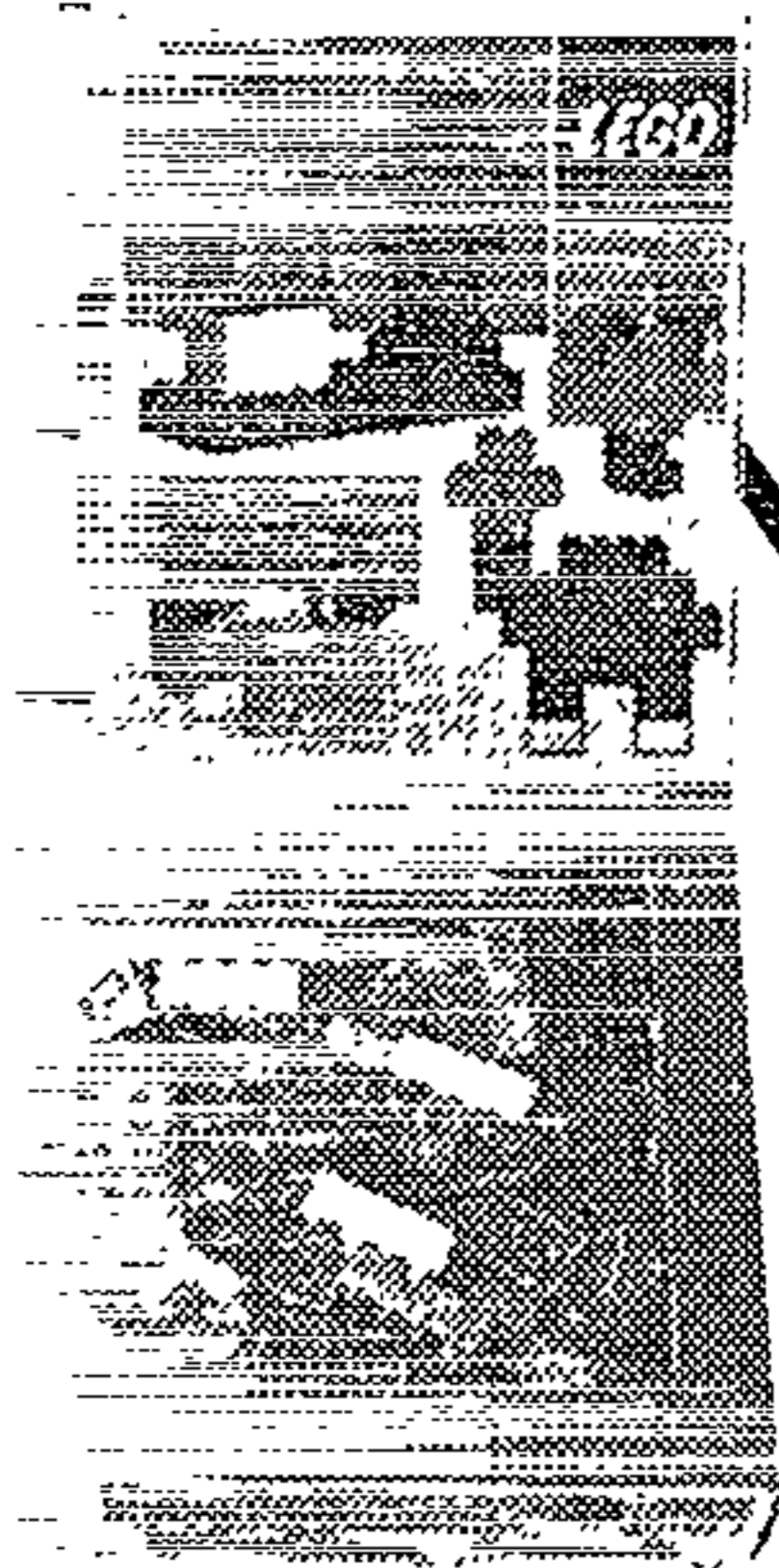
The hearing continues today.

Mr Justice Burger heard the application.

Mr P B Hodes, SC, assisted by Mr D Mitchell, and instructed by Dommissie and Butler, is appearing for Mr Horrell. Mr David Knight, SC, assisted by Mr Jeremy Gauntlet, and instructed by Fairbridge, Ardene and Lawton, is appearing for the University of Cape Town.



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Tribe thwarts creation of Lebowa reserve

Pretoria Correspondent *9/12/83*
Staw

High-level talks between the Lebowa and South African Governments about the establishment of a nature reserve in the ecologically unique Blouberg Mountains are being thwarted by the refusal of a tribe to move from its traditional lands.

The tribe, under the leadership of Chief Malabock, occupies an area on a farm, The Glade, which is said to be the central core of the mountain system.

The Under-Secretary of the Lebowa Department of Agriculture, Mr C J Renken, said attempts were being made to get the people to move willingly.

"Negotiations are under way to get them to move of their own accord," he said. "They can, of course, be moved with force, but we do not want to do that. I believe there is still a chance that they will move."

The area, an isolated mountain system in the north-western Transvaal, close to the Zimbabwean and Botswana borders, consists of 75 000 ha.

The Blouberg Mountains are ecologically important for various reasons:

- They support a substantial population of the endangered Cape Vulture.
- The tallest and oldest yellowwood trees in the Transvaal are found there.
- It is the most northerly area in South Africa where fynbos is found.
- It is a water catchment area and, with the denuding of the trees, the sponge and seepage systems will be destroyed.
- Rare flower and tree species occur there.

Committee nominees called for

The Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr P J Badenhorst, has called for nominations for candidates to serve on publications committees appointed by the Directorate of Publications in terms of the Publications Act.

The Act requires the Minister to compile a list every three years of people who may be appointed to committees.

Interested bodies and persons are welcome to submit the names and particulars of persons with the necessary educational qualifications, insight and attitude.

Application forms can be obtained from the Director-General of Internal Affairs in Pretoria and should be submitted to the Director of Publications in Cape Town. — Sapa

OUR USUAL SATURDAY MORNING SPECIALS OUT OF HAND SALE FROM 9 AM-1 PM ONLY

SATURDAY 10th DECEMBER PERSIAN, ORIENTAL CARPETS AND DISCOUNTS UP TO 60% PAINTINGS

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4 B Ploners	R80	5 Jaipurs	R125
1 Claerhout	R95	20 Dhurrie Khelums	R12
2 T Hackings	R125	1 Mori Bokhara	R395
4 C Buchners	R95	(184 x 125)	
1 K J Foure	R125		

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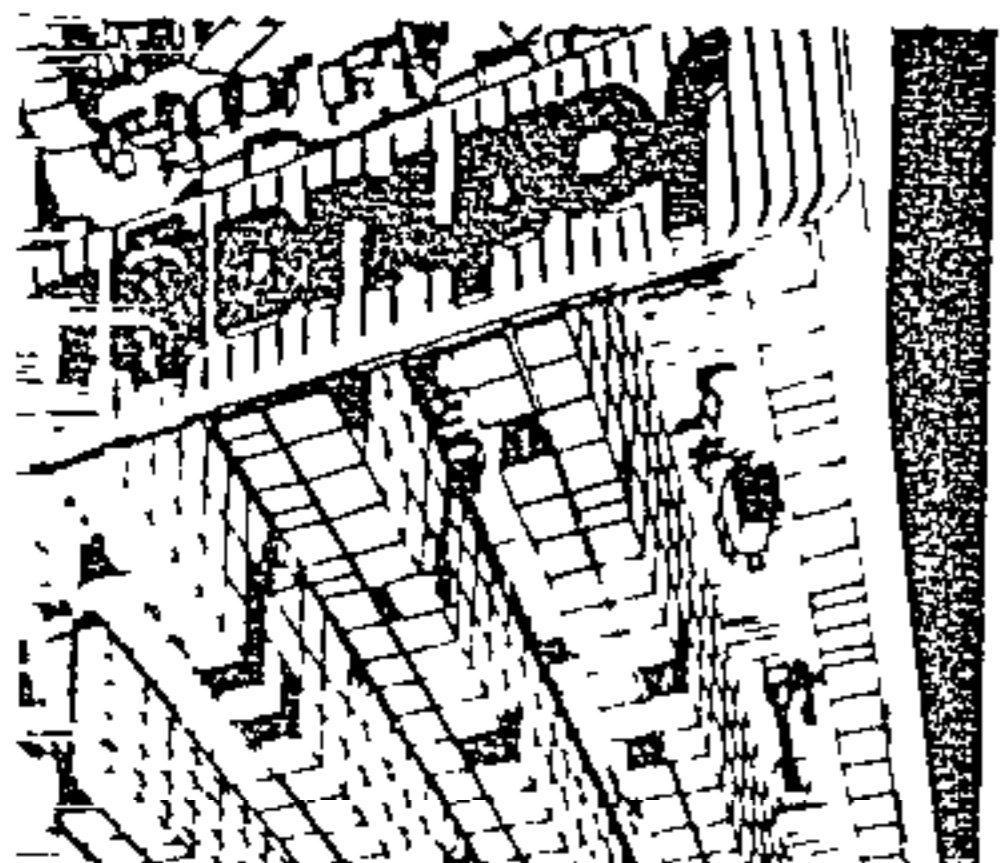
Call from Life Line

Life Line needs new counsellors for the January 14 training course. There is a special need for Afrikaans-speaking volunteers

The only qualification needed is a concern for others, but volunteers are required to be over 21, to have transport and to give 15 hours a month of their time.

The training course — for which a fee to cover initial costs will be payable — consists of the development of personal growth to help understand self and others.

Contact Life Line between 8.30 am and 1 pm at (011) 728-1331 for interviews.



IN DEEP

WATER

S. Times 11/12/83
By EUGENE ABRAHAMS

FOR the fisherfolk of Skipskop, there is little joy this Christmas.

They've been told to clear out of their tiny hamlet, between the holiday resort of Arniston and the De Hoop Nature Reserve, to make way for Armscor's missile testing range on the Cape coast.

Not only will the 14 people left in Skipskop have to find new homes, they'll also have to find new means of livelihood.

The community staying in the hamlet is made up of five couples, two children, and two single men.

A pall of deep gloom enveloped the community when the Sunday Times visited them this week.

Their life

Fishing is their life. They know of no other way to make a living. Not a single villager can read or write.

Without exception, all admitted that they would feel lost outside the tiny community — and said they had all been brought closer together by the notice served on them to move.

Fifteen villagers have already moved out to nearby Gansbaai and a pall of gloom hangs over Skipskop.

The Hey Committee Report — which has been accepted by the Government — has stressed that "fair and just" compensation for the displaced fishermen be made.

The report said: "Merely paying the value of present-day self-erected shanties will not enable residents to obtain other accommodation elsewhere.

"Possible compensation for these communities should take the form of Armscor meeting the costs of providing acceptable alternative accommodation."

The Hey report said the choice of place and dwelling "should be respected and assisted".

The report said missile range development in the area would involve the resettlement of about 80 people from Skipskop and other parts of the area.

"They will therefore have a legitimate grievance and



Time to go... Jean Grandfield and her parents must leave Skipskop

Fisherfolk ordered to abandon their homes and lifestyle

may find it difficult to adapt to changing circumstances," said the report.

The ocean in this area is rich in fish life. There are galjoen, steenbras, blacktail, and elf fish, among others.

And the question among all members of the Skipskop community is: "Why us and why Skipskop? Don't they realise that this is one of the

richest breeding grounds for fish off our shores?"

For Mr Willem Grandfield, his wife Lena and their daughter Jean, the news that they will have to move on soon is devastating.

"We talk about it every day," said Mrs Grandfield, "but we have still to come up with an answer.

"We were married here

and this is where I want to be buried.

"Now it looks as if my wish will not be granted," she said, wiping away tears.

Their modest two-roomed cottage, converted from an old fish store, is sufficient for the family.

"It's very difficult to move when you've been staying in a certain area for a long time," said Mrs Grandfield.

Mr Grandfield said: "We were born on the coast and this is where we'll die.

"I can't work on a farm, I'd be hopeless. All I know is how to catch fish.

"This will probably be our last Christmas here. We'll make the most of it. We'll have to, won't we?"

Michael and Ellen Matthys have no fears about leaving.

Shepherd

Mr Matthys used to be a shepherd before he and his wife came to Skipskop a year ago to earn a living catching fish.

Now, the farmer who used to hire Michael as one of his labourers wants him back.

"I'm sorry to be going back, but what can I do?"

"Anyway, I will earn more money at the farm and my wife will be able to do casual labour at the farmhouse."

"I feel powerless to do anything."

Widower Tom Matthys, at 76 the oldest man in the village, may go to his son in Elim.

"I'll miss the old life of catching fish and selling it. It's the only thing I can do.

"If we are compensated, it will be okay. If not..."

The Hey Report recommended that meetings should be held with the residents of Skipskop and owners of holiday bungalows to ascertain their feelings.

"Every effort should be made to extend the tenure of those wishing to remain for as long as possible."

Anxious wait for land-owners

By DAVID JACKSON

LAND-owners who will make way for the Armscor missile range in the southern Cape began an anxious wait this week for news on the fate of their properties.

Negotiations on property expropriation — about 40 000ha of privately

fishermen and their families in the village of Skipskop.

Most land-owners were accepting the Government's decision with shocked resignation.

Mr Geoff Todd, chairman of the Portterberg Protection Society which fought a long and expensive campaign

very cunning piece of PR work.

"We have had absolutely no contact with any one. We have had to rely on the media to find out what is happening to us."

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WALR

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Anxious wait for land-owners

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LAND-owners who will make way for the Armscor missile range in the southern Cape began an anxious wait this week for news on the fate of their properties.

Negotiations on property expropriation — about 40 000ha of privately owned land was originally mooted — could take several months to finalise, government spokesmen confirmed.

The exact boundaries of the Armscor range, which takes in an area between Arniston and Cape Infanta, have still to be determined.

Among those who will have to make way for the new development — given the green light by the Government this week following the publication of the Hey report — are owners of farms, holiday cottages and several Coloured

fishermen and their families in the village of Skipskop.

Most land-owners were accepting the Government's decision with shocked resignation.

Mr. Geoff Todd, chairman of the Porterberg Protection Society which fought a long and expensive campaign against the missile range, said: "I don't think we can take it any further. One is dealing with a total bureaucracy. "It seems the decision was made before the release of the Hey report.

■ ■ ■

"I believe the report was a sop to public opinion to make people think there has been a compromise.

"Assurances are being given now — but what guarantee do we have that things won't be altered at a stroke of a pen at some future stage? I think it's a

very cunning piece of PR work.

"We have had absolutely no contact with any one. We have had to rely on the media to find out what is happening to us."

According to a statement this week by the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries, Mr S A S Hayward, negotiations with the land-owners will be started by the Department of Community Development "as soon as possible."

The De Hoop controversy could lead to a streamlining of government land acquisition procedures, it emerged this week.

These came under fire in the report chaired by Mr Douglas Hey.

It found there were "serious shortcomings" in the present procedure for acquisition and allocation of land for government projects.

CAPE TIMES 13/12/83
56

Koeberg power 'will be cheaper'

Staff Reporter

KOEBERG power will be as cheap in the short term, and cheaper in the long term than power from coal-fired stations, says Escom information officer Mr Andre van Heerden.

Mr Van Heerden was responding to a report in yesterday's Cape Times on findings by the American Worldwatch Institute that the cost of electricity from nuclear reactors set for completion in the 1980s would be more than 65 percent higher than power from coal-fired stations.

He blamed the high cost of nuclear-generated electricity abroad on the activities of anti-nuclear lobbying groups which pushed up the cost of building reactors by challenging every stage of their construction in court.

He said electricity from a nuclear power station in the Transvaal would probably cost

more than that from coal-fired plants.

"In the Cape, however, where coal costs four times as much because of transport costs, nuclear power is definitely cheaper."

Mr Van Heerden said that coal would become even more expensive as reserves dwindled.

"We estimate that South Africa has only about 70 years worth of coal left," he said.

A spokesman for Koeberg Alert, Mr David Jander, dismissed Mr Van Heerden's arguments as "invalid".

"In the first place, the fact that nuclear reactors in other parts of the world are open to public scrutiny, no matter how expensive that may be, is a very healthy sign," he said.

Mr Jander also questioned Escom's coal reserves estimate.

"The CSIR has estimated that South Africa has 400 years worth of coal left," he said.

Wiley to ban commercial trade in galjoen and introduce perlemoen

FISHING BAN

AKG 05 14/12/83 56

Staff Reporters

TOUGH new restrictions on the exploitation of fish and shellfish are to be enforced by the Government in a bid to avert an emergency developing as South Africa's marine resources diminish.

Acting on his earlier warnings that South African fishermen could expect major shocks, Deputy Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries Mr John Wiley last night announced his intention to ban commercial trade in galjoen which ranks with elf (shad) as one of the most popular angling — and eating — fish.

The ban will mean the disappearance of galjoen from fishmarkets and restaurant menus and, like black mussels, the only way people will be able to enjoy the delicacy will be to catch it themselves.

Mr Wiley has also said that a closed season and bag limits for elf in Cape waters — as enforced in Natal — is another possibility.

Perlemoen permit system

Mr Wiley said a permit system for private catchers of perlemoen will be enforced in January because of pressure on South Africa's reserves and a new plan concerning the commercial exploitation of perlemoen will come into effect at the same time.

Important features of the plan include: Confirming the catching rights of perlemoen divers; coupling divers to certain factories; restricting diving spots to 14 and restricting the time perlemoen can be gathered and taken to factories.

More attention will also be given to providing accurate weighing for perlemoen at factories.

Private diving permits costing R10 each will be valid for a calendar year and available to people over 12. Perlemoen will only be able to be collected between sunrise and sunset.

Crayfish concession

But, in a concession to crayfish catchers, Mr Wiley has lowered the minimum age limit for permit-holders from 16 to 12.

Mr Wiley also announced pending restrictions on bottom-trawling in the vicinity of the Breede River mouth and on net fishing.

Mr Wiley said he is concerned about the declining numbers of popular angling fish.

The situation is being scientifically investigated, he said, but it will be some time before recommendations can be made.

Commercial trade banned

He had decided in the meantime to protect galjoen by banning all commercial trade in the fish and the measure will soon be published in a Government Gazette.

Anyone uncertain about the regulations should contact Department of Fisheries inspectors or the Marine Development Branch at 21 6290.

Mr Wiley said he is concerned about coastal trawling near the Breede River mouth which is ecologically sensitive and plays an important part in fish recruitment in the area.

A notice will soon be Gazetted prohibiting bottom-trawling along an imaginary line from Cape Infanta to Cape Barracouta.

This step will have no effect on the coastal trawling industry but will protect small kabeljou and immature soles, he said.

Net-fishing

Mr Wiley said permits for treknets-fishing will in future be given only to existing permit holders if they fill in a questionnaire, have been successful in the net fishing industry in the previous five years, and have continually submitted statistics.

No permits will be issued for The Strand and fishing with nets inside the 12 km line south of the Klein River mouth near Die Plaat will be prohibited.

Fishing with treknets in False Bay and Walker Bay will be allowed only between sunrise and sunset.

Mr Wiley said catching of linefish will also be carefully watched. The size of nets will be restricted and the mesh size of treknets and drift nets will be increased from 4,4cm to 5cm from January 1.

CAPE TIMES 14/12/83

Newspaper

shellfish

permit

system

EXTREME pressure on South Africa's perlemoen resources had made it necessary to enforce a permit system similar to the one protecting the Republic's crayfish, the Deputy Minister of Environment and Planning, Mr John Wiley, said last night.

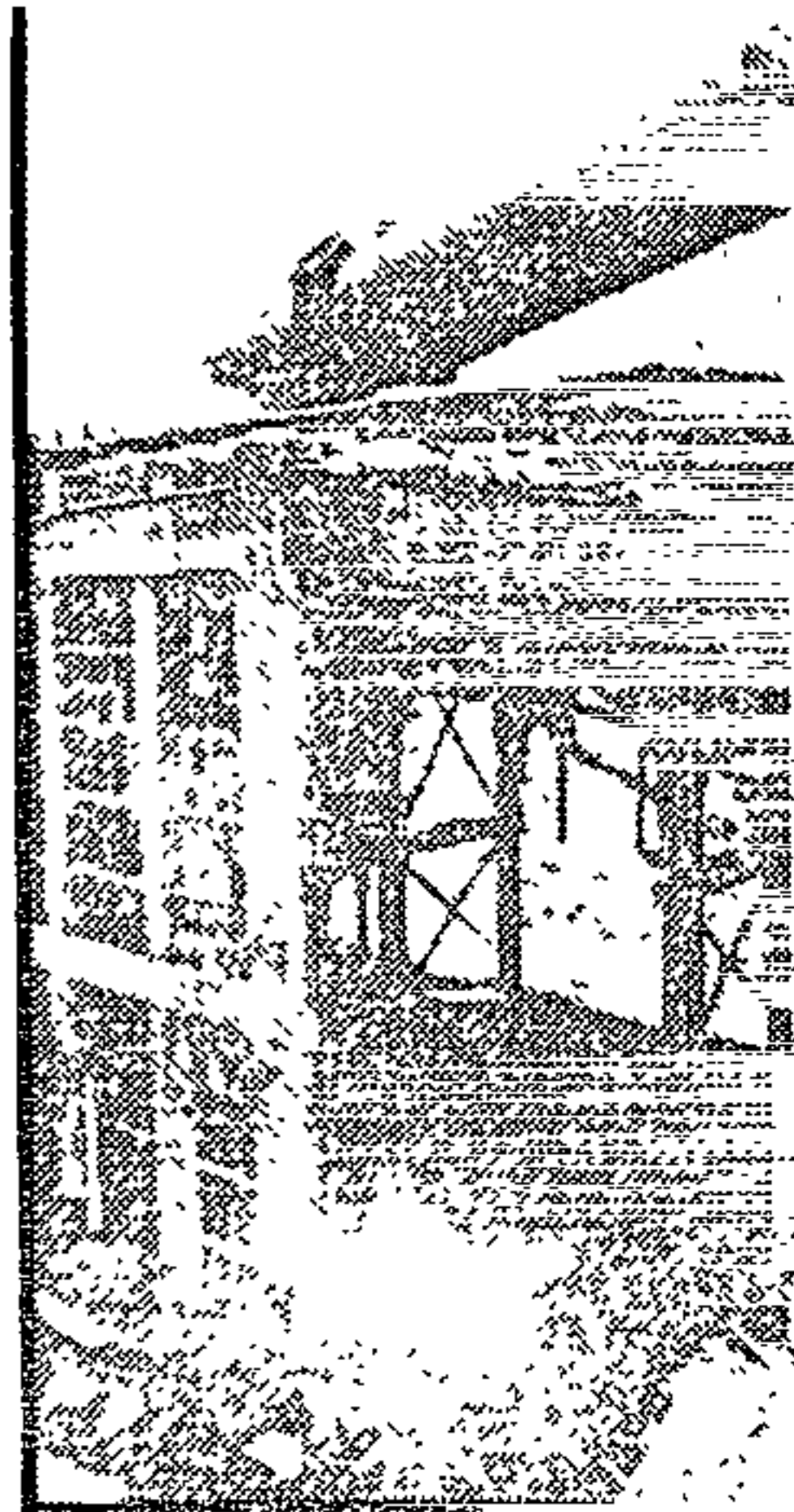
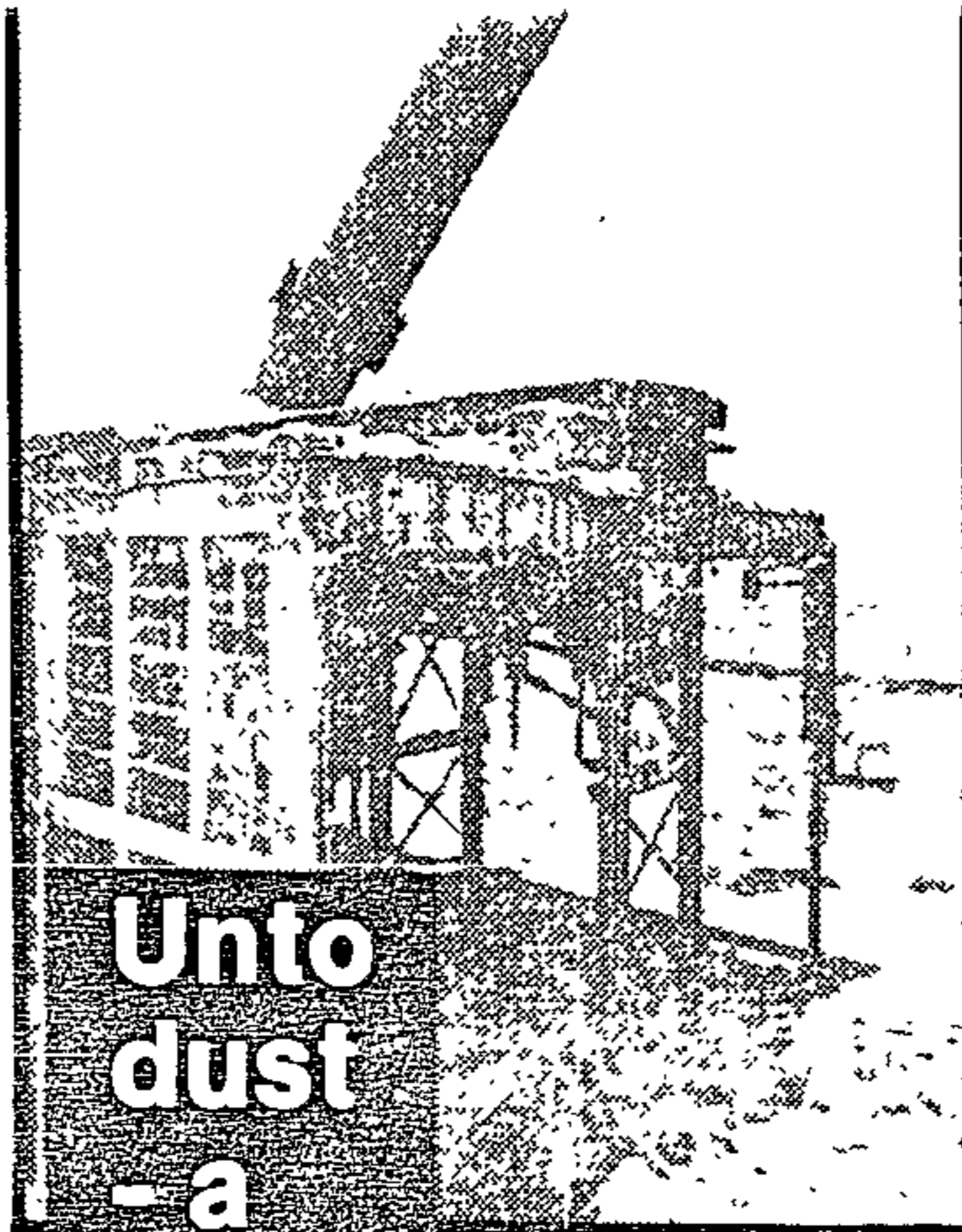
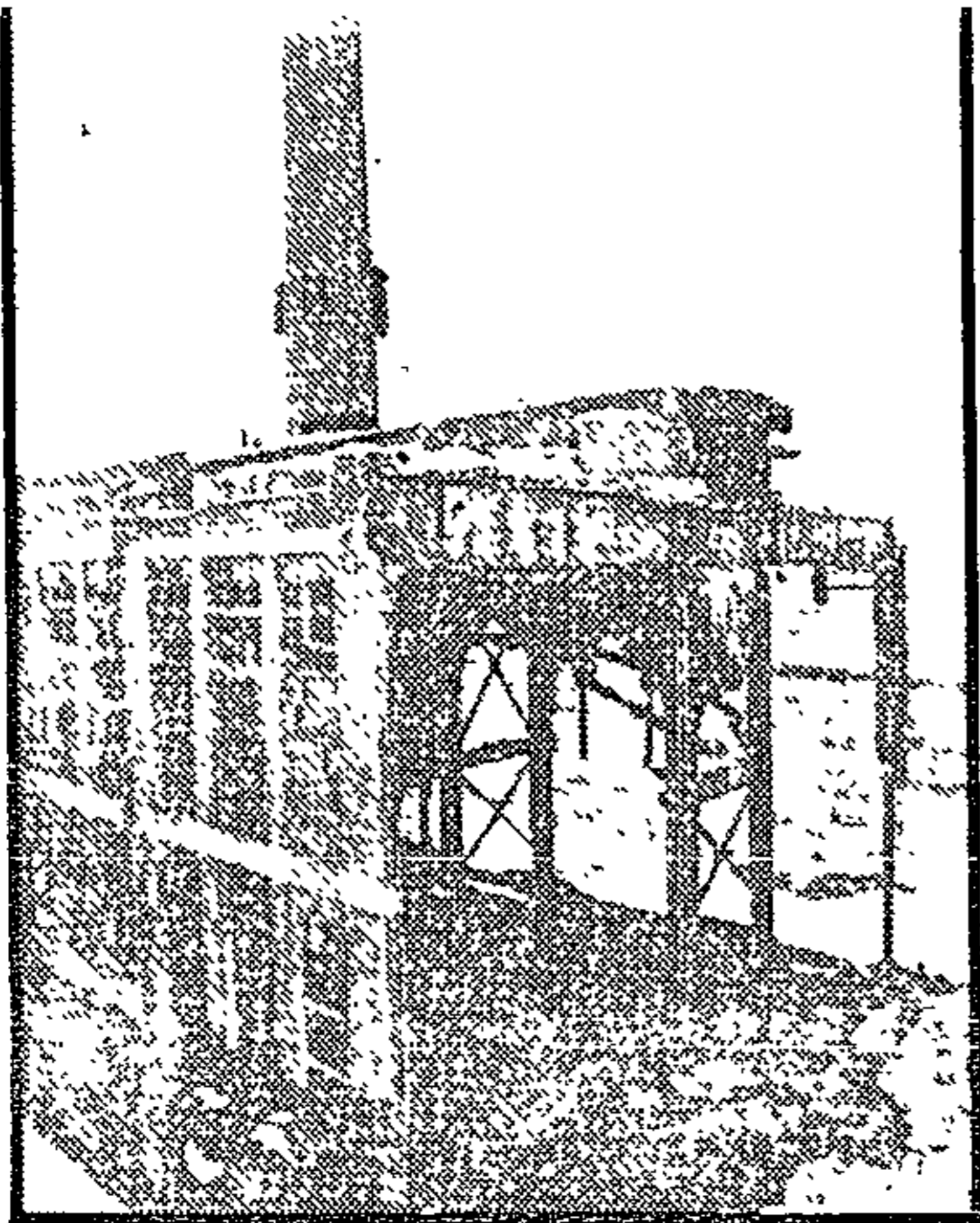
Speaking at a function at the Cape Boat and Ski Club at Miller's Point near Simonstown, Mr Wiley said the perlemoen permit would cost R10 — the same amount as for the crayfish permit already in force.

Permits would be issued from January 1, 1984 and would be valid for a year. Perlemoen catching would be limited to the hours between sunrise and sunset, as with crayfish.

Persons over 12 would qualify for permits. It had also been decided to lower the age for crayfish permits from 16 years to 12.

He also said he was concerned that popular angling fish were becoming scarcer. Galjoen had been fished out in many areas, and he said he would soon introduce legislation prohibiting commercial trade in galjoen.

He said he was also concerned about bottom-trawling in the immediate area of the Bree River mouth, and a notice would be published in the Government Gazette soon prohibiting bottom-trawling along a imaginary line between Cape Infanta and Cape Barracouta. — Sapa



**Unto
dust
- a
giant
falls**

The end of Old Smokey — going...going...

Death-fibre threat kept at bay

56

S. Tribune 18/12/83
Tribune Reporter

WHEN the demolition of Old Smokey, Durban's old coal power station, began three years ago, the environmental threat of asbestos dust was unknown, but has since become recognised as a major health hazard.

As reports have highlighted the dangers of this cancer-producing dust, the authorities have shown increasing concern for the disposal of asbestos waste used as insulating lagging at the power station.

Opinion was sought from experts in the field, and Eskom and municipal officials have been monitoring demolition procedures both to safeguard workers on the site and ensure the atmosphere is not polluted with the killer-dust.

"We're very aware of the threat," says Errol Hunter, Natal regional manager of Coalfields Metal Dealers, the demolishers.

"I'm just as concerned for the safety of the people living nearby as for my workers," he says, explaining that careful procedures are now used to dispose of waste asbestos lagging.

Durban's Medical Officer of Health, Dr Muriel Richter, says a medical officer of health and a health inspector have been assigned the old power station project with a watching brief.

"We advised the best methods of restricting the dust," she says, "and advised them to do the dusty work on a windless, damp, rainy day".

The demolishers were also advised to spray the lagging when it was broken down, and to make sure that every tiny bit of asbestos waste was taken to the municipal tip.

While Dr Richter says the sheer size of the project plus the enormous height of some of the towers has made this a "very, very difficult exercise", she says the asbestos threat to neighbouring residential areas can be discounted.

Etienne du Plessis, a spokesman for Eskom says sampling of the immediate environment at the Congella power station for asbestos fibre pollution "has shown that the extent is not of a level detrimental to human health".

He says measures adopted to reduce the threat of asbestos dust include spraying a special sealant on asbestos waste, and wetting asbestos insulation before removal.

One worker is responsible for going around the site and collecting all bits and pieces of asbestos he can find. These are kept wet in a special bin. When the bin is full this asbestos waste is trucked wet and covered to the municipal toxic waste dump.

In all between 15 000 and 20 000 tons of metals have to be removed from the power station.

ONE hundred tons of steel was toppled in a pile of dust on Thursday when the last remaining tower at Durban's old power station at Congella was demolished.

The towers, the first of which was erected in the 1920s, have been famous Durban landmarks.

Demolition work at Old Smokey, as the old power station is known, began three years ago, and will be completed in the new year.

The coal power station breathed its last in December 1978 when it was phased out for economic reasons. At the same time much of Durban breathed a sigh of relief as the old smoker had often been criticised for fouling the air.

Two of the towers were made of brick and two of steel. The two brick towers were demolished brick by brick, because of the threat they posed to the nearby southern freeway, but the shorter steel towers have been cut with propane gas, then toppled.

The last of these steel towers, originally built towards the end of the war in 1943, was cut down this week.

The whole job took about half-an-hour, the tower suddenly falling and landing on the roof of the old power station in a huge pile of dust.

Mr Hunter says it will now take "about two or three days" to hack up the towers.

The steel will probably go to Iscor to be smelted down and begin life again next year as anything from a car to a pin.

Day ⁵⁶
After
too *S. Tribune*
violent
18/12/83
for SA

ONE hundred million American viewers, one of the largest television audiences, may have seen the controversial anti-nuclear film, The Day After, but SATV won't be showing the film as they consider it "too violent and gruesome".

The decision by SATV not to screen this film, which is creating a sensation overseas, has been criticised by Opposition energy spokesman John Malcomess, who says he understands the Government's reluctance about showing the film, as it is spending tremendous amounts on nuclear programmes.

"I wouldn't want the Government to be over-protective by stopping the public from knowing about the horrors of nuclear Armageddon".

He stressed there should be programmes on television about the reality of nuclear development.

The decision by SATV not to screen the film has been slammed by South Africa's anti-nuclear body, Koeberg Alert.

The Day After, a graphic construction of a nuclear holocaust in a small American town near Kansas City, is scheduled to be released in 40 countries.

According to public relations spokesman for SATV, Eric van der Merwe, SATV could buy the film, but the programme director of English TV1, Robin Knox-Grant, "has decided against screening it".

Mr van der Merwe said this was because of the violent and gruesome nature of the film.

South Africans may still see the film, however, although in smaller numbers, as Ster-Kinekor are negotiating to put the made-for-television film on circuit.

Cape Times 20/12/83

Campus interdict plea fails

56

Staff Reporter

AN URGENT application by a Rondebosch resident and surveyor, Mr Roy Horrell, seeking an interdict to restrain the University of Cape Town from developing its Middle Campus area, has failed.

In his judgment handed down in the Supreme Court yesterday, Mr Justice Burger said his "assessment of the applicant's probable chances of success is such that the issue of an interim interdict is not justified".

Mr Horrell had claimed that the proposed development of three buildings by UCT in the Middle Campus area would block off his right of access to the Summer House on Groote Schuur Estate.

In addition to the buildings, an access road between Woolsack Drive and Stanley Road, together with its feeder roads, would further diminish the right of access of the public to the area, he claimed.

In replying papers, the Registrar of UCT and chairman of the university's building committee, Mr Leonard Read, denied that the development would infringe on any rights the public might have.

He said the university

had been "at pains" to soften the impact of the new development on the environment of the Middle Campus area.

Mr Justice Burger said: "It is well known that many people walk freely over State-owned land, picnic there and generally enjoy whatever nature offers, but this does not mean they have a right of access."

'Not sufficient'

Evidence of general public access was not sufficient to prove the existence of a right.

There was consideration that the rights claimed by Mr Horrell were in the nature of a "servitude" on UCT's grounds. "Such servitudes must be strictly construed, and in case of doubt there is a presumption of freedom."

In weighing the balance of convenience where the granting or refusing of an interdict would cause loss or hardship to either party, "one should have regard to the probable outcome of the eventual trial".

Mr P B Hodes, SC, assisted by Mr D Mitchell, and instructed by Dommissie and Butler, appeared for Mr Horrell. Mr D Knight, SC, assisted by Mr J Gauntlet, and instructed by Fairbridge, Arderne and Lawton, appeared for the University of Cape Town.

Wildlife body to monitor Armscor

Spec. 56
20/12/83

Pretoria Correspondent

The Wildlife Society will be policing the activities of Armscor in the De Hoop area.

Mr Vincent Carruthers, executive director of the Wildlife Society in Southern Africa, said that this would be done to ensure that the assurances given by Armscor are continually met.

He said that the society had serious misgivings about the development of the Armscor missile-testing site at De Hoop.

These are:

- That in spite of Armscor's assurance that its activities would not be environmentally damaging, the situation might change in five to 10 years' time if a spread of military action occurred in South Africa.
- The building of roads to service-testing activities would bisect the delicately integrated ecological systems in the reserve.

RECOMMENDATION

"We recommend that a standing committee be elected to maintain permanent communication between Armscor and conservation organisations," said Mr Carruthers.

This committee should consist of the Hey Commission and some additional botanical experts.

"The society was pleased to note that environmental monitoring would be done by a recognised authority, the Cape Department of Nature and Environmental Conservation," said Mr Carruthers.

REPORT SERVICES AND GOVERNMENT

Preparations are advanced for missile range land sales

(56) Staw 22/12/83

Preparatory work on the purchase of private land required for the missile testing range to be built on the Cape south coast had already reached an advanced stage, the Department of Community Development said in a statement in Pretoria yesterday.

This involved obtaining deeds reports and diagrams of the properties and the names and addresses of owners. Valuers were expected to start work in mid-January.

The Government announced three weeks ago it had given Armscor the go-ahead to proceed with the construction of the controversial site.

An environmental impact re-

port said the range should be built there, subject to strict environment controls.

The statement said the valuers would check property values in the area and inspect each property. This could take several months.

Each landowner can tell the valuers anything he wants considered. The valuation reports would be submitted to the Community Council Board for a decision.

Then negotiations will begin with each owner.

Inquiries should be sent to the department's Regional Representative, Private Bag X9027, Cape Town. — Sapa.

Cape Times 22/12/83

Govt moves on De Hoop

PRETORIA. — Preparatory work on the purchase of private land for the missile-testing range to be built on the Cape south coast nature reserve of De Hoop has already reached an advanced stage, the Department of Community Development announced yesterday.

The work involved obtaining deeds reports and diagrams of the properties concerned and the names and addresses of owners. Valuers had also been engaged and were expected to start their work in mid-January.

The government announced three weeks ago it had given Armscor the go-ahead to proceed with the construction of the controversial testing site on the Bredasdorp coast between Waenhuiskrans and Cape Infanta.

In its statement, the department said the valuations would include a thorough in-

spection of property values in the area and a physical inspection of each property would take place — a process which could last several months.

“Each landowner will be contacted beforehand to afford him an opportunity of submitting to the valuers any information which in his opinion should be considered in determining the value of his land.”

The valuation reports would be submitted to the Community Council Board for decision.

“As soon as the board’s decisions are known, negotiations will be entered into with each owner personally regarding the purchase of his land,” the department said.

Inquiries related to the matter should be addressed to the department’s regional representative, Private Bag X9027, Cape Town. — Sapa

ENVIRONMENT — 1984

JANUARY — DEC,

Cape Times 7/1/82 (56)

Thars were fed to lions

Environment Reporter

THE exotic Himalayan thars shot on Table Mountain, as part of the City Council's on-going culling programme, were previously fed to the lions of Grootte Schuur zoo, but in future will be buried on the mountain.

Mr Frans Roelofse, Director of Parks and For-

ests, was replying to queries by a Cape Times reader who was concerned that the thars were providing tasty meals for council officials.

Amused at the suggestion, Mr Roelofse said he understood that thars, a goat antelope indigenous to the Himalayas, were not good eating at all.

"At least for human consumption. We always used to feed them to the lions and in fact haven't killed any since the lions were taken away from the zoo last year."

The thar population, which has caused extensive damage to fynbos, topped 800 before culling began in 1976. Numbers have now been reduced to about 70.

New licences ⁽⁵⁰⁾ for perlemoen

CAPE TIMES 7/1/84

Environment Reporter
MORE THAN 1 000 perlemoen licences have been obtained by divers in the Western Cape since the new perlemoen regulations came into force less than a week ago.

In Hermanus, widely regarded as South Africa's perlemoen centre, well over 800 permits have been issued at the Magistrate's Court in the past two days. In Cape Town, more than 200 had been issued by yesterday.

Mr George Stander, director of the Sea Fisheries Research Institute, also confirmed yesterday that more than 12 000 crayfishing licences had been obtained by divers since that permit system was introduced in November last year.

"In the past we had a fairly good idea of how many kreef were being caught, but it will be interesting to assess the situation towards the end of this season," Mr Stander said.

According to the new regulations gazetted on January 1, perlemoen divers must have a permit which costs R10 a year and authorizes the collection of five perlemoen a day between sunrise and sunset.

Scuba equipment is

no longer permitted for perlemoen divers.

In addition, perlemoen may not be shucked at sea but must be transported whole; the size limit is restricted to 11,43cm; perlemoen collected by the public may not be sold; licences are not transferable, and children under 12 do not qualify for licences.

Not more than 20 perlemoen may be transported in a vehicle and no more than 20 may be stored at home.

● Licences are available from most revenue offices, but anyone uncertain about the regulations should contact the Department of Fisheries inspectors or the Marine Development Branch at ☎ 21-6290.

Acid rain 'unlikely' to fall in Peninsula

ARGUS 18/11/84 (56)

Science Reporter
ACID rain — a form of pollution caused largely by industrial chimney emission — is unlikely to fall in the Peninsula or the Western Cape, according to Cape Town academics.

Recent reports have said that South Africa is one of three countries in the southern hemisphere experiencing acid rain. The others are Brazil and to a lesser extent Australia.

But the presence of acid rain in South Africa is restricted almost entirely to the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging complex and the Eastern Transvaal, according to the academics.

Dr Brian Davies, an ecologist in the Department of Zoology at the University of Cape Town, said acid rain was formed when nitrogen and sulphur particles and gases from factory chimney emissions combined with atmospheric moisture to produce diluted sulphuric and nitric acids.

He said motor vehicles were not significantly involved in the problem.

Acid rain is similar to

photochemical smog such as Cape Town experienced during the late 1960s when emissions from the oil-powered Table Bay power station damaged the paintwork of cars and caused women's nylon stockings to disintegrate. Such smog is also acidic as a result of sulphurous emissions combining with water molecules in the atmosphere.

Dr Davies said factory chimneys were primarily responsible for producing "copious quantities" of particulant and gaseous oxides of sulphur and nitrogen.

"When these chemicals dissolve in solution, which happens in the upper and middle atmosphere, they interact with water vapour and other chemicals to produce sulphuric acid and nitric acid.

"Acid rains lower the PH (low PH is equivalent to high acidity) of the soil resulting in far-reaching effects — half of West Germany's forests have already been destroyed or severely damaged by acid rain.

"The low PH rain also runs off into rivers, lakes and other aquatic bodies, resulting in further dam-

age to the fauna and flora.

"I would say, however, that acid rain is likely to be relatively unimportant here in the South West Cape because of the unique position of Cape Town and because our rain comes from the north west or south east — the Cape Doctor is likely to blow away any acid rain that forms over the Peninsula.

"Over the PWV and Eastern Transvaal areas it's a totally different story, with the many coal-fired power stations and the oil-from-coal plants there, as well as the different weather conditions.

Europe

"Parts of the Eastern Cape are also becoming problematic in terms of this sort of atmospheric pollution."

Dr Davies said South Africa needed to look at its attitude towards this form of pollution if it was to prevent happening here what was happening in parts of Europe.

"It would not be amiss for the South African authorities to examine our own atmospheric emission legislation.

"What worries me is that with the water shortage in the centre of the country Escom will fall back on some of its near-obsolete coal-fired power stations in the Eastern Transvaal which will mean increased likelihood for more acid rain in those areas."

Professor John Grindley, of the Department of Environmental Studies at UCT, agreed with Dr Davies about the sources and process of formation of acid rain.

He said, however, that there was more acid rain in the Eastern Transvaal because of the huge coal-burning power stations which used sulphur-rich coal in the area.

"There has been some concern of possible effects on forestry in the Eastern Transvaal escarpment area.

"There has also been concern about acid rain over the Stellenbosch area as a result of the industrial plants in the Milnerton area. I think there have been some measurements taken but I'm not yet sure of the results of these.

"However in general the South Western Cape is free of acid rain," he said.

Neutralising

acid rain

19/11/84

Sasol spends R180m to halt pollution

By SIMON WILLSON

SASOL has spent R180m on protecting the Eastern Highveld from gaseous and liquid pollution, while Escom has a study group to research "acid rain" and is probing the use of new technology to control air pollution.

The two major coal-burning industries in the Eastern Transvaal reacted yesterday to the IUCN report which accused them of causing "acid rain" through high sulphur dioxide emissions.

A Sasol spokesman said the company was working on a new sulphur removal process but it had to be refined before it could be commissioned.

Sasol said the coal it burned was a small proportion of the total coal used. Most of the coal was used in gasification and sulphur was extracted in solid form from gasifiers. In its last annual report, Escom acknowledged the threat of "acid rain".

"In view of Escom's generation expansion, a study group in the environmental section is at present doing research on this subject. An automated pollution monitoring system has been in operation for a number of years in the Eastern Transvaal and this has been extended to include the Orange Free State," the report said.

ger levels in parts of South Africa, Brazil and Australia.

It said the Eastern Transvaal highveld was being polluted "by waste from the oil-from-coal refineries, coal-fired power stations and other industries around Johannesburg and the Witwatersrand".

West Germany had already lost up to half its forest cover because of "acid rain", the report said.

The problem would get worse unless the lessons of the northern hemisphere were applied in the south to eliminate "acid rain" in its early stages, the report said.

A report published in Geneva this week by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) included South Africa among countries in the southern hemisphere that were seriously threatened by "acid rain".

Rain becomes "acid" when concentrations of sulphur dioxide in the rainfall are so high that the water becomes corrosive and the acidity of rain-soaked soil increases to the extent that crop yields are affected.

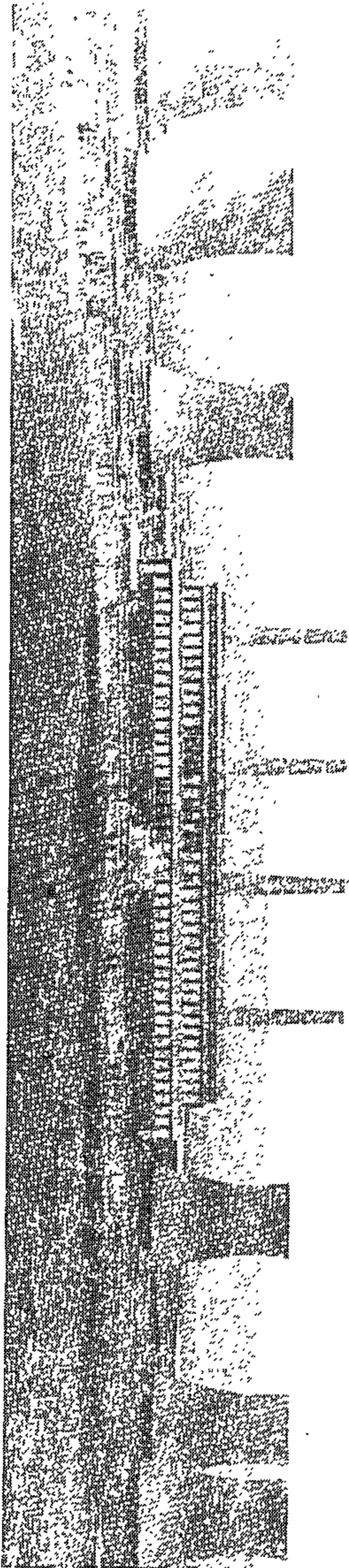
The IUCN, a sister organisation of the World Wildlife Fund, said acid levels in soil caused by worsening air pollution had reached dan-

ger levels in parts of South Africa, Brazil and Australia.

By SIMON WILLSON
Industrial Editor

THE main coal-burning industries in the Eastern Transvaal highveld are installing sophisticated equipment to reduce the sulphur dioxide content of the effluent they discharge into the atmosphere.

Both the coal-burning power stations — run on the Eastern Highveld by the Electricity Supply Commission (Escom) — and the Sasol II and Sasol III plants at Secunda,



Escom's Camden power station near Ermelo, in the Eastern Transvaal.

NO WHEREAY

By SIMON WILLSON

SULPHUR dioxide emissions from coal-burning industries over the Transvaal's Eastern Highveld were well within international safety guidelines, the Government said yesterday.

The chief air pollution control officer at the Department of Health, Mr Martin Lloyd, expressed astonishment at the findings of the IUCN report.

"I don't know where they got their figures from, but their findings are incorrect according to our information and fact-figures."

lines in other countries. For example, in the United States the guideline figure for sulphur emissions is 80 micrograms compared to our 60."

The US had developed advanced systems to recover sulphur dioxide from coal-burning emissions, but these used vast amounts of water and were therefore not directly transferable to the South African environment.

The Department of Health and the Council for Social and Industrial Re-

fluent over the Eastern Transvaal for the last four years and we have never, to our knowledge, reached 'acid rain' levels in the atmosphere," he said.

He said the Government's guideline level for sulphur emissions into the atmosphere on the highveld was 60 micrograms a cubic metre as an annual average.

Latest figures showed average annual sulphur emissions over the Eastern Transvaal highveld at between 10 and 12 micrograms, he said.

"If we go far above our guideline figure of 60 micrograms, there is a problem and we have to investigate it urgently. But the figures we have been monitoring are very low, and nothing to be concerned about.

South Africa's coal-burning installations, but this was a long and expensive business, Mr Lloyd said.

While the present level of sulphur emission over the Eastern Transvaal was not an immediate cause for concern, Mr Lloyd said his department was aware that the position could worsen substantially if new technology was not developed at the same rate as new coal-fired power stations were commissioned.

"We don't consider sulphur dioxide pollution and 'acid rain' to be a problem at the moment, but it is an issue that is going to have to be watched closely over the next few years."

The Government would also investigate the source of the figures on which the IUCN based its report, Mr Lloyd

Business Day/ENVIRONMENT

ROW OVER plan to trap Bergs

By CAS ST. LEGER

A MINING company wants to prospect for uranium and other base metals in one of South Africa's most treasured natural regions — the Drakensberg.

The application for a prospecting permit by Southern Sphere Uranium (Pty) threatens to unleash a row which could eclipse the furor over the missile range in the southern Cape and plans to mine coking coal in the Kruger Park.

Conservationists are convinced that prospecting will lead to the rape of the mountains — especially as the site is mainly in a proclaimed wilderness area, the Mkhomazi.

They believe that any permit will be tantamount to permission to mine — and they forecast an ecological disaster.

Southern Sphere Uranium (Pty) has confirmed that both surface strip and underground mining is contemplated.

An earlier application by the company for a permit to prospect in the Drakensberg was turned down, but the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs has asked the Department of Environmental Affairs to reconsider its verdict — which is expected within the next seven days.

Natal's Parks Board, provincial administration and forestry department are all known to be bitterly opposed to the mineral exploration of the Drakensberg.

"You can be assured that the parks board does not take kindly to applications of this sort. We have to object immediately," said an aghast Mr John Geddes-Page, director of the board.

"We have previously been bulldozed into allowing parks land to be developed. We have put up the strongest possible opposition," he said. "If there is any way we can keep the Drakensberg rugged and wild, we will take it. There is no doubt whatsoever that much of the area is with-

22/1/84

S. Tuiso



MR IAN PLAYER
A natural art gallery

in the proclaimed Mkhomazi Wilderness. It should be inviolate," he said.

One of South Africa's leading conservationists has appealed to the South African public to fight what he calls "the rape of the mountains".

Mr Ian Player, director of the Wilderness Leadership School, said: "We exterminated the bushmen, are we now going to exterminate their art?"

He referred to the Drakensberg as the most exquisite and biggest natural art gallery in the country.

"Mining activities will threaten some of South Africa's most unspoilt land, about 20 percent of it owned by the Natal Parks Board, and 80 percent by the forestry department."

Though boundaries were difficult to establish with precision, it is understood

Mining scheme sparks storm



JOHN GEDES-PAGE
It should be inviolate

are unknown, was prosecuted recently for prospecting in the Drakensberg without a permit.

Mr J F Otto, director general of the Department of Environment Affairs, confirmed this week that his department, which initially rejected the application, had been persuaded by the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs to reconsider its decision.

"We were consulted earlier by the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs and indicated we were not so happy about prospecting in the Drakensberg," he said.

"The department then asked us if we would not reconsider our decision in the light of certain information. "We are consulting our regional office in Natal and are waiting for an answer."

Mr Barnard said, "the company will conduct mining operations for three to four years for uranium and molybdenum (used to strengthen steel.)"

Should the permit be granted, "quite a bit of the mining would be contour strip mining, with the surface salvaged and restored to its original condition". Other mining would be underground.

But Mr Geddes-Page was adamant that there "was no way you can re-create species in such a sensitive environmental area".

"The mountain slopes carry only relict patches of vegetation on the southern slopes and replaced surface soil would merely wash away."

"Mining operations would also imply road construction which required special techniques to avoid damage," he said.

The Natal Provincial Administration's decision was in the balance, said the Natal Director of Local Government and Planning, Mr Ron Pistorius.

"We will have to balance the conservation aspect, including the importance of the Drakensberg in South Africa's water supply, against whatever economic importance the mineral deposits have," said Mr Pistorius.

"The provincial administration has asked for further information before making its final decision," he said.

The Drakensberg watershed, feeding the Tugela, Umkomas and Umzimkulu rivers, is South Africa's most important catchment area.

The director general of the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr Sarel du Plessis, referred all enquiries to Mr Otto.

Southern Sphere Uranium (Pty), which wants a permit to explore about 150 square kilometres of the proclaimed wilderness, is a South African company with a North American parent.

Mr Kenneth Barnard, chairman of the company which has its office in Randburg, Transvaal, said the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs had been "helpful".

"A lot of the area is pretty desolate and very remote, not wooded or with vegetation," said Mr Barnard.

It was uninhabited and far from tourist and beauty spots, with the closest being Sani Pass.

"If granted permission,"

2,79

2,69

2,59

2,85

2,55

BEAT

MEAT

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BY

AAI

(... reserve the
... white

On the one side the committee is pressured by the strong Herstigte Nasionale Party faction in the council to close the parks. There is also its need to maintain the prestige of the council as an autonomous body.

REPERCUSSIONS

On the other hand, the provincial blocking action conveyed how seriously the Government's disapproval should be taken by the council.

The reservation of 17 of the capital city's 300 parks for whites would have severe repercus-

Objections mount to proposed mineral search in Drakensberg

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN — Natal's MEC in charge of the Parks Board, Mr D Stainbank, is to meet the Minister of Environment Affairs this week to discuss the possible granting of mineral exploration concessions in the Drakensberg wilderness area.

Mr Stainbank said Exco would meet the Minister and would protest against any such move.

Meanwhile, the Director-General of Environment Affairs, Mr J F Otto, said the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs could overrule any refusal by the Department of Environment Affairs to allow prospecting in wilderness and water catchment areas of the Drakensberg.

He said the department was consid-

ering an application to survey the mountain catchment and wilderness areas of the Drakensberg and not a prospecting application.

Mr Otto said an initial prospecting application from Southern Sphere Uranium had been turned down because "prospecting automatically implies the right to mine

"We were not willing to allow this in a wilderness area.

"The Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs, however came back to us and pointed out that it was not an application to prospect, but to undertake a geological survey.

"A geological survey entails a minimal amount of hole drilling. Most of the survey is done with instrument work."

Mr Otto said he had asked the three sections of his department, water affairs, forestry and conservation, to look at the proposals.

The outcry against the moves is mounting in conservation circles.

The president of the Wildlife Society of Southern Africa, Dr Nolly Zaloumis, said it would be a gross violation of the spirit of conservation.

He said the society would protest most vigorously against allowing prospecting in the Drakensberg.

"It is irresponsible to allow prospecting in the area which has been named a World Heritage Site.

"If you are given a prospecting licence it is tantamount to a licence to mine

"Modern prospecting requires roads, machinery, excavation and soil movement. These activities would be disastrous."

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Franschhoek blaze raging on three fronts

Capl. Trites 27/1/84 56

Staff Reporter

THE killer Franschhoek fire was still burning fiercely along three fronts last night but was being "contained" by firebreaks burnt by hundreds of men drawn from farms, the Department of Forestry and neighbouring municipalities.

According to a forestry official manning a central communications system last night, one front was moving northwards down the Stettynskloof towards a dam in the Dwarsberg district, the second was "burning strongly" high up in the Hawequas area between Franschhoek peak and Oli-

fantskloof, and the third was in the Kaaimansgat area towards Worcester.

He said about 120 Forestry Department men were fighting the blazes, mainly by using counter-fires and burning firebreaks.

He said most of the fire-fighters, who have been in the mountains since the blaze began on Friday, were "praying for rain".

Nine Forestry Department men died when they were trapped between two sheets of fire near the Franschhoek Pass on Sunday.

The other major Boland blaze, high up across three inaccessible peaks in the Witz-

berg range near Tulbagh, continued unabated but posed no danger last night.

An Alouette helicopter from Ysterplaat Air Force Base flew officials around the Villiersdorp mountainside yesterday to help locate and assess the danger posed by remaining blazes. The pilot later reported "sporadic" blazes.

Wind dropped

At 9pm last night, the communications spokesman reported that the wind had dropped and conditions had cooled considerably.

Meanwhile, Villiersdorp residents managed to ward off the threat to the town caused by the fire in the mountains behind the town, but a fire near High Noon was still raging.

According to the owner, Mr Dougie Ovenstone, the fire on the Kroonland peak and in the Stettynskloof on the Worcester side of Eagle's Nest (a high lookout post on a neck behind the farm) threatened to burn down towards the densely overgrown parts in the valley which border on valuable apple, pear and peach orchards.

EVERY TIME YOU THINK YOU CAN GO HOME THERE IS ANOTHER FLARE-UP

FORREST INFERNO

WEEKEND
ARCUS
SPECIAL
REPORT

By CASSIE du PLESSIS
Weekend Argus
Reporter

TO slog up and down steep mountain slopes, negotiating dense vegetation and enormous boulders, breathing more smoke than fresh air and having wild flames adding to the summer heat of more than 30 deg C — that is part of the story in fighting a mountain blaze. Farmers who know the full story are those in Kaaimansgat, also known as Elandsloof, a picturesque and fertile valley near Villiersdorp.

Aided by farm staff, labourers and concerned farmers from all over the countryside, some of these men fought the killer blaze for five days in a row as changing winds threatened to drive the flames into their orchards and plantations at different places every day.

One such farmer is Mr Danie Roux, one of three brothers farming on Rouxlandia, which has been in the family for three generations since 1903.

Mr Roux said that his brother, Petrus, was in bed with a cracked rib after a bad fall in the mountains.

His brother Jan tended the farm during their long absences as it was a crucial time for fruit picking.

"We have never battled like this with a fire. I have previously worked for two days at a time, but never for five days. I have almost no skin left on my legs."

His legs are scraped and torn by rough shrubs and rocks while moving about the virtually inaccessible terrain. To wear trousers instead of shorts would help, but makes the heat more unbearable.

On Thursday Mr Roux, carrying a two-way radio and leading a line of more than 100 labourers who relieved each other, at times covered more than 10km from Gam to Zam the next day.

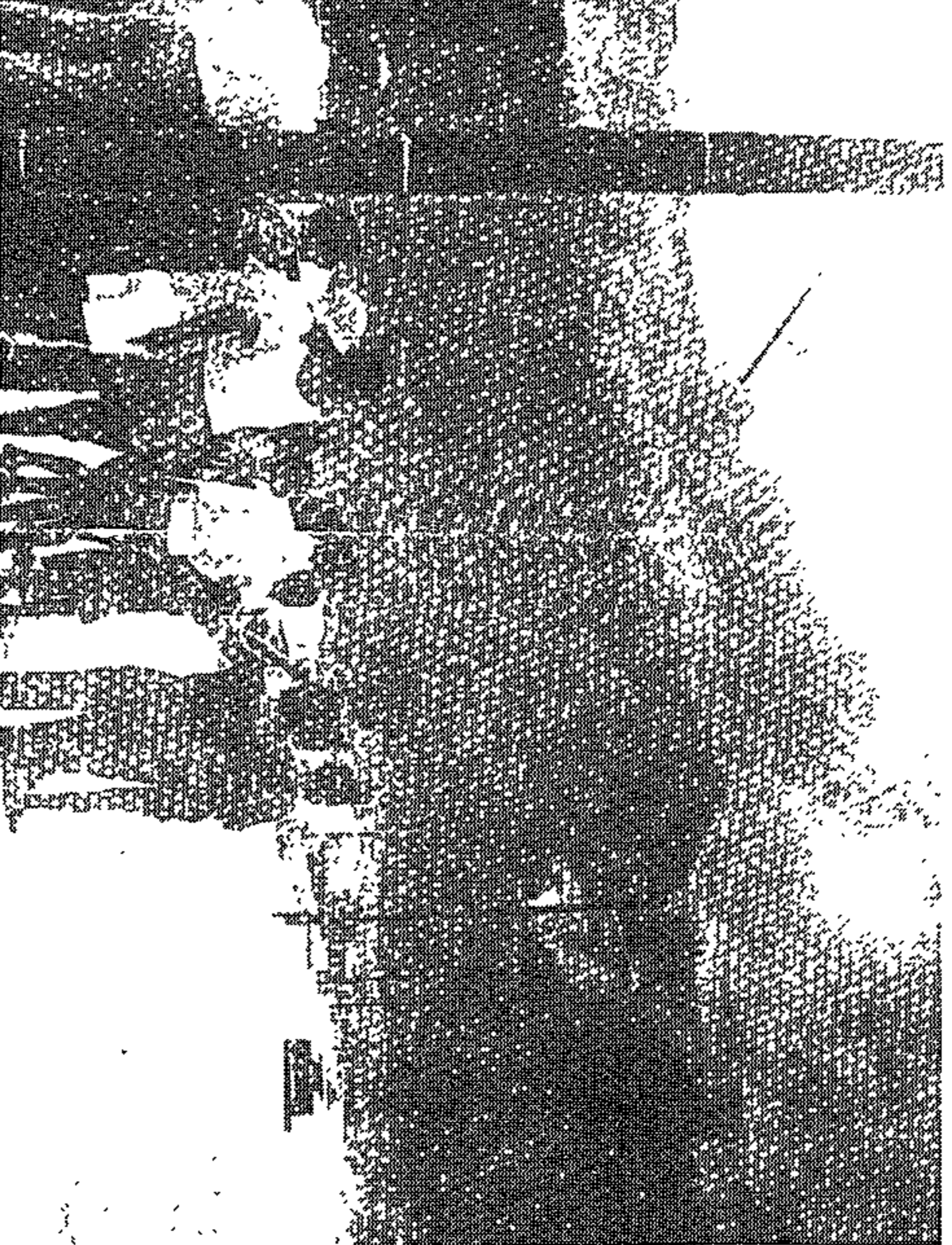
"Every time you think you can go home there is another flare-up and you have to attend to it."

There is always the possibility of freak mountain winds gusting from an unexpected direction, of counter-fires getting out of hand and then the fearsome sight of baboons running screaming past as they flee the flames.

Tricky fires

Weekend Argus was there on Wednesday to see how farmers, with the brothers Danie and Petrus at the helm, made two tricky counter-fires in the Perdekloof, mere metres from a plantation to meet each other at the right moment and so to bar the main fire's approach when it was only 50m away.

In support they had three fire engines chartered from Caledon Divisional Council, orchard



Villiersdorp residents watch the progress of the fire.

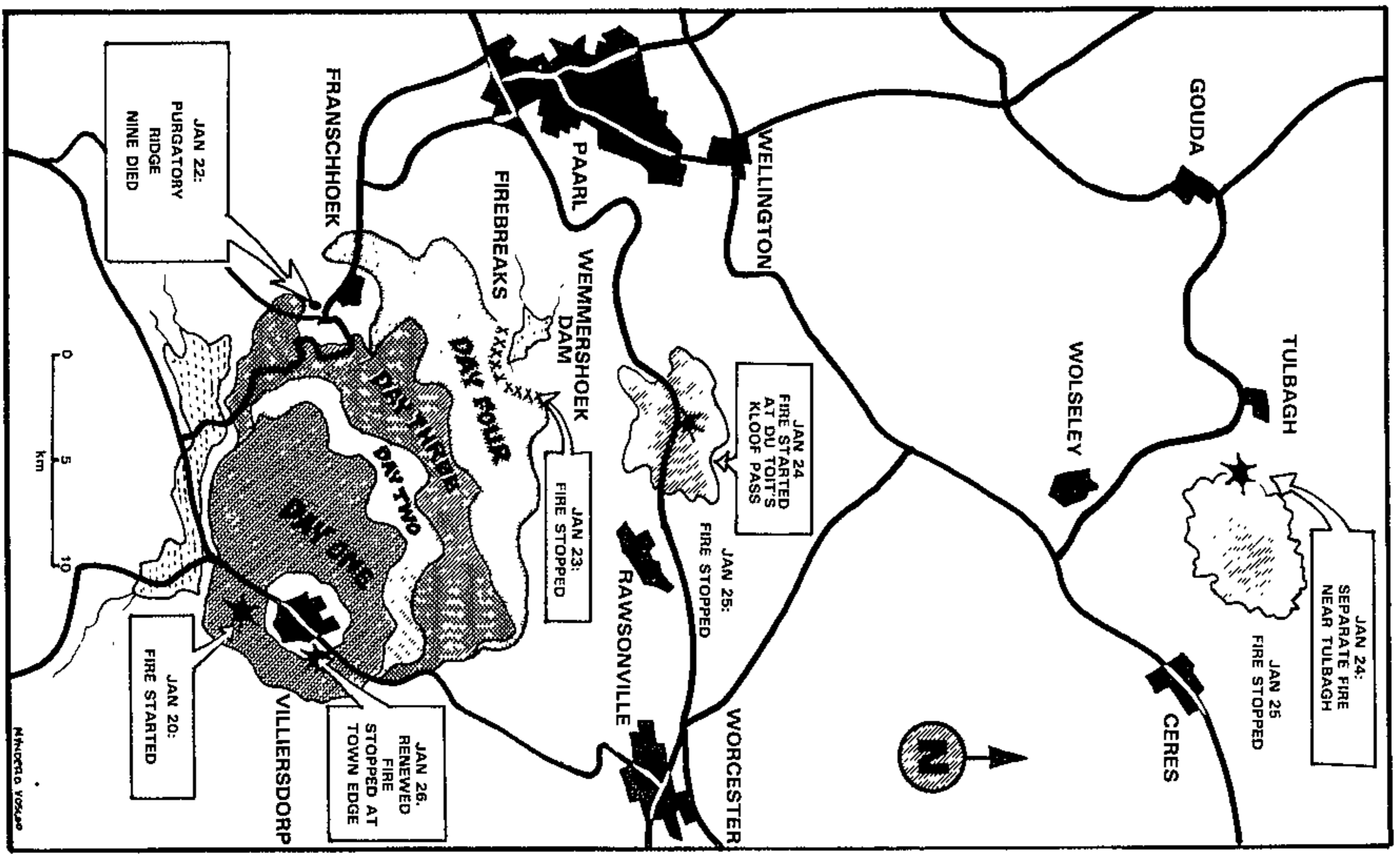
firebreaks to avoid this trouble."

Mr Marrais said that a fire destroyed his farm after he and a partner had bought it in 1961. Mr Marrais's son Carl this week sprained an ankle when he fell 30m down a cliff and landed on his feet.

Mr Marrais now has to pay an astronomical bill for chartering fire engines and a helicopter and his share for chartering a helicopter at R1 950 an hour.

The other farm in the valley, which was also threatened, is the former game farm High Noon, of Mr Arthur Kemp.

Meanwhile, on the steep mountain slopes below Fra...



BOSSIER OF DEATH

● JAN 14: Fire breaks out at 5pm in the Pieterberg area and rages for three days before being brought under control by 150 firefighters on Tuesday January 17. The blaze destroyed two homesteads, barns and crops, and ravaged an area about 10 kilometres long, damaging 11 farms and destroying at least 66 ha of veld, fruit orchards and protea plantations.

● JAN 17: Fire sweeps through six covered plastic tunnels on a Franschoek mushroom farm, causing more than R78 000 damage.

● JAN 20: A night blaze starts at the foot of the Klein Drakenstein mountains at Dutoitskloof, then sweeps up the slopes of the kloof the following day, damaging several farms. About 200 firefighters on duty. Another fire starts by rubbish being burnt on a farm at Greymead, which later sets Franschoek mountains ablaze.

● JAN 22: Nine firefighters trapped and burnt to death, one was injured and 18 rescued by helicopter at Aasvoel Mountain in Franschoek Pass. 120 firefighters on duty as blaze destroys between 3 000 and 4 000 ha of vegetation. Dutoitskloof blaze flares up again, approaches tunnel, pass closed to traffic for the night, then reopened the following day.

● JAN 23: Villiersdorp threatened. Also threatened is the High Noon farm in Kaaimansgat, where about 120 farmers and labourers battle the flames.

● JAN 23: Three bushfires also raging in the Wolseley area, one of them still out of control. Another at Sneeuwat Peak in the Great

Witzenberg mountains near Gouda still burning fiercely.

● JAN 24: Franschoek blaze, now estimated to have destroyed about 20 000 ha of woodland and fynbos, still being fought by hundreds of firefighters.

● JAN 25: Villiersdorp out of danger, protected by firebreaks. Several more fires — near Riviersonderend, Tulbagh and in the Hottentots Holland mountains above the Steenbras filtration plant — brought under control. But blaze on Witzenberg mountains northwest of Tulbagh still out of control.

● JAN 26: Franschoek blaze still raging on three fronts, but being contained by firebreaks. One fire at Wenmershoek moving down the Steelynskloof, another burning strongly high in the Hawequas area between Franschoek Peak and Olfantskloof and a third in the Kaaimansgat towards Worcester.

● JAN 27: Franschoek blaze still burning fiercely in some areas, but exhausted firefighters hoping to have it under control by the weekend. Fire in the Witzenberg peaks near Tulbagh burnt out, but a strong blaze persists in a ravine near Olfantskop. The Kaaimansgat blaze considered to be under control.

Conservation authorities estimate that hundreds of buck and thousands of smaller animals burnt to death, and that the area's small number of leopards could have been threatened. They fear an invasion of alien vegetation will replace rare fynbos species in the burnt-out veld.

Pictures: WILLIE de KLERK, Weekend Argus



In the face of on-coming flames, this firefighter on a tractor scrapes a hasty break.



Firefighters battled the huge flames threatening homesteads and holiday homes all week.

Annihilation of devastation

By ADA STUIJT
Weekend Argus

Reporter

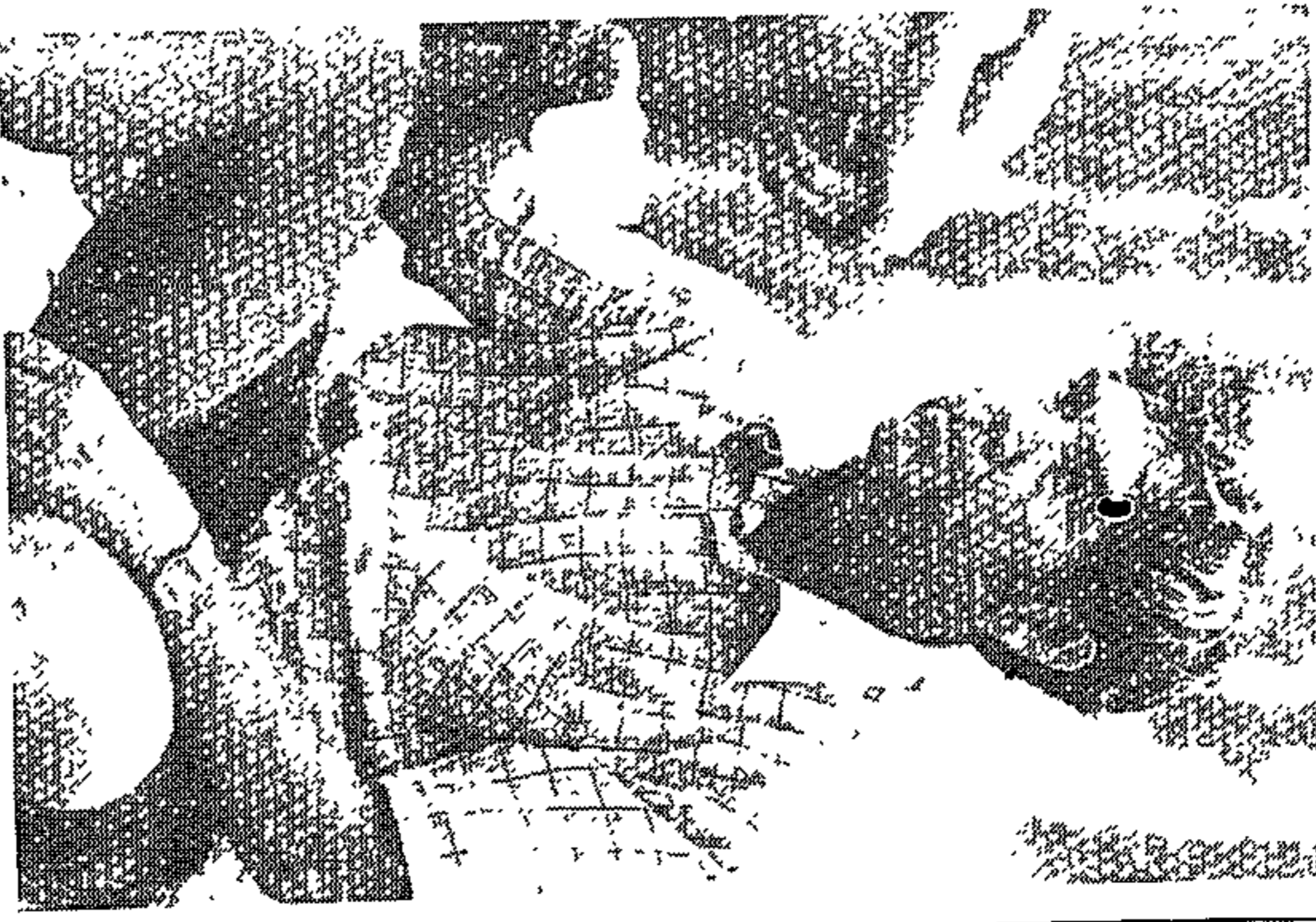
A GHASTLY scene of devastation lies over the once beautiful Franschoek pass. There is almost no vegetation left after the ravages of this week's killer fire.

Now that the fire has destroyed their 20km by 30km habitat, the animals which survived the fire, are suffering the most.

Troops of baboons can be seen rummaging around their territory, with little to eat, although there are enough streams and dams for them to drink from.

Hundreds of birds' nests were burned out and countless rabbit and buck carcasses were found by foresters after the fires had swept through the area.

On Thursday afternoon, three fires still burned in the highest Franschoek mountain peaks — in an area called Eagle's Nest, near Kaalmansgat, where it threatened the Kaalmansgat farm, and in the direction of the Stettynskloof dam. Sixteen foresters were dropped off by private helicopter at Stettynskloof on



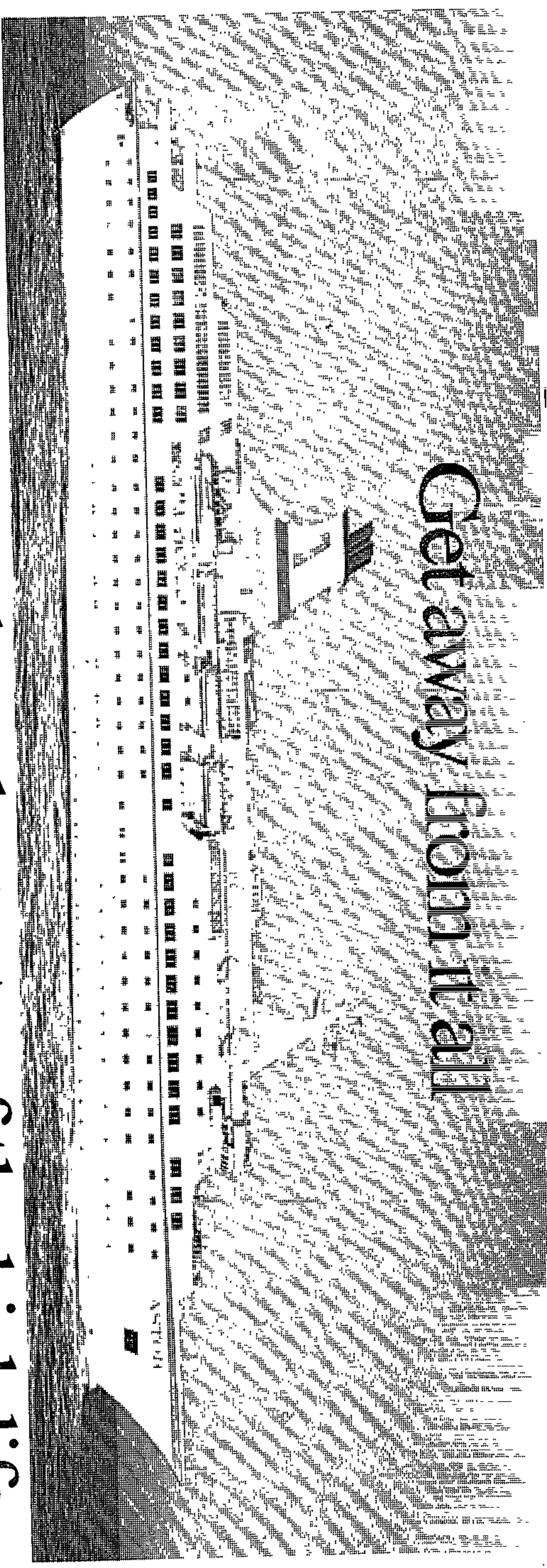
Exhausted farmer Mr Danie Roux of the farm Rouxville in Kaalmansgat valley takes a break while fighting the fire threatening his vineyards and orchards.

Thursday afternoon to beat out the flames. The high mountain peak fire at Eagle's Nest is impossible to reach even by helicopter, however.

Blackened Purgatory Ridge, where the nine foresters died, is marked by a large cross, laid out in stones near a flat spot where the heli-

copter landed to remove the 19 survivors and nine bodies on Sunday afternoon.

The wind stirs black ashes into the eddies above the cratered, moon-like landscape. Nothing else moves — except some crows flying over the area and the sad-faced baboons.



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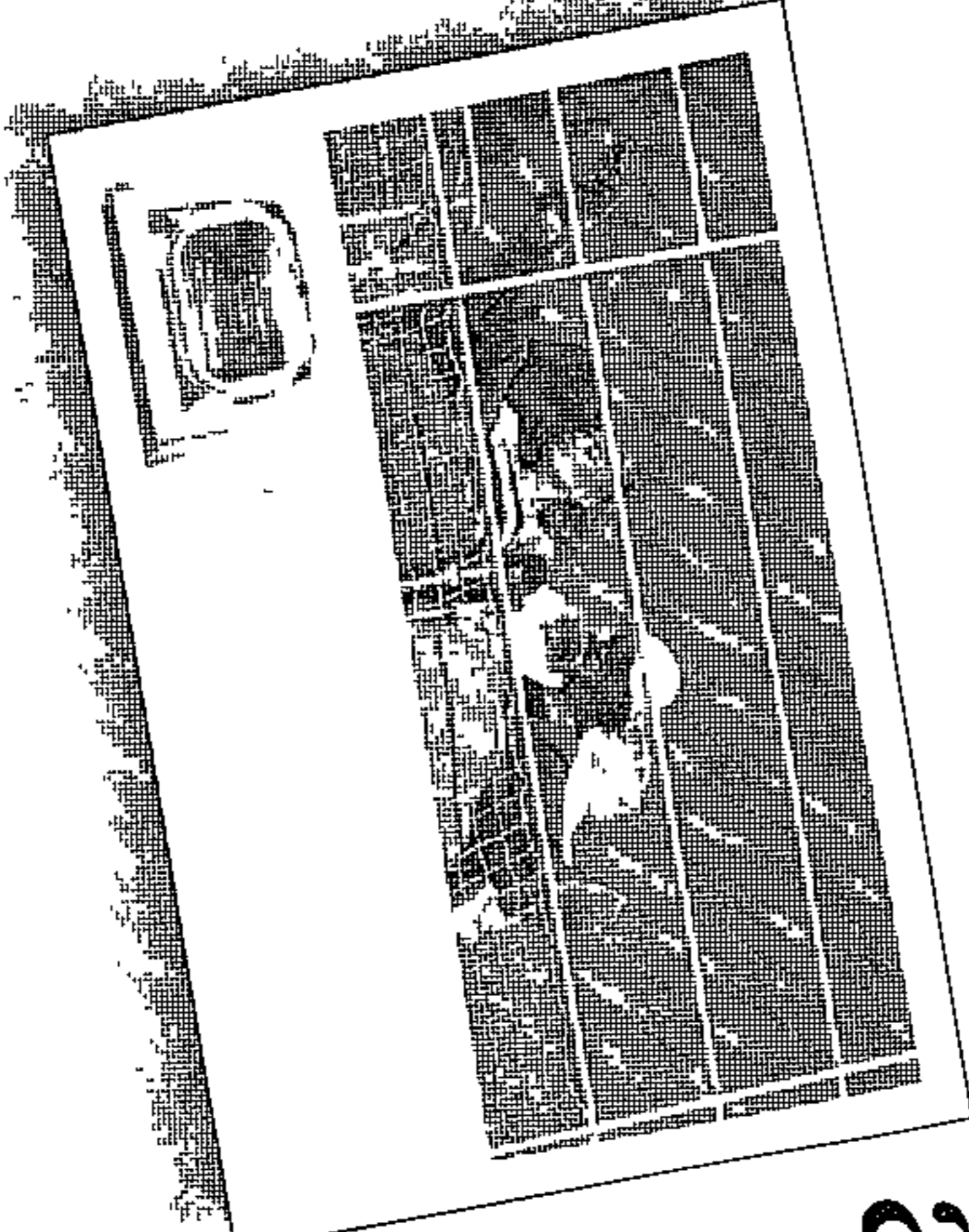
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DURBAN	25 APR 84	8 JUN 84	19 JUL 84	22 OCT 84	12 DEC 84
CRUISE NO.	002	004	008	014	018
DURBAN	26 APR 84	8 JUN 84	11 AUG 84	1 NOV 84	14 JAN 85
PORT ELIZABETH	28 APR 84	10 JUN 84	13 AUG 84	3 NOV 84	16 JAN 85
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Cape Times 30/1/84 (56)

Summer fires boon to fynbos

Staff Reporter

THE fires raging in the Boland mountains would enable "one of the best regenerations of fynbos the area had seen", Professor Ted Schelpe, director of the Bolus Herbarium at the University of Cape Town, said yesterday.

Addressing the UCT Summer School on problems in ecology conservation, Professor Schelpe said research indicated that summer fires were the answer to fynbos regeneration.

As the Boland fire had shown, however, this would be "the devil's job" to undertake, since summer fires were difficult to control.

He said the loss of life that had occurred in the fire was tragic but the effect the fire would have on the area in terms of fynbos preservation would be "wonderful".

Professor Schelpe said research had been undertaken in a number of fynbos areas to estab-

lish what fire pattern was needed to ensure regeneration.

In a fynbos area that had been protected from fire for 60 years, it was found that hardly any fynbos was growing. An area that had not been burnt for 23 years was full of fynbos growth. There was a rich variety of species and a high-standing crop.

However, no protea seedlings were found in either of these areas.

Comparing two areas that had been burnt six years previously — one in the spring and one in the summer — it was found that the one burnt in spring had a very poor growth and a low density of species. The area burnt in summer had regenerated fully.

● Professor Schelpe said the cedar population of the Cedarberg faced extinction because of the number of fires there in recent years.

Cap Times 31/1/84

Public concern over Koeberg 'justified'

56

Staff Reporter

THE public would be justified in associating the Koeberg nuclear power station with events in the nuclear holocaust film, *The Day After*, as long as the government refused to sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty or to categorically deny any wish to develop nuclear weapons now or in the future.

This is the view of the anti-nuclear lobbying group, Koeberg Alert.

Reacting to the plea by the Atomic Energy Corporation's press liaison officer, Mr Dries Sonnekus, for the public not to allow the film to "prejudice" them

against civilian applications of nuclear energy, Koeberg Alert said the line between military and peaceful uses of nuclear science had always been extremely vague.

"The civilian use of nuclear power grew out of military application and even today there is little or no distinction between the two.

"In 1974 India surprised the world when it exploded a nuclear device which had been built from materials obtained ostensibly for a civilian research reactor.

"In 1979 the Israeli Air Force bombed and destroyed an Iraqi civilian reactor, allegedly built to produce weapons material for an Iraqi bomb.

"More recently there has been widespread alarm about a reported Argentine nuclear weapons capability, again obtained under the guise of a civilian nuclear programme.

"With very few exceptions, most Western countries with well-developed civilian nuclear power programmes are known or suspected to

possess a nuclear weapons capability. It is undeniable that a nuclear reactor which produces electricity can be linked to nuclear weapons."

In response to Mr Sonnekus's claim that "no death can be directly blamed on the application of nuclear power", Koeberg Alert cited two cases where workers at plants had died after radioactive contamination.

"In 1961 three workers died at the Idaho Falls test reactor, while two workers died at the Jaslowske Bohunice reactor in Czechoslovakia in 1976. In both cases the deaths were acknowledged by the authorities only after a considerable interval."

Koeberg Alert said that the scene after a major accident at a nuclear power station would bear a close resemblance to those showing delayed radiation sickness in *The Day After*.

"Such an accident could potentially release hundreds of times the radiation released during the Hiroshima or Nagasaki bombings."

Feb. 1984

Village evacuated as flood waters threaten thousands

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambican authorities began evacuating thousands of people near the border with Natal amid fears that flood water released from the Pongolapoort Dam could flatten Catuane and drown hundreds of villagers.

Radio Mozambique warned people every 15 minutes to evacuate to higher ground.

The level of the Maputo River, which claimed at least 14 lives in the week, rose dramatically today after South African authorities opened the dam's sluice gates. Water was rushing into the river at the rate of 2 000 cubic metres a second.

The Domoia cyclone death toll has risen to at least 115 with reports from Kangwane that a child has died. Scores of people there are still missing.

The body of a boy, aged 8, was found in a pool nearly a kilometre from his home in the Pienaar Trust area near Kanyamazane yesterday.

The bodies of 28 people who drowned in the Ingwavuma River, Natal have been found on the banks of the river, according to a radio report.

HELP IN MOPPING-UP

Meanwhile, hundreds of national servicemen and air force personnel moved into northern Natal to help in mopping-up.

An air force helicopter today airlifted more than 70 holidaymakers and Natal Parks Board officials and their families stranded at a remote game reserve in the Lower Umfolosi Valley.

Another helicopter was due to monitor the controlled flooding of the Makatini Flats as the final sluice gates in the Pongolapoort Dam were opened during the night.

A Super Frelon helicopter fetched a woman and her two-day-old daughter after she gave birth in a remote farmhouse.

Mrs Elsie Marx and her husband, Gerhard, were making a desperate dash from the Mbazwane police post to the Empangeni Hospital when they were bogged down in a raging river.

The Government health services are to take in (Turn to Page 3, col 3)



The normally serene and meandering Pongola River turned savage, laying low a bridge linking the towns of Piet Retief and Pongola.

Bodies found, but many still missing

(Contd from Page 1)

mediate steps to ensure protection against outbreaks of cholera, typhoid and malaria in the flood area.

The Minister of Health, Dr Nak van der Merwe, said during an inspection yesterday that malaria was the biggest threat.

The body of a Richard's Bay woman, swept away from the flood-damaged Blood River bridge in a car with her husband and year-old baby boy, have been identified and their vehicle recovered. The father and child are still missing. Police said the couple left

their home in Richards Bay to go on holiday. Because the coast road was flooded, they apparently took the inland route through Vryheid and did not realise the bridge over the Blood River was holed.

At Kwambonambi, villagers have been without drinking water for three days and are hoping that a water-tanker will make it through to bring relief today.

In Newcastle, many residents fled their homes late last night when the Nkandu River broke its banks, flooding parts of Lennoxton, an Indian residential area, of as well as busi-

ness and light industrial premises. About 16 families were evacuated as floodwaters rose to about window height. The water receded early today.

In Zululand, roads to four Natal Parks Board reserves, cut off for three days, became passable again today. Damage totalling hundreds of millions of rands is expected to become apparent in the next few days as flood waters begin to subside.

Floods have destroyed major road and rail bridges in Northern Natal and Zululand.

By STEPHEN ROWLES

A PUBLIC meeting to mobilise opposition to the proposed plans for black development north of the Swartkops River Bay is likely to be held on Tuesday, the chairman of the Swartkops, Amsterdamhoek, Bluewater Bay and St George's Strand Ratepayers' Association, Mrs Bryony Williams, said today.

Mrs Williams said an executive committee meeting of the association to be attended by ward councillors Professor Roux van der Merwe and the Mayor, Mr Ivan Krige, would be held tonight to plan the public meeting.

The meeting would probably be held at the Swartkops Yacht Club.

"At this public meeting we will draw up a plan of attack to oppose the proposals," she said. "We will decide whether to draw up petitions, to write letters or to form another committee."

Consideration would also be given to the merit of any of the proposals.

"If any do have merit we will point this out and suggest possible amendments," she said.

Mrs Williams said she hoped all interested parties, including schools, churches, clubs and residents would be represented at the public meeting.

Both ward councillors have criticised the handling of the issue by the council's planning staff.

Mr Krige said the first time councillors heard of the plan was in November.

"We did not even know the officials were drawing up the plan," he said. "Suddenly these 11 proposals

Public meeting to fight against black zone plan

(Handwritten notes above title: #, 2/2, 56, #)
(Handwritten notes below title: E. Post 2/2/84)



This construction company sign in Bluewater Bay was defaced last night, following Press reports about Port Elizabeth town planning proposals to develop the area north of the Swartkops River for blacks.

were thrust on us. We could not say anything because the report was on green paper (confidential) and we could have been thrown in jail," he said.

Mr Krige said the report

would now be discussed by council officials and Government departments. When the Government's views were known the proposals would again be discussed by the council's

committees, he said.

Prof Van der Merwe said some of the 11 options suggested could have been considered if carefully handled and presented.

"But to put out all 11 and to recommend the one with potentially the most catastrophic consequences is irresponsible and insensitive," he said.

Prof Van der Merwe stressed that he rejected planning based on tidy racial parcels.

"I have no objection to sharing beaches and the area where I live with people of all races. But I do object to having a Group Area with all its overtones of inferior housing and overcrowding placed on the doorstep of residents in my ward, leaving them to carry the financial loss.

"Planning on the basis of these proposals, when we are supposed to be on the threshold of a new dispensation, appears irrational and unwise," he said.

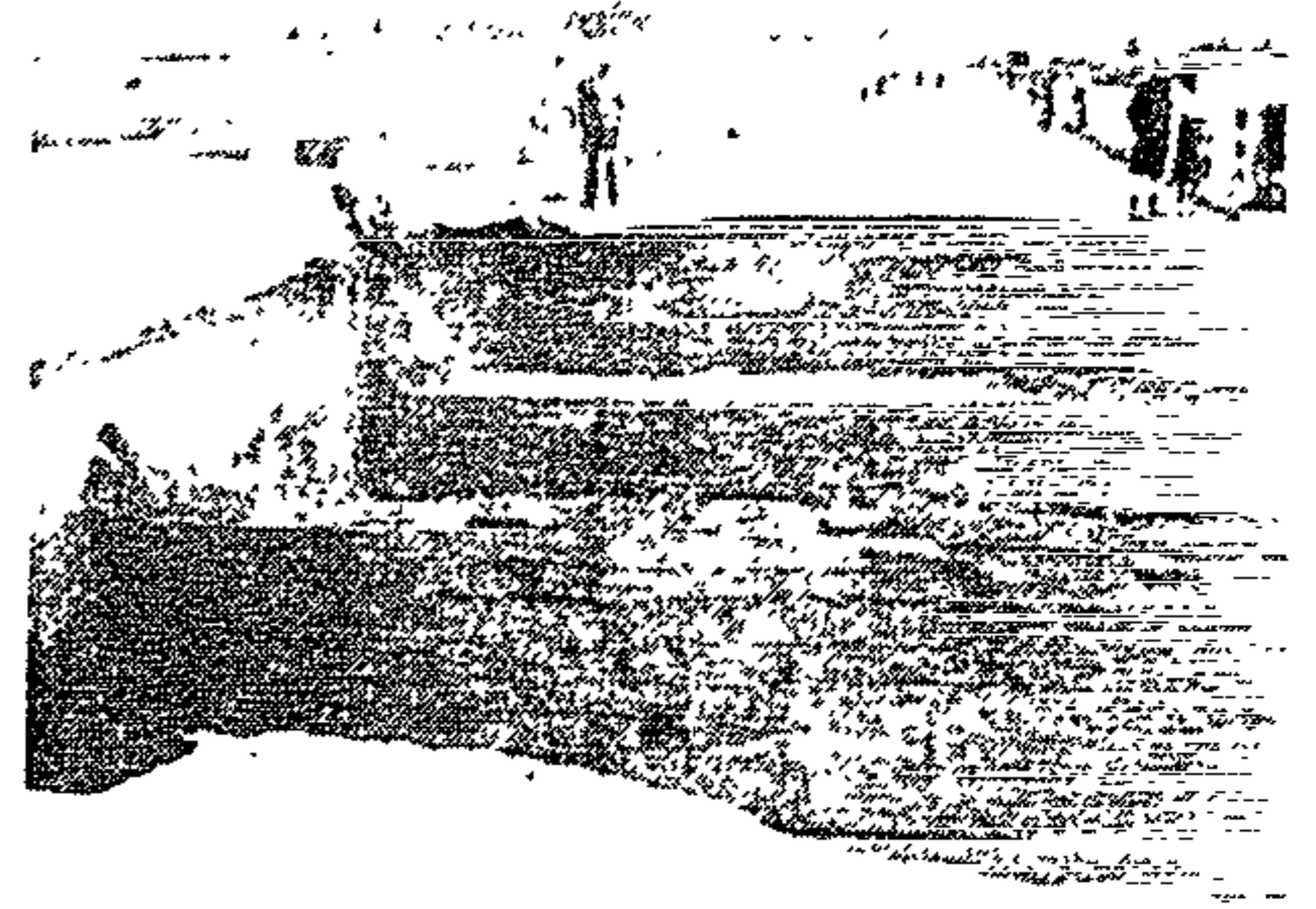
Meanwhile, investigations are continuing on possible legal action on the leaking of the report.

● Editorial comment
— Page 6

53 die, ⁵⁶ ~~107~~ floody



The road from Empangeni to Richards Bay was closed to traffic yesterday. Water rose to about a metre above the road and was still rising late in the afternoon.



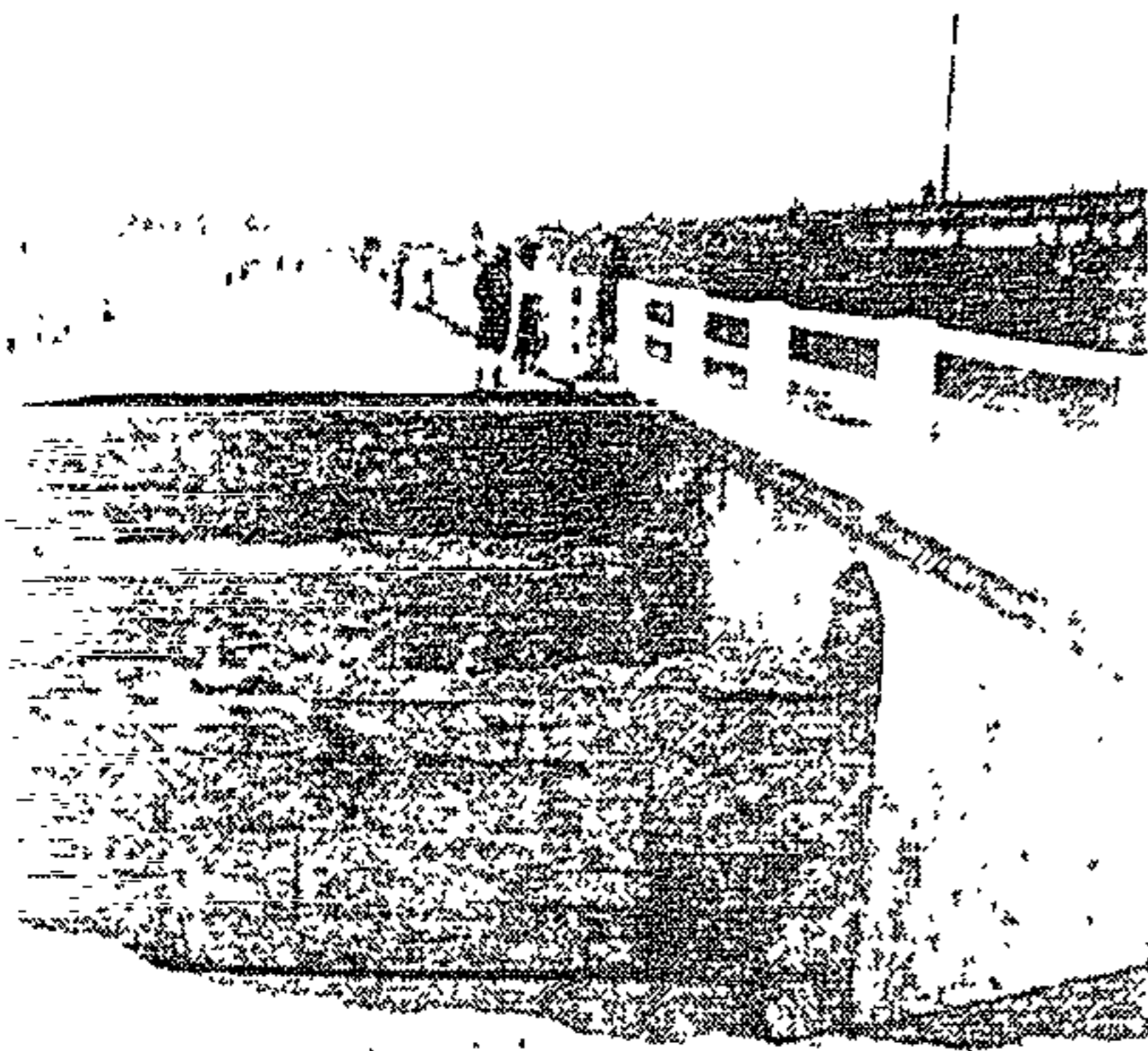
Four people are believed to have drowned after falling through this gaping hole in the Blood River Vryheid-Dundee road yesterday.



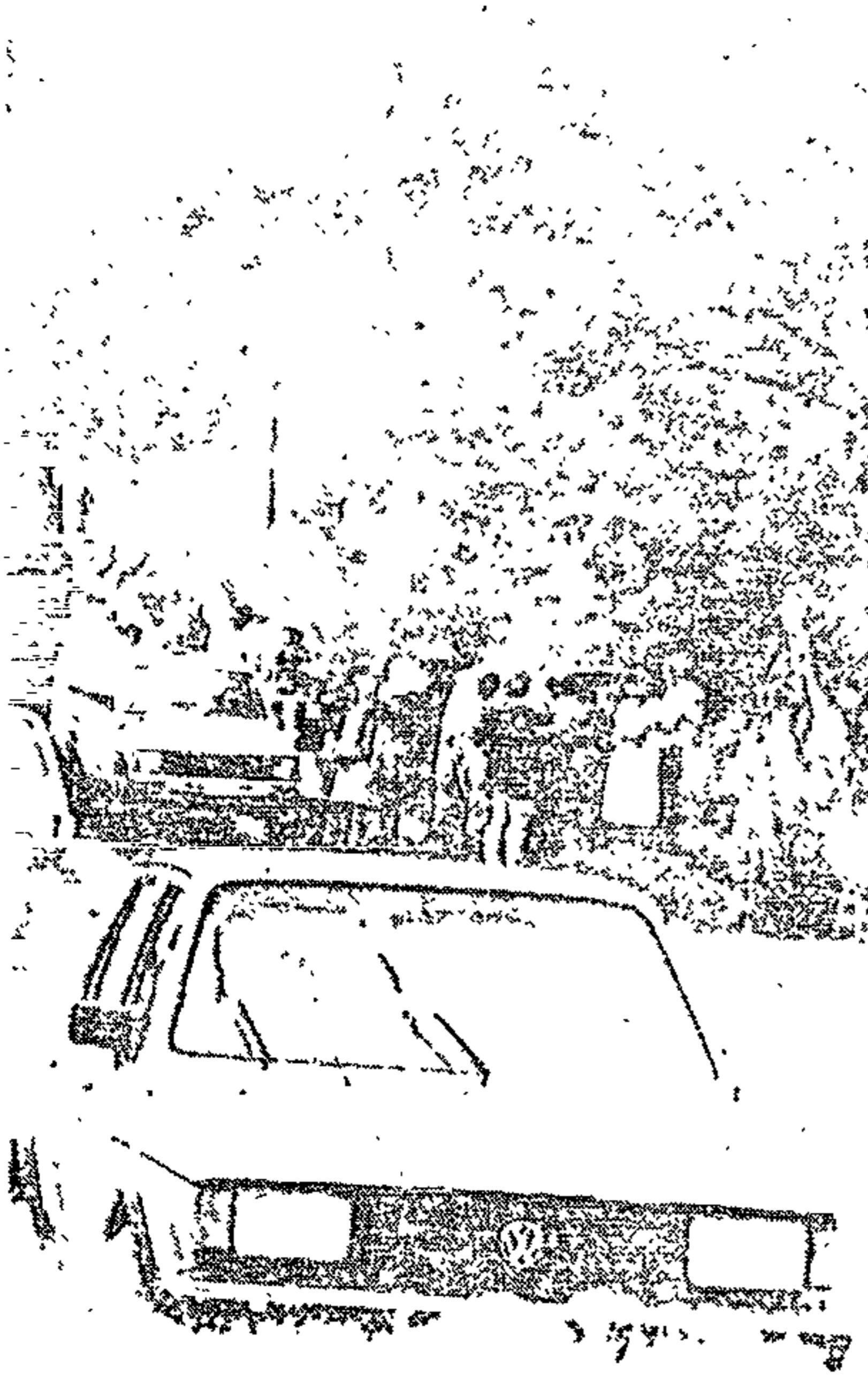
Motorists are guided through the raging Imbati River, near Mtunzini, which flooded a bridge on the national road.

1077 (56) Cape Times 2/2/84

Floodwaters rise



...ved to have drowned after their car plunged
... hole in the Blood River bridge on the
...eid-Dundee road yesterday.



bridge on the national road to Empangeni.

JOHANNESBURG. — At least 53 people have died in the aftermath of Cyclone Domoina, which has injured hundreds, left thousands homeless and caused damage running into millions of rands.

Twenty-seven people are reported to have died in Mozambique, 20 in Swaziland, where 12 people are also reported missing, and at least six are believed dead in Natal.

Rain generated by the cyclone, which struck the Southern African sub-continent late on Sunday, is still falling in northern Natal and Kwazulu, although Domoina was reported to be moving out over the sea.

The Weather Bureau in Pretoria said yesterday the eye of the cyclone was half-way between St Lucia and Maputo, off the coast.

Large areas of northern Natal have been cut off by floodwaters, and cabinet ministers met yesterday to discuss widescale damage and crop losses sustained in Natal, south-eastern Transvaal and Swaziland.

Swept away

Police in Vryheid, where over 600mm of rain has been measured since late on Sunday, reported yesterday that a car with four occupants had been swept off the Blood River bridge on the Vryheid-Dundee road on Tuesday night.

The body of an unidentified woman was later found some 20km downstream from the bridge, as was a baby's bottle, presumed to have belonged to an infant in the car.

Another Vryheid police spokesman later reported that two men had drowned in his area.

The Empangeni and Richards Bay regions are under threat of flooding from the swollen Goedertrouw Dam near Eshowe. A flooded river south of Mtunzini has further isolated Empangeni, where houses and streets are already partially submerged.

Water from the Goedertrouw Dam, whose volume almost doubled to 42 percent in 24 hours, may have to be released to prevent the dam from overflowing.

capl tents 2/2/84
Govt aid for
cyclone victims

Political Staff

A TOP-LEVEL team of government investigators will arrive in the flood-stricken areas of northern Natal and KwaZulu today to see what aid can be given to the victims of cyclone Domoina.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, announced in Parliament yesterday that a special cabinet committee had been established to set up an aid programme.

The government had also decided to help the flood victims of Swaziland after requests for assistance from the Swazi Government.

The cabinet committee had already decided that a team headed by two ministers, Mr Carel Hayward (Water Affairs) and Dr Nak van der Merwe (Health), would visit the area as soon as possible.

It is expected they will fly into various parts of the cyclone-ravaged area accompanied by senior officials in an Air Force helicopter today.

The Richards Bay road is under half-a-metre of water, according to police in the area.

Water will have to be released from the Pongolapoort Dam, according to a spokesman for the Directorate of Water Affairs in Durban. The dam is almost full and residents of the area below the dam were warned yesterday afternoon to clear the area.

Only two of the six spans of the bridge over the Pongola River are still standing, and the bridge over the Umfolosi River on the main road along the North Coast has almost been washed away.

Traffic

Air traffic between Johannesburg and northern Natal has also been disrupted because of the flooding of runways, affecting Comair and Magnum services.

According to reports from the Eastern Transvaal yesterday, floods were starting to subside although it was still raining. However, it is thought that there are still people stranded in the area and a warning has been issued to motorists not to use dirt roads.

A police spokesman at

Ermelo said it was still impossible to send helicopters to rescue people trapped in the Piet Retief and Pongola areas because of heavy mist in the low-lying areas.

In Mbabane yesterday, it was announced that the Swaziland Defence Force would conduct reconnaissance flights and food drops in disaster areas, as part of the emergency measures called for by the Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi.

Swaziland's Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr Edgar Hillary, told the SABC that at least 20 bridges in the country had been washed away by floodwaters.

The Swaziland Red Cross Society is to approach the International Red Cross society in Geneva for aid and Mr Dlamini will coordinate appeals for international relief operations.

Yesterday the South African Red Cross had already sent 20 tents to Swaziland to house those left homeless by the cyclone.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has expressed his government's sympathy to his counterparts in Swaziland and Mozambique. — Sapa

AP 4-5
3/28/4
56

First Koeberg unit operational in mid-July

THE first unit of the Koeberg nuclear power station should be fully operational in mid-July.

The Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr Danie Steyn, said yesterday that synchronisation with the Escom grid of the second unit was planned for December.

The first 920 mw unit would be ready for commissioning in mid-March, while synchronisation with the Escom grid was planned for mid-April.

Mr Steyn said much of last year had been taken up by repairs, re-testing and inspection of the plant after it was sabotaged in December 1982.

Method

The nuclear steam supply system and turbo-generator circuit had been tested at the pressure and temperature the reactor and generator would be subjected to when in operation.

Loading of fuel was completed last November, and more tests and inspections were conducted before commissioning of the plant.

"Operating personnel were trained over six years and licensed by the Atomic Energy Commission. The emergency plan was developed over four years and was demonstrated to the satisfaction of the commission," Mr Steyn said.

Licensing requirements and rules governing physical security had been "drastically intensified" with the introduction of additional security and safety measures.

"The delay caused by this is, however, considered to be in the interest of the public," Mr Steyn said.

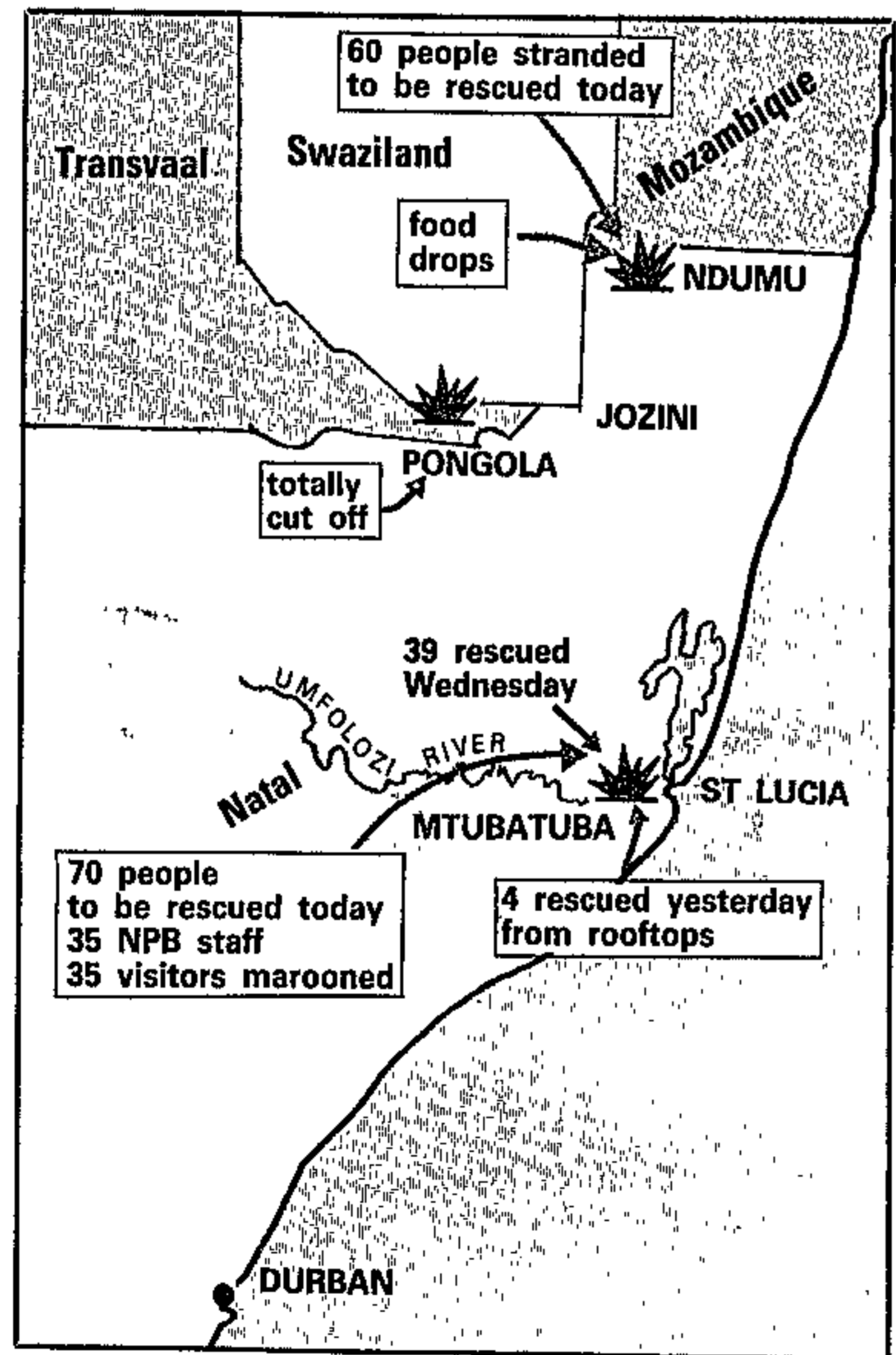
Air Force copters save 100

Cape Times
3/2/84
56

Cyclone damage mounts to R70-Million

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — More than 100 marooned people in danger of being drowned by rising floodwaters have been airlifted to safety in the past three days by Air Force helicopters operating out of the St Lucia and Jozini military bases in northern Natal.



This map shows the extent of the flooding in northern Zululand. The three areas on which rescue missions are being focussed are marked by stars and are worst affected by the devastating floods this week.

Colonel Philip Prinsloo, officer commanding the SAAF Base at Durban, said yesterday that five helicopters had dropped more than 3 000kg of food, blankets and medical supplies to farmers and others cut off by the floods who, although in no immediate danger, would be rescued in order of priority.

Sapa reports that 89 people are known to have died in three Southern African nations in the aftermath of Cyclone Domoina, and it is feared that many more are missing.

Latest reports put the death toll at 39 in Mozambique, 24 in Swaziland, 25 in Natal and one in the Kangwane area of the Transvaal.

Areas hit

A spokesman for police headquarters in Pretoria confirmed late yesterday that 24 people had died in the Vryheid area. The other known death in Natal had happened near Maritzburg.

The cyclone has left a trail of destruction in South Africa estimated

at more than R70-million, according to a police statement released in Pretoria yesterday.

The statement listed the parts of the country affected by the cyclone.

They are Newcastle, Vryheid, Paulpietersburg, Mbaswane, Gindlovu, Melmoth, St Lucia Estuary, Mtubatuba, Mtunzini, Ntambanana, Nongoma, Nyoni, Kwamonambi, Hluwe, Richards Bay, Hlabisa and Ndumo.

Town cut off

Supplies were dropped yesterday to about 60 people marooned by the floods in the Ndumo area near the Natal-Mozambique border, and to others cut off in the Mkuzi, Piet Retief and Pongola districts.

Colonel Prinsloo said the town of Pongola had been totally isolated by floodwaters.

No-one could get in or out by road. Seven bridges between Pongola and Piet Retief had been washed away and

2 saved after three days on roof

Cape Times 3/12/84
 Wednesday night

Own Correspondent
DURBAN. — Two farm workers facing certain death from raging floodwaters swirling around their double-storey building, were plucked to safety in the nick of time by the crew of an SAAF Super Frelon helicopter in disaster-struck Northern Zululand.

They were some of the 39 people rescued on Wednesday and yesterday from the flood.

Lieutenant Mike Barrett, of Natal Medical Command, was winched down from a Super Frelon helicopter late on Wednesday to rescue the two farm workers, who had been marooned on top of a compound building outside Mtubatuba since Monday.

The two men had been without food for three days and the swollen Umfolozi River was rapidly eroding the building on which they were perched.

Local farmer Brian Harrison had spotted them and had alerted the SAAF, who sent one of three Super Frelons conducting rescue missions in the area.

Flying rescue missions over the vast area affected by flooding — nothing but a huge lake with a 15km radius spanned by the Umfolozi and Msunduzi rivers and the St Lucia Estuary — was described by several SAAF pilots as making the Laingsburg flood disaster "look like child's play".

Victims were rescued by helicopters from the flooded Umfolozi valley, where more than 400mm of rain was recorded between Tuesday morning and Wednesday night.

Farmers in the Mtubatuba area estimated damage caused to sugar cane alone at R15-million. Receding floodwaters disclosed great mudbanks that were once canefields.

A rescue mission to Jozini showed the dam — once described as a "white elephant" because it never filled — to be about 80 percent full and filling further.

Late on Wednesday, water was let out of the dam because it was feared that if it overflowed, even greater flooding would occur.

A helicopter ferried people living downstream from the dam to higher ground to get them out of the way.

A tour of the far northern disaster area of Zululand showed most bridges had either been washed away or were impassable.

Roads throughout northern Zululand, especially dirt ones, were still in an appalling condition. Many were washed away.

by the Pongola River — which had burst its banks — would occur.

A helicopter ferried people living downstream from the dam to higher ground to get them out of the way.

A tour of the far northern disaster area of Zululand showed most bridges had either been washed away or were impassable.

Koeberg power in July, page 4

LATEST BETTING

- BETTING at Cape Tattersall's yesterday:
- RICHIELEU GUINEAS (Milnerton, 1 600 m, tomorrow)
 - 18—10 Man Of Property
 - 4—1 Expertise
 - 5—1 Turfcoat
 - 7—1 Bodrum
 - 20—1 Lotus Land, Moccasin, Uncut
 - 33—1 Holyrood
 - 40—1 Shoot Straight, West Of The Sun
 - 50—1 Counter Punch, Beet 'Em Boy

Woman stabs guard in bank



By MARIANNE THAMM
Crime Reporter

CLIENTS and staff of a large City bank watched in horror yesterday as a woman drew a knife from her bag and repeatedly stabbed a security guard standing in the foyer.

Moments later, a bleeding Mr Paul Rootman, 43, a guard at Barclays Bank in Adderley Street, collapsed from a stab wound in the right arm and one just below the heart.

Mr Rootman was talking to a colleague in the foyer about 9 15am when the woman, who is in her late 40s, entered clutching a bag.

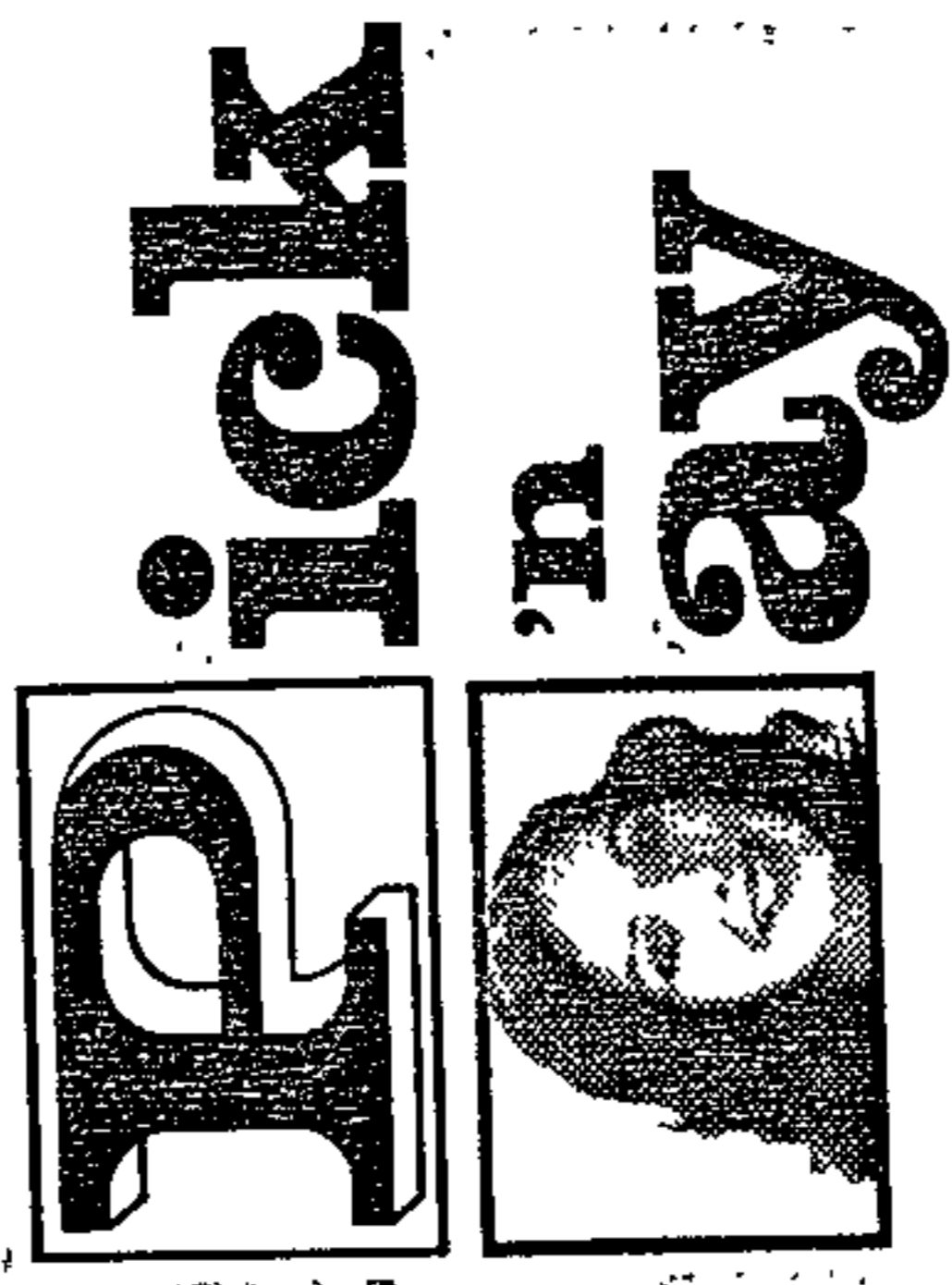
An eye-witness, Miss Amanda Botha, said she was sitting in the foyer and noticed the woman

Crocker — talks 'useful'

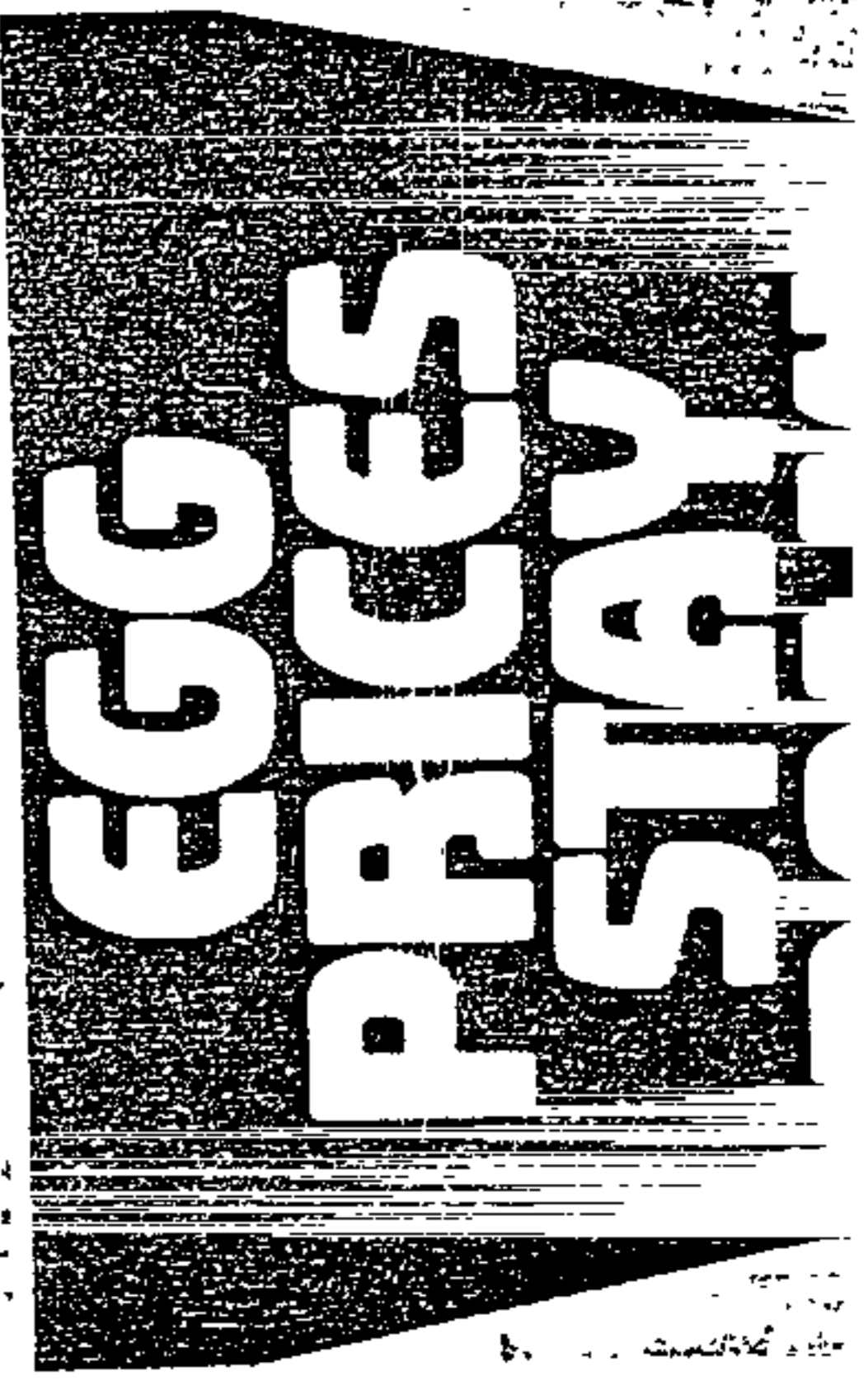
Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG — The United States Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, Mr Chester Crocker, said last night that his talks in Maputo with President Samora Machel of Mozambique had been "very positive and very useful".

Speaking at Maputo Airport before leaving for Johannesburg, Mr Crocker said the discussions had covered "a whole series of developments and trends in Southern Africa, including Mozambique's relations with South Africa, bilateral relations between the United States and Mozambique, and Namibian independence".

He said he thought



Discount Supermarkets



Round-the-clock SAAF rescue operations continue

CYCLONE TOLL RISES TO 226

ARGUS
w/k
4/2/84
56

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The cyclone death toll in South Africa, Mozambique and Swaziland has risen to 226 as rescue missions by the South African Air Force continue.

Fears that a new cyclone was forming off the Mozambique coast were dispelled today by the Durban Weather Bureau.

A bureau spokesman said a "tropical low" — a low-pressure area — 16 deg south and 42,5 deg east had been detected on the satellite pictures.

"It is definitely not a cyclone," the spokesman said.

In flood-ravaged northern Natal, where the death toll has reached 148, 440 people have been airlifted to safety in round-the-clock operations by helicopter teams. People in the Mtubatuba district have enough drinking water for only two days, and emergency supplies are to be flown in.

Washed away

Roads and pipelines have been washed away, and two farms were devastated as the Umfolosi River carved a gigantic new course.

In the Mlendwezi district, police reported that 25 people drowned.

At Blood River in northern Natal, where a family car was washed away, police divers have recovered the body of a white woman. Her husband and young son are still missing.

Near Vryheid, the bodies of three children were recovered from the raging floodwaters.

In the Ingwavuma district, three men have also been drowned, according to a spokesman for police headquarters in Pretoria.

Danger feared

In the same area, where the sluice gates of the huge Jozini Dam have been opened, police and rescue officials fear that hundreds of people will be in danger if the swollen Pongola River bursts its banks.

Police stations in northern Natal have been cut off by heavy rainfalls and officers have been unable to make their official reports on the death toll.

In the Eastern Transvaal lowveld, the cyclone aftermath has claimed four lives.

Several farm labourers are still reported missing after their huts along the banks of the Crocodile River were washed into the swirling water.

In Swaziland, the official death toll is now 24, and in Mozambique 50.

Wealth of ~~33~~ N.E. Argus 4/2/84 56 experience

behind building of Koeberg

By MELISSA LANGERMAN and CHRIS ERASMUS
Weekend Argus Reporters

IT MAY be easy to question the wisdom of siting the R2-billion Koeberg nuclear power station quite so close to Cape Town and Atlantis, but the scientific know-how that gave it birth is drawn from world-wide experience.

And so is the emergency planning that would swing into operation in event of a nuclear-related accident at the plant — the risk of which has been estimated to be less than one in a billion — which might threaten Koeberg's personnel or the surrounding population.

Media representatives were taken this week on a guided tour of the now heavily guarded plant as part of a two-day information seminar.

Escom, Atomic Energy Corporation representatives and other scientists concerned with Koeberg claimed that the station was "the safest of its kind in the world", largely as a result of learning from others' mistakes.

"The only thing we could do to make it safer would be to build it and then immediately close it down", said one of the speakers during the seminar.

Impervious

On the face of the information presented this week, the station appeared almost impervious to a wide spectrum of possible threats.

Unusually forthcoming, the scientists and Escom personnel explained in great detail the principles of nuclear fission, the mechanisms of this French-built power station and the many-levell safety features built into it

Visitors encountered at first hand the almost-completed station's increasingly intense security checks — including a couple of thorough body searches — as they approached the bowels of the beast, the No 2 Reactor's containment building.

The organised tour and seminar were a sincere

attempt to inform the public of the principles, operation and safety features of South Africa's first commercial atomic reactor.

Inside the tall domed building, which boasts a thick protective hide of reinforced concrete and steel, the only visible parts of the reactor itself were the top sections of the control rods — used to dampen the nuclear reaction — and a few of the enormous bolts which fasten the reactor vessel head to the reactor.

The rest of the reactor vessel was hidden beneath a steel floor several metres below the viewing platform. The hole in which the reactor head sits is flooded during the delicate fuel loading and reloading operations but was dry during our inspection.

Also in the containment building are the three steam generators, the steam pressuriser and other assorted nuclear hardware and instrumentation.

Impressive

Said Escom's head of reactor physics, Mr R C Hagger: "Even if the containment building is breached, it would not necessarily mean that the reactor would be damaged."

But even more impressive than the containment building is the generator building which houses the six huge low-pressure generators, two smaller high-pressure generators and support equipment.

This structure could easily accommodate a couple of jet airliners beneath its soaring roof.

Breath-taking it all may be, and convincing are the arguments, but still one wonders why they had to put it right on our doorstep.

Other apparently suitable sites were too far up the coast for Escom's power supply, maintenance and manpower specifications, we were told.

CAPE TIMES

7/2/84

56

Floods: Fear of diseases

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Thousands of people in Kwazulu are still stranded and homeless following last week's cyclone, and there are now fears of an outbreak of malaria, typhoid and cholera.

With floodwaters receding, stagnant pools provided breeding grounds for mosquitoes, said Kwazulu's acting Secretary for Health, Dr D Hackland.

"We desperately need medical supplies to prevent these diseases," he said.

He was speaking in Ulundi where a delegation of authorities yesterday met to discuss immediate steps to safeguard flood victims.

The party which toured the flood-stricken area yesterday included Mr Sarel Hayward, Minister of Water Affairs, and Dr Dawie de Villiers, Minister of Commerce, Trade and Tourism, and the Administrator of Natal, Mr Stoffel Botha.

They were told that thousands of black people could not be reached as they were stranded between damaged bridges.

Mr Hayward said the immediate priority was to ensure everybody's safety and then repair essential services such as roads, communication links and power.

"I'm prepared to stick my neck out and say that relief will be forthcoming from the government, but at this stage I cannot say how much or what form the relief will take." He said it could take as long as one year before the situation returned to normal.

During yesterday's tour he emphasized that the government would not leave victims in the lurch.

"It is impossible to satisfy everybody, but we are doing our best to see that most are satisfied. No stone will be left unturned," Mr Hayward said.

Meanwhile, many sugar-cane farmers will be forced to leave their lands — particularly in the Umfolozi Flats area, where farms have been completely washed away.

Cyclone leaves thousands of blacks without food, shelter

ARGUS 7/2/84 56

Argus Correspondent
DURBAN. — Thousands of blacks, cut off and isolated by the Do-moia cyclone floods, are in dire circumstances without food, medical supplies and proper shelter.

Helicopters

Mr Hayward ordered two helicopters to be flown to Uundi yesterday to enable Kwa-zulu officials to start assessing requirements in different areas.

The Argus correspondent in Pretoria reports that the floods devastated two prime sugar-growing districts, Umoiozi and Pongola, causing R150-million in damage.

According to the SA Cane Growers' Association, 420 000 tons of cane have been ruined in the Umoiozi Delta. The tramine transporting cane to the Umoiozi mill has disappeared, trolleys and equipment have been buried under the sand, compounds have been washed away, and bridges have been destroyed.

Over 2 000ha of fertile sugar lands owned by 25 farmers in the Umoiozi Delta has been ruined by a 2-m deposit of white river sand.

600 ha lost

In the adjoining Transvaal district of Pongola, about 600 ha of cane has been washed away. All electricity links being re-stored to many of the towns which were totally cut off last week.

At Uundi the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatscha Buthelezi, told the committee members that many people there were in a hopeless situation.

As the floods caused by Domoia recede, the drought in the Western Transvaal and the Western Free State is nearing its climax, with only patches of maize still viable. In two or three days, all will be over and the whole of the region's four-million tons of maize will have been wiped out, Maize Board members said.

CAPE TIMES 9/2/84
**Koeberg has cost
R1 827-million ⁽⁵⁶⁾ so far**

Political Correspondent
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
— The current estimated cost of the Koeberg nuclear-power station is R1 827-million, excluding escalation until the project is completed.

This was said yesterday by the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr Danie Steyn, in reply to a question from Mr Roger Hulley (PFP Constantia).

"The cost regarding

the sabotage damage is not yet quantifiable, as negotiations with the contractor and insurer are still progressing," he said.

Mr Steyn said all major construction work at the plant was complete.

There were now only about 450 construction personnel on the site, mainly concerned with commissioning of the plant. Of these, less than 50 were Escom construction supervisory staff.

Doubts

Mercury 10/2/84

over (56)

acid

rain

**Pietermaritzburg
Bureau**

EXPERTS have expressed serious doubt that strong concentrations of acid rain are falling over Pietermaritzburg as claimed by an agricultural engineer who conducted his own tests in the capital recently.

A Fellow of the Institute of Agricultural Engineers, Mr Patrick Duggan, tested rain which fell in the Clarendon suburb and is reported to have found it had an acid content far higher than the acceptable level.

While 'clean rain' should have a PH level of 6.5, two lots of rain water tested by Mr Duggan last Friday showed a level of four.

Results of another test on Wednesday revealed the same PH value.

An associate professor of the Department of Agricultural Engineering, Dr Roland Schulze, said it was disturbing that 'acid rain' had reportedly been monitored over Pietermaritzburg.

But one had to be careful not to jump to conclusions too early.

Dr Schulze said certain types of rainfall could cause higher acidity than others. Precipitation chemistry changed systematically from the coast to, say, the Drakensberg.

A crop scientist on the local campus said he did not think it possible that such a concentration could fall over the city.

7

APPLE TALK 15/2/84 (56) (A11)

Skipskop — the end of peace

By ROBIN PARKER

A CRUEL south-easter sweeps across the Skipskop dunes. In a secluded corner it swirls abrasive sand around tombstones, and has all but obliterated the names of those buried there.

In the teeth of the gale it is an inhospitable place. To many families, however, Skipskop is home and the sandblown and windswept graveyard is where they would like to be laid to rest.

But their final wish may never be granted. Instead the area is to be transformed into a weapons test-site. Within months the fruits of South Africa's missile development programme will shriek over this tranquil coast, their flight and fall closely watched by scientists.

Effectively, Armscor's choice of a missile testing site will deprive many people of their homes and others of their "place on the sea". For the 30 or so families who live in the motley collection of homes, compensation will be meagre. No matter what is offered, it will not be enough to soothe the pangs of separation.

The locals talk of the rutted rock, and trace the path of the ox-wagons on galjoen fishing trips almost two centuries back. Some, of the investment they have poured into retirement havens amid the dunes. Others of the life they have forged for themselves and their families there.

For all of them the future remains uncertain and bleak. Armscor's intention to replace its Lake St Lucia missile testing site with the southern Cape facility came as a shock to the residents of Skipskop, which lies on the western sea border of the proposed range. The residents apparently planned the facility under tight security for three years, but only early last year did the plans become public.

"It's like a funeral", says Mrs Dolly Vermeulen, who has lived in Skipskop for 48 years. "In the graveyard lie the bodies of my daughter, my first husband, my parents and my grandparents. It is my wish to be buried there too. But we have to move."

For most of the residents the upheaval will mean a substantial loss of money. But for others the financial aspects rate lowest on their list. For them it is an end of a lifetime of solitude, of a place largely unaffected by developments in the outside world.

Surprisingly, in spite of the pending forced removals many meekly accept Armscor's right to take over a treasured part of the Cape coast rich in birdlife, marine life and fynbos. "It's in the national interest," some of the Skipskop locals declare. That simple statement serves to reduce the pain of their removal.

But not all feel this way, particularly the younger people of Skipskop who have investments in fishing boats, labour and service facilities to surrounding farms.

The uphill struggle to reach a level of self-sufficiency for themselves and their families has suddenly been cut short and the prospect of starting anew looms.

They cannot hope to receive in compensation what they have spent, nor can they hope to match the tranquillity of their coastal village elsewhere.

The closely knit community will be fragmented and more than 200 years of known history will pass into oblivion.

Dolly Vermeulen sits outside the past 48 years. Now she and her wish to be buried a kin in the village graveyard fulfilled.

Picture

Bredasdorp is ready for boom

BREDASDORP, the grain capital of the southern Cape, is preparing for a population explosion which could prove greater than the detonations from Armscor's proposed missile-testing range nearby.

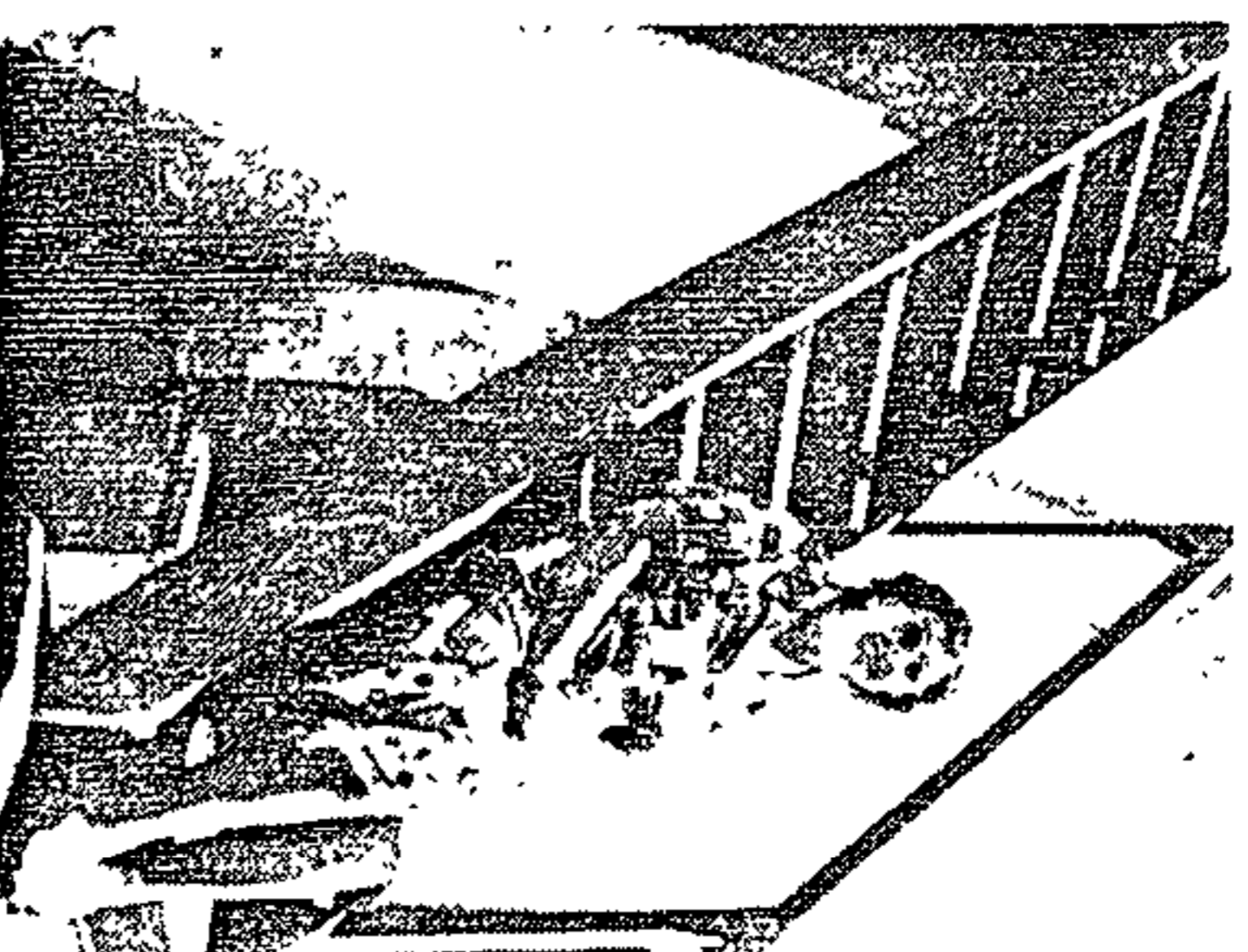
The 150-year-old heartland of the wheat and barley farming community expects to be splitting at the seams within months with an influx of Armscor technicians.

For Bredasdorp, the controversial announcement that the arms manufacturer is to establish a missile-testing range nearby will be a major throw of the dice.

the subject of intense planning. Water supplies need to be improved (the dam wall is to be raised) and a long hard look at the town's sporting facilities is imminent.

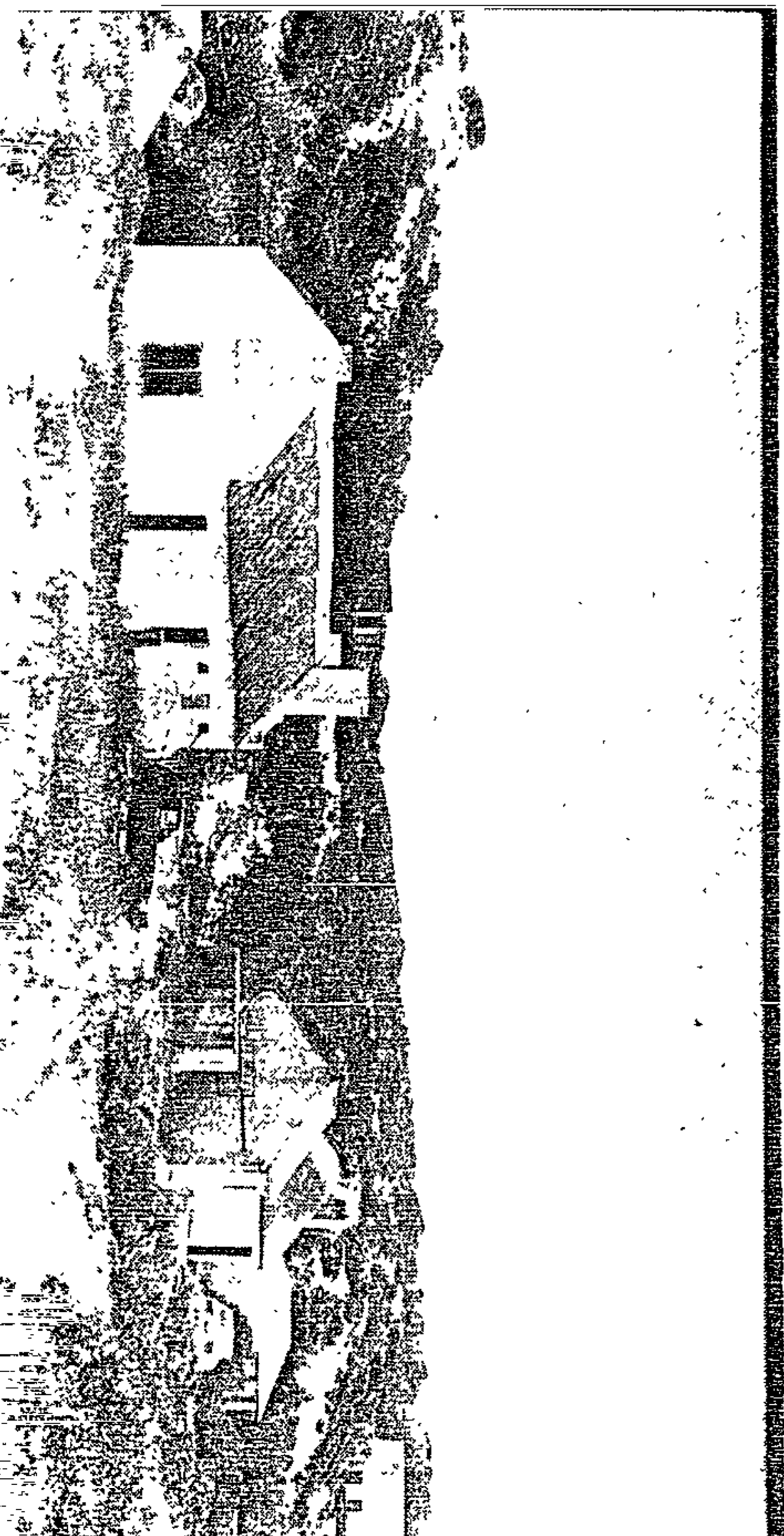
There are those who object, says Mr Le Riche. What they chose as a retirement haven, or as a home from home during the hectic rush of Christmas, will be no more. It will become the focal point of intense research and development of weapons designed to kill.

Gone will be the days of unlimited access to rich fishing and oyster



Dolly Vermeulen sits outside the past 48 years. Now she and her wish to be buried a kin in the village graveyard fulfilled.

Picture



Bredasdorp is ready for boom

BREDASDORP, the grain capital of the southern Cape, is preparing for a population explosion which could prove greater than the detonations from Armscor's proposed missile-testing range nearby.

The 150-year-old heartland of the wheat and barley farming community expects to be splitting at the seams within months with an influx of Armscor technicians

For Bredasdorp, the controversial announcement that the arms manufacturer is to establish a missile-testing facility within a stone's throw of the town is the cherry on the top of a gratifying period of growth for the town over the past 24 months.

Land sales

The town's success story is best chronicled in sales of land. Elsewhere in the region, holiday homes for city dwellers were being snapped up for a snip, but in Bredasdorp the town fathers were struggling to rid themselves of several residential plots at a mere R1 000. In 24 months prices trebled and are set to double on that, following two outstanding crops and ... Armscor.

In areas falling under the Bredasdorp municipality's influence, the coastal resorts like Arniston and Agulhas, plots are not available for love or money. When a rare opportunity arises, buyers are left upwards of R30 000 poorer, and usually without a sea view.

The Mayor of Bradasdorp, Mr Louis le Riche, says that all this means a frenzied short-term future for the town.

No longer will the school have to struggle to keep up its numbers. Accommodation for white residents is expected to mushroom. Homes in the coloured residential areas are

the subject of intense planning. Water supplies need to be improved (the dam wall is to be raised) and a long hard look at the town's sporting facilities is imminent.

There are those who object, says Mr Le Riche. What they chose as a retirement haven, or as a home from home during the hectic rush of Christmas, will be no more. It will become the focal point of intense research and development of weapons designed to kill.

Gone will be the days of unlimited access to rich fishing and oyster grounds. Instead, access to a beautiful part of South Africa's southern coast will be restricted.

This to many is unacceptable. But those with an entrepreneurial spirit welcome the decision. Mr Le Riche admits that what they will be gaining financially from the development they will be losing in quality of life.

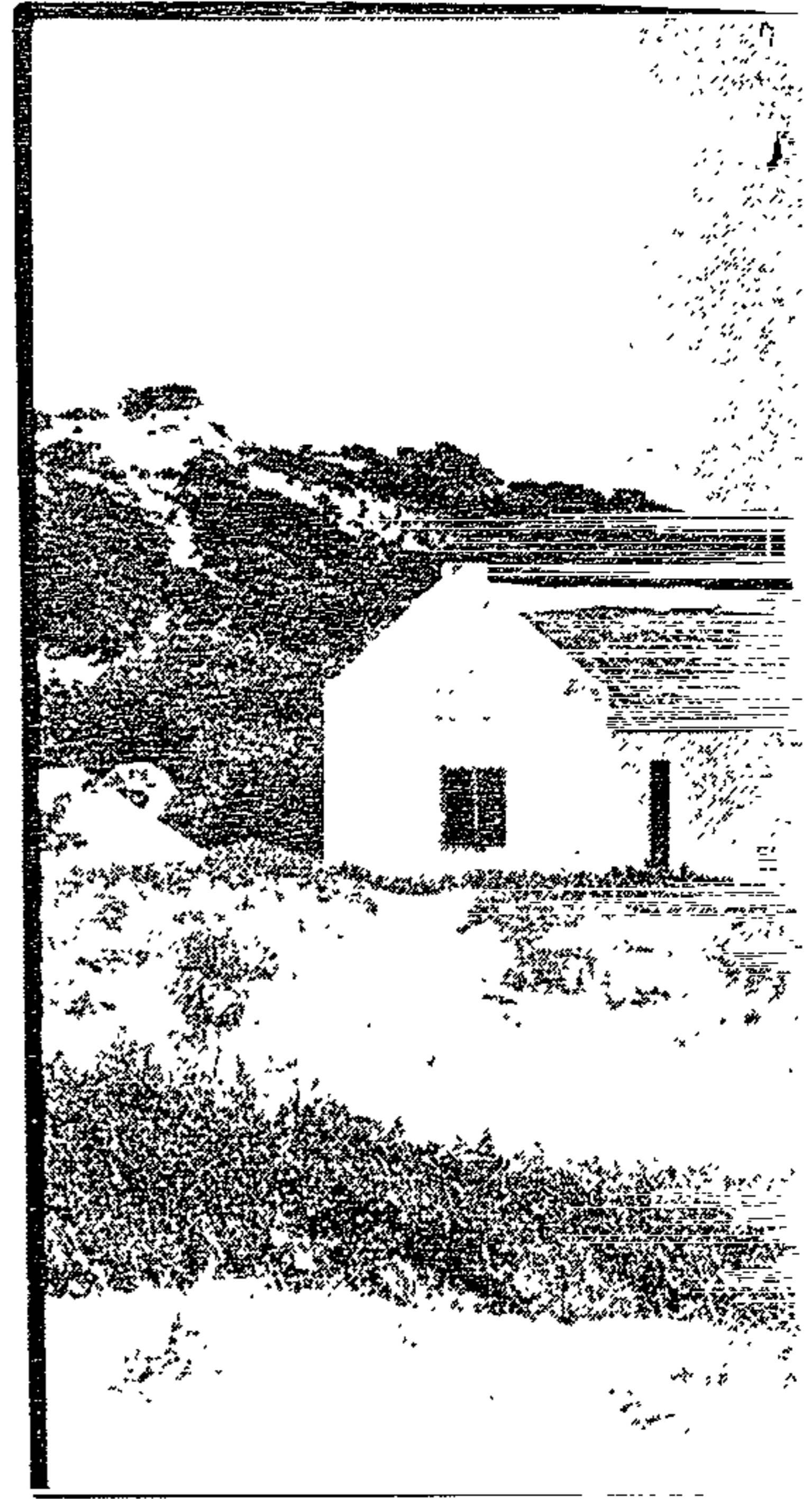
Inspired

What it all serves to prove is that way back in the last century, the Van Breda family, who were in continual conflict with the nearby Van der Byls, made an inspired decision.

The two families could not agree on where a town for the region should be sited. As the focal point of platteland life in those days was the church, each family decided to construct as ostentatious a house of worship as they could imagine.

In Napier, where the Van der Byls built their church, the school has only a handful of pupils. In comparison to sleepy Bredasdorp it is in a coma, and the spin-offs of the Armscor development are not expected to provide it with a breath of fresh air. Strange, seeing that it is more conveniently located than Bredasdorp.

But maybe the Van Bredas knew something that the Van der Byls did not.



The tranquillity of Skipskop —

'I forced him into police', says father

Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — Former South African Police captain Andre Stander, believed to have been shot dead by police in Fort Lauderdale, started having a

name the night he robbed a Durban bank of R5 000.

The ex-police captain was also a lover of having had six Africans, the most famous being Shalom,

'Culling' in sanctuary

146615 15/2/84 (56)

By MELISSA LANGERMAN

Environment Reporter
DEPUTY Minister of Environment Affairs
Mr John Wiley has given two Hout Bay fishing companies permission to catch 50 tons of crayfish in the Atlantic coast sanctuary.

The companies, SA Sea Products and Chapmans Peak Fisheries, which have two weeks to catch the crayfish, began trapping today between Hout Bay and Oudeskip Point near Sandy Bay, an area which has been inviolate for more than 20 years.

Mr Wiley said he had decided to allow the companies to catch crayfish in the reserve partly as compensation for taking away other commercial crayfish grounds in False Bay.

He emphasised that the catches were part of an experiment and said he did not believe commercial fishing companies would receive permission to take crayfish from other areas in the crayfish sanctuary this year.

He said he wanted to see whether the sanctuaries could be used on a rotational basis to prevent overfishing in other areas and fishing in sanctuaries could take place

again in the future if the experiment proved successful.

Mr A Broeder, director of SA Sea Products, and Mr S Dorman, managing director of Chapmans Peak Fisheries, confirmed that they would start catching the crayfish this morning.

Mr Broeder, who said his company would probably catch about 35 tons, emphasised that they would be catching the crayfish for only two weeks and were under instructions to be back in Hout Bay with their traps every evening by 7.30 pm.

They said the crayfish was part of their quotas and they would merely be catching in the sanctuary instead of elsewhere.

Experiment

Department of Environment senior research officer in charge of rock lobsters Dr David Pollock said scientists would monitor the experiment and the area to see how the crayfish population reacted in the long term.

He said scientists had proved that adult crayfish normally stayed in a restricted area and his department wanted to see whether population growth would be stimulated by the "culling exercise".

Five deny Ciskeian terror charges

Staff Reporter

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN. — Five former officers of the Ciskeian armed forces, including three members of the Sebe family, have pleaded not guilty in the Bisho Supreme Court to charges of terrorism.

They are Mr Ntobeko Mlotana, Mr Khambashe Sebe, Mr Mbulelo Xaba, Mr Colin Sebe, and Mr Toni Sebe.

They declined to disclose the basis of their defence yesterday.

The charges against them arose from the detention on July 13, last year of a certain Brigadier Tamsanqa, second-in-charge to the former Lieutenant-General Charles Sebe.

The State alleges Mr Sebe called a meeting of officers on July 14. Mr Mlotana, then a Major in the Ciskei police, allegedly incited the officers to release Brigadier Tamsanqa by force.

After the meeting the other four accused allegedly drove to the home of Mr B N Pityi, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and fired shots at it

(Proceeding)

Prison head ordered assaults, court told

Argus Correspondent

WITBANK. — Lieutenant Johannes Wessel Niemand, former acting head of the Barberton "heat exhaustion" prison, had ordered the gruesome baton assaults on defenceless convicts — and warned the warders who manned the attack to take a vow of silence about the incident, a magistrate was told.

The former prison head denied charges of attempting to defeat the ends of justice by allegedly ordering the six warders involved in the "wholesale attack" not to provide the police with information of the assaults and inciting or ordering the warders to assault convicts.

Three prisoners, ordered to push loaded wheelbarrows in temperatures of 35 deg C, died of heatstroke and shock after being assaulted by the warders.

SENTENCED TO JAIL TERMS

The six warders were last year sentenced to jail terms ranging from one to eight years.

Gert Smit, a former warrant officer now serving eight years for assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, said that on the morning of the day in question, Lieutenant Niemand had instructed him to "take a few prisoners to the Pretorius Dam to make them warm". This he gathered meant prisoners were to be punished.

Smit then organised a number of warders and told them to get prisoners together and "wallop them".

Another former warder, Jacques Stoltz, serving three years for taking part in the assaults, said Lieutenant Niemand had warned him "not to breathe a word to the police" about the incident.

(Proceeding.)

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We've raised y

Wood for fuel becoming scarce

MELISSA LANGERMAN
Environment Reporter

WOOD, the major fuel source for 10-million South Africans — almost half the population — is becoming increasingly scarce and could be in danger of running out as an energy source.

According to the Department of Environment Affairs wood is in critically short supply and few trees are being planted in South African rural areas to replace those being felled.

Many conservationists feel the increasing demand for firewood could lead to the large-scale removal of South African forests and have a long term effect on the population even more horrific than the present drought.

THE CENTRAL ISSUES

The demand for fuel-wood was one of the central issues at the first Southern African conference on Energy for Underdeveloped Areas held this week at the University of Cape Town.

According to the Mr P J le Roux, Director of Forestry for the Department of Environment Affairs whose paper on fuel-wood requirements of the rural population was presented at the conference, the amount of timber used annually as fuel in South Africa is estimated at about 7,2 million cubic metres.

This means that every year timber which would cover about 1 000 rugby fields piled 1 m high with wood is burnt and a large amount comes from rapidly decreasing indigenous forests.

Once these forests have gone erosion which drains the land of precious topsoil occurs and the chance to re-establish the forests or even to grow crops is permanently lost. In many areas in the world this erosion has led to the start of desert areas.

WALK LONG DISTANCES

Once wood supplies close to rural communities have gone people have to walk long distances to collect fire-wood.

A speaker at the conference, Dr A A Eberhard of UCT's Energy Research Institute, said a group of women in Kwazulu had walked a round trip of 19 km taking nine and a half hours to collect bundles of firewood each weighing about 40 kg. In Kwazulu an estimated 2 million tons of wood are burnt annually for fuel.

Conference delegates said wood collecting had become increasingly commercialised and the high cost of such wood made obtaining fuel even more difficult for low-income rural inhabitants.

Several speakers noted that the supply of electricity to rural areas at a low cost was not economically viable today and stressed studies of ways to grow wood in local woodlots or to develop stoves which needed a minimum amount of fuel and conserved a maximum amount of energy were needed.

Crayfish sanctuary opening 'of grave concern'

ARGUS
16/2/84

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50

Environment Reporter

THE decision by the Deputy Minister of Environment Affairs to allow limited commercial crayfishing in the Atlantic coast sanctuary is of "grave concern" as it might set a precedent for violations of other wildlife sanctuaries, says a spokesman for the SA Wildlife Society.

Mr John Greig, editor of African Wildlife, said his society found the move "most surprising".

Mr John Wiley said yesterday he had opened the sanctuary off Hout Bay for two weeks to enable SA Sea Products and Chapmans Peak Fisheries to catch 50 tons of crayfish as an experiment to see how it affected the reserve.

Investigation wanted

Mr Roger Hulley, PFP spokesman on environment affairs, said Mr Wiley's decision represented a "major policy question" that had been made without full public investigation.

"A matter which involves a major change to sanctuaries managed for decades should not be allowed to take place without an investigation, partly to ensure there is no commercial advantage to the firms concerned," he said.

Mr Wiley's statement said he wanted to see if crayfish sanctuaries could be used on a rotational base in future to prevent overfishing of other areas.

Benguela current

Mr Greig said: "As far as we are concerned, one of the purposes of this sanctuary is to re-stock West Coast crayfish grounds with larvae bred in the sanctuary and carried along the coast by the Benguela current.

"I believe a sanctuary is a sanctuary and should be inviolate. If overfishing is possible in open areas the solution to the problem can hardly be found in 'opening sanctuaries'. Instead, the quota system should be re-examined.

"If we are short of red meat, do we open the Kruger Park for commercial exploitation of meat?"

Research scientists

"We wonder whether this is a spontaneous decision on the part of the Deputy Minister or whether it was done on the advice of departmental research scientists."

Dr Peter Cook of the University of Cape Town's zoology department, who has made a study of crayfish, said the decision was a "good thing" as long as the reserve was being opened only for research and was not "a con to extend commercial fishing".

ARGUS 17/2/84

~~(5/6) (2/4) SE~~

Real crisis: fuel wood in underdeveloped areas



With many millions of people still using wood to generate heat, the demand is exceeding the dead-branch supply and growing trees are having to be felled, writes DR ANTON EBERHARD of the Energy Research Institute of the University of Cape Town

WITH the recent softening of international oil markets, it has become fashionable to dismiss any notion of the existence of an "energy crisis." There is another "energy crisis," however, which is deepening inexorably, irrespective of the short or long term effects of fluctuations in oil prices

It is a situation which has received little public or media attention, mainly because it affects an impoverished and powerless group of people in underdeveloped regions, who are generally without a voice in government or in the institutions which determine energy policy and allocate resources.

For a large proportion of the world's population, the real "energy crisis" is the growing scarcity of fuel wood, which is their principal source of energy for cooking, space heating and other rural household needs.

It has been estimated that no less than 1 500-million people in the third world — about one third of the world's population — derive at least 90 percent of their energy requirements from wood, dung and crop residues and that a further 1 000-million



After tramping many kilometres in search of firewood a woman and her children return across the impoverished land to Oxton in Ciskei.

people rely on those fuels for at least half of their energy needs.

The energy demanded in most areas in Southern Africa is met, not by fossil fuels, such as oil or coal, but by these traditional, renewable energy sources. South Africa produces nearly 60 percent of the total electricity supplies in Africa, but the majority of its population is still dependent on fuel wood.

In many areas of the world, the demand for fuel wood, collected round villages in peri-urban areas, is outstripping supply so that the gathering of dead branch wood no longer suffices and growing trees are felled. It has been estimated that in the higher grassland areas of KwaZulu, between half and three-quarters of the wood

gathered is from growing vegetation, and hillslopes are rapidly being denuded of trees, with a consequent loss of top soil

Scarcity of fuel wood has led to increased use of crop residues and animal dung for fuel — thus diverting them from use as livestock feed and as soil nutrient, with a consequent decline in crop and livestock yields.

Receding woodland has meant longer trips for fuel wood collection, a task which has become increasingly arduous and time-consuming for women and children. The search for wood, once a simple chore, has become, in some places a day's labour. In the Herschel District in the Transkei, it has been observed that the average

journey to fetch bundles of wood, weighing up to 34 kg each, is four hours and that about 15 hours a week can be spent on this task

In an extreme case in KwaZulu, a group of women were observed to have walked a round trip of 19 km, taking nine and a half hours to collect bundles of fuel wood weighing about 40 kg each.

Finally, the scarcity of fuel wood has led to growing commercialism of this resource, higher prices and an increased drain on household incomes. This is particularly true in peri-urban areas, where, on average, a fifth of the household income is spent on fuel.

Unlike the populations of the industrialised nations, the rural poor of the third world use fuel wood almost exclusively for life-sustaining activities and their energy needs cannot be contracted without adversely affecting health and welfare. It is this irreducibility of energy demand, coupled with growing populations with limited and depleting resources, which constitutes a real energy crisis.

Parliament and Politics

CAPE TIMES 18/2/86 (56)

Natal floods formally declared 'a disaster'

Political Staff

THE State President yesterday formally declared the floods in Northern Natal and environment to be a disaster.

Responding in Cape Town to the announcement, the Minister of Health and Welfare, Dr C V van der Merwe, issued a "friendly request" to the public to contribute generously to the Disaster Relief Fund set up to deal with the aftermath of the floods.

Arrangements have been made with Volkskas Ltd so that contributions can be paid directly to the Fund under account number 000282928 at any branch of the Volkskas group or any other commercial bank throughout the

country. A request was made for cash donations only.

Dr Van der Merwe issued a reminder that no person or body may collect contributions unless authorized to do so in terms of the Fund-raising Act. Such authority can be obtained at the following telephone numbers: Pretoria (012) 21-5210, 21-5810, 28-3156.

Addresses

Special regional offices have been designated to deal with applications for assistance from those districts declared disaster areas.

In Natal, applications for assistance will be handled by the office of the Department and Welfare, room 1629, Commercial Road, Durban or PO Box 1503,

Durban, 4000 (telephone (031) 31-2859 extension 54).

Areas in Natal qualifying for disaster relief are: Babanago, Dundee, Dannhauser, Eshowe, Glencoe, Hlabisa, Ingwavuma, Lower Umfolozi, Mahlabatini, Msinga, Mtonjaneni, Mtunzini, Newcastle, Ngotshe, Nkandla, Nongoma, Nqutu, Paulpietersburg, Ubombo, Utrecht and Vryheid.

The central office for relief services in the Transvaal is room C215, Pensions Building, 34 Hamilton Street, Pretoria or Private Bag X63, Pretoria, 0001 (telephone (012) 21-5210).

Areas qualifying for disaster relief in the Transvaal are: Barberton, Carolina, Ermelo and Piet Retief.

Mountainous seas pound Durban beachfront

w/e Argus 8/2/84

56

FOUR DEAD IN NEW CYCLONE

Weekend Argus Correspondent
DURBAN. — At least four people are dead in a second tropical cyclone which hit Natal today causing widespread destruction.

At least six bridges, some of which had been recently repaired after cyclone Domoina, are impassable. Houses were flooded, telephone lines to most towns blown down and in one of the worst hit towns, Richards Bay, the harbour and airport were closed.

Only four days after the flooded Umfolozi River was temporarily bridged with pontoons by the army the river has again swelled and the bridge was closed while workers bolstered the causeway with rocks.

Impassable
Other impassable bridges were at Pongola, two on the road between Gingindlovu and Empan-zeni, a bridge between Umti and Nongoma, a newly-completed railway bridge near Mtubatuba, and several smaller bridges in the Durban area.

In Durban, heavy seas have caused damage amounting to thousands of rands to beaches. The seas also smashed plate-glass windows and damaged a South Beach restaurant, damaged the Brighton Beach tidal pool, tore beams off the West Street jetty, and damaged the pier at County Club.

Lower Marine Parade was awash yesterday and closed to traffic.

Flooded

Durban's town clerk, Mr Gordon Haygarth, said the electricity department was the worst affected by storm damage. "They will be working around the clock to repair the damage."

Residents from many parts of Natal complained that houses were flooded, roads washed away and trees blown over.

One of several lives claimed by dangerously wet roads was that of a two-year-old child who was killed when the car driven by her mother was involved in a head-on collision after skidding in heavy rain on the Greytown road.

The child, Jaysenth-ree Pillay, was killed instantly. Her mother, Mrs I Pillay, of Northdale, was slightly injured.

Drowned

At La Mercy, three Indian women drowned while praying at a traditional Hindu seaside festival. The women who were washed out to sea have been identified as Mrs Kalawathy Sagram, 46, her sister Mrs Rajpathy Rajkumar, 58, and Mrs Rajkumar's unmarried daughter, Sheila, 37, all of Tongaat.

Imboa veers away to sea

CAPE TIMES 20/2/84

~~OWN CORRESPONDENT~~ 56

DURBAN. — Tropical cyclone Imboa veered away from the Natal coast yesterday after wreaking havoc in many centres at the weekend as another cyclonic weather system, cyclone Haja — the 10th this summer — started carving a path east of Madagascar.

Hardest hit by Imboa's whiplash at the weekend were the Westville, Pinetown, Hillcrest and Drummond areas.

At least 15 white families were isolated at Drummond and a pregnant woman, cut off by a swirling river, gave birth while being rescued by civil defence members on Saturday. The civil defence chief for the area, Mr Jan Ter Horst, reported 220mm of rain.

A Cowies Hill family was forced yesterday to evacuate their home, which was left teetering on the edge of a cliff after a large section of their steep garden had collapsed.

Many Zululand centres, still recovering from the devastation of cyclone Demoina, were also caught by Imboa's fury.

In Mtubatuba, where more than 200mm of rain fell on Saturday, the swollen White Umfolosi River severely damaged a recently-completed temporary rail causeway and tore a pontoon forming part of a road bridge from its moorings.

One person was reported drowned in the Richards Bay area — where 159mm fell — but details were not available yesterday.

Mountainous seas and torrential rain forced authorities to close the town's harbour and airport.

More than 102mm of rain lashed central Durban and surrounding areas at the weekend and 133.8mm fell at the airport.

Crude oil: cost

*9 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs.

- (1) What was the average dollar cost per barrel of crude oil imported into the Republic in 1983;
- (2) what was the dollar cost per barrel of such oil imported into the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:

- (1) USA Dollar 31,01 cost, freight, insurance.
- (2) USA Dollar 30,18 cost, freight, insurance.

(55) Hansard Q. Col. 304
Cost per unit of electricity
22/2/84

*8. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:

- (a) What is the present average cost per unit of electricity being generated by Escom's coal-fired power stations and (b) what is the estimated final cost per unit of electricity to be generated by the Koeberg nuclear power station once it begins to feed electricity into the Escom grid?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:

- (a) 1,97 cents per kilowatt hour in 1983.
- (b) An estimated 5,6 cents per kilowatt hour.

The honourable member's attention is drawn to the fact that the capital related costs of the older coal fired power stations are relatively low compared to newer power stations. For a coal fired power station newly commissioned in 1984 the generating cost would nearly be 3 cents per kilowatt hour. As further information it might be mentioned that the average generating cost for Escom's coal fired power stations in the Western Cape amounted to approximately 4,7 cents per kilowatt hour in 1983.

KOEBERG

Argus

23/2/84 (53)

Emergency blueprint

Staff Reporter ADA STUIJT sets out the steps to protect the public

CAPE TOWN City Council's information campaign on its Koeberg emergency plan starts with full-page advertisements in newspapers at the weekend.

Information pamphlets will be mailed with electricity accounts during the first two weeks of March

The pamphlets tell Cape Town residents what they need to know about the emergency plan which will be put into action in "the very unlikely event of a radioactive release from Koeberg".

Free tablets

Potassium iodate tablets — an antidote to radioactive iodine — are available free of charge to anyone who wants them and are obtainable at city health department poly-clinics.

At a Press conference to launch the campaign yesterday Dr Reg Coogan, the Medical Officer of Health, said that about 15 percent the time the wind blew from Koeberg towards Cape Town.

"That would be a bad luck factor which would enter into any accident before it would be of interest to Cape Town.

"If all the fail-safe measures which have been built into the Koeberg nuclear reactor were to fail and if radioactive steam were to escape into the atmosphere, it was felt that the public should be fully informed as to the measures they should take"

"It is probably a million-to-one chance that such an accident would ever take place, however."

When drawing up the emergency plans, the city had to

consider what it could do to protect inhabitants from medical injuries — radiation injuries and burns from gas and dust clouds, he said.

The steps

The internationally-recognised steps, as outlined in the pamphlet, are:

- If a release of radioactive material occurs everyone will be advised by radio (SABC stations), television or public address systems.

- People are advised to keep calm and listen carefully to the instructions.

- People might be advised to take shelter, which means gathering family and household pets and going indoors. Calmly close all doors and windows, switch off fans and air conditioners and seal air bricks or vents.

- If in a motor vehicle, close its doors and windows, switch off the air conditioning and fresh air vents. Such a closed vehicle is also a shelter.

- Education authorities will be requested to take the children under their care during school hours, shelter them and look after them in every way until any danger has passed.

- Stay where you are, await further instructions from the radio and/or television and do not use the telephone except in an emergency as this will block telephone lines needed for important communication.

- Potassium iodate tablets, the only known antidote against radiation's 40 known dangerous elements, protect the thyroid from collecting radioactive iodine.

MOH hits at control

CAPE TOWN Medical Officer of Health Dr Reg Coogan has clashed with the Town Clerk, Dr S Evans, about whether Escom should be the central emergency controller in the event of a Koeberg power station radiation leak.

During a Press conference yesterday Dr Coogan said he felt strongly that the operators of nuclear power stations should not be in charge of the civil defence measures which would have to be taken in the case of a nuclear accident.

Not Escom

He said: "I must make it clear that I am opposed to Escom being responsible for the information to be given out about matters which concern the safety and health of the population. I feel the State Health Department should carry the ultimate control in such a case and not Koeberg's central emergency controller."

"In all the overseas studies on this, not one of them has recommended that the management of the power station responsible for the radiation leak should be put in charge of the population's safety," he said.

Disagree

Dr Evans, who called the conference to launch the information pamphlet outlining emergency measures, disagreed with him at the conference

He said: "I completely disagree with Dr Coogan on that. I am satisfied with our Koe-

berg emergency plan as it now stands.

"In case of expenses which may have to be incurred due to a nuclear emergency from Koeberg power station, Escom would have to pay the damages — that is the law. Therefore they should be giving the instructions on what to do, as well."

Evacuation

The City of Cape Town had undertaken to co-ordinate directly with Koeberg power station's central civil defence controller in case of a nuclear accident at the plant, he said.

Dr Coogan said quick evacuation of the huge population of Cape Town would be impossible — that's why the pamphlet concentrated on how to take shelter.

"What you are trying for when protecting such a large population is to do what you can to afford them some protection against nuclear radiation.

US attitude

"Cape Town, with its two main highways out of the city, would be in an impossible situation trying to get a million and half of people out."

"That is why the American attitude has been adopted in Cape Town. They view sheltering as protection against radiation as 50 percent effective inside the basement of a ten-storey concrete building and 20 percent effective in a bungalow-type building, and more desirable than evacuation in most cases."

New rules for ~~perlemoen~~ fishermen

23/2/84 56

Staff Reporter

PROFESSIONAL perlemoen fishermen will have to operate from clearly-marked boats in future, feuding interests in the perlemoen industry have agreed.

At a meeting organised by the MP for Caledon, Mr L H Fick, it was unanimously decided to set up a permanent coordinating committee representing the public, professional operators, conservationists and perlemoen packers.

The Deputy Minister of Environment and Fisheries, Mr John Wiley, promised to implement immediately a suggestion that the 50 commercial perlemoen boats licensed at present carry compulsory identification.

LETTER "A"

Mr Wiley, guest speaker at the meeting, said the boats would be painted with the letter "A" and an identification number.

This would allow the public to identify boats illegally operating without licences and would protect bona fide operators from allegations that they were stripping the country's perlemoen resources.

Mr Jack Winshaw, a member of the Kleinmond/Betty's Bay coastal conservation board, claimed he had seen double the number of licensed perlemoen boats off the coast near his home.

FACTIONS

The meeting called on Mr Fick to set up a committee of the industry's warring factions, who met for the first time today to discuss what Mr Fick called "the credibility gap yawning between them".

Dominating the discussion were charges that the public was not able to find perlemoen at reasonable prices because

professional operators were stripping the country's perlemoen resources for export.

All sides agreed that the 185 m coastal limit within which professional catches were banned, was unworkable.

FORCED OUT

They added that they would be forced out of business if the limit was extended to 250 m as urged by coastal ratepayers associations.

Mr J van Schalkwyk, chairman of the Walker Bay Angling and Conservation Society, said the professional divers should make perlemoen available to the man in the street at R9 a kilogram.

He said this would still allow the professionals a 50 percent profit.

"They have the right to exploit a national asset, therefore they also have an obligation to supply the public," he said.

Abnormal weather caused by the recent cyclones created perfect conditions for conveying hydrogen sulphide emissions from the Eastern Transvaal to the Reef

STABLE OVERCAST CONDITIONS AT NIGHT COLD AIR DESCENDS CARRYING H₂S WITH IT

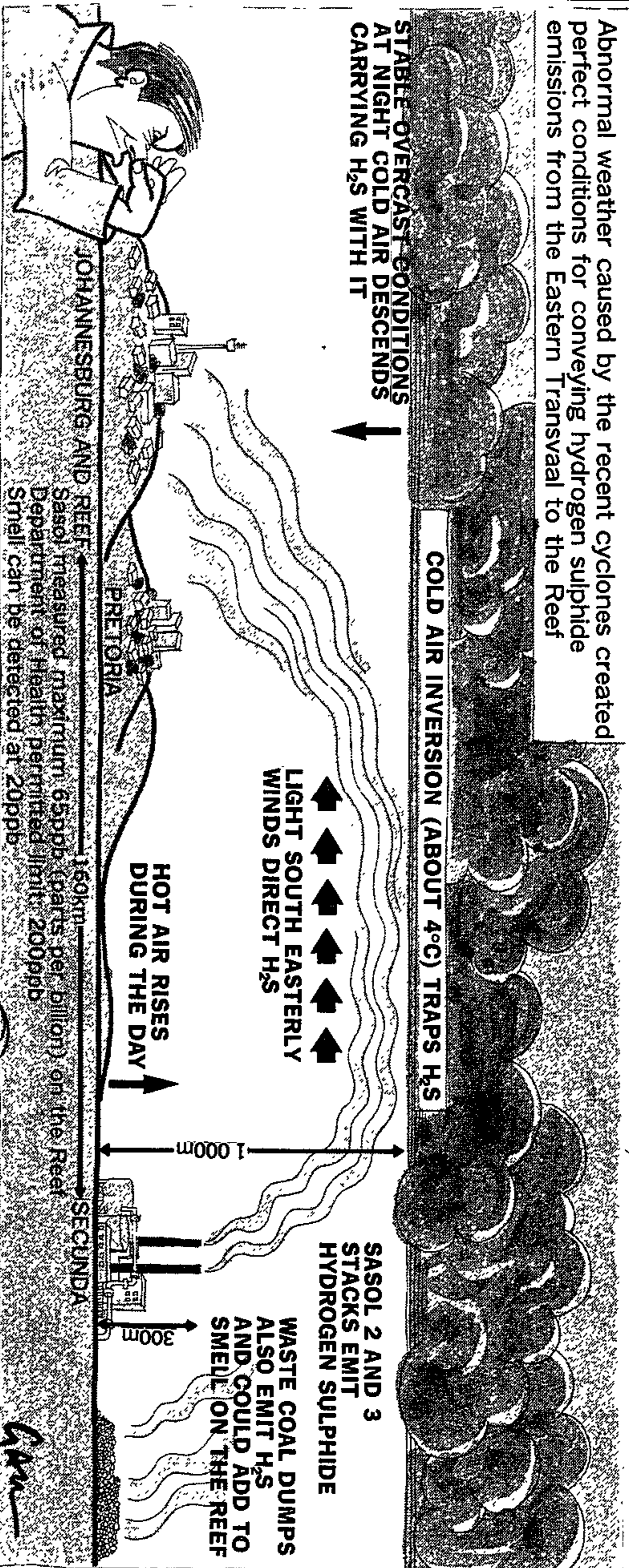
COLD AIR INVERSION (ABOUT 4°C) TRAPS H₂S

LIGHT SOUTH EASTERLY WINDS DIRECT H₂S

HOT AIR RISES DURING THE DAY

SASOL 2 AND 3 STACKS EMIT HYDROGEN SULPHIDE

WASTE COAL DUMPS ALSO EMIT H₂S AND COULD ADD TO SMELL ON THE REEF



Tracing the path of sulphur smell

RMM 23/2/84

(56)

By SUE FAULKNER
THE graphic illustrates how the oppressive sulphur stench is carried more than 150 km from the Eastern Transvaal to the Reef.

When weather conditions are right, residents in urban areas across the Reef are affected by the odour.
Public disgust prompted the Department of Health and the Johannesburg Health Department to join forces to monitor floods of complainants after Highveld residents were left gasping for a

breath of fresh air.
Sasol this week claimed partial responsibility for the sulphur stink, and gave details which made it possible for the Mail's graphic artist to illustrate the stink.
Health officials are still working to trace "the rest of the sulphur stench" following Sasol's announcement.
In a detailed report of findings, Sasol said that mea-

sures of 65 parts per billion of hydrogen sulphide had been recorded on the Reef.
Although this is far below the limit set by the Department of Health — which permits a level of 200 parts per billion — a healthy person can detect hydrogen sulphide at a concentration as low as 20 parts per billion in a built-up area.
Delicate air measure-

ments by Sasol showed that, even though hydrogen sulphide emissions were released from stacks 300m above the ground, abnormal weather conditions had wafted them over the densely populated Reef areas.
The peculiar weather conditions, caused mainly by the tropical cyclones Domoina and Imboa, sandwiched the hydrogen sulphur between layers of air and prevented

the sulphur odour dispersing.
At about 1 000m above ground level a layer of cold air — only 4°C — occurred and bounced the sulphur emissions back to earth.
Pollution experts agree that the full force of the odour hits urban areas when winds blow from a south easterly direction.
Sasol has strongly refused to take blame for all the smell and the exact measure

of its contribution is unclear.
Waste coal dumps in the Eastern Transvaal have been cited as another possible source for the obnoxious odour but there has been no research to monitor hydrogen sulphide emissions — which are harmless at low levels — at the dumps.
Efforts to complete a fuller investigation are still underway in Johannesburg and over 500 callers have called the hotline number — (011) 724-4361 — to describe and help monitor the stench.

Koeberg: Power from coal less costly

APG 23/2/84

SS

Parliamentary Staff
ELECTRICITY generated by the Koeberg nuclear power station will cost nearly three times more than electricity generated by Escom's coal-fired power stations.

Mr D W Steyn, Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, said in reply to a question in the Assembly that Escom's electricity from coal power stations cost an average of 1,97c a kilowatt hour last year.

Electricity generated by the Koeberg power station would cost an estimated 5,6c a kilowatt hour.

He said capital-related costs of the older coal-fired power stations were relatively low compared to newer power stations.

For a coal-fired power station commissioned this year, the generating cost would be nearly 3c a kilowatt hour.

He added that the average generating cost for coal-fired power stations in the Western Cape was about 4,7c a kilowatt hour last year.

18 died in cholera epidemic

Parliamentary Staff
THERE were 4 771 cases of cholera last year, with 18 blacks dying from the disease.

The figures were disclosed by the Minister of Health, Dr Nak van der Merwe.



Mr D W Steyn



Dr Piet Koornhof



Mr John Wiley



Mr Owen Horwood

Koeberg: Shock cost disclosure

Cape Times 24/2/84

56

By ROBIN PARKER

THE cost of generating power at Koeberg nuclear station has been estimated at 300 percent higher than the present cost of power from the country's coal-fired stations.

This shock disclosure was made in the House of Assembly by the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr P T C du Plessis, in reply to questions by Mr Roger Hulley (PFP Constantia).

The disclosures raise new doubts about the economic viability of South Africa's only nuclear plant.

In his reply, Mr Du Plessis quotes figures which show that the average cost per kilowatt hour of electricity generated at South Africa's coal-fired power stations was 1,97c during 1983. Koeberg's estimated costs when it goes "on stream" will be a massive 5,6c per kilowatt.

Capital costs

Mr Du Plessis qualified his reply by saying: "Attention is drawn to the fact that the capital related costs of the older coal-fired power stations are relatively low compared to newer power stations. For a coal-fired power station newly commissioned in 1984, the generating cost would be nearly 3c per kilowatt hour.

"Further, the average generating cost for Escom's coal-fired power stations in the Western Cape amounted to approximately 4,7c per kilowatt hour in 1983."

Reacting to the disclosures, Mr Hulley said they provided "a shock to those who expected cost advantages from nuclear power. It raises serious questions of the justification on economic grounds for Koeberg," he said.

Mr Hulley said that he would raise the matter during the current parliamentary session.

Escom spokesmen, however, are adamant

that the controversial power station 30km from Cape Town remains viable in spite of numerous allegations of inadequate research.

However, the high cost of production of electricity at Dufnefontein is not expected to add significantly to the cost burden of consumers as the capital costs of the station will be amortised over a number of years.

In the original planning for Koeberg, one of the main points of motivation in support of siting the nuclear facility on the Cape West Coast were economic viability and the removal of the tenuous link the Western Cape has through the long lines of supply from the Eastern Transvaal.

However, at that stage it was expected that generating cost factors would not differ significantly.

'Other factors'

Commenting on the figures, Escom said the economic viability of the station could not be viewed in isolation. Transmission costs, security aspects, the securing of the servitude and the cost factor involved in the loss of power through the lines from the Transvaal were additional factors mitigating in favour of Koeberg.

A further factor was the cost of coal — four times higher in price delivered to Western Cape stations in comparison to those in the Transvaal.

In addition, Escom's calculations had shown that the coal price was expected to increase at a far greater rate than that of uranium. An additional factor was the availability of coal. Escom spokesmen quoted sources pointing to a shortage of supply early in the next century.

Cape Town's electrical engineer, Mr D Palser, said his first reaction to the figures would be that the cost of Koeberg-generated power was high.

'Public misled over Koeberg'

Staff Reporter

THE government's disclosure of high generating costs for Koeberg electricity was proof that there had been a "cover-up for years", says the anti-nuclear group Koeberg Alert.

Dr Derek Yach of Koeberg Alert said the disclosures — made in reply to questions to the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr P T C du Plessis, from the Progressive Federal Party MP for Constantia, Mr Roger Hulley — showed that the quoted costs proved clearly that there had been a lack of foundation for initial research into the economic viability of Koeberg.

The figures showed that the power produced at Koeberg would be between two and three times as expensive as that currently available from coal-fired power stations.

Dr Yach said "millions of rands has left the country in payment for Koeberg, numerous job opportunities have been wasted, and all this with a well-developed coal-fired power station building facility".

"Why go ahead with the building of Koeberg? Why the rush? It was for some strategic

reason apparently, but for years we have been asking questions without getting answers." Dr Yach said

Another spokesman for the organization, Mr John Venn, said the announcement confirmed Koeberg Alert's criticisms of nuclear power.

"For the past six years Koeberg Alert has maintained that nuclear power was more expensive than coal-generated electricity.

'Inquiry'

"This has been vigorously denied until now by the pro-nuclear lobby. It has also been admitted that electricity from Koeberg is more expensive than even the older coal power stations in the Western Cape, which are less efficient than modern stations," he said.

Mr Venn questioned the existence of Koeberg in light of the high costs. "Who will pay the extra costs?" he asked.

Koeberg Alert believed the decision whether or not to build Koeberg should have been made after a public inquiry into the safety and economics of nuclear power. "We have no doubt that had such an inquiry taken place, Koeberg would not have been built."

Safety plans for Koeberg attacked

Municipal Reporter

CAPE TOWN
25/2/84

IF THE Koeberg Nuclear Power Plant was as safe as claimed by the City Council, the publication of emergency plans in major newspapers today was "contradictory", a Koeberg Alert spokesman said yesterday.

But the Council's emergency plans — also contained in a pamphlet which will be distributed to electricity subscribers during the first two weeks in March — were "a reasonable attempt to convince the public that their best interests were being served", said Mr Mike Kantey.

"However, the pamphlet contains recommendations that will do little to prevent the effects of a worst possible accident at Koeberg.

"The proposal to make thyroid tablets available is bizarre. There are about 250 different radionuclides in routine emissions from nuclear plants and many are radioactive isotopes of trace and other elements important in nutrition and therefore tending to be deposited in vital parts of the body. Among them are strontium and cesium, which also collect in food substances. Iodine is not the only one affected.

"The siting of Koeberg can never be justified. Wind studies, all done after the start of construction, show that 15 percent of the time a large proportion of Capetonians will be placed at risk of developing cancer in the event of a major accident. Overseas evidence based on extensive monitoring of routine releases of radioactive material show that the risk of ill effects extends up to 80km from the plant itself.

"Koeberg Alert has also repeatedly opposed the control of an emergency being vested in an Escom official, as with the best will in the world, this will always lead to a severe conflict of interest. Control should be in the hands of an independent State health official as in most overseas countries.

"The council's leaflet is clearly aimed only at electricity subscribers. No mention is made of how people without electricity, for example those in Bishop Lavis or Crossroads, are to be contacted. The people at greatest risk, in Atlantis, are unable to shelter because of the poor condition of their houses."

Farmers scoff at govt offers

Cape Times 1/3/84
204 56

Chief Reporter

"SHOCKED" farmers near Riversdale, whose lands are in the area earmarked for a nuclear-research centre on the southern Cape coast, have rejected what they have described as "laughable" and "totally unrealistic" government offers for the purchase of their farms.

It was stated from Mossel Bay yesterday that the farmers were arranging independent valuations of their farms and intended fighting for "fair compensation" for their lands.

The Atomic Energy Corporation has chosen a 2500-ha site at Yster-vark Point, in the Riverdale district 45km west of Mossel Bay, for the research centre.

Last year the AEC chairman, Dr J W L de Villiers, said the project, part of a nuclear-research expansion programme, would fit in with the government's decentralization policy.

He gave an assurance that the environmental impact of the proposed development had been studied and approved by the Department of Environmental Affairs.

Mr Jannie Pienaar, one of the four farmers directly affected by the project, has said the prices offered by the Department of Community Development for

farmlands including his 1070-ha coastal farm Buffelshoek were "laughable".

Buffelshoek is almost at the centre of the area required by the AEC.

Current values

Mr Pienaar's wife, speaking from their other farm, Schoongezicht at Mossel Bay, said yesterday she and her husband had been shocked at the price offered for Buffelshoek — R355 a morgen, which the department had told them was "as high as we can go".

"At current market values we could never, at a price as low as this, hope to buy a farm on the coast comparable to Buffelshoek," she said.

"We are not out to enrich ourselves at the State's expense; all we are asking for is the farm's replacement value."

● A spokesman for the Department of Community Development, Mr Anton Fuchs, said in Cape Town yesterday that the department was "still in the process of negotiating" with the farmers concerned, and that no finality had been reached about prices.

Offers of compensation made by the department, he added, were based on current market values, and the valuers used by the department were experts in their field.

EPARE FOR KOEBERG EMERGENCY or disaster plan

W/L ARGUS 3/3/84 (56)



Pupils of Ellerton Primary School in Sea Point practise one of their drills for an emergency. In the event of a nuclear emergency, these children would be sheltered in the Sea Point Civic Centre, or some other suitable building until the danger has passed, or until they are evacuated.

Town Clerk moots safety measures 'in the unlikely event' of fallout

in the form of gases and dust — the greatest hazard to the public would come from the radioactive isotopes of iodine, particularly Iodine 131.

Absorbed

"These radioactive isotopes are absorbed by the thyroid gland and can damage and cause cancer to this organ. There is, however, an internationally accepted protective measure which we can use to prevent this hazard — potassium iodate tablets.

Potassium iodate — a common medicine often found in cough mixtures — should be taken before exposure to radioactive iodine, but only in the event of a nuclear emergency, said Dr Coogan.

Since it would not be feasible to distribute these tablets during an emergency, they would be issued to the public and schools through the city's health department clinics from March 5.

If it was necessary during an emergency, sheltered school children would be given the tablets as a protective measure.

Mr H A Lambrechts, Director of Education, said he had been approached by the Cape Town City Council and was satisfied with the council's plans for protection to school children during a nuclear emergency.

"However, everything is still in the planning stage. We would prefer that the 18 local and municipal authorities affected or involved in the contingency emergency planning for a nuclear accident get together and come up with a co-ordinated and co-operative plan of steps to be taken to protect the children.

"It is not only the schools under the jurisdiction of the Cape Town City Council which are involved, but all those within the contingency planning zone around Koeberg.

"It is obviously better to have a co-ordinated plan for the whole area, rather than each authority having its own plan. But I am confident that adequate measures will be taken to ensure the safety of the children," he said.

SCHOOLS PREPARE FOR KOEBERG Nuclear ^{WGA}disaste

By CHRIS ERASMUS
Weekend Argus Reporter

IF THAT one-in-a-billion-chance accident happens and Koeberg releases a cloud of radioactivity — and if this happens during school hours — what will become of your children at school?

On the face of it, the chances of such an event appear so remote it hardly warrants thinking about.

After all, a scenario in which a school or schools are threatened with any significant accidental release of radioactivity is so full of improbable ifs that to be concerned about its possible consequences seems merely to be looking for something to worry about.

But the level of public and official concern in Cape Town, Atlantis, and the Peninsula about the forthcoming switching-on of the country's first commercial nuclear reactor has been so high that a contingency plan is being formulated for even this eventuality.

Shelter

Said Dr Stan Evans, the city's Town Clerk: "We approached the province's education department last year about this issue. We decided that the best thing to do, in the unlikely event of a cloud of radioactive particles approaching a school or schools, was to shelter the children in the affected area.

"The idea is, rather than have hundreds of worried parents having to rush into an affected

or potentially affected area during an accident, it would be better to look after the children on the spot — perhaps in the school hall or another suitable building"

Dr Evans said the thing to remember was that any accident would be extremely unlikely to release such large quantities of radioactive particles that people would have to evacuated.

Obvious

"However, if evacuation should prove necessary, it is obviously better to have all the children in a school in one place to facilitate a proper evacuation"

He pointed out that in most nuclear accidents, sheltering in a building — such as a home or school hall — with all windows, doors and air vents shut, would be adequate protection from airborne radiation

"We want parents to know that during such an emergency their children will be as well cared for as the parents themselves would."

Dr Reg Coogan, the city's Medical Officer of Health, said that in the event of a large release of radioactive materials from Koeberg — mostly



Pupils of Ellerton Primary School in Sea Point practise one of their drills for an emergency. In the event of a nuclear emergency, these children would be sheltered in the Sea Point Civic Centre, or some other suitable building until the danger has passed, or until they are evacuated.

Koeberg 'is an economic proposition'

CME Times 7/3/84 (5) 86

Staff Reporter

IN SPITE of huge cost increases and a projected decline in the long-term growth rate of the demand for electricity, Koeberg remained an economic proposition, the Escom chairman, Mr Jan H Smith, said last night.

Speaking at the annual Escom dinner held at a City hotel, Mr Smith said Western Cape consumers would not pay the controversial 5,6 cents per kilowatt-hour for electricity from Koeberg. Because Koeberg power would be fed into the national grid, the average cost of electricity would remain below 4,4 cents per kilowatt-hour.

Much that was "unexpected" had occurred since construction at Koeberg had been started in the early 1970s, when projections had shown it to be economically justifiable.

"The price of nuclear fuel, for example, increased significantly. After Three Mile Island, additional — and often legitimate — security measures had to be introduced. The possibility of sabotage necessitated further security

measures. Also, the delays that resulted became a major additional cost factor."

Comparing 1984 cost estimates of Koeberg power with other Western Cape power options, Mr Smith said a coal-fired power station locally-commissioned in 1984 would have cost 4,7 cents per kilowatt-hour. Electricity fed from new inland coal-fired power stations commissioned in 1984 would have cost 4,3 cents per kilowatt-hour.

The latter option would have made the Cape fully dependant on imported electricity and associated cost rises.

A local coal-fired power station, although cheaper in the short-term, was subject to rising transportation costs. Coal was presently five times more expensive locally than in the interior.

Mr Smith believed that the estimated initial cost of Koeberg-generated electricity (5,6 cents) would tend to remain more stable in the future. It was "possible" that the nuclear fuel price would rise at a lower rate than that of coal and its associated transport costs.

Pollution row at Kraal Bay

Environment Reporter

AN URGENT appeal has been made to the Deputy Minister of Environment Affairs, Mr John Wiley, to take steps to stop further deterioration of the Churchhaven/Kraal Bay area on Langebaan Lagoon.

In an open letter, Miss D M Green of Constantia, a regular visitor to the area, urged that action be taken before it was too late to save the ecologically unique area.

The area, which is sheltered from southeasterly winds, has become increasingly popular. Six house-boats are moored at Kraal Bay and during the summer up to 50 yachts moor there.

Miss Green claims that no bins are provided for litter and as a result the small beaches are littered with broken bottles, tins, packets and plastic.

A member of the Kraal Bay Conservation

Society and house-boat owner at Kraal Bay, Mr Lindes Basson, said yesterday that the problem had become so bad that a special meeting had been held with the Divisional Council at Malmesbury in January this year.

He said the society, which had been formed by owners of house-boats and yachts in an effort to conserve the area, had placed drums on the beach for litter and employed a man full-time to keep the beach clean.

'Terrible'

"But we just can't cope with the crowds, and the litter is just terrible, terrible," said Mr Basson.

He said the three toilets at the beach were inadequate as more than 4 000 people had come to the beach each day during the Christmas/New Year period. The few trees in the area were also being cut down and burnt for firewood.

Mr Basson said he did not think that the more than 25 yachts and six house-boats moored in the bay posed a pollution problem. Most of the boats had chemical toilets and garbage was taken ashore and buried in a hole.

● In January this year, a Cape Town yacht-owner who did not want to be named claimed that Kraal Bay was becoming badly polluted from sewage thrown overboard or pumped into the bay by some 30 yachts moored there over the Christmas season.

He described the situation as "absolutely disgusting" and said he would never go there again.

A spokesman for Mr Wiley's office said the matter had been referred to the Director-General of the Department of Environment Affairs.

The Malmesbury Divisional Council could not be contacted yesterday.

Cape Times 12/3/84

Koeberg station set for start-up

By DI MEEK
Environment Reporter

KOEBERG nuclear power station is set "to go critical" on Wednesday pending the installation being given a clean bill of health by the Atomic Energy Corporation (AEC) today.

If the licensing for the first reactor goes through today, the nuclear reaction within the reactor will be started and maintained at a constant level to produce nuclear power.

Reliable sources told the Cape Times last night that a number of ministers — including the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr

Danie Steyn — top officials and AEC inspectors would be visiting Koeberg today.

The press liaison officer for the AEC, Mr Dries Sonnekus, said last night that the target date for the issuing of the licence was today, but it would depend on the final inspection.

It would also have to be approved by the independent Council on Nuclear Safety.

Mr Sonnekus said inspectors had been at Koeberg during the past few months, continually checking that all safety and security measures were being adhered to.

He said "criticality" would be followed by a another long testing phase, during which the reactor would be kept at low power to ensure that all systems were performing to safety regulations.

Synchronization with the Escom power grid could be expected by mid-April.

Full-power generation was expected by the mid-July.

Koeberg — first nuclear reaction today

AKGWS
14/3/56
56

By TOS WENTZEL

THE FIRST nuclear reaction in the Koeberg power station took place at 9.25am today, the Minister of Mineral and Energy affairs, Mr DW Steyn, announced in the Assembly this afternoon.

He said it was the culmination of a long period of investigation, construction, safety measures and procedures and was of great significance to South Africa.

"These events of today herald the era of nuclear power generation in South Africa," Mr Steyn said.

Milestone

"For South Africa, a country with only two indigenous energy resources, coal and uranium, this is a milestone of the utmost importance.

"Where South Africa exported its production in the past, these two energy resources will in conjunction in future be utilised in the best interest of our country.

"It is particularly gratifying to know that, as far as the safe design and operation of Koeberg is concerned, South Africa is also a leader in this field and that these measures comply with world standards.

"The community can also rest assured that the AEC and Escom enjoy international recognition in this regard and that these measures will be maintained with the utmost vigilance.

Proud of them

"I therefore have great pleasure in congratulating the organisations and our engineers, scientists and other experts concerned with the project, on this notable achievement. We are proud of them.

"I am convinced that South Africa's energy future is ensured by the combination of oil-from-coal plants, coal-fired power stations and abundant uranium resources for electricity generation.

"I would like to call on everyone to accept this

valuable asset for the Western Cape, its industries and people, and indeed for all South Africa, as a component of a balanced energy supply structure.

"The Government is convinced that nuclear energy, as all the other conventional and alternative energy carriers, needs to play a specific and rightful role in our energy economy in order to give expression to a successful energy policy."

Welcomed

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, welcomed the additional power which will be added to South Africa's national power grid.

Dr Slabbert said: "Naturally, the additional power available will be of benefit to the whole of South Africa.

"I believe it is important to keep a close watch on the potentially high cost of power to be generated by Koeberg and that any further establishment and location of nuclear plants in South Africa be very carefully evaluated.

"One must accept that the question of nuclear power is one that generates fears and a good deal of heated debate among the general public.

"This must be taken into account and everything should be done to ensure that every possible precaution is taken to protect the public from any danger which could arise from a nuclear power station and also to keep the public as informed as is possible about these matters."

Koeberg 'starts SA nuclear era'

CAPE TOWN 15/3/84

Political Correspondent

THE government once again emphasized the safety and security measures at Koeberg after South Africa's first nuclear-power plant was started up.

The Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr Danie Steyn, said in a special announcement to Parliament that the nuclear reaction in the first Koeberg reactor was started at 9.25am yesterday.

"Today's events usher

in the era of nuclear power for South Africa," he stated proudly.

Mr Steyn also issued a subsequent statement about the reaction, the advantages of nuclear power and Koeberg's safety measures. Escom gave technical details of the reaction itself.

The Escom statement said the reaction would be maintained at a low level known as "criticality" while further tests and measurements were done pending further tests at higher levels of activity.

Licence

Full-scale commercial power generation would start once a licence to do so had been issued by the Atomic Energy Corporation (AEC).

"Connection to the power grid is planned for the middle of April with full power generation by the middle of July."

Both in his parliamentary announcement and his subsequent statement, Mr Steyn was at pains to allay fears of people in the Western Cape that Koeberg presented a nuclear threat to the region.

"It is particularly reassuring to know that, as far as the safe design and operation of Koeberg are concerned, South Africa is in the forefront and compares with the best in the world," he said.

"The public can be assured that the AEC and Escom are recognized internationally and that safety standards will be maintained meticulously."

'No bomb'

Mr Steyn said in his statement that it was impossible for Koeberg "to explode like a nuclear bomb". The most important potential risk was the "highly unlikely" accidental release of radioactive elements.

"The assurance can be given that Koeberg has been constructed according to a dependable design and dozens of reactors with an impeccable safety record are in operation in Europe."

Control and safety measures had been formulated after an exhaustive assessment of

the risk potential of nuclear installations.

The most stringent criteria based on international standards were imposed to ensure Koeberg's safe design, construction and operation.

"These measures have been proved to be efficient by the impeccable safety record of the international nuclear industry, unmatched by that of any other comparable industry."

Lightning

Mr Steyn said the risk factor of a nuclear power plant was "no more than one additional death per 100-million people per year" in the vicinity of the plant.

This was 20 times smaller than the risk of anybody being killed by lightning in South Africa and 15 000 times smaller than the risk of being run over and killed by a motor vehicle.

Standards adopted in South Africa were now being implemented elsewhere in the world, Mr Steyn said.

The AEC and the Council for Nuclear Safety were satisfied with the emergency plan to ensure the safety of the local community should a large amount of radioactive material be released. This plan would be improved on a regular basis.

'Asset'

He urged people in the Western Cape to accept Koeberg as an asset to the region, its industries and its people. It would end the area's dependency on coal-generated electricity from the Eastern Transvaal and while its equivalent coal consumption would have been 6-million tons a year.

While the announcement of Koeberg's operation was welcomed by all parties in Parliament, the leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, added that a close watch should be kept on Koeberg's costs and safety procedures.

The future establishment and location of additional nuclear plants in South Africa should be very carefully evaluated, Dr Slabbert said.

Children's cancelled

Reporter
Defence Force camp for children in Hanover following protests from

s, who claimed they had was organised by the Community forms permitting the principal, Mr A Car-

parents and pupils last ed Democratic Front, denied "any knowledge of therefore not in a position

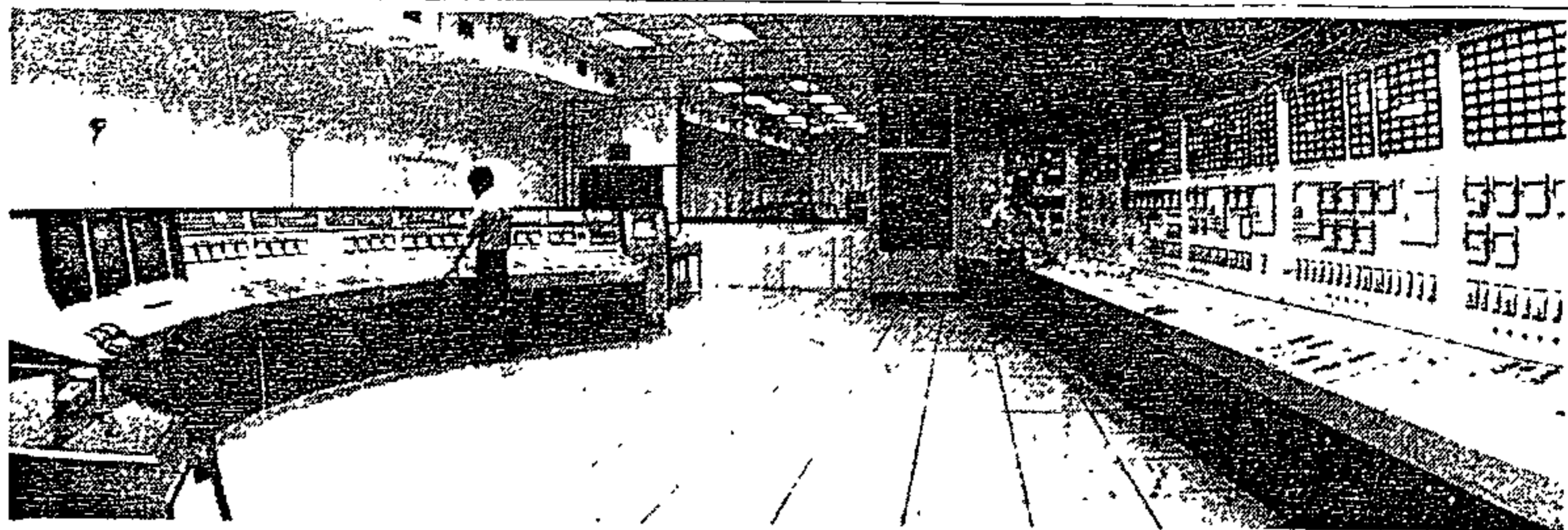
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ed the SADF was holding en "to catch them ear-

time so that they associ- my.

on officer for Western Army Civic Action Unit school in January to or-

a reorganisation in our inform the school at the able to do it. They were ent us to arrange another ave to apply "again," he



Withdraw Koeberg licence plea

Staff Reporter *MS/10/3/84* *56*

THE Atomic Energy Commission is being called on to withdraw Escom's operating licence for Koeberg nuclear power station until the emergency plan is controlled by a body independent of Escom.

This was part of a resolution adopted by more than 300 people at a public meeting called by Koeberg Alert in Rondebosch last night.

Other conditions which should be attached to Escom's operating licence were:

- That emergency procedures be tested in an exercise involving people.
- Full public disclosure of the emergency plan and the wind paths upon which it is based.
- A permanent solution, to be made public, for disposing high and low-level nuclear waste from the plant.

Chemical engineer and Koeberg Alert member Mr John Venn told the meeting the greatest risk peaceful nuclear power posed was the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

Reprocessing of high-level nuclear waste produced plutonium which could be used in the production of nuclear weapons.

Although the Government had denied that it would develop nuclear weapons, it had not signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Referring to the Three Mile Island nuclear accident, Mr Venn said previous theoretical calculations had put the chances of an accident at one in 20 000.

However, a commission appointed to investigate the accident concluded that, given the level of operator training, it was inevitable.

Koeberg Alert had "serious reservations" about Escom's emergency plan, some of which were shared by the city council, Mr Venn said.

"We doubt whether any evacuation scheme could work, given the possibility of panic and inadequate roads.

"We fear that Escom knows there is a large risk of panic so they may not order evacuation even though this may be necessary."

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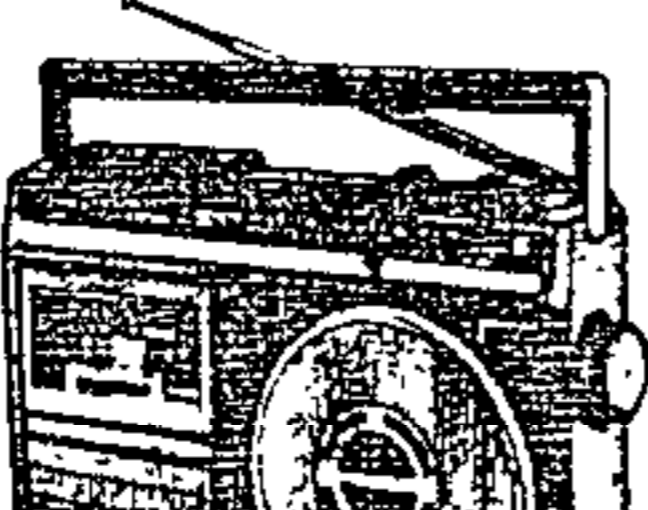
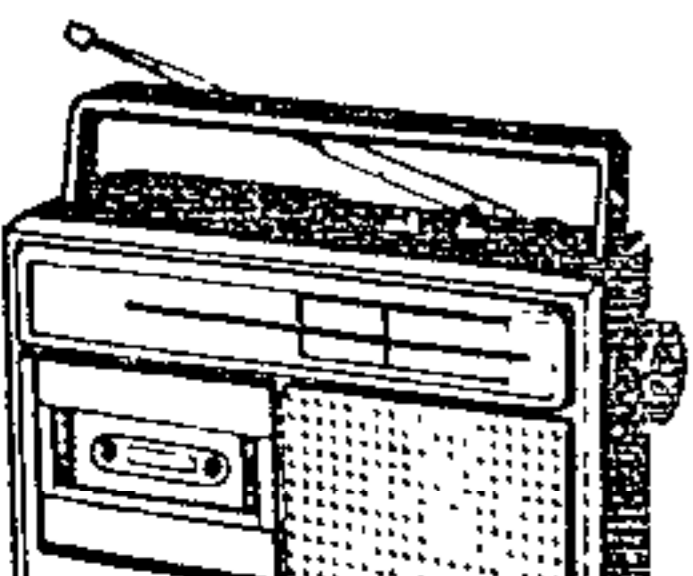
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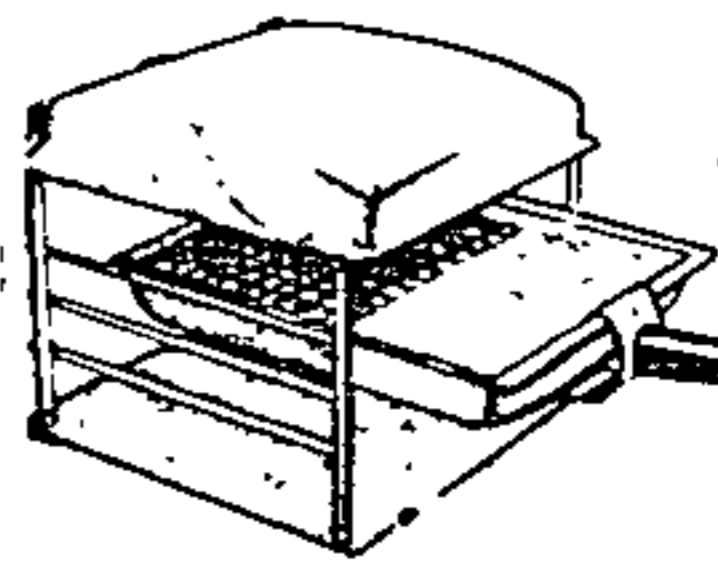
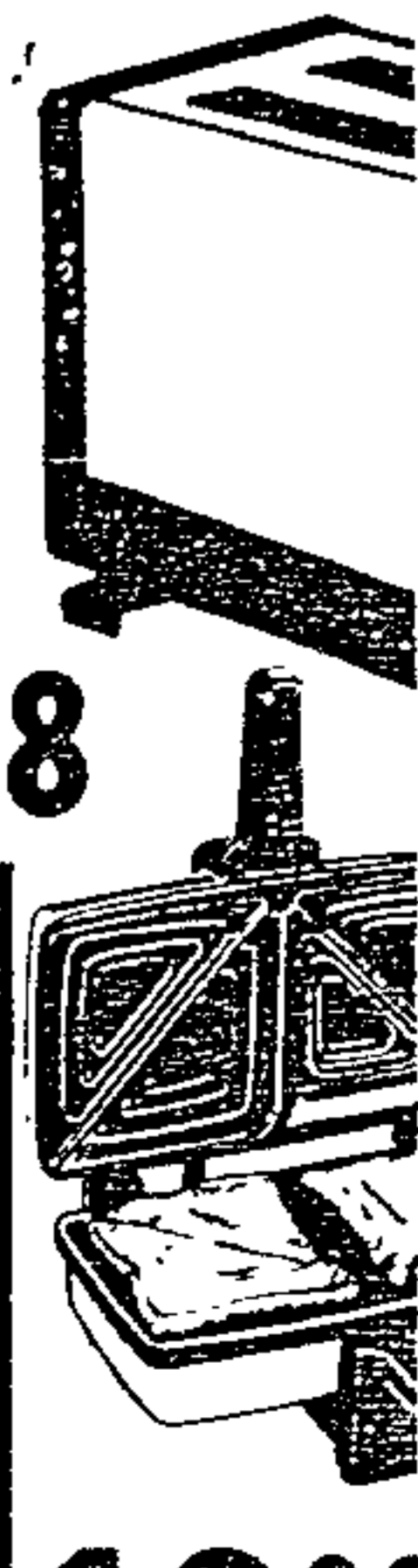
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Koeberg — masterpiece or costly

By DI MEEK

Environment Reporter

AT 9.25am on Wednesday this week, 10 years after the first contracts were signed, a nuclear reaction was started in the first reactor of the Koeberg nuclear power station.

The licensing for the first reactor to start up, or "go critical", was issued by the Atomic Energy Corporation (AEC) on schedule earlier in the week after being approved by the Independent Council on Nuclear Safety. "Criticality" will be followed by another long testing

phase during which the reactor will be kept at a low power to ensure that systems are performing to safety regulations.

More licences have to be issued before synchronization with the Escom power grid in mid-April and full power generation by the first reactor is expected by mid-July.

Synchronization of the second unit with the national grid is due by December.

Acclaimed as one of South Africa's most outstanding civil engineering achievements of the decade, Koeberg nonetheless offers a perfect

target for terrorist attack.

And while Escom gave the assurance that the plant would be the safest of its kind in the world, a series of four explosions rocked the R2 000-million plant in December 1982. The banned African National Congress claimed responsibility, and commissioning of the first reactor was set back by an estimated nine months.

This and the very real fear of a nuclear-related accident at the plant, although said to be less than one in a billion, have caused an escalation of opposition to the scheme.

Ironically, when the project was first mooted the Cape Town City Council, ratepayers' associations, farmer groups, churches and local provincial and central government were all in favour of the scheme.

But attitudes quickly changed after the infamous American nuclear disaster at Three Mile Island. Public and official concern demanded that a comprehensive emergency plan be devised.

An essence of the plan appeared as an advertisement in Cape Town newspapers a fort-

night ago, and gave Capetonians their first taste of what it would be like living 30km from a live nuclear reactor.

It warned that families might have to shelter in their homes, close all doors and windows and seal all vents. In exceptional cases evacuation might be necessary.

It said that while it was extremely unlikely that Capetonians would ever be exposed to enough radioactive material from Koeberg to affect their health, potassium iodate tablets, should be taken "before exposure" as an effective anti-

dote to one of the harmful elements, radioactive iodine, which attacks the thyroid.

Objections to certain aspects of the emergency plan have been lodged by the Cape Town City Council and the anti-nuclear group, Koeberg Alert. Were Koeberg to generate electricity more cheaply than coal-fired power stations, the saving might have provided some consolation for its proximity to Cape Town.

But in a shock disclosure last week it was learnt that the cost of generating power at Koeberg had been estimated at

56 Masterpiece or costly mistake?

target for terrorist attack.

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Were Koeberg to generate electricity more cheaply than coal-fired power stations, the saving might have provided some consolation for its proximity to Cape Town.

But in a shock disclosure, last week it was learnt that the cost of generating power at Koeberg had been estimated at 300 percent higher than the present cost of power from the country's coal-fired stations.

Koeberg's estimated costs per kilowatt-hour would be 5,6c per kilowatt in comparison to the 1,97c for coal-fired power stations in 1983.

The disclosures have dashed any economic argument for South Africa's only nuclear plant and shaken the credibility of Escrom, who for years have said that nuclear power would be "too cheap to meter."

However, since the 1982 sabotage attack requirements regarding physical security, as well as licensing requirements were drastically intensified.

Speaking in Parliament earlier this year, the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr Danie Steyn, said everything possible had been done by Escrom and the two controlling bodies — the AEC and the Council on Nuclear Safety — to ensure the safety of the plant and the public.

Yet Koeberg remains, and while it may be easy to question the wisdom of erecting it at all, there are, after all, thousands of people who are prepared to work there.

CME Finbs 16/3/86

Anti-nuclear power struggle not lost

By PETER DENNEHY

THE struggle against nuclear power was not lost, a speaker at a meeting organized by Koeberg Alert said last night.

About 300 people attended the meeting at the Rondebosch Town Hall.

A resolution was passed with only two votes against it at the end of the meeting.

It called on the Atomic

Energy Corporation to withdraw the operator licence for the Koeberg Station from Eskom until emergency procedures had been tested in an exercise involving all people at risk.

Other conditions to be met included:

● Eskom should not control the emergency plan.

● The public must know the plans and the wind

pattern data on which they were based

● A permanent solution for nuclear waste must be made public.

● There must be assurances that these conditions apply to any other nuclear power development in South Africa, and that the construction of other plants must be preceded by environmental impact studies and public

consent.

Mr Derek Yach chaired the meeting. The speakers were Mr Mike Kanley, former secretary of Koeberg Alert; Ms Carol Bower, a Cape Town feminist; Mr John Venn, a chemical engineer and spokesman for Koeberg Alert; and Ms Sue Nicholson, a member of the organization.

Mr Kanley remarked that on the admission of

the Minister for Mineral Affairs, Mr 'Pietie' du Plessis, Koeberg energy cost 5,6c a kilowatt-hour to produce.

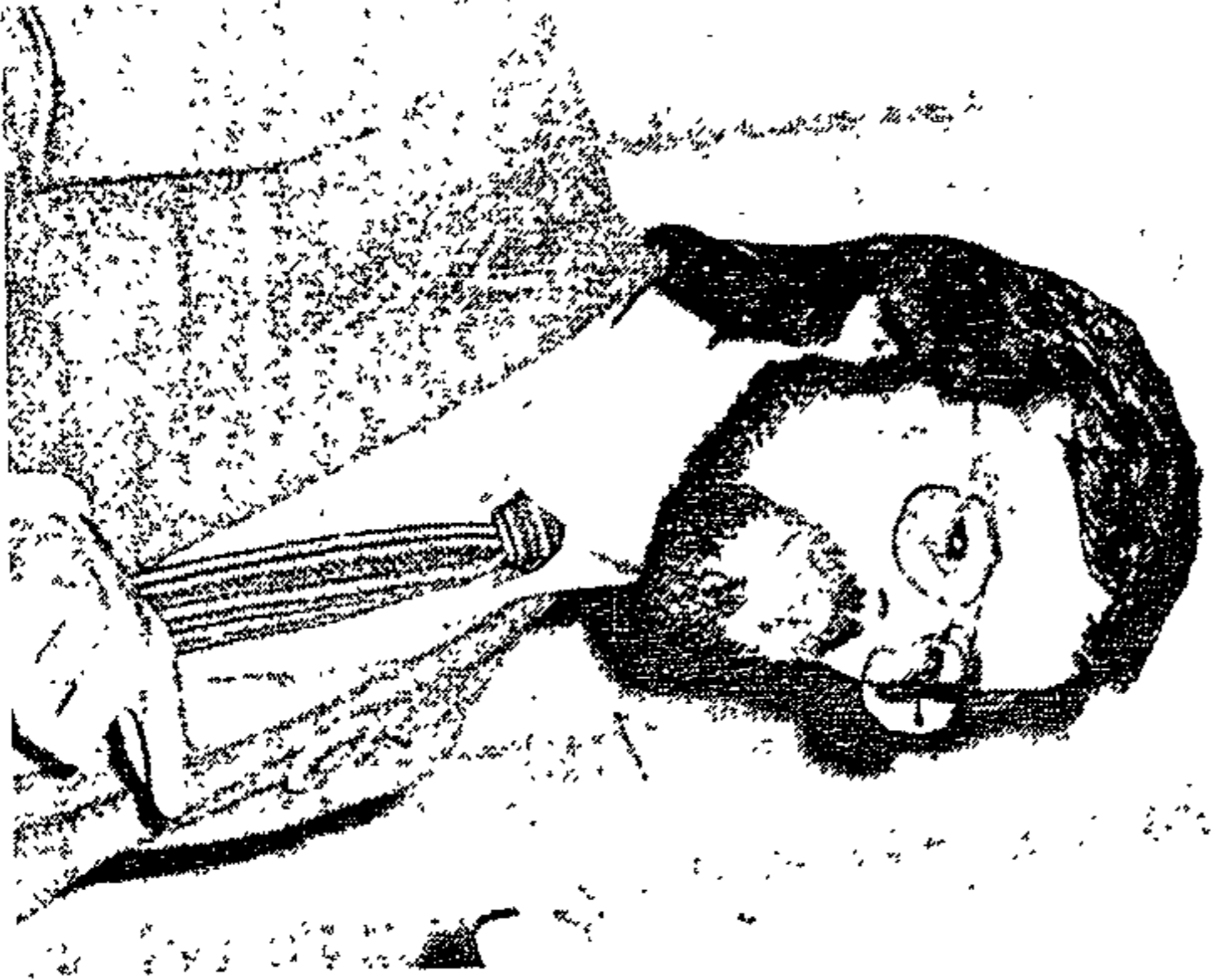
Yet Mr Jan Smith, chairman of Eskom, said it would be bought from the national grid at 4,4c a kilowatt-hour. It seemed Koeberg would be run at a loss, said Mr Kanley.

Ms Bower said the Koeberg station was a sym-

tom and symbol of patriarchy.

Mr Venn tackled the dangers the station posed to Cape Town, and Ms Nicholson spoke of the realities of living in a nuclear state, and legal aspects.

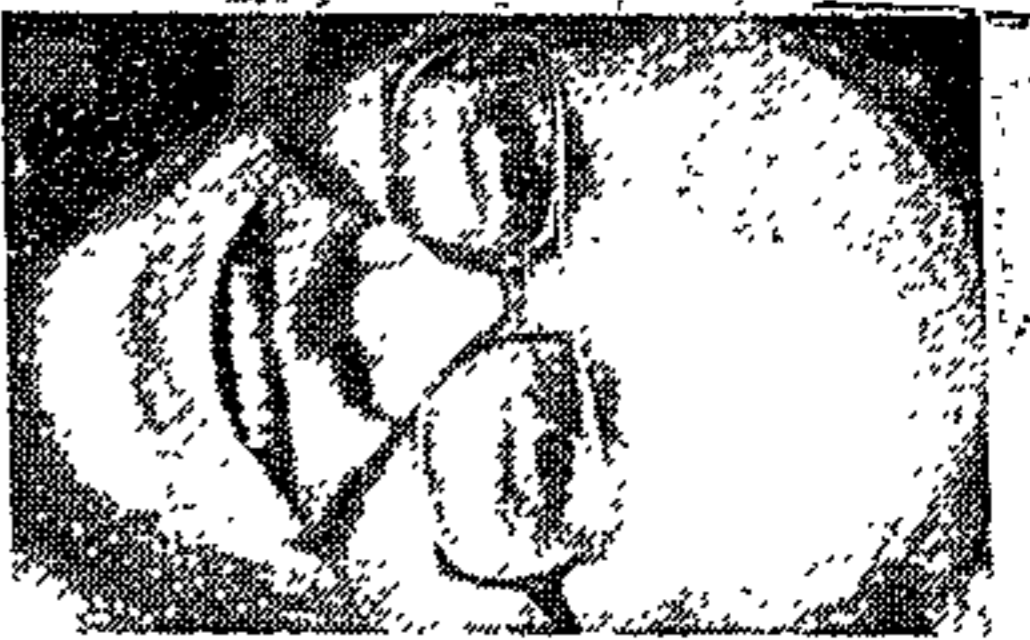
The overall feeling was that the battle was not yet lost, even though the station had come onstream.



Mr Mike Kanley, former secretary of Koeberg Alert, addresses last night's meeting at the Rondebosch Town Hall.



Millions needed to put gardens back on world botanical map



Professor
Kobus Eloff

Kirstenbosch crisis

M&S 22/3/84

56

By MELISSA LANGERMAN, Environment Reporter
KIRSTENBOSCH needs several million rands to put its gardens back on the world botanical map, according to the director, Professor Kobus Eloff.

Professor Eloff said today Kirstenbosch, once regarded as one of the top gardens in the world, had fallen way behind others because of lack of money.

He made an urgent plea for money from local authorities and commerce.

Conservationists on recent visits to Cape Town have said that the gardens had declined in some respects.

"For beauty and setting it must still be one of the top places in the world. But we have fallen back enormously in education, research and interpretation for our visitors."

Glass house

Planned research facilities, an educational centre, and a R3-million glass house for cacti and other plants would be costly to provide but were essential if Kirstenbosch's standing was to be improved.

He said about 20 senior positions — including administrative, educational and research posts — and about 40 junior positions, important for the improved running of the gardens, were vacant because there was no finance for salaries.

The Kirstenbosch budget — about R2-million this year — would probably be just enough to cover running costs of the gardens, but was not enough to pay for improvements.

Private donors

Professor Eloff said about 80 percent of the funds for Kirstenbosch came from the Government. Some money was obtained from private donors.

"At present we don't get a single cent from businesses in spite of Kirstenbosch being a tourist attraction which brings people to Cape Town."

Contributions from local authorities were also "extremely low".

Kirstenbosch desperately needed money from commerce and more private people to lessen its dependence on State funds.

Display centre

Most overseas botanical gardens relied largely on private rather than government support and the Government could not be expected to increase its contribution drastically to keep pace with increasing financial demands.

A comprehensive display centre, pamphlets describing the gardens in detail, educational programmes and films were standard in any overseas gardens — but lacking at Kirstenbosch. Research facilities to investigate ways of saving endangered plants were also urgently needed.

Storm over Sedgefield township

56
w/k ARGUS
24/3/84

By IRVING STEYN

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, is supporting a move to build a township on the Garden Route which has been condemned in more than 100 objections lodged with the Outeniqua Divisional Council, the developers.

THE SEDGEFIELD FILE

The site is on the Swartvlei peninsula near Sedgefield, midway between the Wilderness and Knysna, on the sea between the camping site and Swartvlei mouth.

Prime Minister is backing new development

Mr Botha is MP for the George constituency, in which Sedgefield falls.

His support for the scheme has upset many of his supporters in the area.

More than 100 objections to the plan have been lodged. Objectors include:

- The Sedgefield Town Council;
- The Council for the Habitat;
- The Sedgefield Ratepayers' Association;
- Outeniqualand Trust, a conservation society;
- The Swartvlei Campers' Association; and
- A number of prominent ecologists.

Controversy over the development — which includes 237 plots, an hotel site, townhouse sites and a business complex — came to a head recently at a National Party meeting in Sedgefield.

According to people at the meeting, which was closed and by invitation only, he said that unless the "agitation" from those who opposed the scheme stopped he would "come to Sedgefield and see them right".

Weekend Argus asked Mr Botha in writing:

1) Why was he adamant in the face of so much opposition that the Swartvlei township scheme should go through?

2) How could he say that nothing would stop the scheme, as he is reported to have done, when no decision has yet been made by the Administrator?

3) How did it happen that conditional clauses in the title deeds, including the prohibition of permanent structures on the site, were scrapped by the Government when title was transferred to the Divisional Council? Under what powers did this take place?

"Satisfied"

Mr Botha replied: "What I said was the following: I agree with the Outeniqua Divisional Council's planning proposals for Swartvlei.

"I am satisfied that in conjunction with the National Parks Board sufficient provision is being made in the conservation of the area and conservation of plant life.

"The Divisional Council has over a period of a few decades protected

the Swartvlei area in an exemplary manner and wants to continue doing so.

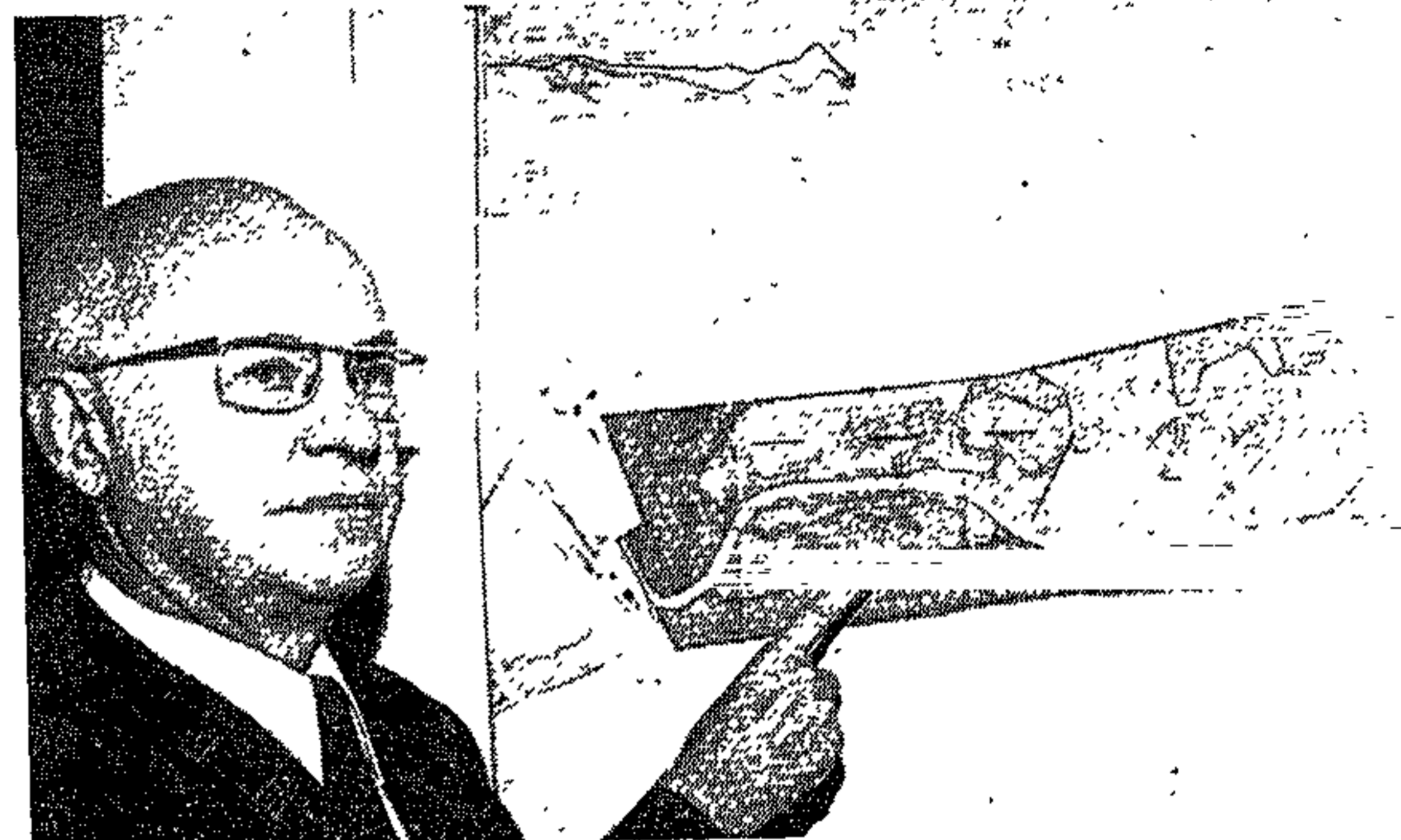
"I think the proposed development is responsible and in the interests of necessary progress.

"The provisional transfer was complied with years ago."

No comment

The Outeniqua Divisional Council, which is the authority responsible for Swartvlei and which is planning the development, has through its secretary, Mr D de Vries, refused to comment on the subject other than to say that more than 100 objections

A George attorney, Mr Jim Heunis, brother of Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, is acting for the Divisional Council in this matter. He declined to comment "on any aspect" of the proposed development when approached. Mr Chris Heunis himself said in a statement in July last year that the Government had approved the township development at Swartvlei and affirmed that it would take place.



Mr Wally van der Walt, the Mayor of Sedgefield, points to the dunes above this stretch of beach marked for township development of Swartvlei.

Swartvlei plan is just 'exploitation'

"THE most blatant case of exploitation of the coast for financial gain which has yet occurred."

That's how the plan to develop the Swartvlei peninsula is described by the Outeniqualand Trust, the conservation body for the Garden Route.

It is one of many bodies which has objected for various reasons to the multimillion-rand scheme which will provide for housing, an hotel, a business centre and town houses.

Quoting from the guide plan for the Knysna/Wilderness/Plettenberg Bay areas drawn up by the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, Professor J Smuts, vice-chairman of the Outeniqualand Trust, said there were at present 1 500 plots available — enough to supply needs until 2 000, including an oversupply of about 35 percent.

"Heritage"

"The township development therefore holds financial gain only for the developers and property speculators, but hundreds of people are going to be adversely affected and generations to come are going to be robbed of a priceless heritage," he said.

The development was also contrary to the spirit of the new constitutional dispensation, he said, in that one of the aims of a greater say in local government had been ignored.

The Sedgefield municipality, which has been

designated to incorporate the area and provide services, says it will not be possible for it to do so.

In the first place it will have to provide water for the scheme, while it barely has enough water for the present town. Restrictions have been imposed on residents from time to time.

It hardly has enough labour to keep its own municipal services going because there is no coloured township nearby and no coloured township is provided for in the new scheme. The coloured township at Sedgefield provides for only 60 families.

It also opposes the establishment of a township on the peninsula for ecological reasons following investigations by various experts.

Particularly bitter the Swartvlei campers whose chairman, Mr Trevor Robertson, says traditional rights of campers have been taken away from them without their knowledge.

Instead of getting expanded camping as no provision is made campers at all in the township scheme, and fact access to the scheme will have to be through the campers' area.

Generations of campers have found peace here

By IRVING STEYN
Weekend Argus Reporter

FOR generations, campers have travelled to Swartvlei near Knysna for their annual holidays secure in the knowledge that the area would remain unchanged as nature had made it.

All that was changed in January 1967 when restrictive measures were scrapped from the title deeds by the Government. However, this did not become public knowledge until the Outeniqua Divisional Council advertised its intention to establish a township more than a decade later.

The first time the area came under the microscope was in 1935 when the State took the campers to court in a test case. The campers won and their rights to the whole peninsula as a "free camp" were confirmed.

These rights have since been recognised in Crown land grants and title deeds and in correspondence the campers have had with the Divisional Council.

In 1947 Crown land grants were made by the Government to the Divisional Council of George (now Outeniqua) with the provision that the area would be "a public holiday resort". The Divisional Council would administer the area and provide services.

The rest of the peninsula — 206 morgen — was made over to the Divisional Council in 1955 with eight provisions, including one that the land would be used only as a public holiday resort and that no buildings or structures would be erected on it.

In 1967, and without the knowledge of the campers, according to Mr Trevor Robertson, chairman of the Swartvlei Campers' Association, the Divisional Council had the provisions in the deed regarding the erection of buildings and that relating to public holiday resort deleted. It also included dropping the Governor General's authority over the provisions. These changes were not advertised beforehand.

On January 6, 1983, the Divisional Council advertised its intention to establish a township on the peninsula. And this was also the first time the campers learned that certain provisions which protected them in the title deed had been deleted.

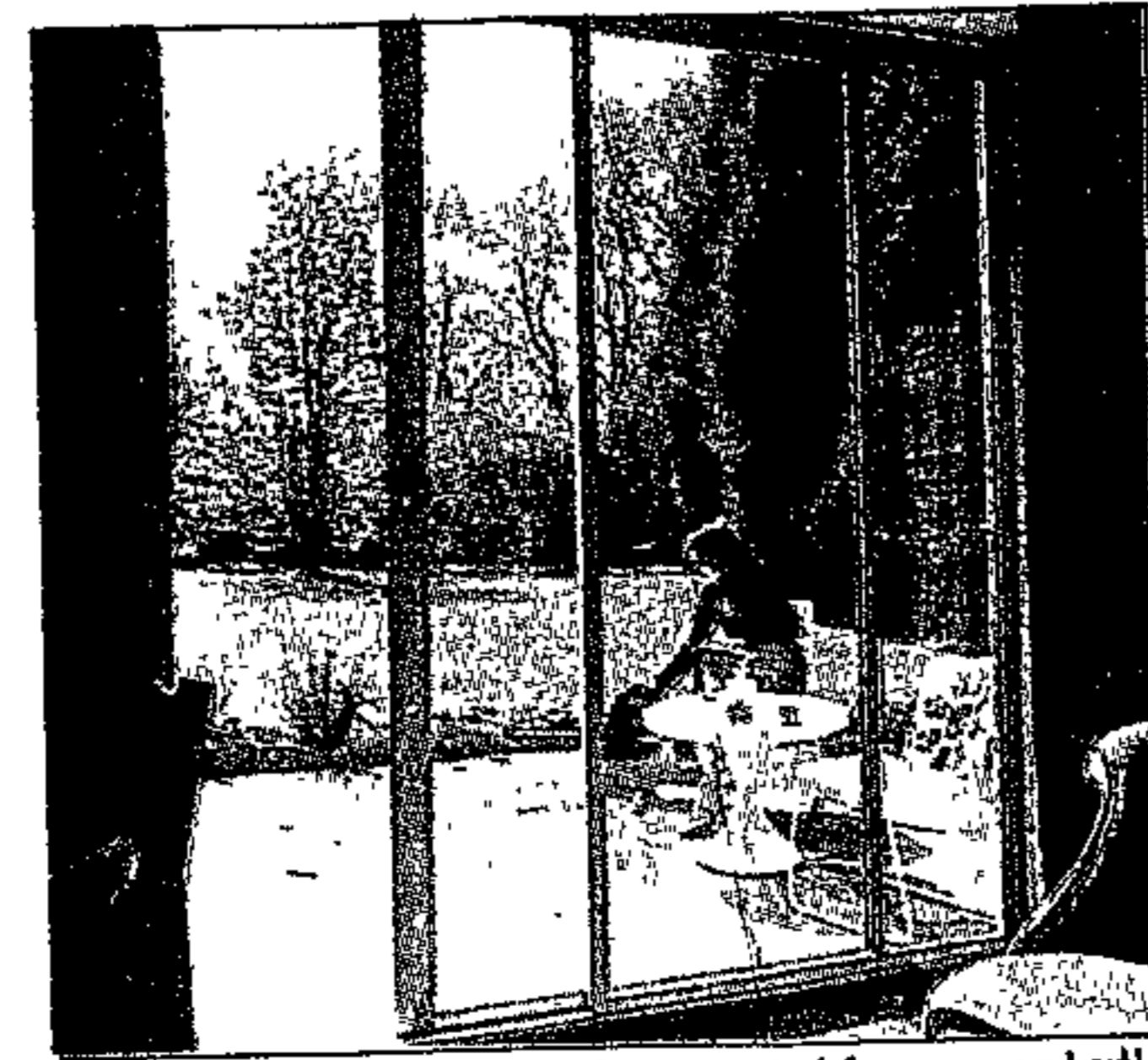
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WHO SHOULD ATTEND
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COURSE FEE: R115,00 (inclusive of tutorial material and a folder)
COMMENCING: MONDAY 16 APRIL 1984 and thereafter every Wednesday and Monday for FIFTEEN SESSIONS.
TIME: 7:00 pm — 9:00 pm
ENROLMENT TIMES: From 9 April to 11 April 1984 between 5:00 pm and 7:00 pm. Please bring your ID number with you.
Further information may be obtained from:
THE SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTING
Room 703, 130 Bree Street, Cape Town.
Telephone 23-3030 — Extension 40.

CAPC Times
26/3/84

Series ⁽⁵⁶⁾ on SA ecology crisis

Environment Reporter

AN in-depth television series is being planned by a team of conservationists to hammer home the fact that South Africa is on the brink of ecological collapse.

The six-part educational series is part of a broader "Conservation for Development Awareness Project", organized in conjunction with the Wildlife Society to communicate the extent of the crisis and suggest ways of overcoming it.

The project co-ordinator, Mr Joss Lean, said last week that the greatest threat to the environment was ignorance of the fact that there was a crisis. The state of the country's natural environment was the result of a "history of uncaring abuse".

Unsuitable farming methods, the relocation of people into homeland states where land was unable to support traditional farming, and chronic short-sightedness had brought the area close to ecological collapse.

More than 80 top specialist scientists had been approached to contribute to the documentary, to be called "The Turning Point".

Its approach towards advocating a solution would be based on the ideas propagated in the "Strategy for Conservation" report drafted by the Wildlife Society in 1980, but never acted on.

The preamble to "The Turning Point" script says the effective dissemination of the strategy was a matter of great urgency that must encourage people to make the next 20 years the turning point from degradation to conservation.

The organizers plan to publish regular "crisis reports" to highlight current problems, publish a book and put together a comprehensive educational programme.

Sunken tanker poses big pollution threat

CAPE TIMES 28/3/84 (56)

Chief Reporter

A MARINE scientist warned yesterday that the sunken, oil-laden stern section of the Spanish supertanker Castillo de Bellver off the Cape West Coast appeared to be lying on a sloping, unstable part of the seabed — poised on the edge of a deep canyon into which it might slide and break up at any time.

The Castillo de Bellver, bound for Spain from the Persian Gulf with a cargo of 250 000 tons of oil, broke in two in an oil-inferno last August. Ecological disaster was averted by "miracle" offshore winds and currents that took large quantities of spilt oil well clear of land.

Experts

Dr Ivor van Heerden, marine geologist/geophysicist and an authority on continental shelves, who has prepared a paper on the wreck site, is supported in his views by other experts who have also studied the available information.

He said in an interview yesterday that with the approach of onshore winds and currents in winter there was an urgent need of more detailed information about the physical environment of the wreck.

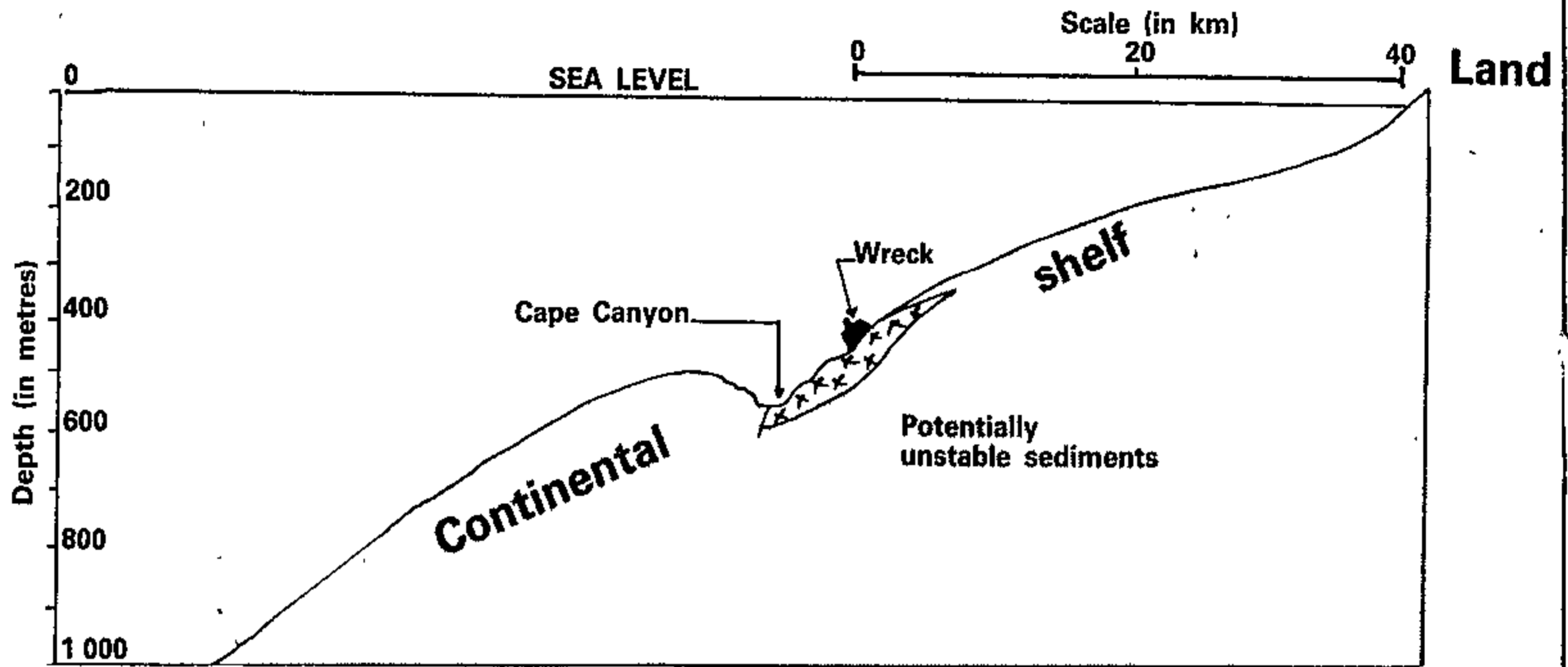
Such information would be vitally necessary in combating any major pollution problem that could be created if the wreck broke up and the trapped oil escaped.

The oil encapsulated in the wreck — estimates of its volume vary from 15 000 to 75 000 tons — was the subject of questions in Parliament last week, where it was referred to as an "ecological time-bomb".

The wreck is lying in 400 metres of water about 25 nautical miles west of Yzerfontein, and almost as near to Langebaan Lagoon, with its rich marine resources.

Dr Van Heerden said any sudden release of large quantities of crude oil from the wreck could create a serious pollution problem along the West Coast.

The released oil, he added, could:



Dr Van Heerden's assessment of the situation in which the stern section of the Castillo de Bellver is lying — on the edge of the Cape Canyon, into which it might slide and break up at any time.

- Threaten the delicate ecology of Langebaan Lagoon;

- Pollute the intake seawater-coolant at the Koeberg nuclear power station;

- Contaminate entire catches by trawlers along the coast, with the consequent problem of what to do with the contaminated fish.

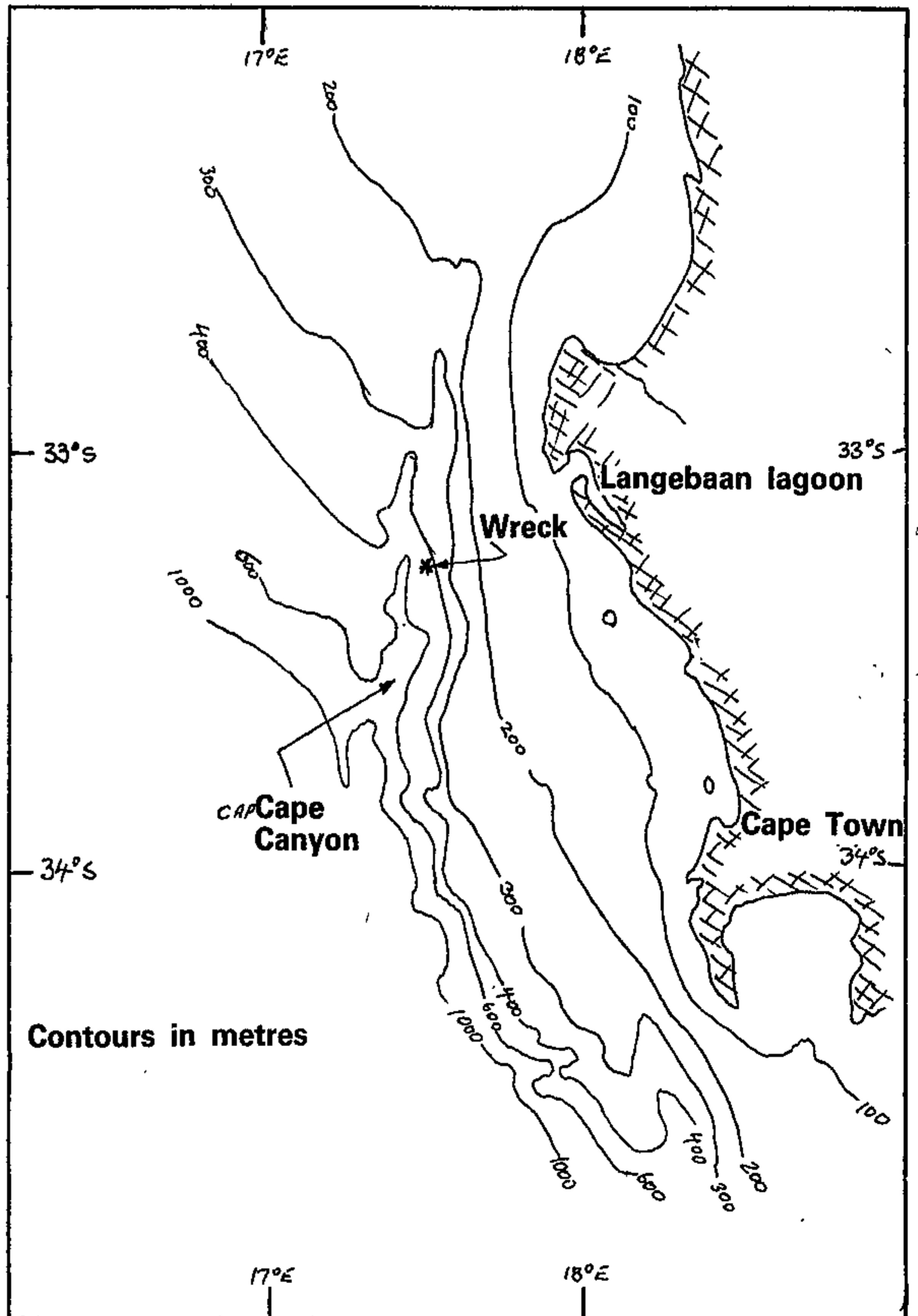
- Have a disruptive and adverse effect on "sniffer-ship" surveys being done in connection with the search for oil along the West Coast.

Dr Van Heerden said it was important to establish, among other things, precisely how the stern section of the bisected tanker was lying on the sea-bed so that the Department of Transport's contingency plans for oil-pollution along the coast could be adapted to this particular situation.

He said the wreck appeared, from his studies, to be lying on the landward flank of the Cape Canyon, "an area where slopes approach 1-in-10, which is rather steep.

"It is in an area that is potentially unstable due to the slope of the seafloor, the nature of the bottom sediments and erosional processes that may be active in the canyon.

"A detailed seismic and side-scan sonar survey would allow a statement on the stability of the area, as well as an assessment of potential disruptions in the future."



The spot off the West Coast at which the oil-laden stern section of the Castillo de Bellver is lying on a sloping, unstable part of the sea-bed.

56

Row over quarrying of Hout Bay dunes



The Divisional Council sand quarry (foreground) in the Hout Bay dunefields is starkly contrasted against the unspoilt dunes above.

Environment Reporter

A ROW has erupted over heavy quarrying of ecologically important sand from the the Hout Bay dunes by the Divisional Council for the controversial widening of Victoria Avenue in the town.

Conservationists fear that the dunes, which form a link with Sandy Bay beach and are thought to feed other Atlantic beaches, will be irreparably damaged and a major recreational area unique to the valley lost forever.

The quarrying is being done on the Costa Areosa property owned by Trust Bank, with the full permission of the Divisional Council, the Department of Mining and Mineral Affairs and the Provincial Engineering Department.

This was confirmed by Mr John Clark, chief engineer of the Divisional Council.

Mr Clark dismissed fears that the quarrying could damage the dune ecosystem. He said there was an "awful lot" of sand in the area and in years to come the quarry would probably fill in naturally.

A member of the Sandy Bay Trust, Mr Colin Taylor, said yesterday that the trust was "absolutely horrified" that sand was being quarried on such a scale.

He said quarrying would never be allowed by a private contractor on the dunes and criticized the Divisional Council for exercising double standards.

The chairman of the Co-ordinating Council for Nature Conservation in the Cape, Professor Anthony Hall, called for a proper conservation programme to be drawn up for the dunefield and its natural ecosystems.

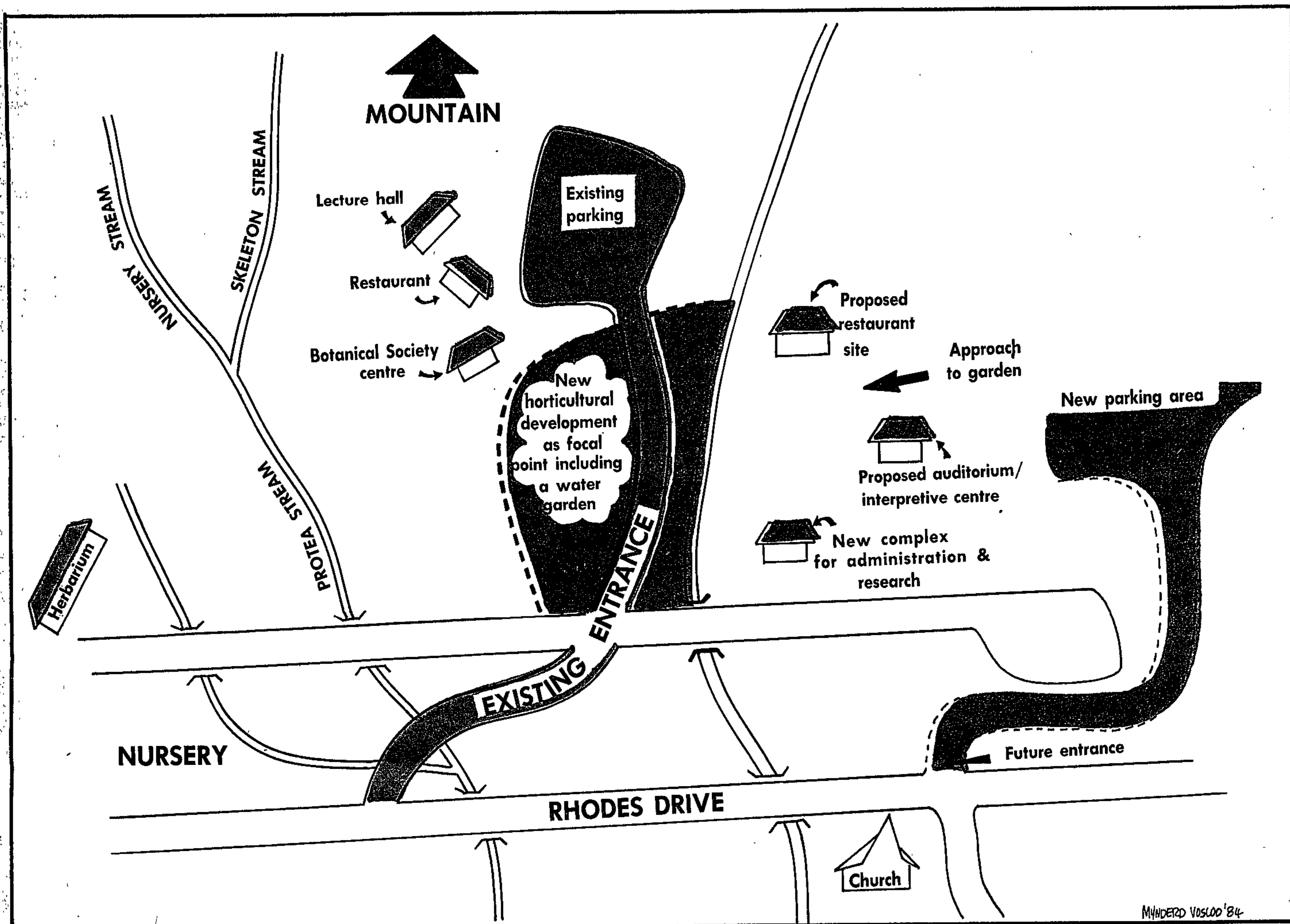
He stressed the need for conservation measures to maintain adequate dunefields between Hout Bay and Sandy Bay beach, but added that much damage was also being done by trail bikes that used the area extensively.

Professor Hall said the dune linkage with Hout Bay harbour had already been irreparably broken because of the North Shore township development and in some parts acacia had grown right across the dunes through deliberate planting. He said the dunes could have a long-term future as a recreational area in the Peninsula if they were properly conserved.

The chairman of Captrust, Llandudno/Hout Bay, Mrs Louise Oberholzer, said the organization would be writing to the Divisional Council to ask them what measures would be taken to improve the area.

Kirstenbosch face-lift

KIRSTENBOSCH is planning improved educational and research facilities which will cost millions of rands in an effort to regain the world respect which its Director Professor Kobus Eloff claims it has lost. The Argus Environment Reporter MELISSA LANGERMAN spoke to Professor Eloff and other officials



Sketch of Kirstenbosch as it is today with the proposed new buildings, water garden, entrance and car park shown in green, and the existing buildings, which will go, in red. The areas which contained them will be incorporated into the gardens

A SERIES of fund-raising campaigns to finance proposed new developments which will change the face of Kirstenbosch have started and people concerned with the changes feel they will improve the gardens' visual appeal and improve Kirstenbosch's botanical standing overseas.

The Botanical Society of South Africa and its newly formed Kirstenbosch branch have embarked on several fund-raising campaigns in an effort to raise money for the improvements, but Kirstenbosch's Director, Professor Kobus Eloff, stressed that the gardens would probably still have to rely heavily on Government support for several of the proposed buildings.

One of the first steps of the new development for which money is being raised is the creation of a water garden on a vacant and overgrown swampy area just below the present car park.

Mrs Kay Berg, who heads the fund-raising committee, said the project — which will cost an estimated R150 000 — would be the focus of new developments at Kirstenbosch. Because it would take some time to establish it was essential that it be completed before other buildings which would surround it.

A landscaped design of the watergarden is not yet available but Professor Eloff said the idea would be to combine plants from all over Southern Africa with rocks and water for visual appeal and to attract birds to the area.

The garden will be bordered on one side by buildings and on the other by the garden, as it is planned to move the present restaurant, lecture hall, botanical society building, herbarium and several other smaller buildings.

Most of these buildings, whose facilities will be improved, will move to the

proposed sites on the other side of the stream which borders the present drive to the car park. The present entrance will also probably change.

The proposed new structures will include:

● Restaurant facilities

Professor Eloff said proposals for a new restaurant complex included a tearoom, an upgraded restaurant, a possible take-away kiosk and possibly a shop in which Kirstenbosch could sell curios relevant to the gardens and nature conservation. An undercover area would probably connect restaurant facilities and the proposed auditorium and interpretive centre.

● An Auditorium and Interpretive Centre

According to Professor Eloff the indoor auditorium will probably take over the functions of the present lecture hall as a centre for meetings and displays. He hopes that audio-visual displays and film shows on

Kirstenbosch and conservation will be held in the auditorium. It is envisaged that the proposed interpretive centre will house a "living museum". This will contain exhibitions with an emphasis on plants and conservation to fill the present gap in general environmental education for the public at the gardens.

● A new complex for administration and research

This will probably house the present herbarium, the Botanical Society office, administration offices and new research facilities.

● An Educational Complex

Professor Eloff said the site for this complex and what it would contain had not yet been decided on. He hoped however that it would contain overnight accommodation for people studying the gardens, facilities for junior and high school pupils and a simple laboratory for senior school pupils. He also hoped that the complex would be multira-

cial. Only white pupils are accepted at the present junior school educational complex at Kirstenbosch.

● A conservatory

This R3-million building will house succulents, bulbs and other plants which are difficult to grow outdoors. Professor Eloff said a site had not yet been found for the conservatory which he hoped would provide an alternative attraction to the gardens for visitors during winter.

● Parking

The present parking area will probably be changed and a new entrance for easier access is planned.

Professor Eloff said sections of the gardens which presently contained buildings and the car park would be re-designed to fit in with the existing gardens once the planned developments had taken place. He stressed some of the projects were still only proposals and that funds would determine the pace of development.



Prof Kobus Eloff

As at:

	31 December 1982	31 December 1983
(i) King William's Town	177,	177;
(ii) Stutterheim	19,	15;
(iii) East London	1 152,	1 136; and
(iv) Komga	5,	10.

Extension officers

734. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Agriculture:

How many extension officers qualified at agricultural colleges in the Republic in each of the latest specified three years for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

None. Prospective extension officers do not study at agricultural colleges but at universities.

THURSDAY, 29 MARCH 1984

†Indicates translated version.

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
	Gold Mines	Other Mines	Companies other than mining	Individuals
	R	R	R	R
(aa) December 1982	17 412 598	34 933 427	331 952 067	410 378 075
(bb) January 1983	87 234	2 889 541	467 115 708	405 467 987
February 1983	653 107 783	51 170 760	234 032 704	486 815 421
March 1983	458 811	32 731 307	385 446 456	649 808 088
April 1983	—	718 495	235 729 517	304 563 548
May 1983	261 913 892	847 850	192 378 477	364 837 527
June 1983	12 024	42 372 063	334 094 211	395 322 274
July 1983	—	14 700 986	381 504 200	363 659 641
August 1983	762 773 772	553 743	230 853 434	585 431 237
September 1983	447 416	7 370 327	250 860 226	631 221 745
October 1983	—	3 184 059	282 179 057	387 394 790
November 1983	166 828 587	10 488 612	117 673 017	433 550 201
December 1983	70 513	56 938 026	225 588 896	494 153 369

For written reply: *Howard Q. 6.1.800*
 Tax paid: 1983 *29/4/84*
 545. Mr J B VAN ZYL asked the Minister of Finance:†

What amount of tax was paid to the Receiver of Revenue by (a) the gold mines, (b) other mines, (c) companies other than mining companies and (d) individuals (i) by means of the PAYE system and (ii) in any other specified way in (aa) December 1982 and (bb) each month of 1983?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

From the available statistics it is impossible to distinguish between PAYE and other payments. The total amounts paid during the relevant periods were as follows:

546. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) With reference to his reply to Question No 278 on 29 February 1984, how many (a) White, (b) Black, (c) Coloured and (d) Indian persons who applied to train as nurses in 1983 were accepted;

(2) whether the applications of any of these persons were refused, if so, (a) how many in each race group and (b) why?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) (a) Whites	3 625
(b) Blacks	3 671
(c) Coloureds	1 306
(d) Indians	—
(2) Yes:	
(a) Whites	374
Blacks	27 630
Coloureds	2 263
Indians	—
(b) Statistics are not kept of the reasons for refusal.	

547. Mr T ARONSON asked the Minister of Finance:

What is the total amount of income tax assessed for the 1982-83 tax year in respect of (a) companies and (b) individuals?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

As at 31 January 1984 the total amount of normal tax assessed for the 1982-83 tax year was—

(a) R2 166 800 159.

(b) R3 256 710 765.

548. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) What are the latest average recorded atmospheric lead levels measured at urban locations during (a) summer and (b) winter at (i) the Cape Town City Hall, (ii) the Port Elizabeth City Hall, (iii) the Durban City Hall, (iv) the Johannesburg City Hall, (v) Muntoria, Pretoria, and (vi) Arcadia, Pretoria;

(2) during which years were these measurements taken?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1)	A	B
	Summer 1982	Winter 1983
(i) Cape Town City Hall	2,27	2,87
(ii) Port Elizabeth City Hall	2,11	1,49
(iii) Durban City Hall	0,93	0,61
(iv) Johannesburg City Hall	0,56	0,58
(v) Pretoria, Muntoria	1,06	0,69
(vi) Pretoria, Arcadia	1,05	0,66

All lead concentration expressed in micrograms per cubic metre.

- (2) Summer 1982 (October 1982 to March 1983);
Winter 1983 (April 1983 to September 1983).

Hansard Taxable earnings *Q. Col. 903*
30/3/84
664. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minis-

CITY

Chairman outlines Kirstenbosch finances

AR 645
30/3/84
56

THE following statement was issued today by Dr C J F Human the chairman of the Board of Trustees of the National Botanical Gardens:

Resulting from reports that appeared in the Press recently, in my capacity as chairman of the board of trustees and also on behalf of the Director of the National Botanical Gardens, I would like to bring to your attention the following matters:

(a) The Board of Trustees of National Gardens has been established to determine policy and exercise control over Kirstenbosch as botanical gardens, including the seven other botanical gardens situated

throughout South Africa.

The board is constituted of representatives appointed by the Government, representatives from universities, provincial administrations and town councils, and also representatives of the Botanical Society of South Africa.

(b) By far the greatest portion of the revenue and capital funds of the National Botanical Gardens are provided by the State in terms of a budget formula which is determined each year.

The board of trustees take the initiative in the preparation of the budgets and the State attempts, in terms of its own budget, to meet the demands for funds.

In this process it is understood that not all

the projects of the board of trustees can be financed. The State is very sympathetic towards the National Botanical Gardens and has already agreed, in principle, to the launching of an extensive research programme.

This will be implemented as soon as funds are secured from the State and also by way of voluntary donations.

In the economic climate that prevails in this country, the board of trustees appreciate the assistance which the State, universities, provincial administrations, town councils and the public have made available.

The Board will continue, as in the past, to control the finances of the

gardens and will ensure that expenses remain within the framework of available income. Financial crises do not exist.

(c) As garden Kirstenbosch remains unique in the world. It is accepted that much more can be done in this garden and, in fact, will be done in order to promote its further development. Manpower and financial resources remain limiting factors.

(d) The National Botanical Garden is unique in the sense that a network of satellite gardens has been developed over a period of years throughout the country.

This development is largely due to the considerable efforts of the previous Director, Professor Rycroft, and for this we

are deeply grateful.

This development took place with the full support of the board of trustees. It has been developed for the benefit of the country and its people.

In this whole development it became inevitable that due to limited funds and manpower, other facets of the development of the botanical gardens had to be delayed and for this the board of trustees assume full responsibility.

(e) Professor Eloff, in his capacity as new director of the botanical gardens has already received the approval of the board to launch a research and education programme of considerable proportions as soon as funds, facilities, and

personnel become available.

The board is convinced that this programme will come to full fruition, but, because of the extent of the programme it will take some time.

Voluntary contributions necessary to speed up this development will be very welcome.

Because of the above circumstances a trust fund, which will be mutually managed by representatives of the board of trustees and the Botanical Society, has been launched recently for the purpose of handling the collection of funds for approved projects of national botanical gardens.

I call upon the public and private organisations to give this fund generous support.

Flames still rage near Fish Hoek after long night of fear

Fire visigil

ARGus 4/4/84

56



A fire truck on the Ou Kaapse Weg stands by to fight the fire.

Staff Reporters

HOMES have been threatened and thousands of hectares of vegetation destroyed by a fire that flared up again today on the hills overlooking Noordhoek and Sun Valley.

It is one of several fires that have been burning in a fierce ring in the Western Cape.

Others are in the Groot Winterberg, near Porterville, and north of Ceres, in the Kouebokkeveld area. Both these are reported to be "under control but still smouldering". Teams of firefighters are watching for a change of wind which might cause them to flare up again.

The Noordhoek fire was still burning fiercely about a kilometre from Fish Hoek late this afternoon, a Divisional Council spokesman said.

Destroyed

The fires have destroyed thousands of hectares of fynbos, veld and mountain vegetation.

The Divisional Council had 100 firemen standing by to help the Cape Town municipal firemen fighting the fire in Fish Hoek, because the wind was expected to change direction from a mild north-wester to a brisk south-easterly.

Many worried home-owners in Sun Valley stayed up most of the night after flames swept up to the garden walls and fences of 10 homes.

Garden hoses

Garden hoses were used to dampen the roofs of a few buildings and gardens in the street backing on to the blaze. Two fire tenders stood by and sprayed water on endangered houses.

A thick pall of smoke drifted from Sun Valley to Fish Hoek this morning, turning the sun dark red.

Last night, thick smoke covered much of the surrounding area and ash fell as far away as St James and Muizenberg. Some residents of Fish Hoek had difficulty sleeping because of the acrid smoke.

Scorched

Fanned by a north-westerly breeze during the night, the blaze — which started about noon yesterday — reversed direction at one stage and swept across already scorched scrub to the Noordhoek side of Ou Kaapse Weg.

About 320 firemen and forestry firefighters from the Divisional Council and the Cape Town Municipality, using 15 water tenders, struggled to contain the blaze.

Hundreds of Noordhoek and Sun Valley residents gathered outside their homes to watch the fire.

Firemen believe a rubbish blaze on a farm sparked off the fire. A spokesman said police would investigate the cause.

At one stage the fire raced to within half a kilometre of the Clovelly Country Club.

● Pictures, Page 3

Ash

rains as 250 fight blaze

Cape Times

56

4/4/84

Staff Reporters

SOME 250 firefighters had by early this morning contained a giant bushfire that swept from Silvermine Road across Ou Kaapse Weg to Sun Valley and back again, at one stage threatening the Silvermine Forest reserve

At its height the fire blazed over a four- to five-kilometre front, destroying vast tracts of Divisional Council scrubland and flinging sparks hundreds of metres into the sky.

Ou Kaapse Weg was sealed off to all traffic but emergency vehicles yesterday afternoon. The road was reopened shortly before midnight.

About 150 firefighters from the Divisional Council — mostly forestry gangs and some roadworkers — and about 100 City Council forestry workers, working from the Silvermine side of the fire, were called in to fight the blaze.

The fire started at noon, after someone — believed to be a nurseryman — had been burning refuse, the Council's Chief Engineer, Mr John Clark, said.

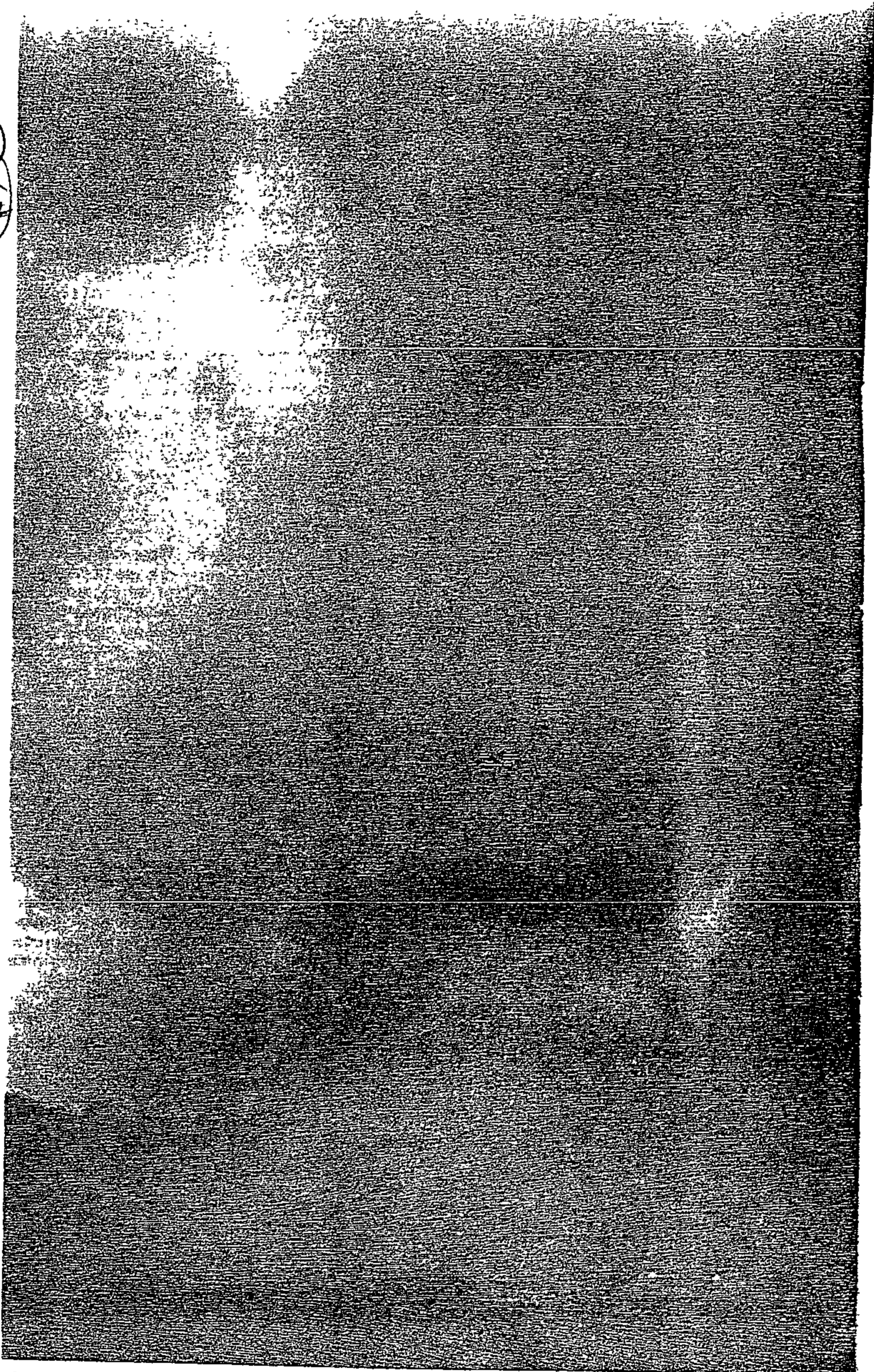
A thick pall of smoke hung over the southern Peninsula yesterday afternoon and residents in the St James/Clovelly-Kalk Bay areas reported that it was "raining ash". Smoke could be seen as far as Newlands.

"We were very lucky that the wind was right for us, or things could have been much worse," one firefighter said.

Flames came to within about 200 metres of houses at the edge of Sun Valley last night and several families sprayed their lawns and the area between their houses and the bush.

About 8pm the fire turned and re-crossed the Ou Kaapse Weg, where firefighters blocked off the flames along Silvermine Road at San Michelle. The fire swept close to the Noordhoek Christian Farm and residents hosed down the wooden farm houses in the light of the flames.

Officials said that by midnight the fire was "well under control".



A pall of smoke dwarfs Divisional Council firefighters as they battle with the blaze that swept through tinder dry scrub in Sun Valley, yesterday. Picture: Aivin Andrews

Kirstenbosch to get first research laboratory soon

ARCUS 5/11/84 56

Environment Reporter

KIRSTENBOSCH'S first research laboratory will be set up in the next few weeks, according to the director of the gardens, Professor Kobus Eloff.

He added that, while other botanic gardens in South Africa would not be neglected, funds would be poured into Kirstenbosch in future.

Professor Eloff told the annual meeting of the Botanical Society of SA last night that while excellent horticultural work was done at Kirstenbosch, only three researchers were involved.

He emphasised the importance of research and said a laboratory at Kirstenbosch had been considered important for more than 50 years.

"How can you expect three people to do all the work on one of the six plant kingdoms of the world? Most of the work on Cape flora is being done overseas. This is why I feel we need to go into a new phase of development.

"There could be many indigenous plants which have not been properly investigated and the problem is, many could have died out before they are investigated."

He said Kirstenbosch had about 244 000 visitors each year, excluding visits by about 170 000 schoolchildren and people on educational tours. But the number of visitors had not grown as it could have. About 45 percent spent less than an hour in the gardens and only 20 percent spent more than two hours.

The absence of an interpretive centre made it extremely difficult to assist people's appreciation of the gardens. The educational aspect was also hampered because the education facility built by the Provincial Administration was not open to black or coloured people.

Professor Eloff said that while the garden was based on horticulture, education and research were as important, and all aspects should help to formulate people's attitudes, especially towards conservation.

Koeberg turns on the power

CAPE TOWN TIMES 5/14/84
56

Staff Reporter

THE first generator of the Koeberg nuclear power station to function began feeding power into the national grid at 1.14pm yesterday.

The supply of power began after Koeberg's first turbo-generator unit was synchronized with Escom's national transmission grid.

This is the next important step in the start-up of Koeberg and follows the switch-on of the first nuclear reactor three weeks ago. Four months ago, initial fuel loading was started.

Since loading, tests have been conducted to satisfy the requirements of the Atomic Energy Corporation (AEC), the Council for Nuclear Safety and Escom.

At present, the AEC allows only 30 percent

power generation. Further approval must be obtained before the power can be raised above 30 percent.

The first unit is expected to supply full power by mid-July. Synchronization of the second unit with the national grid is expected by December.

Although acclaimed as one of South Africa's most outstanding civil engineering achievements, Koeberg has come under fire, mainly because of its proximity to Cape Town.

Meeting

Three weeks ago, Koeberg Alert called a public meeting to oppose the switch-on. They called on the AEC to withdraw the operator licence for Koeberg until several safety aspects had been dealt with.

They also said that Escom should not control the emergency plan and that a permanent solution for nuclear waste should be made public.

Koeberg came in for further criticism after it was disclosed that the cost of generating power at Koeberg was estimated at 300 percent higher than the present cost of power from the country's coal-fired stations.

Noordhoek, Boland fires under control

CAPE TIMES 5/4/84 56

Staff Reporter

THE Noordhoek blaze, which destroyed about 450 hectares of scrubland, was by early today almost totally extinguished except for patches of smouldering tree stumps and brush.

A Hout Bay forestry spokesman said between 30 and 40 firefighters would, however, keep watch for a few hours before withdrawing from the area about 4am today.

Starting in Noordhoek on Monday afternoon and sweeping across Ou Kaapse Weg soon afterwards, the fire crept to within 500 metres of the

Clovelly Country Club, near Fish Hoek, at one stage.

About 320 firemen and forestry firefighters from the Divisional Council and Cape Town Municipality fought the blaze.

Earlier yesterday the Divisional Council's Chief Engineer, Mr John Clark, and the director of the Municipality's Parks and Forestry Department, Mr Frans Roelofse, said the situation was "under control".

At least one Noordhoek home narrowly escaped being razed.

At one stage, Mrs Jo Goble's home on Dasenberg hill was sur-

rounded by flames and a bulldozer was used to clear a firebreak around her cottage.

● Meanwhile two Boland mountain blazes which have so far devastated an estimated 1 000 hectares of fynbos, two plantations and "hundreds" of proteas, were under control by farmworkers and Department of Forestry firefighters early today and was burning itself out.

The latest blaze began near Tulbagh on Tuesday afternoon when wind fanned controlled burning on the farm Oudekloof, belonging to Mr Attie du Toit. The blaze spread to engulf large tracts of fynbos, a popular and gum plantation and a protea garden.

'Only flaring'

Mr Du Toit said that at one stage the flames came within 100 metres of his house.

The director of the Department of Forestry, Mr John Fenn, said 60 men had been sent in to help Mr Du Toit.

Monday's blaze in the mountains near Porterville, which initially involved more than 80 firefighters, was also reported to be "just about out" but was still being watched over by a small team.

'Red tide': 5 in hospital

CAPE TOWN 6/4/84
Staff Reporter

A POISON warning was issued last night after five people had been admitted to Cape Town hospitals after eating mussels — believed to have been contaminated by a "red tide" — taken from Milnerton beach.

Two of the five patients are in a serious condition, according to hospital spokesmen.

One was an unidentified 16-year-old Brooklyn boy who had eaten only three mussels before becoming ill. He was taken in a serious condition to Groote Schuur Hospital about 6pm and was placed on a ventilator, a spokesman said.

His condition late last night was stable.

The spokesman added that some of the mussels appeared to be non-toxic, as the boy's family had also eaten them but had not been affected.

Four men who had eaten mussels were admitted to Woodstock Hospital.

A spokesman there said one of them, Mr Bernard van der Pohl, of Woodstock, was in a serious condition and had been transferred to Tygerberg Hospital where he was placed in a special respiratory unit. His condition late last night was "unsatisfactory".

The other three — Mr Van der Pohl's brother Kenneth, 33, Mr Rodney Udemann, 24, also of Woodstock, and Mr Tony de Pao, 28, of Three Anchor Bay — were in a satisfactory condition.

The Groote Schuur spokesman warned the public not to eat mussels collected in the affected area.

His warning was echoed by Dr Louis Botha, Deputy Director of the Sea Fisheries Research Institute.

"Members of the public must not collect or eat mussels or any other shellfish along the entire West Coast until further notice," he said.

"The hot days we have had for the past few weeks are extremely conducive to outbreaks of 'red tide' (a toxic plankton which gives off a reddish hue)."

VIC CUMIETU — and kept it

vale, he accepted a £15 challenge to ride the wall. Although he had never attempted such a feat before, he won the prize.

After racing motorcycles throughout the country, setting up lap records at various circuits and winning a number of races, he turned his attention to record-breaking in November, 1948, with an unsuccessful attempt at the Cape Town to Johannesburg run.

By 1952, when he set up the present South African record of 239,8 km/h, the world record stood at an elusive 286 km/h, and in 1954, he clocked an official 265,6 km/h on an authorized

stretch of the national road about 160 kilometres from Cape Town.

In 1952, Vic was one of three of the first motor sportsmen in the country to be awarded Springbok colours for motorcycling. He was an honorary president of the Cape Town Motorcycle Club.

He was 72. In September last year he celebrated his 30th anniversary in the motor business. He is survived by his daughter, Mrs Colleen Townsend, and his two sons, Mr John Procter and Mr Victor Procter.

Funeral arrangements have been made for Monday at 3.30pm at the Methodist Church in Sea Point.

LSD-dealing charge: City couple in court

Staff Reporter

THE hearing in which a Sea Point couple is charged with dealing in 202 units of LSD at a City hotel was adjourned in the Cape Town Magistrate's Court yesterday for judgment.

The State alleged that Malcolm Jack Stain, 29, and Katherine Melissa Schiell, 23, both of Ocean View Drive, had dealt in 202 units of LSD at a City hotel on March 22 last year. They had previously pleaded not guilty.

Evidence was that narcotics squad detectives had used a Mr Pieter Venter as a trap after booking two sepa-

rate rooms for Mr Venter and themselves.

The prosecutor, Mr D Loxton, asked that both accused be convicted as charged.

Mr N Snitcher, for the couple, asked for their acquittal. He said Mr Stain had assisted the police because Mr Venter had been a long-standing friend. Miss Schiell had nothing to do with the physical acquisition of the LSD.

The hearing was adjourned to April 24 for judgment and bail of R3 000 for Mr Stain and R1 000 for Miss Schiell was extended.

Mr WJ Marias was the magistrate

Station killing: Men appear

Staff Reporter

TWO men who allegedly gunned down a South African Transport Services train conductor earlier this year appeared briefly in the Bishop Lavis Magistrate's Court yesterday.

Mr Patrick Bagley, 25, of Woodbury Avenue, Epping Forest, and Mr Michael Langenhoven, 19, of Napier Court, Clarke's Estate, were not asked to plead to a charge of murdering Mr Bennie Botha, 31, at Lavistown station early on February, 18.

The hearing was adjourned to Monday and they were remanded.

Mr DH Cronje was the magistrate Mr A Vallie appeared for the State. The men were not represented

Boland blazes beaten

Staff Reporter

TWO Boland blazes which destroyed more than 1 600 hectares of fynbos, two plantations and hundreds of wild proteas this week "were no longer a problem", the regional director of the Department of Forestry, Mr John Fenn, said yesterday.

He said a handful of Department of Forestry firefighters were on standby yesterday at both fires, in the Voorberg Mountains near Porterville and the other which began on the farm Oudekloof near Tulbagh.

The Porterville blaze began in the mountains near the Voorberg Prison on Monday and 40 prison warders initially tackled the flames before Department of Forestry firefighters joined them, extinguishing the fire by Wednesday. More than 600 hectares of mountain fynbos were destroyed.

On Tuesday, a second blaze sprang up when a labourer on the farm Oudekloof, near Tulbagh, burnt the "wrong patch of veld" during routine fire-break burning, said Oudekloof's owner, Mr Attie du Toit.

By sunset on Thursday, the blaze, which spread to the neighbouring farms Kleinberg and Denegeur, had been put out.

The fire destroyed two plantations and "hundreds" of proteas on Mr Du Toit's farm.

Death at 107

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — Britain's oldest man, 107-year-old Alfie Grant, has died at a home for the aged in Dovercourt, near Harwich, Essex.

Alfie, who walked to his local pub every day, claimed the secret of long life was 10 cigarettes and six double sherries a day.

Baby dropped at birth: R18m claim

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut. — As Zaida Rivera was giving birth on April 10, 1982, she heard a loud crash in the delivery room, and asked somebody to identify the noise.

"It's your baby," she was told.

Today, the baby is hyperactive and cannot speak and Ms Rivera is seeking \$15-million (about R18-million) from the Yale-New Haven Hospital for negligence, in two malpractice suits filed on Wednesday in a Superior Court.

"The baby literally fell a metre straight on to its head," said Dr H F Wachsman, a neurosurgeon and lawyer specializing in medical malpractice suits, who is representing Ms Rivera.

He said the fall ripped the umbilical cord and the baby was bleeding through the cord at one

end and the mother at the other. Hospital personnel clamped the cord as "the baby squirmed on the floor".

Ms Rivera, 19, a native of Canovana, Puerto Rico, now living in New Haven, listened to her lawyer with her baby, Luis Antonio Rivera, clasped in her arms.

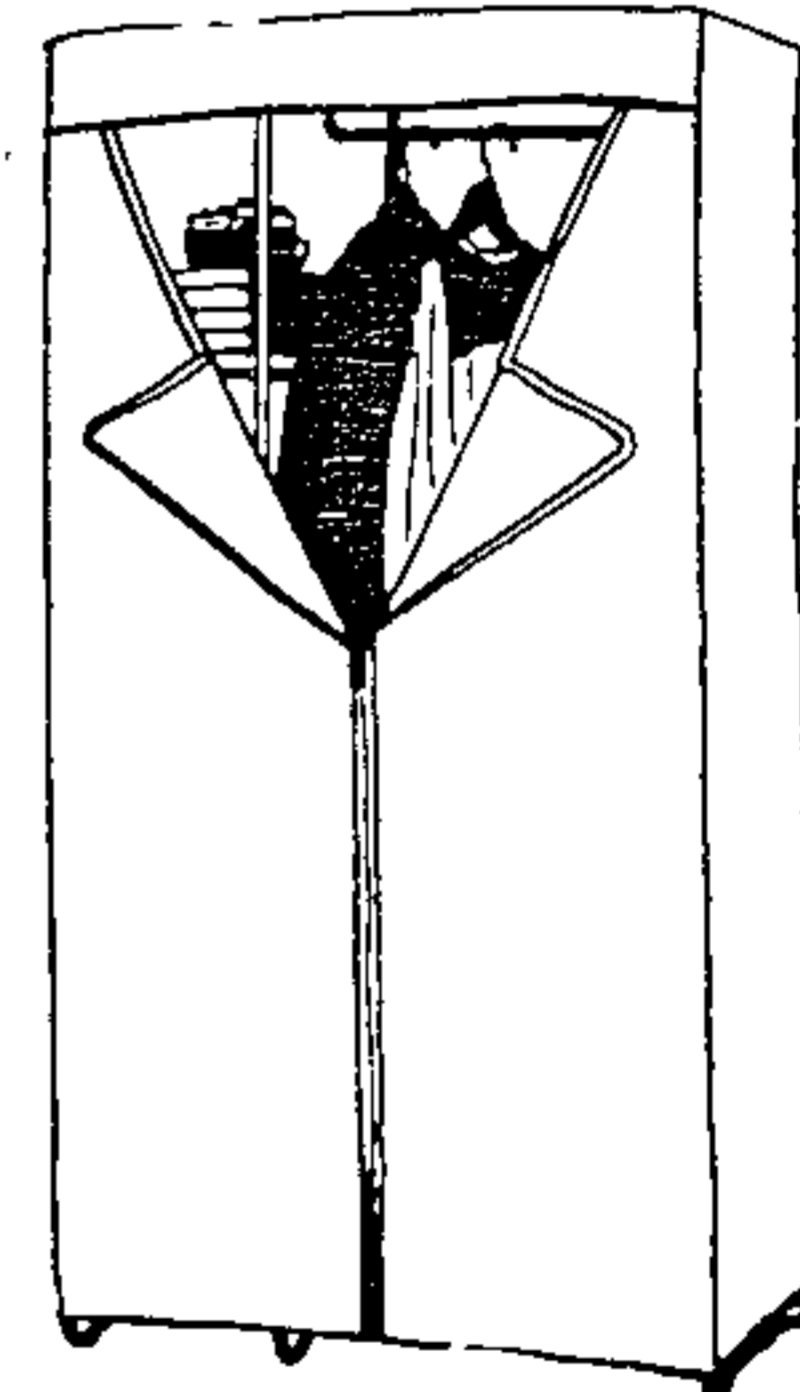
The baby was hyperactive as a consequence of the birth, Dr Wachsman said. The child was unable to speak and just gurgled.

"The combination will inevitably lead to what is known as Attention Deficit Disorder or Add, and severe learning disabilities," Dr Wachsman said. He said the child was treated at Yale-New Haven for six months.

Ms Rivera speaks no English and the answer to her question in the delivery room as to the source of the noise was given by an interpreter.

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W/E ARGUS 7/4/84

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the cost

Weekend Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Umfolozi Game Reserve, home of the white rhino, is still reeling from the effects of the devastating floods that swept through it in February.

Umfolozi was the most badly damaged of all the Natal Parks Board reserves and the board has launched a fund-raising drive so the reserve can be restored.

Last month the Stellenbosch Farmers' Winery responded to the appeal by giving R40 000 and this week SFW executives were on a tour conducted by NPB director, Mr John Geddes-Page and a team of top officials through some of the damaged areas in the reserve.

The reserve's three bushcamps and four trail camps, built in the lush riverine forests on the banks of the White and Black Umfolozi rivers, were destroyed. Large numbers of trees were uprooted at these sites and add to the scene of desolation.

However, the most serious loss from a conservation point of view was the devastation of the ri-

Reserve still reeling after floods

verine vegetation along the Umfolozi rivers.

Generally regarded as the richest and most productive habitat of the whole reserve, the riverine area provided a haven for a large number of animals and birds, particularly nyala antelope and fruit-eating birds like the green pigeon which lived off the year-round supply of fruit from the giant sycamore fig trees.

Dr John Vincent, assistant director (interpretation) of the NPB, said it would take about three years for the vegetation

to become re-established along the river banks.

The damage to roads, fences and buildings in the reserve has been estimated at R500 000.

The product manager of the SFW, Mr Dave Johnson, said the board would decide how their money would be spent. He understood that a start would be made with the rebuilding and restocking of the trail camps, situated in the wilderness area of the reserve.

Mr Geddes-Page said that damage, estimated at R1.7-million, had been caused overall by the floods. Of this, R400 000 had been covered by insurance and a further R900 000 by the Government. This still left a shortfall of R400 000.

He said that public support was essential if the reserve was to be speedily rebuilt and become available once more for thousands of tourists and nature lovers.



Battle Of the bush

ENCROACHING bush is creating a fire threat to a growing number of Peninsula homes as authorities battle to keep the hazard at bay.

by
DAVID BREIER

This week's bush fire at Noordhoek which threatened homes in Sun Valley underlined the ever-present danger in the Peninsula with its uncontrollable alien vegetation including Port Jackson and ha-kea and the growth of new suburbs which extend further into the bush.

No sooner do authorities and property owners cut fire breaks to protect adjoining property, when new vegetation springs up, laying siege to valuable property and presenting a major threat especially

in the dry summer months.

Dr Oscar Wollheim, assistant secretary of the Cape Peninsula Fire Protection Committee, said the greatest threat to developed property was in the Southern Peninsula area.

This area which had been proclaimed a conservation zone on the recommendation of the

ALIEN VEGETATION THE MAJOR CAUSE OF CAPE FIRES.....

Hey Commission, was largely under private ownership. Many owners had failed to cut fire belts around their properties necessary to prevent the spread of fire, he said.

Dr Wollheim said the Weeds Act could be used to enforce the building of firebreaks.

A good deal of State-owned and divisional council property in the area had been cleared by the authorities but had been re-seeded by seeds blowing from neighbouring privately-owned land, he said.

Dr Wollheim said that Scarborough was vulnerable to bush fires. "But there have been so many fires in recent years that there isn't much bush left to burn," he said.



The mountains above Simon's Town have been the scene of innumerable fires recently

which Dr Wollheim said were caused by arsonists although the police had been unable to find the culprits.

However Simon's Town was well protected by the joint fire fighting capabilities of the Navy, the municipality and the divisional council, he said.

Municipalities and the divisional council maintain firebreaks up to 150 m wide which criss-crossed the bush of the Southern Peninsula from north to south and east to west,

dividing the bush into compartments.



"These firebreaks are most effective when there is no wind, but are of no avail in a strong north-wester or south-easter," he said. Gales could blow sparks hundreds of metres, jumping fire belts with ease.

However the belts are also useful as a safe base from which firefighters could operate.

The Fire Protection Committee which subsidises the building of firebreaks, makes regular helicopter inspections and if the authorities have allowed bush to encroach on them, the subsidies are not paid, Dr Wollheim added.

New growth

Mr Dennis McCreie, acting fire chief of Cape Town, said the council had made every

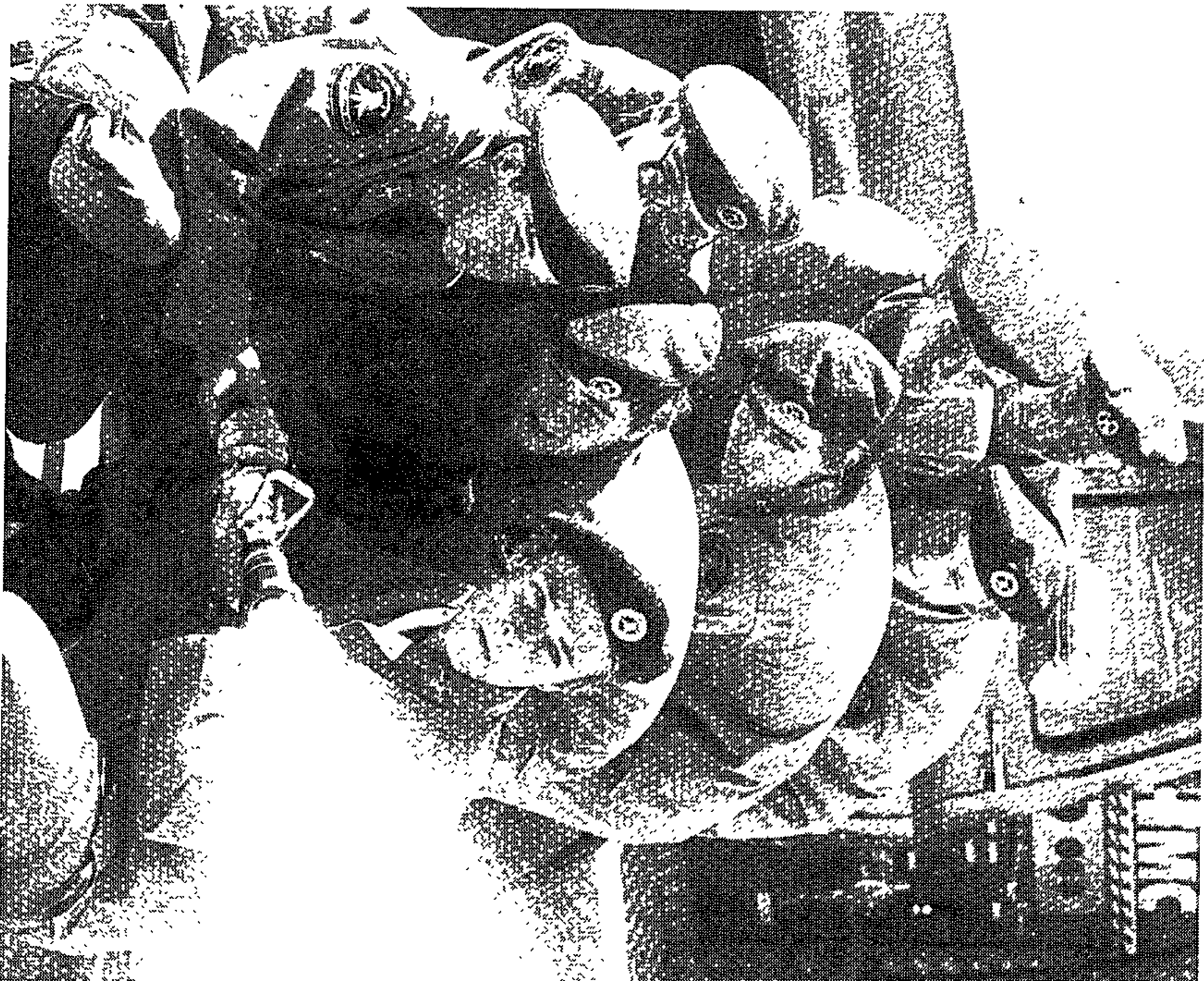
effort to clear vegetation away from built-up areas. But any new growth that sprang up represented a danger to property, he added.

A fire protection official said that in terms of regulations there had to be a clearing of at least 15 m around properties.

If complaints were received, owners of offending properties were given notice — usually 30 days — to clear a fire belt.

FIRE DOSSIER

Farmland, vegetation damaged, and lives were lost



Volunteer firemen who keep an eye on Fish Hoek.

AND IN FISH HOEK Little brother is watching over you...

LITTLE Brother is watching over Fish Hoek — 36 local schoolboys who act as volunteer firemen are keeping their eye on the town.

The volunteers were called to help fight this week's blaze on Fish Hoek's boundary with Noordhoek.

But in addition to fighting fires, the lads have other duties as fire chief, Mr. J. J. Saayman, explained.

"I tell them to keep their eyes open for anything," he said.

Any person making an unauthorised fire is soon spotted and the volunteers have instructions to ask people to stop making potentially dangerous fires without permission.

If the culprit persists, the volunteers report him to the fire department which takes further action.

"I also tell them to keep an eye open for people who fool around with lifesaving equipment on the beach," Mr. Saayman said.

The volunteers also watch out for vandals who damage fire hoses in buildings and who damage traffic signs.



Fire Chief J. J. Saayman of Fish Hoek.

Since they were brought into service several years ago there had been a reduction of vandalism and "touch wood, there have been no serious fires here for about five years," Mr. Saayman said.

Most of the boys are in matric and do duty for one year.

Richard Philbrick, 18, doing his matric at Fish Hoek High, said he valued the pocket money of about R10 a month he received for the job. He intends doing medicine after school and wanted experience in community service.

Simon Shoemith, 18, is the veteran of the group and has been a volunteer for about three years. "I have been a scout and I enjoy helping people," he said.

Owner charged

If they failed to, the council appointed a contractor to do the work, and charged the owner for the expenses, he said.

He said the council received between 10 and 15 requests a month for property to be cleared of fire hazards.



Mr. J. J. Saayman, fire chief of Fish Hoek, said the council conducted a programme to cut back encroaching bush every winter so that there were no threats to property during the following summer.

No major fires

He said that as a result of this strategy, there had been no major fires in the area for about five years.

Any resident had to obtain permission to start a fire to burn refuse or for any other reason, he said. The fire department investigated the possible hazards before giving permission, he said. This did not, of course, prevent people from making ordinary braai fires at their homes.

BUSHFIRES have ravaged large tracts of farmland and natural vegetation in the Western Cape this year and numerous lives have been lost in the struggle to control this constant threat to the dry Cape countryside in late summer.

● JANUARY 14: A fire near Piketberg rages for over 60 hours destroying two homesteads, barns and crops.

● JANUARY 20: A bushfire fanned by a strong south-westerly wind sweeps up the slopes of Dutoitsloof Pass damaging several farms.

● JANUARY 23: A bushfire breaks out between Franschoek and Villiersdorp and rages for more than a week claiming the lives of nine Forestry Department employees, destroying large areas of farms, woodland and fynbos, and at times threatening the town of Villiersdorp.

● JANUARY 24: Several fires near Riviersonderend, Tulbagh, Gansbaai and in the Hottentots Holland Mountains above the Steenbras Dam are brought under control.

● FEBRUARY 4: Milnerton firemen battle for 19 hours to control a bushfire near the suburb of North View. No houses are damaged in the blaze.

● FEBRUARY 28: Six fires flare up in the mountains above Simon's Town in one week.

● APRIL 3: A mountain fire destroys dry fynbos in the Cedarberg mountains.

● APRIL 4: A fire flares up on the hills overlooking Noordhoek and Sun Valley threatening several suburban homes until it is brought under control.

Cape Times 7/4/84 56

Wildlife body accepts plan for De Hoop

Environment Reporter

IN a complete turnabout, the Wildlife Society has accepted that Armscor's intentions in the De Hoop area are honourable and has given its qualified support to it being used for both conservation and missile-testing.

In an editorial in the society's latest African Wildlife magazine, editor John Greig says the ideal nature reserve cannot possibly serve also as a missile-testing range. But, he adds, "we do not live in an ideal society".

"With certain reservations therefore, the Wildlife Society prefers at this stage to adopt the role of optimist and to lend its qualified support to multiple use of the De Hoop area for nature conservation, conservation education and weapons-testing."

'No choice'

Mr Greig said conservationists had no choice but to make concessions to military development in the De Hoop area, but had made two gains in exchange.

One was the government's decision to substantially increase the size of De Hoop Nature Reserve and the second was that the government had publicly and generously admitted its faults over the De Hoop affair.

The society also believed that the govern-

ment now recognized and respected the scientific credentials — and the grass-roots strength — of the nature conservation movement in South Africa.

The speech by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, at Flora '83 last year was — like the Hey Committee Report — a landmark in South African environmentalism.

Committee

The matter, nevertheless, revolved around the implementation of the Hey Report's recommendations and an independent evaluation of the ecological effects of the missile-testing range.

Meanwhile, no plans existed to set up a standing committee that would maintain communication between Armscor and non-government conservation organizations.

Noting that a watchdog committee could present problems "from Armscor's point of view" in maintaining security, Mr Greig recommended that the independent conservationists who served on the Hey Committee be reappointed to a standing committee to monitor Armscor's actions at De Hoop.

He said Dr Douglas Hey, Professor Richard Fuggle and Dr Alan Heydorne were all clearly acceptable to both parties.

Red tide cases *Cape Times 7/4/84* 'worst in years'

Staff Reporters

NO more cases of poisoning were reported yesterday following one of the worst outbreaks of "red tide" in the past few years.

On Thursday, five people were admitted to Cape Town hospitals after eating poisoned mussels and other shellfish.

Red tide outbreaks had been seen at Milnerton and Simon's Town, but this could be more widespread, Dr Louis Botha, deputy director of the Sea Fisheries Research Institute warned yesterday.

"It could be spread right up the West Coast or be localized in small patches," he said.

He said the Institute was in the process of monitoring the extent and nature of the tide and would be doing tests next week to assess the situation.

Dr-Botha said that depending on the weather conditions, the tide might break up within a few days, but it could also last for a couple of

weeks.

The hot weather of the past week had made conditions ideal for outbreaks of red tide at this time of the year.

He repeated his warning to the public "not to collect or eat mussels or any other shellfish from along the entire West Coast until further notice".

The unidentified 16-year-old Brooklyn boy poisoned by mussels was yesterday in a satisfactory condition in Groote Schuur Hospital.

Mr Bernard van der Pohl, 29, who was rushed to Tygerberg Hospital from Woodstock hospital was also in a satisfactory condition yesterday.

He was, however, still in a special respiratory unit.

The three men who had been admitted to Woodstock Hospital — Mr Kenneth van der Pohl and Mr Rodney Udemann, both of Woodstock, and Mr Tony de Pao, of Three Anchor Bay, were all discharged yesterday.

Cape Times 11/4/84

56

Cedarberg wilderness threatened

By DI MEEK
Environment Reporter

THE unique status of the famous Cedarberg Range Wilderness Area is in jeopardy following moves by the National Parks Board to take over the area.

The 71 000 hectare area, which is controlled by the Department of Forestry, was proclaimed a wilderness area in 1977. The aim was to save it from development and in so doing set aside a "remote, untouched and unspoilt" area.

The proposed take-over of the Cedarberg, the largest wilderness area in South Africa, puts other proclaimed areas in jeopardy.

The Parks Board's master plan for the Cedarberg includes the establishment of rest camps on the periphery and mountain huts for hikers within the area. A system of hiking trails would form a major part of the recreation facilities planned.

Concern over the proposed move was expressed by conservationist and founder of the Wilderness Leadership School, Mr Ian Player, yesterday.

Mr Player said South Africa was one of only five countries (the others are the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand) that had proclaimed wilderness areas.

He said the aims of the National Parks Board were very different from those designated for a wilderness area, and the proposals would be a contradiction.

Mr Player said: "South Africa is the only country on the Afri-

can continent that has taken legal steps to set wilderness areas aside and to de-proclaim any wilderness would really jeopardize the status that we have built up."

Mr Dolf Brynard, chief director of the National Parks Board, confirmed yesterday that an application had been made in February this year to the Minister of Environment Affairs for the Cedarberg to become a national park.

No decision had been reached yet.

He said more people would visit the area if it became a national park, but because of its fragile environment, access would be controlled.

He said the proposed Cedarberg national park would form a link in a chain of parks throughout the country.

Mr Brynard doubted whether there would be any opposition to the area's status being changed, as a national park offered the highest form of protection.

Mr J A Fenn, the regional director of Forestry, said he knew of the Parks Board's proposal but was unable to comment on the matter.

● The Wilderness Areas currently proclaimed in South Africa are: Western Cape; the Cedarberg, 71 000 hectare, Bosmansbos, 14 200 hectare near Heidelberg. Eastern Cape; Groendal 21 285 hectare near Humansdorp. Natal; Mdedelelo, 29 000 hectare, Mkhomazi, 54 000 hectare and Mzimkulu, 28 340 hectare in the Drakensberg. Ntendeka, 5 500 hectare in Zululand. Western Transvaal; Wolkberg 17 511 hectare.

Islamic chair at UCT likely in 1985

Staff Reporter

APPROVAL from the Department of National Education to establish a chair in Islamic and Oriental studies at the University of Cape Town is still awaited, after about R1-million bequeathed for it had been made available.

"We are in favour of the new department being set up and I am confident that we will get this established very soon," said UCT's Principal, Dr Stuart Saunders. The university's senate and other committees have already approved the proposal.

All new departments have to be approved by the Department of National Education, where the matter has been pending, Dr Saunders said. "If all goes well, we hope to have the department functional by next year."

Died in 1929

The bequest is from a Cape Town philanthropist, Hadjie Sulaiman Shah Mohamed, who died in 1929. In his will, he stated that a university college should be established from funds in his estate, at UCT, where Islamic history and related studies, Sanskrit and Oriental history would be taught.

The estate is valued at more than R1-million of which R1-million has been set aside for the new chair and will be managed by Syfrets Trust, administrators of the estate. UCT will receive about R150 000 a year to run the new department.

One reason for the 55-year delay was that the capital sum was insufficient to fund such a project, said Mr Yusuf Essop of Paarl, a trustee of the estate. Over the years, however, the estate had grown large enough.

Permit system



Traffic-officer trainee Mrs Elmarie van Zyl, 19, who will be patrolling from Pinelands when she completes her officer's training course at Gallows Hill next month.

First woman

Staff Reporter

ERRANT motorists in Cape Town will soon come face to face with the first-ever woman motorcycle patrol officer in the Western Cape, and will be dealt with in "a kind and gentle but firm" manner.

This is the promise from trainee Mrs Elmarie van Zyl, 19, who will be patrolling from Pinelands when she completes her officer's training course at Gallows Hill next month.

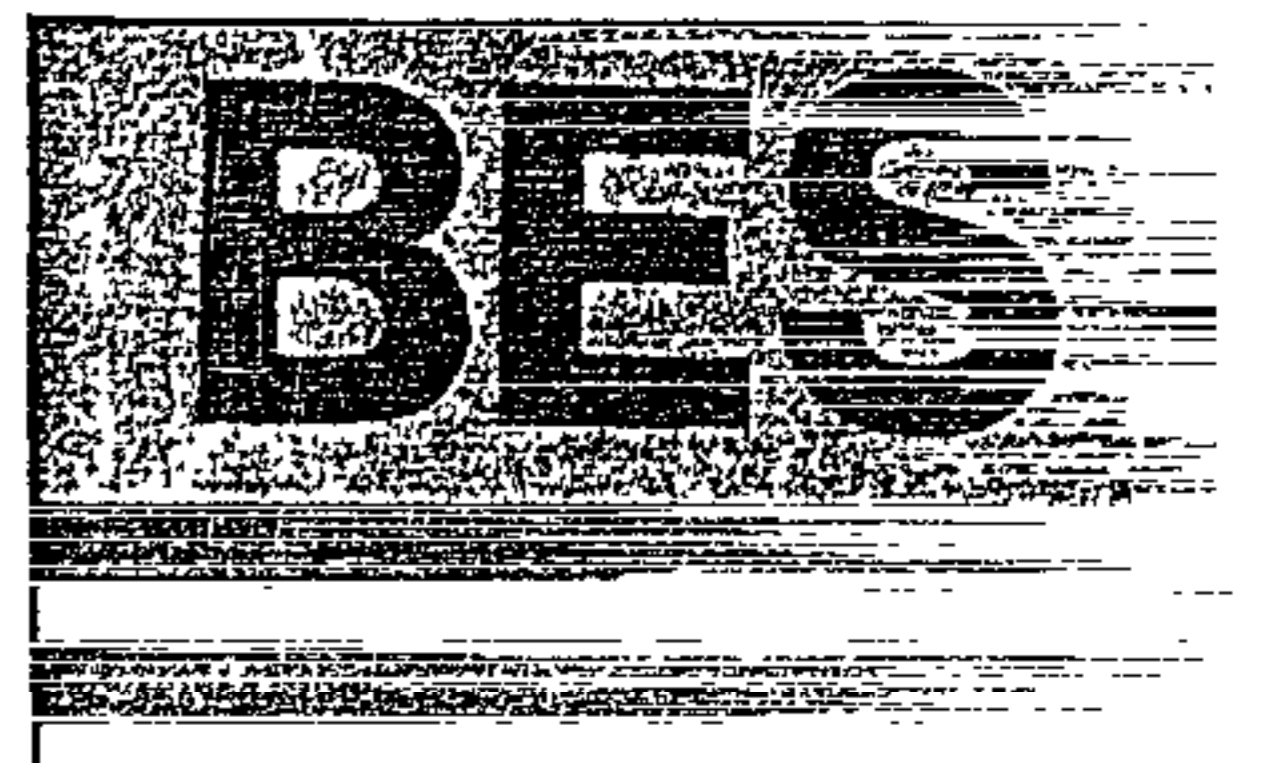
"I wanted to get into something unusual that wasn't heavy routine. At first the course made me want to crawl into a hole and lock myself away, but the officers soon convinced me they weren't dragons", said the petite mother yesterday.

Prime beef price fall 'not assured'

Staff Reporter

AN expected drop in the price of prime grade beef cannot be assured.

The Meat Board has also issued booklets to butchers, which show how to make the best use of the full carcass.



UCT assurance on campus plan

CAPE TOWN 11/4/84 (56)

Environment Reporter
THE University of Cape Town yesterday gave the assurance that there would be more plant life, more public access and that historic and aesthetic features would be restored in the new middle-campus area.

In a statement issued in response to that of Mr Roy Horrell of the Rhodes Park Preservation Society, the university said: "Mr Horrell is barking up the wrong tree in the wrong park, as he should know after his unsuccessful attempt to stop the UCT Middle Campus Development in the Supreme Court last December."

Tree felling

It said the felling of 60 gum trees now taking place was part of a plan drawn up over the past 10 years by a team of planners, landscape architects and conservationists.

It had been presented to all interested parties for information and constructive comment had been incorporated in

the final design.

It had the approval of the Rhodes Trustees and had been discussed with the National Monuments Council.

While the clearing of the site would be unsightly till the first terrace of development was completed and the new tree planting took place, the building preparations should be seen in the context of the area's evolution over some 300 years.

First, the natural slopes of the mountain had been changed into farmlands, with an oak-lined walk leading up to a Summer House. Rhodes removed these oaks and created a Japonica Walk.

His will specifically envisaged the building of a university on Groote Schuur and architect J M Solomon planned UCT as an extension of Rhodes's Japonica Walk by reshaping the upper slopes of the mountain.

The middle campus was now being grafted on to that early campus plan at Summer House.

CAPE TIMES 12/4/80 (56)

Red tide 'widespread': New danger warning

Environment Reporter

A FURTHER warning to the public not to collect and eat mussels or oysters from the entire West Coast was issued by the Sea Fisheries Research Institute yesterday following confirmation that the toxic red tide was widespread.

The red tide was particularly concentrated between Hout Bay and Ysterfontein. Crayfish, perlemoen, octopus, squid and alikreukel were not affected.

The statement by the deputy director of the Institute, Dr L Botha, follows a series of tests along the coast.

He said the institute would monitor the situation but till such time as all traces of the toxin had disappeared, the entire West Coast should be treated as dangerous.

Dr Botha said outbreaks of red tide affected only filter-feeding, bi-valve molluscs such as black and white mussels and oysters, which fed on and concentrated the toxic organisms in their bodies.

Dr Botha said outbreaks of red tide were known to have affected mussels for up to six months even though the actual phenomenon usually disappeared naturally within a week or two.

Physical contact with red tide was not dangerous and even swallowing a mouthful or two of red water would have no harmful effects.

Angling in red-tide water presented no danger because fish were not affected.

Outbreaks of red tide could occur in isolated patches or could be widespread, but not all types of red tide were toxic.

● Dr Botha said the red tide was caused by an over-abundance of a toxic marine algal plankton, *Gonyaulax catanella*. This organism was normally present in seawater in small numbers, but optimal conditions caused it to multiply rapidly.

Such environmental conditions usually occurred off the West Coast from December to May.

Vines ripped up to make way for fynbos

Environment Reporter
A HUGE vineyard of valuable cabernet wine vines is being ripped up on Paarl Mountain to make way for fynbos, in terms of a Supreme Court order.

The farmer uprooting the vines — which he planted illegally — says he is losing thousands of rands. But conservationists have applauded the order to return the land to fynbos.

Seeds will soon be sown and some fynbos could be re-established

by the end of winter on the site, which has been the centre of a lengthy legal wrangle.

Paarl Municipality, owners of the land, claimed that Mr Willa le Roux had established the vineyards bordering on the Paarl Mountain Nature Reserve illegally.

The view was upheld by the Supreme Court last month and he was ordered to remove the vineyards.

Mr le Roux, who lives at The Strand, said this week he had started removing the cabernet vines about three weeks before and had almost completed the task.

He estimates it cost him about R2 500 to remove the vines and would cost thousands more in lost harvests from the now mature vines.

A VICTORY

While Mr Le Roux maintains that the decision was unfair, conservationists have said they regard the decision as a victory.

Professor R C Bigalke, chairman of the scientific advisory council for the Paarl Mountain Nature Reserve said he felt "very pleased indeed" that the land had been given back for fynbos.

His committee planned to start sowing seeds from "pioneer" fynbos species such as bitou very soon and he hoped that some would have established themselves by the end of winter.

He said he regarded the venture as "pioneering" because he knew of no attempt to replant fynbos on vineyard land before.

PROBLEM

The problem of getting enough seed would have to be overcome and the degree in which the soil had been fertilised for the vineyards was also an unknown factor. Fynbos species tend to prefer poor rather than enriched soil.

He could not estimate how long it would be before mature species of fynbos re-established themselves and built up seedbeds. However, fynbos normally took about 15 years to form a mature stand following a fire, and he did not believe the time factor would be much different on Paarl Mountain.

Another 40 ha of municipal land adjoining the area has been planted with vines by a Paarl farming family, and the municipality also intends to take them to court.

Cedarbergs reprimed as report awaited

Environment Reporter and other "touchy issues".

He could not give further details of the report at this stage, but was aware of public feelings about the Cedarberg.

World-renowned South African conservationist Mr Ian Player, who addressed the committee last year, said if a decision were taken before the report was made public, "it would make everyone who gave evidence look like fools".

Precedent

Mr Player, head of the Wilderness Leadership School, said he did not believe the Cedarberg would gain any more protection if it were declared a national park. One of the main problems with the National Park Act was that it made no provision for the setting aside of wilderness areas.

While the National Parks Board did extremely good work, their concept was not applicable to the Cedarberg and, if it became a national park, it could set a precedent for the removal of other wilderness areas.

At present the National Parks Board controls almost 3-million ha of South African land as national parks, while less than 250 000 ha of land have been declared wilderness areas. The Cedarberg, with its 70 000 ha, makes up almost a third of wilderness area.

Mr Player said that because such a small amount of land was conserved for wilderness areas it was vitally important that none be removed. Every hectare of land that was removed was to the detriment of South Africa.

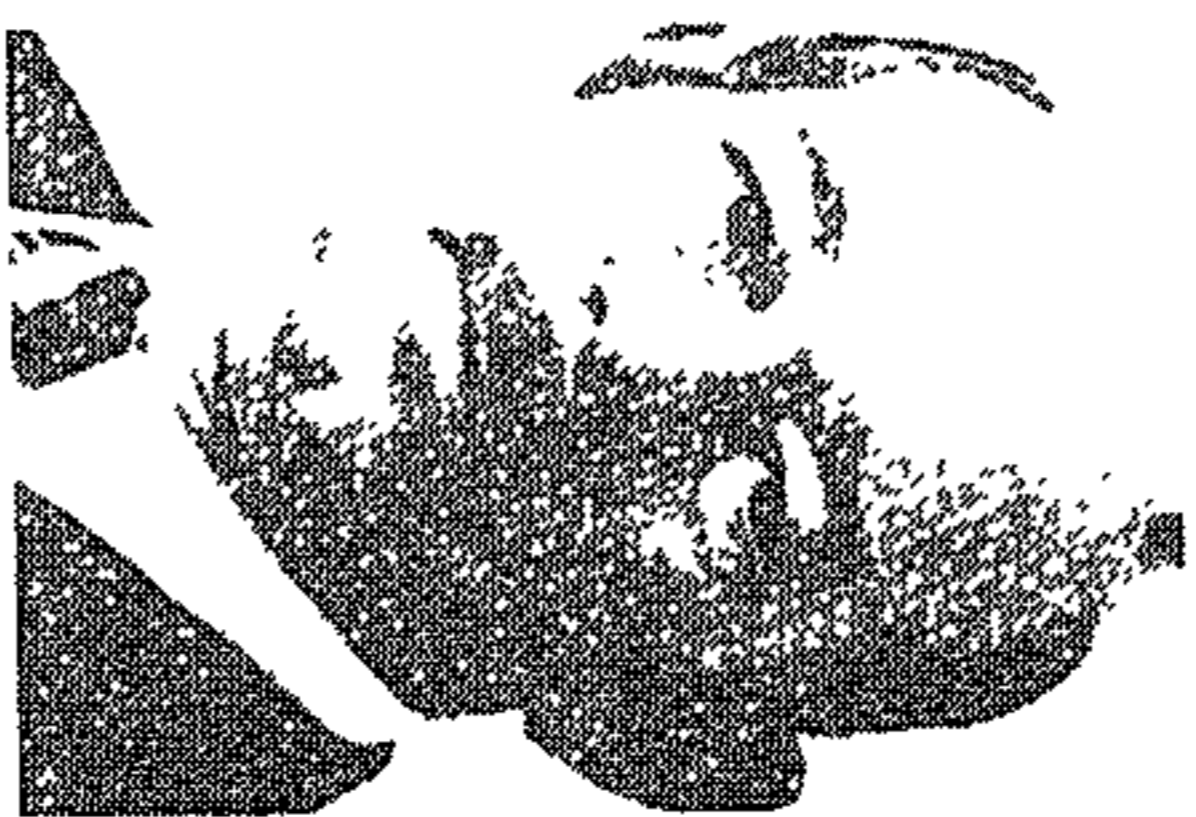
He said the concept of proclaiming land as wilderness areas was hardly understood in South Africa — one of the five countries in the world which has that conservation category.

He suggested that the recently appointed Council for the Environment — set up by the Government as the highest conservation authority in the country — should hold a public debate about the National Parks Board proposal.

● The Forest Bill now before Parliament contains a clause which explicitly excludes the development of any recreational facilities in wilderness areas, except those needed for a national hiking way.



A typical Cedarberg view, with Tafelberg and The Spout in the distance. This is part of the area conservationists fear will be endangered by tourism if the Cedarberg wilderness becomes a national park.



Mr Hennie Smit... aware of public feelings.

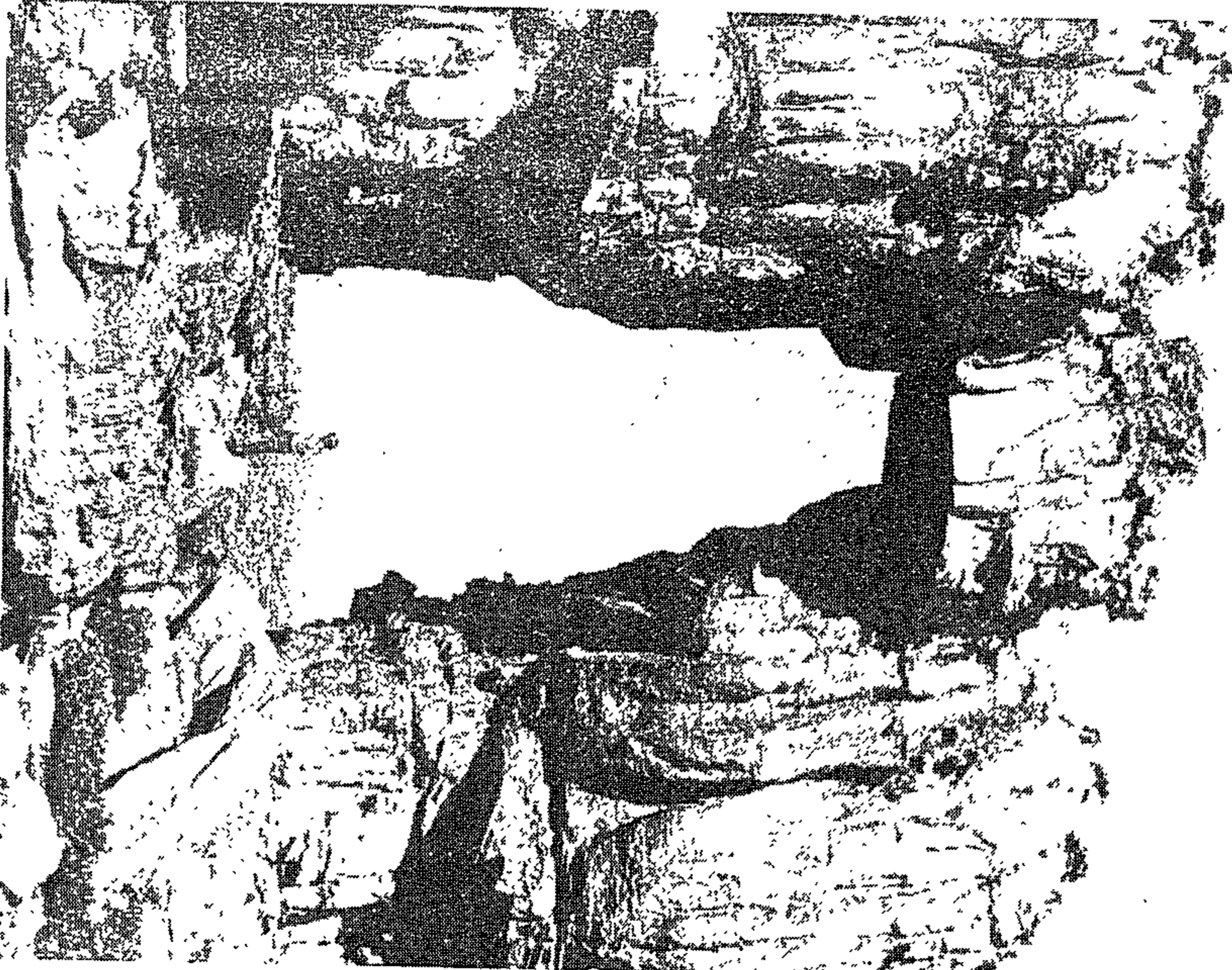


Mr Ian Player... South Africa needs every hectare.

GROUP NO 10
Transkei

Muller (not Wakelin) (43)

The Wolkberg Arch frames the rocky desolation and quiet of the Cedarberg wilderness area.



**Webster (54)
Robbins (55)
Gandar and Bromberger (56)
Bromberger (272)
Bromberger (274)
McLaren (288)

GROUP NO 14
Transvaal

Van Nieuwenhuizen (63)
Schutte (64)
Templeton (77)
Schneider (66)
Harries (67)

Red-tide scare widens to shellfish taken from False Bay

Mbus 17/10/86 (56)
Staff Reporter

A WARNING against possible red-tide poisoning has been extended to shellfish taken from False Bay.

The earlier warning, still in effect, was against eating shellfish taken from the West Coast.

People are being told not to eat mussels and oysters from False Bay after a 15km stretch of red tide was spotted yesterday between Rooi Els and the Steenbras River mouth.

24 YEARS

The deputy-director of the Sea Fisheries Research Institute, Dr Louis Botha, said that in the 24 years the institute had monitored toxin levels in red-tide areas, no toxic shellfish had been found south of Cape Point.

"However, it is possible that toxic red tide could have moved from the West Coast around Cape Point into False Bay. We will be doing tests on it soon and in the meantime we are warning people against eating shellfish from this area."

Dr Botha said toxin tests had been made at 14 points on the West Coast last week.

HIGHEST LEVELS

The highest toxin levels were recorded at Clifton and Milner-ton.

"It is impossible at this stage to say when it will be safe to eat shellfish from the West Coast and Cape Town areas. Some years we have found traces of toxins in mussels up to six months later, but usually it takes only a couple of weeks.

"The public is warned to steer clear of mussels and oysters until we give the go-ahead," he said.

Koeberg output rises to 50 pc

ARGUS 17/4/84

Staff Reporter

KOEBERG nuclear power station has increased its first turbo-generator's power output from 30 percent to 50 percent after successful completion of a series of tests.

Escom spokesman Mr Andre van Heerden said 50 percent power production was achieved late yesterday afternoon.

"The Atomic Energy Corporation yesterday gave permission for Koeberg to increase power from its first generator to 50 percent," he said in a statement.

"This follows a period when its first generator was limited to 30 percent power production while tests were being conducted.

"These tests were completed successfully and production reached the 50 percent mark late yesterday afternoon," he said.

Before production from the reactor was allowed to reach 75 percent, a further series of tests would be conducted, he added.

The first generator started feeding power into the national electricity grid at 1.14pm on April 14.

Initial nuclear fuel loading started four months ago.

Rigid tests are conducted during every switch-on stage, to satisfy the requirements of the Atomic Energy Corporation (AEC), the Council for Nuclear Safety and Escom.

The first generator unit now undergoing a series of tests is expected to supply full power by mid-July.

Synchronisation of the second unit with the national electricity grid is expected by December.

Passengers beat man to death after alleged bus-stoning

Argus Bureau

EAST LONDON. — An unidentified young man has been beaten to death after allegedly stoning a bus in Mdantsane.

Ciskei's police liaison

officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Avery Ngaki, said some passengers had alighted from the bus when the man, believed to be in his 20s, allegedly stoned it.

The passengers caught the man before he could run away and beat and kicked him to death.

Colonel Ngaki warned "trouble-makers" against stone-throwing as "people were obviously sick and tired of it".

The boycott of Ciskei Transport Corporation buses is now in its ninth month. Buses are carry-



An artist's impression of Michael Bettaney.

Tight guard on dangerous MI5 traitor

Argus Foreign Service

LONDON — MI5's first convicted traitor, Michael Bettaney, has begun a 23-year jail sentence in tightly guarded confinement.

He is being kept isolated from other prisoners in a cell converted to provide what the Home Office described as "specially controlled conditions of very, very high security".

The reason is that Bettaney possesses dangerously sensitive information and "for the time being it is not right to allow him to associate with other prisoners," according to the Home Office.

Britain's spymasters, embarrassed and appalled that a politically unstable loner like Bettaney could fool their security system, are worried that he will still try to spill some of the secrets he tried to pass to the Russians.

HELD IN CAMERA

But Bettaney, convicted of 10 charges under the Official Secrets Act at an Old Bailey trial held largely in camera, is unrepentant.

In an extraordinary statement issued through a solicitor after the case he denounced the British and American governments, the secret services and the judiciary and called on "comrades everywhere" to work for "a victory which is historically inevitable".

A huge political row has broken here over the question: How could such a man get a job in MI5's Russian section?

It is known that the classified information he obtained and stored in his photographic memory included names and addresses of agents abroad and British security's analysis of KGB operations in this country.

Media Council attacks SABC

Staff Reporter

THE Media Council has attacked the SABC for screening a Midweek television programme alleging corruption in horse-racing without giving the Jockey Club a fair chance to react.

The council today released its report on a complaint submitted to it by the Jockey Club in February following the screening of a Midweek item on February 1 entitled Horse-racing: Is it the sport of kings or crooks?

The SABC, not being a member of the Newspaper Press Union, is not subject to disciplinary action by the council unless it voluntarily places itself under the council's jurisdiction. This it has so far refused to do.

"CONDONED"

Among the allegations made in the Midweek programme were:

- The Jockey Club, the controlling body in horse-racing, is riven by corruption from top to bottom, condones malpractices on a vast scale and is incapable of reform.

- There is a conspiracy of jockeys, trainers and bookies to lengthen the odds by racing unfit and unraced horses.

- Stipendiary stewards, the "policemen" of horse-racing, "see what they want to see" and are not efficient at fighting corruption.

The Media Council found that the programme fell "lamentably short" of standards of fairness and balance in the NPU's code of conduct.

The council said that although Midweek had approached the Jockey Club for comment, it had not explained that the whole thrust of the programme was to be corruption, nor given the club the chance to reply to specific allegations.

Jockey Club officials testified that they were misled into believing that

stater
53 GABRIEL ROAD, PLUMSTEAD

RDM 19/1/84 (S.A.S.A.) 216 101 58

The price-tag on pass laws and homelands

MZ THE cost of the two key pillars of the Government's policies for black people — the "homelands" and influx control — has now risen to more than R3 500-million a year.

South African taxpayers are now paying more than R1 700-million for the 10 homelands — R126,5-million for consolidation and R267,6-million for decentralisation.

They will also pay out a record R130,4-million in subsidies to bus companies for transporting black commuters — and the South African Transport Services (SATS) has estimated it will lose R750-million "rendering socio-economic passenger services".

These huge figures are contained in the recent Budget report presented to Parliament by the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, and in a SATS information paper released when the Minister of Transport, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, presented his budget earlier this year.

They show that taxpayers are now paying a heavier price for the policies aimed at providing separate political homelands for black people in South Africa and denying them the vote in the rest of the country.

Moreover, the Department of Co-operation and Development is to increase its spending on population control and "settlement" by more than 28% to a total amount of R133,2-million during the current financial year.

The department is to

WHERE THE MONEY GOES

Commission for Co-operation and Development	R98 000
Commissioners General	R235 000
Consolidation	R126 500 000
"Development towards self-determination"	R288 223 000
Assistance to governments of self-governing states	R1 013 030 000
Foreign Affairs vote for "Foreign Aid and Development" ...	R637 790 000
(Includes aid to independent homelands)	
Regulation of labour	R3 086 000
Repatriation	R3 964 000
Residential Control	R2 309 000
Population registration and identification of persons	R8 233 000
Transport subsidies for public passenger transport	R130 424 000
SATS losses on passenger services	R750 000 000
Decentralisation incentives	R267 600 000
TOTAL	R3 534 500 000

BARRY STREEK in Cape Town

spend R3,1-million on regulation of labour, R3,9-million on "repatriation", R2,3-million on residential control and R128,4-million for "settlement".

During the 1983-84 financial year, it was budgeted to spend R107,2-million on these items.

The only item to have come down during the current financial year was the estimated expenditure for consolidation, which dropped from R160,8-million to R126,5-million.

For the rest, the cost of the homelands and influx control has gone up.

This direct spending on apartheid takes up about 14% of the R25 300-million Budget.

While much of it is taken up with either keeping black people out of the cities, or bringing them into the cities to work, or trying to encourage industries to move to decentralised areas, or the running of the homeland governments (each with their cabinets, parliaments and civil service), some of this money is going to essential services.

For example, when Mr Horwood said R4 200-million would be spent on education during the current financial year, this did not include the education budgets in the various homelands.

With increasing reports of poverty in the rural areas, it is clear that this

type of spending will have to increase in order for basic education and social welfare services to be maintained.

Moreover, with the expectation that the decentralisation programmes will become more expensive as the economy improves — when the demand for labour in the cities increases — it seems clear that these amounts will continue to accelerate in the future.

The South African Government is still committed to the homelands policy as the only alternative to one-man-one-vote. This year's Budget shows that taxpayers of all races are paying a heavy price for that policy.

New warning on red tide

AKGUS 19/4/86

(56)

Staff Reporter

AUTHORITIES have repeated their warning that poisonous red tide may have affected False Bay.

Sea Fisheries Institute officials will test for the tide in False Bay today, while an earlier warning against eating shellfish taken from the West Coast is still in effect.

The deputy-director of the institute, Dr D L Botha, said officials had received reports of a 15km stretch of red tide between Rooi Els and the Steenbras River mouth.

"We will carry out tests today and expect the results by late this afternoon. Until the position is clarified people are warned not to eat shellfish taken from False Bay."

"Unusual"

He said it was "unusual" for red tide to be present east of Cape Point. It was possible, however, that toxic red tide could have moved from the West Coast around Cape Point and into False Bay.

Two independent observers have contacted The Argus to report seeing red tide in False Bay. One man, telephoning from Cape Point, said the toxic tide was "moving strongly into False Bay".

"There is no mistake about it — I can see it clearly, moving past the Point and on to Buffels Bay."

A second observer said he saw the tide off Mui-zenberg.

Conservationists to debate Cedarberg plan

AKG 23/4/84
56

Environment Reporter

SOUTH Africa's highest Government-appointed conservation body is to debate the controversial proposed takeover of the Cedarberg wilderness area by the National Parks Board.

Professor Roelf Botha, chairman of the Council for the Environment, said the Bill that established his council two years ago obliged it to investigate issues raised formally by an organisation or member of the public.

Mr Ian Player, who heads the Wilderness Leadership School, said he would ask the council to discuss the issue.

RUMOUR OF A SWOP

He said he would investigate a rumour that the National Parks Board had been offered the Cedarberg area in return for giving up part of the Kruger Park for mineral exploitation.

Two former officials of the Department of Forestry who were heavily involved in the founding of the Cedarberg wilderness area have expressed their concern about a possible takeover.

Mr D P Ackerman, who helped to create the concept of wilderness areas in South Africa and who retired as secretary for the Department of Forestry in 1979, said if the Cedarberg was given over to the National Parks Board it could set a precedent which might affect other wilderness areas.

"I don't think the National Parks Board policy is compatible with wilderness areas. Areas like the Cedarberg and Drakensberg are too fragile to be used for tourism," he said.

WITHOUT HUMAN INFLUENCE

The ideal behind creating wilderness was to maintain areas without human influence for scientific research and to provide a retreat to enable people to get away from crowds and rely on their own resources.

Dr H A Lückoff, who helped to map many of the century-old trails in the Cedarberg, said if the area was given to the Parks Board it would "make nonsense" of Government assurances when it was founded that it would be protected "for all time".

Dr Lückoff, who also researched the Clanwilliam cedars after which the area is named, said the original forestry reserve had been formed at the end of the last century to protect the trees. He believed they could be endangered by careless fires lit by tourists if the area was opened.

Hout Bay group housings application turned down

AKS US 24/4/84

56

Staff Reporter

THE Divisional Council of the Cape has refused an application to rezone 5,5ha of land on the western periphery of Northshore township in Hout Bay for group housing.

Captrust, the Hout Bay and Llandudno Ratepayers' Association, the Sandy Bay Conservation Trust, a firm of architects and five property owners objected to the application to rezone two erven measuring 4,8ha and 0,78ha.

Like other areas in the township with a slope steeper than a gradient of 1:4, the erven are zoned as rural.

Objections

Objections to the rezoning for special residential purposes included concern that the development would not be in keeping with the rural atmosphere of the area nor blend with the landscape.

Concern was also expressed about the possible impact of the development on the Hout Bay sand dune system, the possible further infestation of natural vegetation with aliens if stabilisation of the surrounding dunes was necessary and possible increased traffic.

Divisional council engineer Mr J A Clark said in a report which the council adopted today: "I consider that the development of the entire site for special residential purposes as proposed, would have too great a visual impact on the lower mountain slopes and also could be considered undesirable in terms of the anticipated increase in traffic to the area and the load that would be placed on existing services."

He said the proposed rezoning and development was premature and should await the development of all existing sites in the township zoned for special residential purposes.

He said that when appropriate, a mixed form of residential development, comprising both single and special residential units, should be considered from the point of view of visual impact, physical impact on the site, and impact on servicing, including traffic generation.

Blaze ^{Cape Times 26/4/84} threatens homes ⁵⁶

CHRIS BATEMAN

A HUGE blaze yesterday swept across Noordhoek, threatening homes in the San Michel township and broaching Ou Kaapseweg, devastating about 200 hectares of pristine fynbos in the Silvermine Nature Reserve.

But a sudden downpour of rain finally helped 300 firefighters to bring it under control last night. A total area of 400 hectares of mountain fynbos, Port Jackson willow and hakea were destroyed.

Ou Kaapseweg was closed to traffic from about 3pm to 5.30pm as the blaze raged, leaping across the road at several points and spreading towards Clovelly Country Club.

very difficult for somebody to get up there. We definitely suspect incendiaryism".

The flames, whipped up by a gale-force northwester, then sped towards Ou Kaapseweg before broaching the road and heading towards Clovelly Country Club. A team of Divco firefighters halted the fire about a kilometre from the club.

Paddocks destroyed

An angry and upset Mr Steve Brent, Principal Forestry Officer for the Department of Parks and Forests, said about 200 hectares of "beautiful 12-year-old fynbos" had been destroyed at Silvermine.

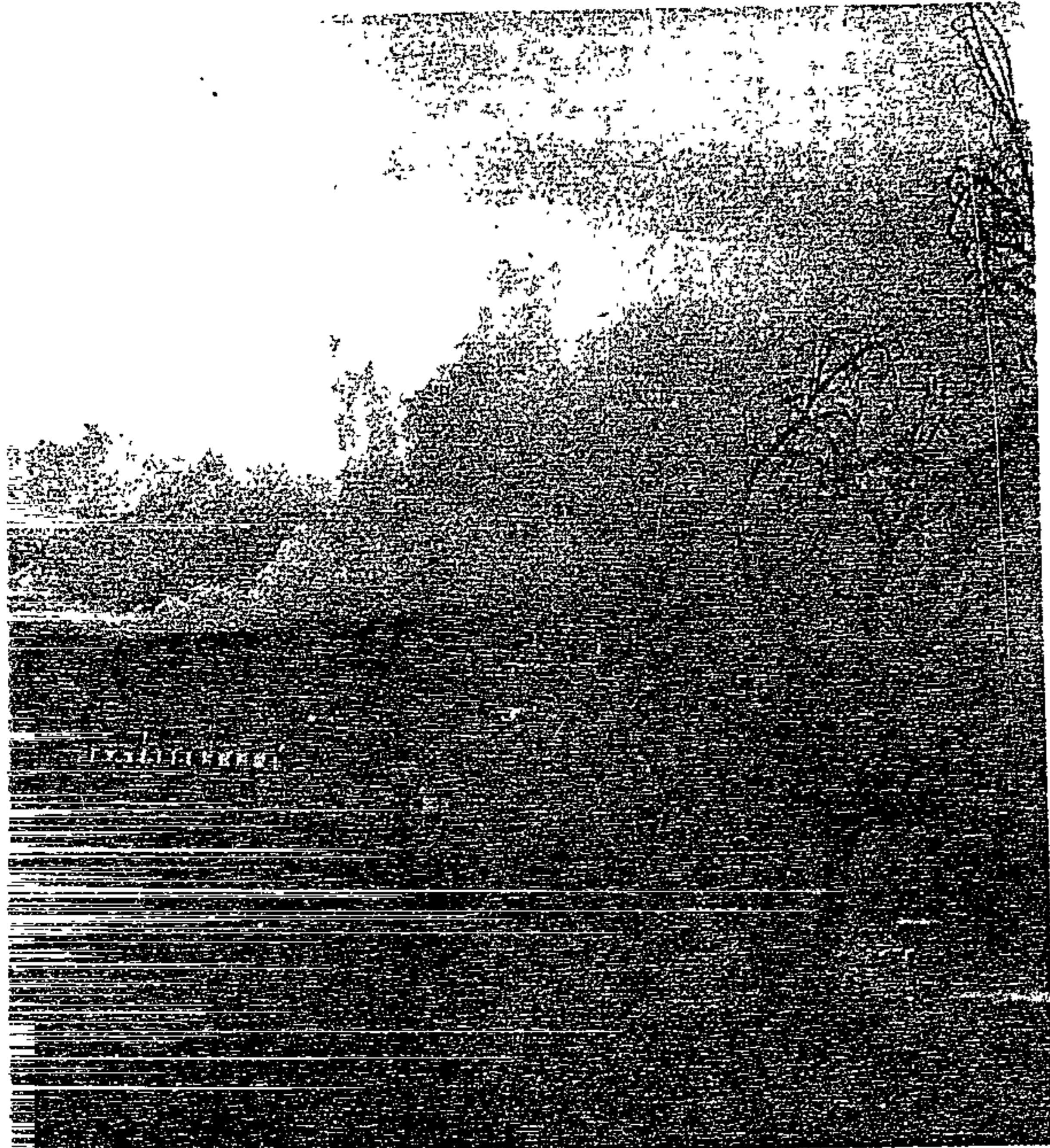
He said the blaze had spread on to the department's Old Noordhoek farm where it destroyed "about 70 percent of our paddocks" and about 10 hectares of dry kikuyu grass.

Mr Brent said Divco teams had contained the blaze in the Noordhoek farmlands, while his men had stopped it from spreading through the Sun Bird valley into the Kalk Bay mountains where the "biggest threat" had been. A team of men had hacked a firebreak through dense bush to prevent the fire entering the Kalk Bay range.

'Incendiaryism'

Ten fire tenders of the Divisional Council and City Council sped to the scene and at one stage an estimated 300 men were spread out along the firefront, narrowly averting disaster north of San Michel township, where the flames came to within 200 metres of homes.

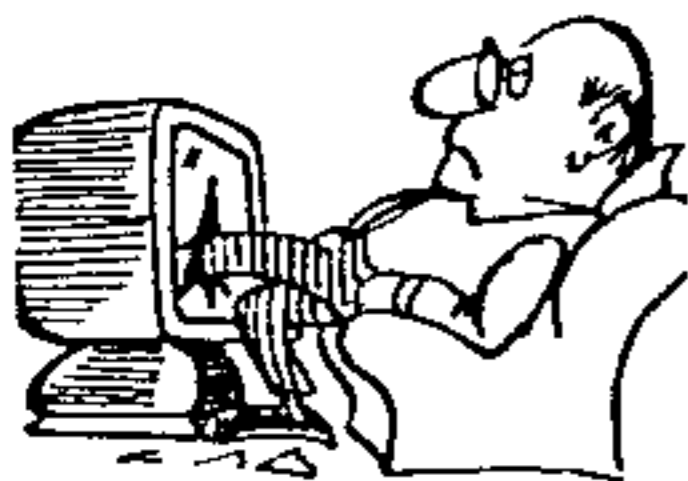
The Chief Forestry Officer for Divco, Mr J Fick, said the blaze had begun in thick bush high above San Michel — "it must have been



rain blaze which destroyed an estimated 400 hectares of fynbos and before a downpour of rain came to the aid of firefighters.

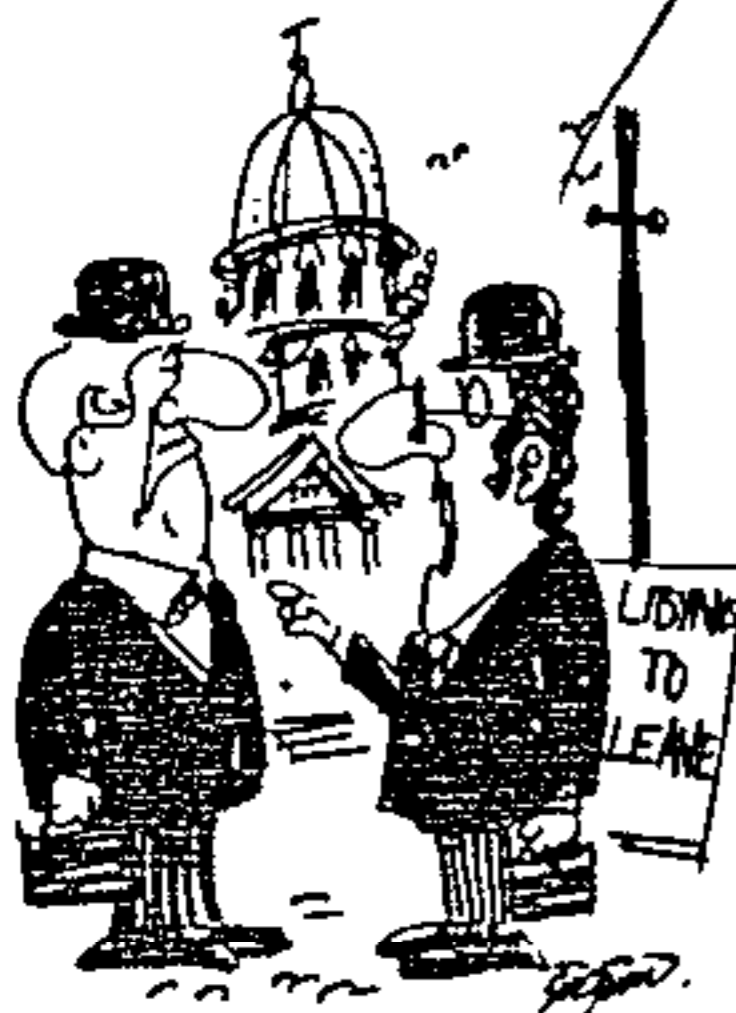
Picture: Ivor Markman,

Tele Views



Readers wishing to comment on TV programmes or on any television issues can phone their comments through after 6pm from Monday to Friday to 24-2233 ext 216.

crack of dawn



SA, Angola in new agreement

Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — Delegations of the South African and Angolan governments met in Lusaka yesterday and reached agreement on "procedural problems" with the South African withdrawal from Angola and an exchange of prisoners.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, who headed the delegation, announced this at a press conference at Jan Smuts Airport last night.

Zambia's President, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, hosted the meeting. Mr Botha declined to say whether they had discussed Dr Kaunda's suggestion of a summit of Southern African leaders.

The prisoner exchange would involve one South African, one

Cuban and a number of troops of the Angolan army, Fapla, he said.

He declined to say when the exchange would take place.

Mr Botha said the two sides had encountered certain procedural problems with the agreement on South African withdrawal from Angola, but they had discussed these at length and had come to a satisfactory agreement.

'No obstacles'

"I see no obstacles to the implementation of the withdrawal," Mr Botha said.

They had also discussed "certain aspects" of the SWA situation, he said.

Mr Botha declined to give details of the agreement, saying he first had to report to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

Bus commuters wait in rain

DRIVING rain, which set in just before the end of the working day yesterday, added to the discomfort of hundreds of City bus commuters.

Bus commuters have had to endure long delays since the service was disrupted by a partial work-to-rule by disgruntled bus drivers who are refusing to work overtime.

During the afternoon rush-hour yesterday, commuters waited in long, tightly-packed queues in the

It COSTS LESS at
Grand
Bazaars AND Ultramarkets

White
PUMPKIN

Three hiking trails for Cape Point reserve

By MELISSA LANGERMAN, Environment Reporter

THE Cape of Good Hope Nature Reserve will soon boast three hiking trails to encourage visitors to leave their cars and appreciate the unspoilt beauty of the rugged coastline and indigenous flora.

Conservationists and reserve officials say many of its hundreds of thousands of yearly visitors tend to regard it as a "race-track" rather than nature area, speeding through it and then complaining they have seen no animals.

The trails being considered by the Divisional Council should in their opinion stop the under-use of an area regarded by many as being one of the last remnants of the natural beauty once held by the "fairest Cape in the whole circumference of the earth".

The trails, which should be easy walking for most people, begin near the fishing area of Oliphantsbosbaai and a beach breeding colony of red-billed oystercatchers, and then curve gradually inland, giving visitors some idea of the variety of scenic beauty available at the reserve.

90 minutes

The shortest trail takes about 90 minutes, the second between three and four hours, and the third between five and seven hours.

Visitors will be able to closely examine some of the reserve's endangered plant species, such as the white daisy-like *Staavia dodii* and the red bottlebrush or *Mimetes hirtus*.

The veld also contains several species of rare endemic plants, including members of the *Erica* family

The longer trail includes a visit to Sirkelsvlei, which attracts a large variety of birdlife ranging from fish eagles to yellow-billed

Visitors can leave cars and enjoy the unspoilt natural surroundings

ducks and visiting steppe buzzards from overseas.

Cormorants, rock kestrels, curlews and sandpipers are also to be seen along the three trails.

While the reserve has no pretensions of being the Cape's "Kruger Park" — it was founded to preserve plant rather than animal life — eland, grey rhe-buck, grysbok, steenbok, zebra, ostriches, and tortoises can be found along the trails.

A spokesman for the reserve said the trails were being tested and should be open fairly soon.

The Wilderness Leadership School has also shown interest in the reserve and there is a possibility that one day environmental educational tours might be arranged by them.

There is no overnight accommodation at present, but it could become available if the Divisional Council succeeds in buying the now unused naval establishment at Rooikrantz in the reserve — a possibility which the reserve's advisory board discussed last year.

If this is done, an environmental interpretive centre could be established there to cater for all visitors to the reserve.



Ranger Dereck Clark views the scenic start of the three hiking trails.

Pictures:

JOHN YELD,
Weekend Argus.

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**WEEKEND
ARGUS
SPECIAL
REPORT**

NINE STREAMS THAT FLOW INTO FALSE BAY ARE POLLUTED

Rivers of sham

**By ADA STUIJT
Weekend Argus
Reporter**

NINE of the 11 rivers which flow into False Bay are polluted.

They are fouled by chemical waste, sewage effluent and careless littering on their way to the sea past industrial and populated areas, says Professor J R Grindley of the University of Cape Town's School of Environmental Studies.

And the Black River, which flows into Table Bay, is just a "badly polluted, filthy drain", he maintains.

Professor Grindley is the co-editor of *The Estuaries Of The Cape, Part Two*, a survey on the Cape estuaries carried out by the Estuarine and Coastal Research Unit of the CSIR's National Research Institute for Oceanology (NRIO) in Stellenbosch.

Even the Liesbeek, regarded as a classic example of a healthy river at its Kirstenbosch upper reaches, has some pollution through Newlands and Rondebosch residential and industrial areas, he says.

"The Liesbeek is contaminated by the time it joins the already polluted Black River."

A clean-up campaign would be difficult unless the public could be moved sufficiently to help out, Professor Grindley believes.

"It is an expensive undertaking to clean up all our rivers and the taxpayers don't find sewage ecology a very popular issue.

"Yet the general public should be made aware that our rivers, for instance the Black River, are simply filthy drains these days into which no one would dare to venture.

"In most cases sewage effluent is the culprit, as sewage works discharge treated sewage effluent into our rivers. This contains phosphates and nitrates, which promote excessive plant growth.

"This growth in turn blocks the river, eats up oxygen in the water and the river starts to decay, fish and other river life-forms die..."

The classic example of the totally befouled stream is the Black River and its tributaries — such as the Elsies Kraal River which flows through Epping's industrial areas — where chemical wastes could pose accidental pollution dangers.

Later on, the Black River is fed treated sewage from the Athlone sewerage works.

Even with Athlone's proposed improved sewerage system to be completed towards the end of the year at a cost of R10-million, more such works will eventually be needed — as the population grows.

Following is a summary of the nine rivers — out of the total of 11 rivers flowing into False Bay — found by the CSIR research team to suffer from various stages of pollution:

● Elsies River

RAW sewage is discharged on rare occasions by a Simon's

Town sewerage pump station at the river mouth whenever pump failure occurs.

The report recommends that before plans for a third municipal dam reach an advanced stage, a full assessment should be made on its environmental impact on the Elsies River and Vlei.

● Sir Lowry's Pass River

THE lagoon suffers from nutrient enrichment — unsightly algae are attached to the grass in the water.

Sewage effluent was found which caused local pollution of the beach.

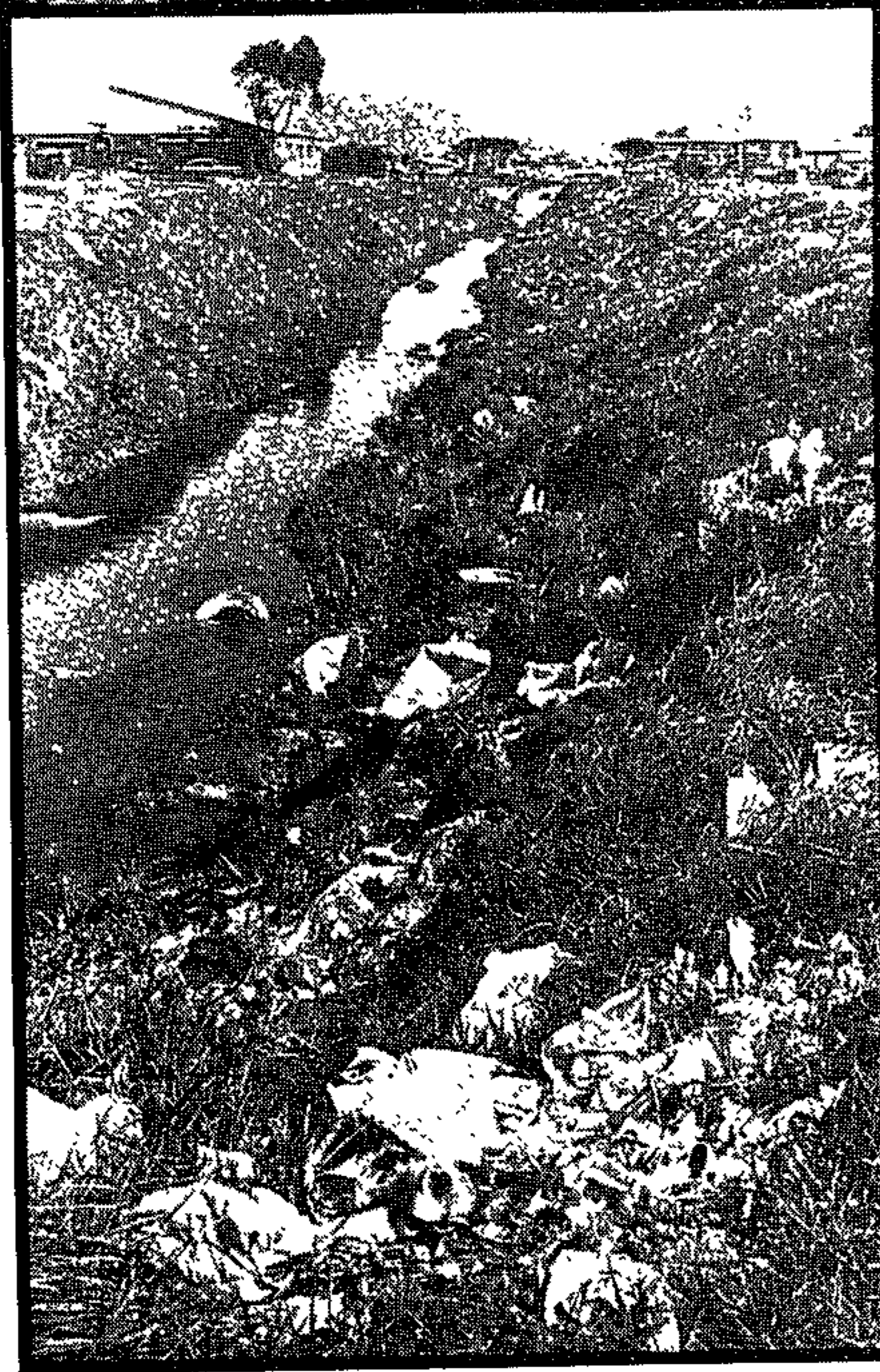
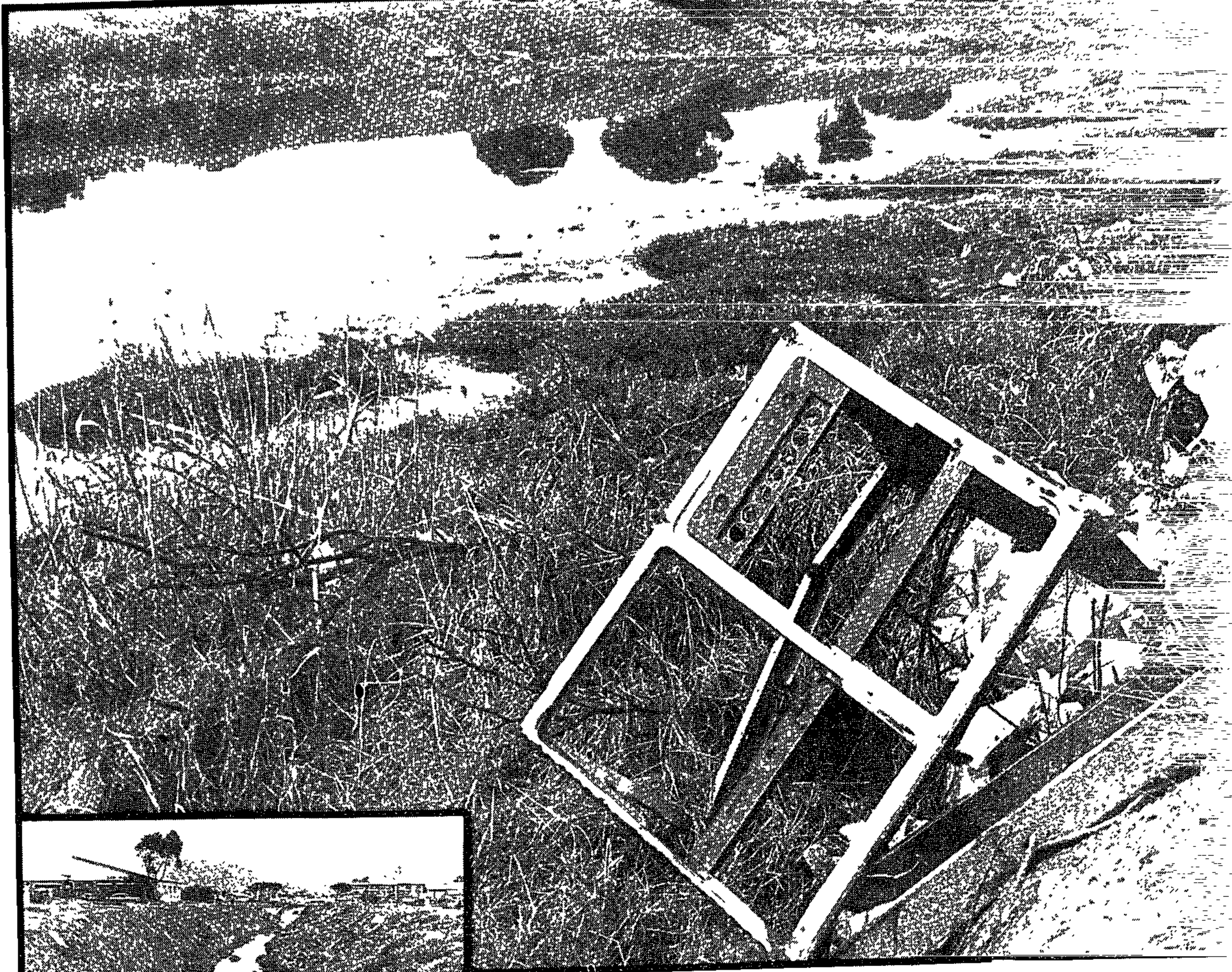
Agricultural pesticides and herbicides are used in the catchment area — but bacteriological values are within the EEC standards for bathing waters.

Occasional pump malfunctions cause sewage to overflow.

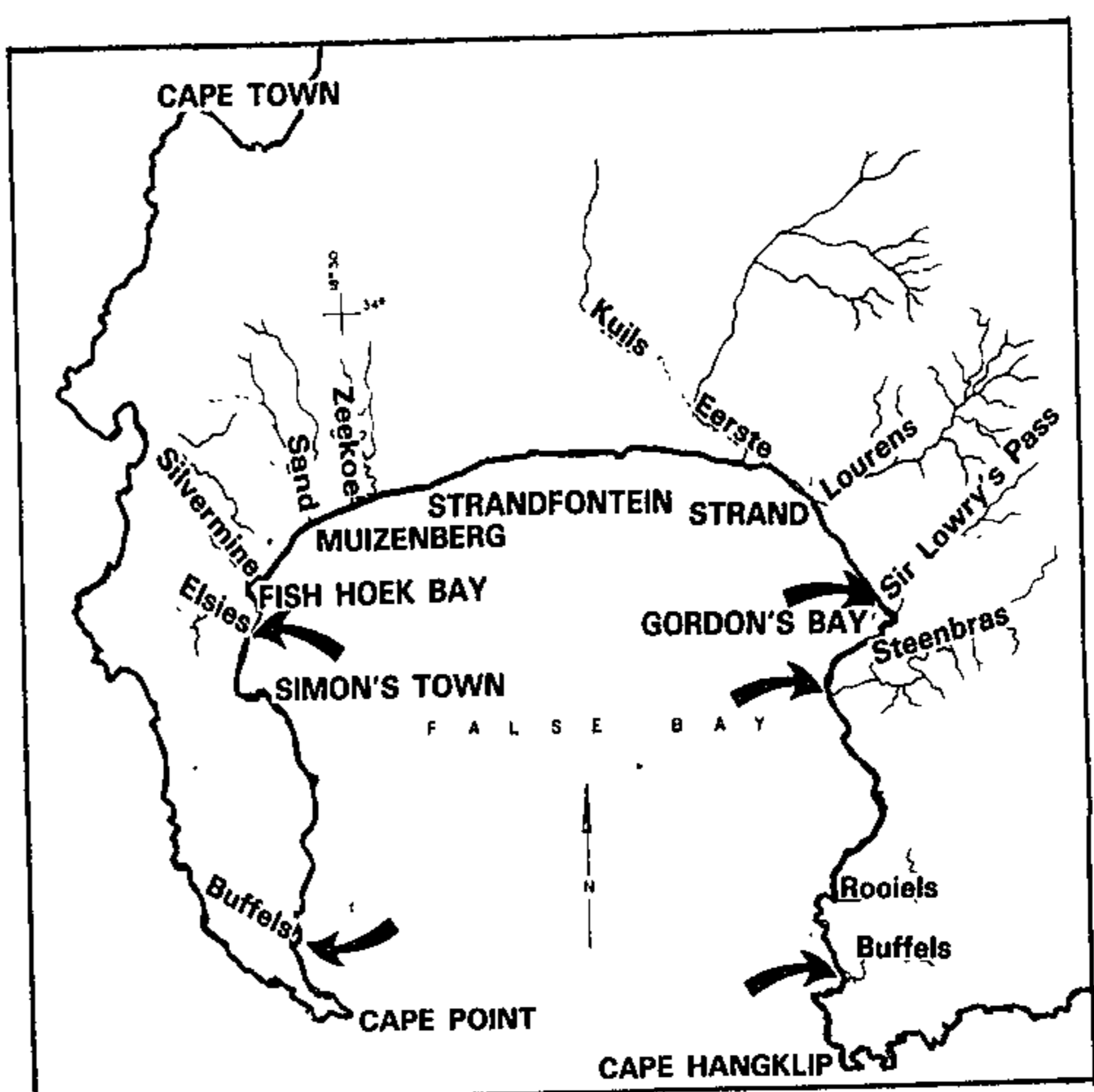
The Sir Lowry's Pass River is called a "slightly polluted" system and it is recommended by

the report's authors that the bacteriological quality should be checked regularly — the most frequent users are children from nearby campsites.

An old effluent pipe east of the river mouth also is a source of pollution and constitutes a public health hazard as it is in a recreational area.



The Lotus river, near Philippi. Rubbish dump.



The location of rivers flowing into False Bay.

'Badly polluted, filthy drains'

"The potential sources of rubbish and pollutants include herbicides routinely used by SATS to control weeds."

● Zeekoewlei

GRASSY Park was developed next to its banks.

It has four tributary drainage systems adding to its flow: Zeekoewlei, the Big and Little Lotus rivers, sewage effluent from the Cape Flats Sewage Works and seepage from the Cape Flats aquifer.

Chloride and sulphate concentrations are consistently high. Herbicide run-offs occur because of the Cape Divisional Council's periodic clearing of the Big Lotus River bank vegetation.

In the Nyanga area, administered by the Western Cape Administration Board, the Nyanga canal is often contaminated with direct raw sewage because of the poorly maintained local sewage system.

The European Economic Community-standard bacteriological levels are occasionally exceeded, particularly at the mouths of the Little and Big Lotus rivers.

However, Muizenberg Pavilion beaches and Strandfontein resorts are well below the EEC standards set for seawater bathing waters.

The report warned that the Zeekoewlei Canal presently constitutes a public health hazard, particularly beneath the bridge of Baden Powell Drive. An enclosed pipeline is needed there.

The Langvlei canal system moreover passes through a low income housing and squatter area. Rubbish finds its way into the stream and eventually, Sandvlei.

Racal contamination has been found.

"The water in Sandvlei would not comply with the EEC standards, particularly in summer. Tighter control on the influent streams would ensure that it complied with EEC standards throughout the year," the report recommended.

"The risk of pollution of Sandvlei by effluents of various kinds, including industrial, floating litter and garbage is likely to increase in future years.

"Rigid pollution control will have to be set up."

The report also warned that SA Transport Services proposals for a staging yard next to the north-western embankment levels, the report noted.

Waste products dumped into the water include bricks, rubble, concrete by a firm, polystyrene, tins, plastics, tyres and clothing.

"The needed major earthworks for it and proposed reclamation of parts of the reed marsh would be a gross industrial intrusion into a residential and recreational area.

False Bay, the report concluded.

● Buffels River (West)

THE river reportedly is still unpolluted — but there may be some sub-surface septic tank seepage and if more properties are developed along its banks this could constitute a public health danger — it is a safe bathing area for children.

The report notes: "It is also hoped that military activities in the catchment area will not have deleterious effects on the estuary in the future."

● Silvermine

A LARGE amount of litter and some faecal pollution was found.

"The practice of emergency sewage release into the river and the litter and faecal pollution may constitute a public health hazard," the report found.

● Sandvlei

THESE are nine sewerage pumping stations nearby, some liable to overflow periodically, at which times it is standard practice to add a hypochlorite powder to the water.

There are potential industrial polluters in the Retreat industrial area next to its Keyers River tributary. Their effluents include organic solvents and heavy metals.

Whales: Armscor⁽⁵⁶⁾ criticized

CASE FILES 30/4/84

Environment Reporter- IN AN open letter to the chairman of Armscor, Commandant Piet Marais, the Dolphin Action and Protection Group (DAPG) has rejected as "inadequate" Armscor's comments on the Hey Committee recommendations regarding whales off De Hoop.

The secretary of the DAPG, Mrs Nan Rice, said on Friday that Armscor had agreed only "in principle" to five of the Hey Committee Report's seven recommendations while agreeing with qualifications to two.

"No entity or individual agrees to keep the law 'in principle,'" she said. "Compliance with the law is a matter of fact."

Calving

The DAPG considered Armscor's unqualified agreement to avoid disturbance of the southern right whale essential to their recovery because:

- Twenty-five to 30 percent of the known calving of the small population of right whales visiting the South African coast occurred off De Hoop.

- Their numbers were

still only between 478 and 614, although they were believed to be the world's largest single population of these whales.

- They were probably the most endangered of the world's great whales.

Numbers increasing

International protection had been agreed upon in 1935. Since the DAPG's proposal in 1980, the South African Government had also established national regulations strictly protecting whales.

Based on the recommendations of last year's International Whaling Commission's (IWC) Right Whale Workshop, Mrs Rice said she had also asked Armscor for independent monitoring of the effects on the whales of Armscor's activities.

Monitoring of the whale activities should be sent to the IWC since the whales were "not South African but international animals".

A further area of concern was that South Africa had retired its only official whale scientist who was recognized by the IWC for his work on right whales.

Asbestos: No safe level

Staff Reporter

NO SAFE level of exposure to asbestos fibres had been discovered, Professor Hans Weill of the School of Medicine at Tulane University in the United States said yesterday.

He delivered a paper on "Natural and Man-Made Mineral Fibres" at the International Symposium on Environmental Pollution and Man at a Sea Point hotel.

Because scientists had been unable to show that any level of exposure was safe, "it is assumed there is no threshold", he said.

However, certain risks were regarded as reasonable or acceptable.

Over the years, public authorities all over the world had been tightening control over the asbestos industry by introducing more stringent measures.

In South Africa, the acceptable level had also declined, but at 2,0 fibres a millilitre it was far higher than the acceptable US level.

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Officials talk on Cedarbergs park

Staff Reporter

A VAST area of the Cedarberg — far broader than the present proclaimed wilderness area — may become a national park, with 20 tourist camps built in or near it.

The Council for the Environment would investigate the matter whenever the minister requested it of them, Mr A M Brynard, chief director of the National Parks Board, said at a press conference yesterday.

A study by Mr Willem van Riet, an ecological planner and consultant to the National Parks Board, envisages that an area stretching from north of Clanwilliam almost to Tulbagh in the south and from near Citrusdal in the west to east of Wuppertal, should be preserved.

The area of rock outcrops and wild valleys is about 200 km long and more than 60 km broad in many parts. Dr G A Robinson, head of the National Parks Board's southern parks, said the proposed area was nearly 200 000 ha in area.

Four large base camps, each accommodating 250 people, may be set up outside the proposed national park near the various towns to accommodate an expected increase in tourism, Mr Brynard said.

Sixteen small "rustic camps", each originally consisting of a single building to house a party of 10 hikers, would be situated in the proposed national park at the entrances to valleys, said Mr Van Riet.

Firm control would be exercised by the National Parks Board and the area would be zoned according to how sensitive parts of it were to access by visitors, he said.

Mr Fred Otto, director-general of the Department of Environment Affairs, said: "If it does become a national park, the area proclaimed a

wilderness area, now under the management of our department, would first be deproclaimed.

"However, the National Parks Board would have no intention to do away with the wilderness concept in that area," Mr Brynard said.

The reason for the proposed takeover was that "the department (of environment affairs) is not geared towards the development and control of tourism," he said.

"Paths will probably be demarcated and control will be exercised from the small camps, but hikers will not have to be accompanied by an official."

All four proposed base camps were served by existing roads. They would each be about a third of the size of Skukuza camp in the Kruger National Park, said Mr Brynard. Mr Van Riet said the buildings would probably be square, whitewashed and built in the old Cape style.

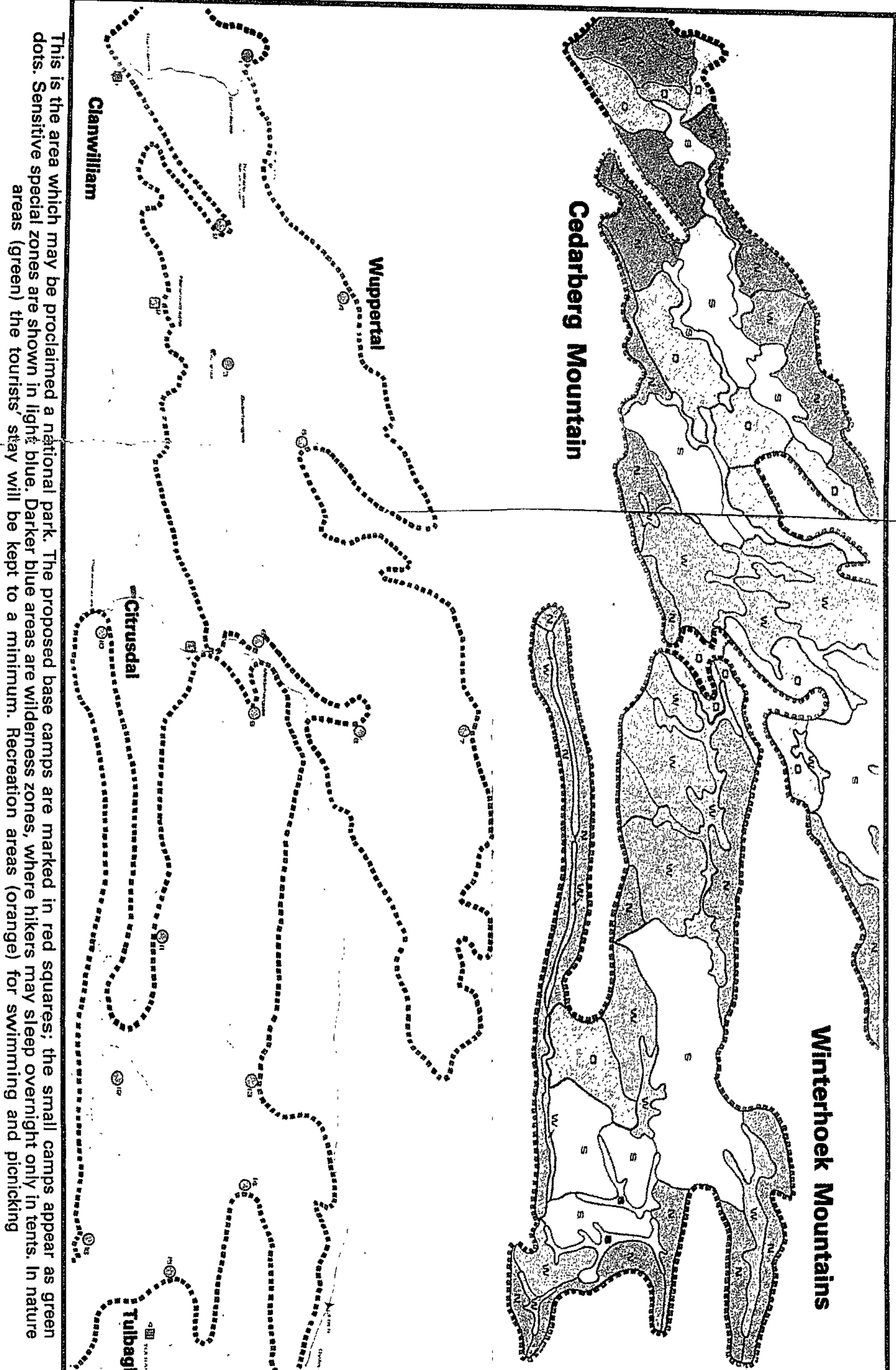
No camps at all would be built in the wilderness areas, as these would remain untouched by humans, Mr Van Riet said.

Only some of those who stayed in the base camps would hike through wilderness areas. A study of the carrying capacity of sensitive areas would have to be made, and numbers would be controlled, he said.

"This is an attempt to enhance what is there, and nothing that will adversely affect the environment will be allowed," Mr Otto said.

He said most of the ground in the scheme was already owned by the state, and that where privately owned land was included, some agreement would have to be reached.

Mr Brynard was unable to say when the area was likely to be declared a national park, if the Council for the Environment recommended this.



This is the area which may be proclaimed a national park. The proposed base camps are marked in red squares; the small camps appear as green dots. Sensitive special zones are shown in light blue. Darker blue areas are wilderness zones, where hikers may sleep overnight only in tents. In nature areas (green) the tourists' stay will be kept to a minimum. Recreation areas (orange) for swimming and picnicking

Plans, but little action for W. Cape's polluted rivers

W/Lt Arce's 12/15/84

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By LIZ MACKENZIE, Weekend Argus Reporter
PLANS to improve the badly polluted rivers of the Western Cape have been around for several years but so far little has been done.

With nine of the 11 rivers flowing into False Bay heavily polluted, conservationists have been questioning this lack of action.

And, as Londoners have recently shown, even rivers such as the Thames which have been polluted for generations can be restored to their natural pristine states.

The major problem in the Western Cape is sewage. But industrial waste and thoughtless littering have also contributed to the sick state of Western Cape rivers.

Too dangerous to swim

Five years ago the waters of the Black River were described by Cape Town's Medical Officer of Health as too dangerous to play or swim in. Today the river is even worse.

In 1981 members of the Co-ordinating Council for Nature Conservation in the Cape called for a joint body of jurisdiction to control rivers. But no action followed.

"We did have some talks but I don't think that committee has ever met, which is not a good thing," said Professor Anthony Hall of the Bolus Herbar-

Sewage major

reason for

Peninsula's

sick streams

ium at the University of Cape Town, who was part of that group in 1981.

"The greening of the city must rescue these rivers. Attractive parks can be established along these banks."

Conservation booklet

Professor Hall is also chairman of the Cape Peninsula Conservation Trust (Captrust) which recently published a booklet giving guidance on conservation.

"People must become aware of what to cherish in their areas and be strongly vigilant with other people throwing their litter around. They should go up to them and in a dignified way help them clean it up."

While academics can act as consultants they cannot bear full responsibility for the lack of conservation by the public in recent years.

Says Professor John Grindley, co-editor of a recently published survey on Cape estuaries: "The Thames got a lot worse than our rivers are before anything was done. Then they put in vast amounts of money and effort for things like new sewage works and other controls. It was not easily achieved and required a large degree of concern."

"Tax-payers' pockets"

"That's going to have to happen here. Only when people get so concerned will they accept things like increased rates for better drainage. It comes back to the tax-payers' pockets," he said.

Professor Grindley added that people should be made aware of the inevit-

River project for city

By LIZ MACKENZIE
Weekend Argus Reporter

A SPECIAL project in the revitalising of Cape Town's rivers concerns the Liesbeeck River near Hartleyvale — but it is unlikely to be initiated by the Cape Town City Council before 1988.

A scheme for a nature refuge with bird sanctuaries and picnic areas between the river and the historic Valkenburg House, with a surrounding

table destruction of rivers and spend less money before they were totally destroyed.

Local concern for two rivers had resulted in action, he said, — the Lourens River near Somerset West and the Hout Bay or Disa River — where a group of local ratepayers and engineering groups got together.

The destruction of rivers has far-reaching implications, he warned.

"Most human settlements are around rivers which shows how valuable water resources are. Whether used for drinking, irrigation or recreational purposes, we need to maximise their value for future benefit."

He said the Liesbeeck River would be a good start. "Here the public can play a role, looking for places where effluence runs into it or where a drain is causing problems."

Professor Grindley added that people should be made aware of the inevit-

able destruction of rivers and spend less money before they were totally destroyed.

Local concern for two rivers had resulted in action, he said, — the Lourens River near Somerset West and the Hout Bay or Disa River — where a group of local ratepayers and engineering groups got together.

Responsibility lies not only with individuals but also with the authorities taking decisions on the use or abuse of rivers.

According to Dr Brian Davies, a river biologist at the Department of Zoology at the UCT and the City Council's consultant on water problems, there is a great need for one body to manage all Peninsula rivers from their sources to the sea, including estuaries.

"The trouble with rivers is that they know no political boundaries. Many systems run through land owned by different people. The perennial problem is who controls what," said Dr Davies.

Taking Sandvlei as an example, he listed at least eight different authorities which own land that is part of the Sandvlei catchment. They include the Defence Force, Department of Prisons, Department of Education, Department of Coloured Affairs, Department of Agriculture and the Department of Forestry plus the Cape Divisional Council and the City Council, as well as the thousands of residents and the industries in that area.

Dr Davies is presently preparing a report on catchment management and pollution problems for the City Engineer.

Hard-hitting commentary being studied

W/E ARGUS 12/5/84

De Hoop: Top ecologists speak out on Hey

(56)

A HARD-HITTING commentary on the Hey Commission's De Hoop Report, which recommended the inclusion of the nature reserve in an Armscor missile testing range, is being studied by the Department of Environment Affairs.

Addressed to the Minister of Environment Affairs, Mr Sarel Hayward, the commentary by eight University of Cape Town ecologists attacks the report on certain grounds, supports it in some of its conclusions, and makes a number of recommendations.

The signatories, including four UCT professors, are some of the most authoritative ecologists in the country.

They are Professor G M Branch, Professor W R Siegfried, Dr P A Cook, Dr B R Davies, Dr J A Day, Dr J M King and Professor J U M Jarvis of UCT's department of zoology, and Professor E J Moll, of the department of botany.

New legislation

They have called for new legislation to permanently protect all the country's major nature reserves, including De Hoop.

They also recommend that all developments which are likely to have serious environmental repercussions should be subject to "need and desirability" studies.

Other recommendations include:

- The immediate establishment of an independent Standing Review Committee (SRC) should include fully qualified, practising ecologists and planners, some of whom might be drawn from the Hey Commission.

Among its objectives, the SRC should stimulate multi-disciplinary ecological research within the area.

Proposals

- The SRC should assess management proposals from independent ecologists engaged on contract, should

By CHRIS ERASMUS
Weekend Argus
Reporter

Call for new legislation to protect nature reserves

- Proper monitoring of the De Hoop area must be frequent and detailed.

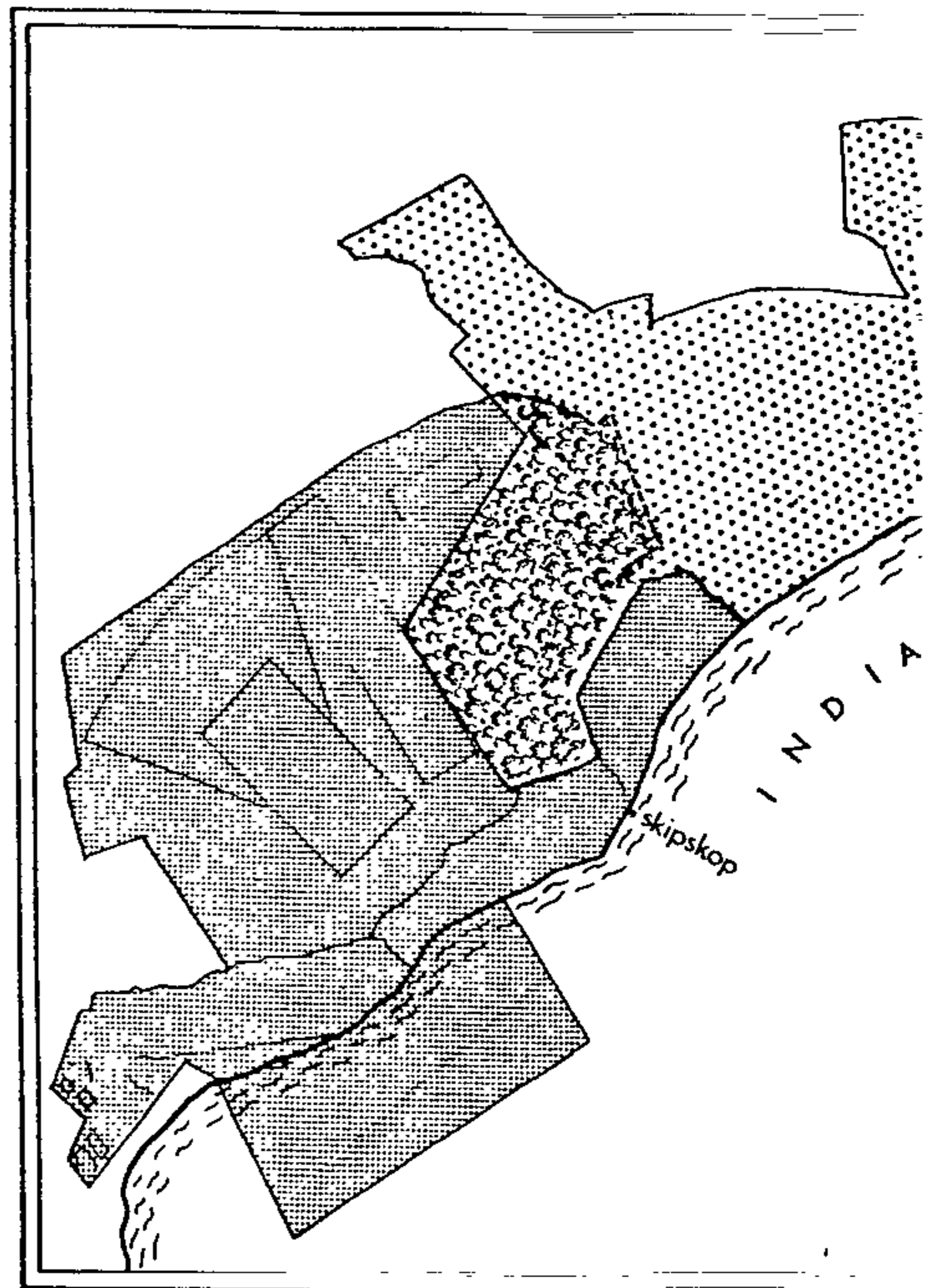
Monitoring every five or 10 years, as suggested in the Hey Commission Report, is too infrequent to accurately gauge any changes that might occur as a result of developments within such a dynamic ecosystem.

- There must be the introduction of a time scale and a periodic review and guarantees from Armscor not to deviate from the original proposals and agreements.

The commentary points out that at present the CPA lacks the jurisdiction to protect the inter-tidal and marine areas adjacent to the reserve.

Recommendation

The signatories recommend that either the CPA must be empowered to legally protect these habitats, or the entire reserve, and adjacent areas must be granted greater protection than they enjoy.



The enlarged De Hoop Nature Reserve

8 signatories attack for avoiding 'fundamental principle'

THE failure of the Hey Commission Report to face the fundamental principle that nature reserves be inviolable is seen as a crucial omission by the eight signatories to the ecological commentary on the report.

According to the signatories only national parks and some forestry wilderness areas receive full protection.

Nature reserves, they say, are open to legislative changes and may be deproclaimed at any time.

"This is unacceptable from the point of view that long-term conservation and planning becomes impossible to implement", says the commentary.

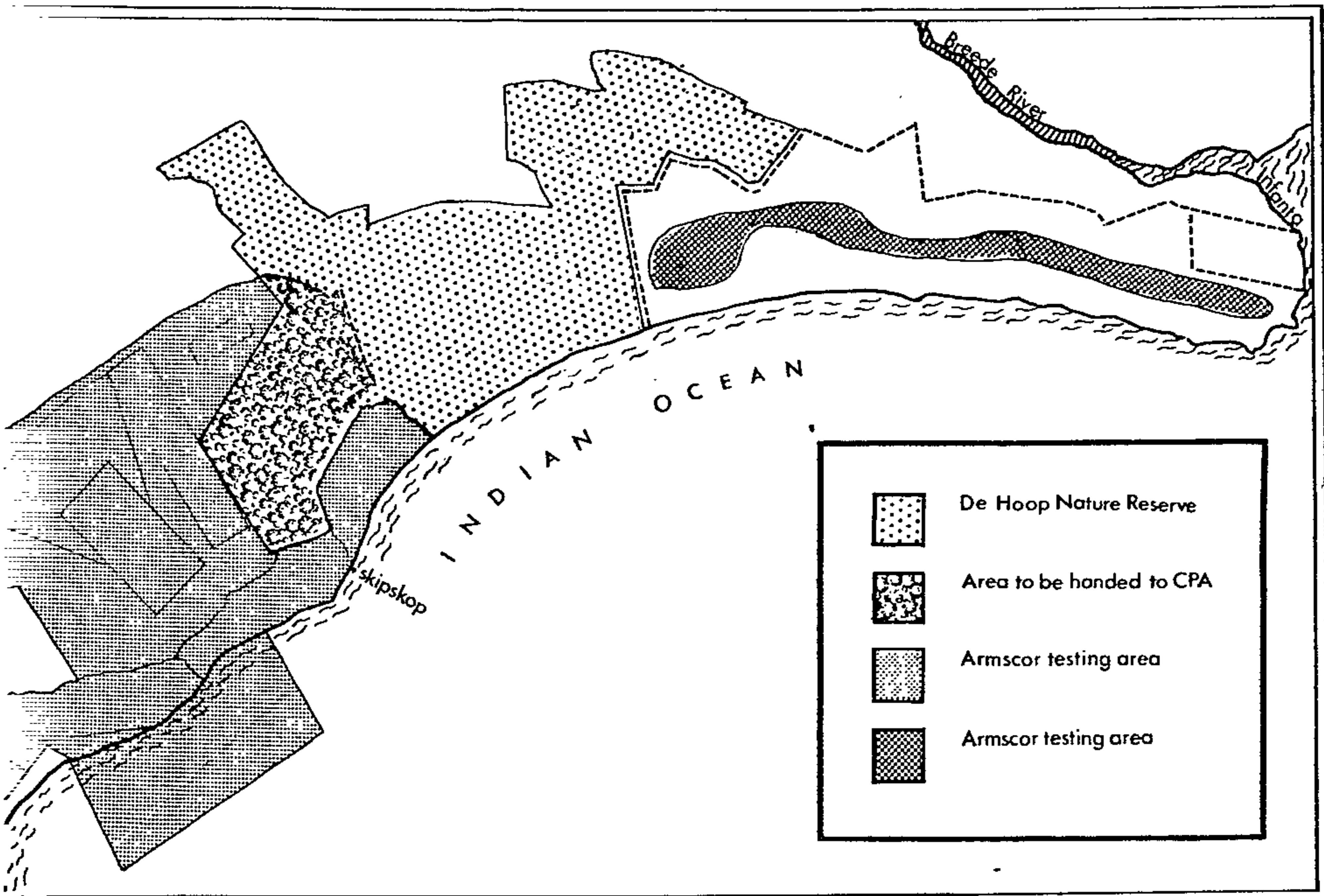
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W/E ARGUS 12/5/84



Top ecologists i on Hey report



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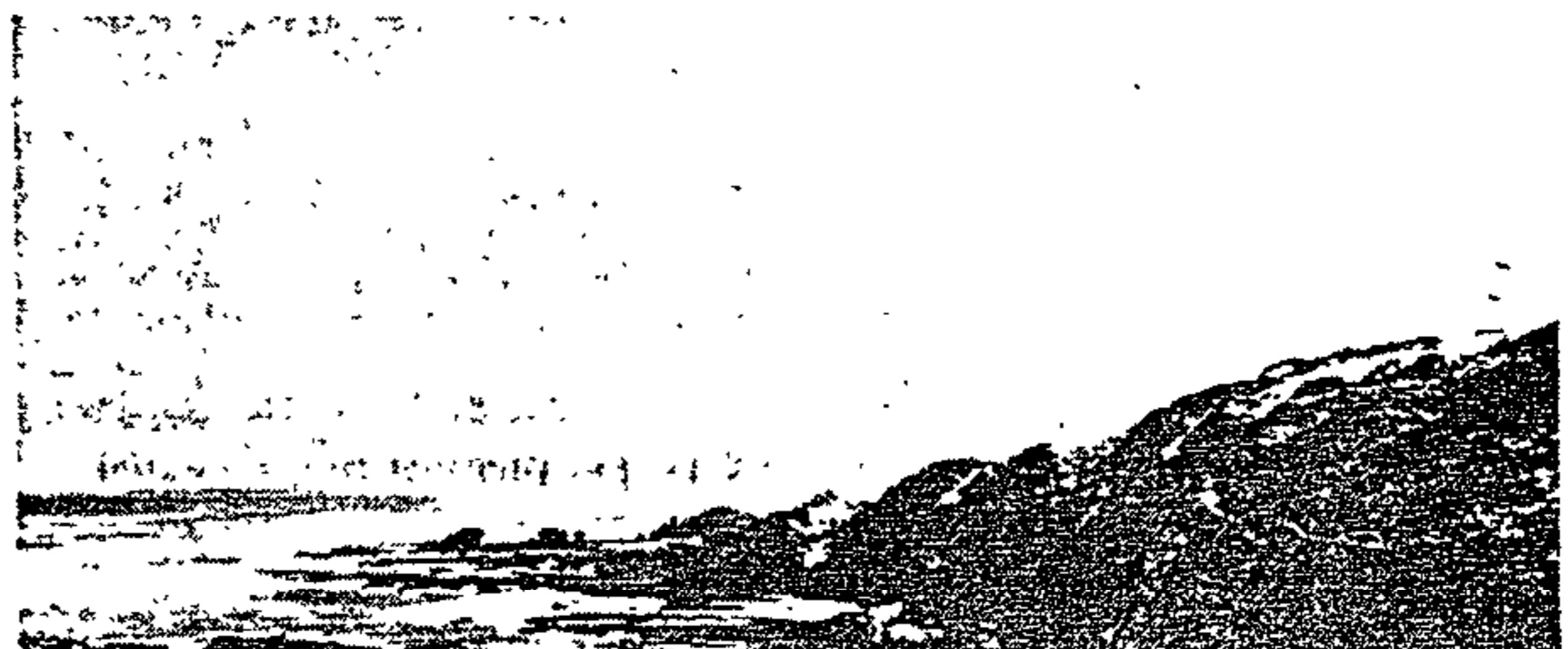
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They also recommend that all developments which are likely to have serious environmental repercussions should be subject to "need and desirability" studies.

Other recommendations include:

- The immediate establishment of an independent Standing Review Committee (SRC) should include fully qualified, practising ecologists and planners, some of whom might be drawn from the Hey Commission.

Among its objectives, the SRC should stimulate multidisciplinary ecological research within the area.

Proposals

- The SRC should assess management proposals from independent ecologists engaged on contract, should examine and make recommendations on all applications for ecological research within the area, and should oversee the work of ecologists appointed to monitor developments within the area.

- A group of specialist ecologists is needed to monitor this enormous area properly, rather than an individual.

These specialists should preferably be appointees of the Department of Environment Affairs rather than the Cape Provincial Administration. Armscor should be asked to contribute at least half the cost of employing and maintaining these specialists.

nature reserves

- Proper monitoring of the De Hoop area must be frequent and detailed.

Monitoring every five or 10 years, as suggested in the Hey Commission Report, is too infrequent to accurately gauge any changes that might occur as a result of developments within such a dynamic ecosystem.

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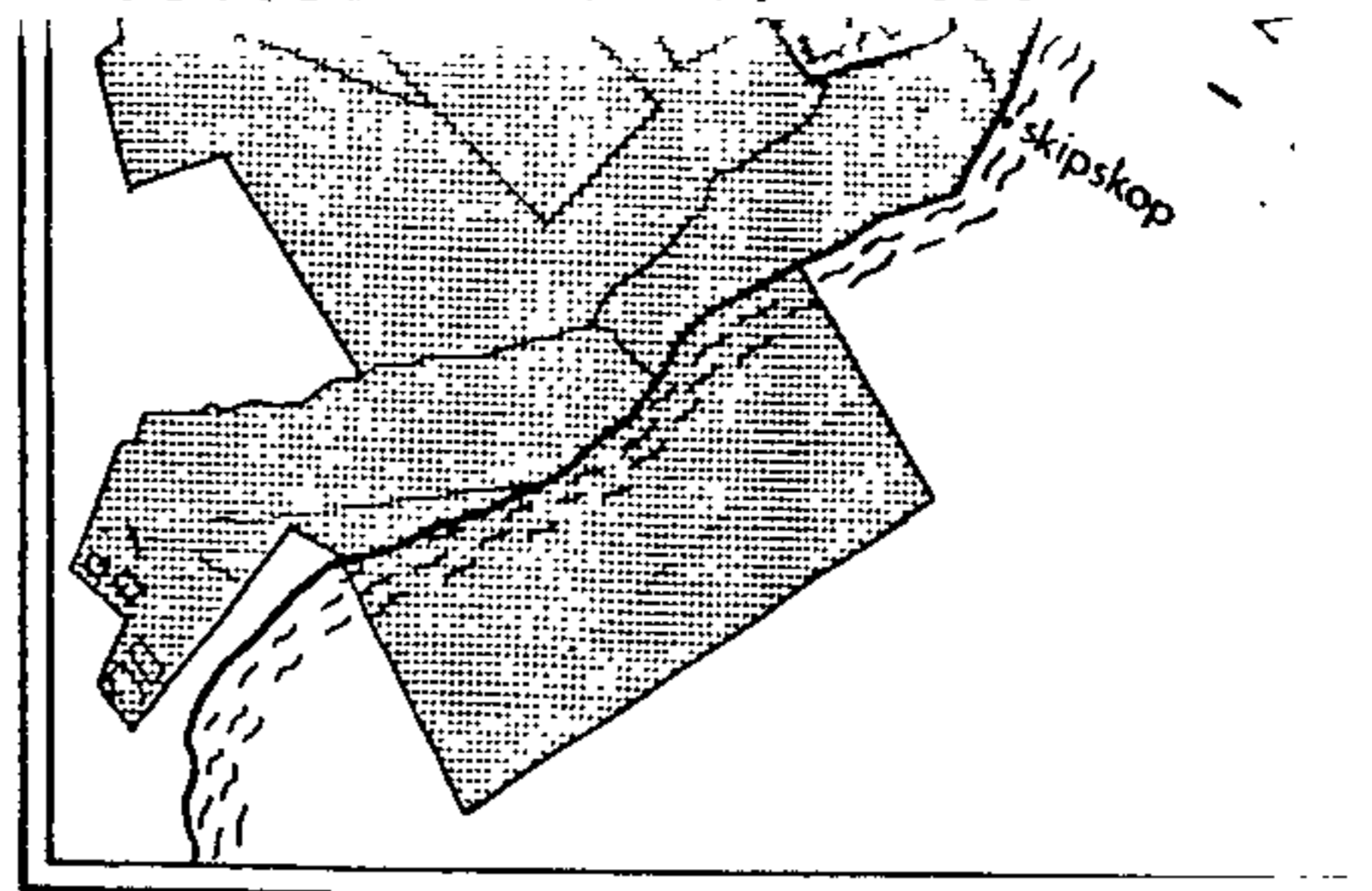
The signatories recommend that either the CPA must be empowered to legally protect these habitats, or the entire reserve, and adjacent areas must be granted greater protection than they enjoy.

One way of achieving this, they say, would be to proclaim the reserve as a schedule five National Park — applicable to multi-purpose conservation areas.

The commentary was sent to the Minister in January, requesting his reactions, and that the document be circulated to the Council for the Environment.

Professors Siegfried and Branch last week met the Deputy Minister, Mr John Wiley, who received their suggestions and criticisms "with sympathy".

Mr Wiley was unavailable for comment. against: Hey Commission Report on De Hoop.



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Aware of limitations

The document notes that the Hey Commission itself was aware of its limitations.

In its own words the Commission was "in an invidious" position because it was "required to perform functions that were almost impossible".

These included:

- The assessment of the environmental impact of weapons-testing in a sensitive area without being involved with the process of site selection and evaluation from the beginning.

The signatories stress that in any future developments of this magnitude expert ecological opinion should be sort prior to any firm decisions about site selection being taken.

- The analysis of available information and the generation of new information without having sufficient time to do this.

The document also notes that the Commission lost the confidence of the public and some professional conservationists and ecologists because "it was sworn to secrecy over various matters,

This immediately left the public in the dark and suspicious of the Commission's motives".

Pro comments on Hey Commission Report.

Expansion a gain for conservation

THE expansion of the existing De Hoop Nature Reserve, and particularly the incorporation of the entire De Hoop vlei system into the reserve, is a major gain for conservation, say the commentary signatories.

The eight signatories praised the recommended incorporation of the vlei system into the De Hoop Nature Reserve saying that it was one of the most positive recommendations of the Hey Commission Report.

It was also consistent with the conservation prin-

ciple of managing systems rather than parts of systems.

They also point out that, ideally the entire catchment of the De Hoop area should be incorporated.

Postive points

According to the signatories, other positive points of the Hey Commission Report include:

- The management of the entire area by the Cape Department of Nature and Environmental Conservation.

- The release by the Commission of facts informing the public what will not take place in the area dispelling some of the concerns and rumours which have surrounded Armscor's intended activities in the area.

- The proposal to increase public access to and further develop nature trails within the area with respect to the Cape Department of Nature and Environmental Conservation's Education Centre there.

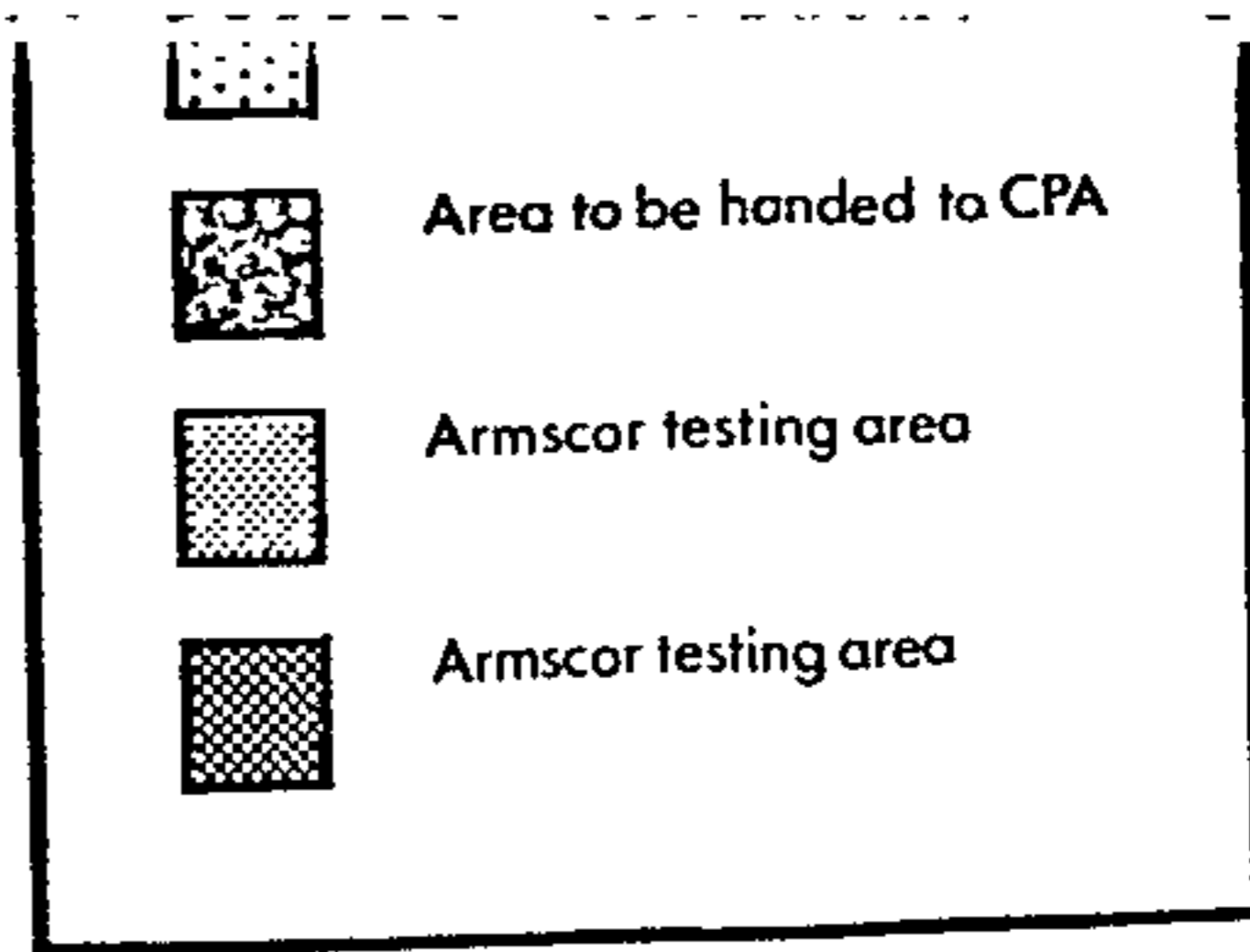
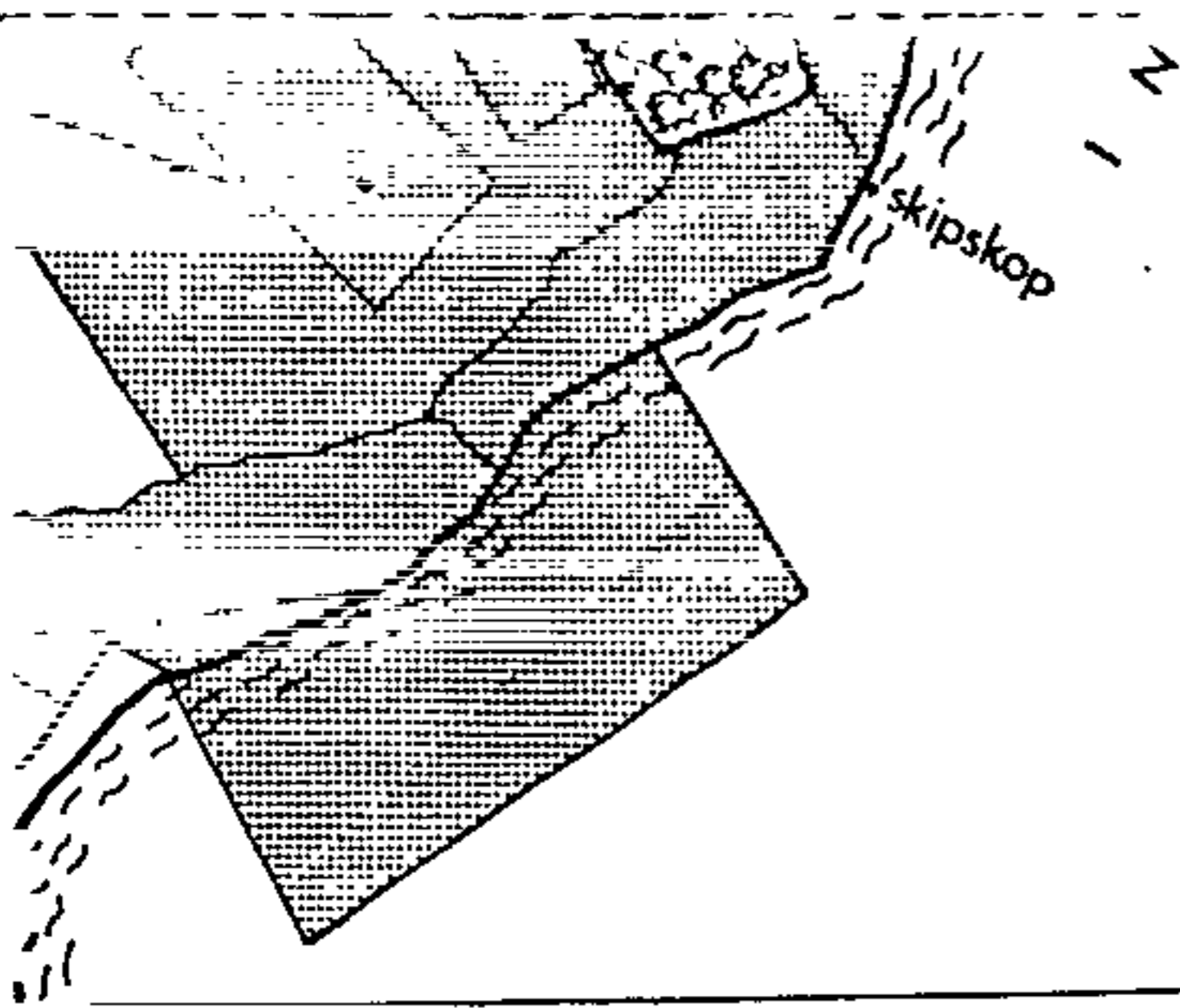
- The increased potential for the control of invasive

alien vegetation within the area.

- The recommendation which embodies the need for a management plan for the area.

This, say the signatories, is "absolutely essential if any meaningful control and co-operative use of the area is to be achieved".

Coupled with this the commentary reaffirms the vital need for adequate monitoring of the reserve.



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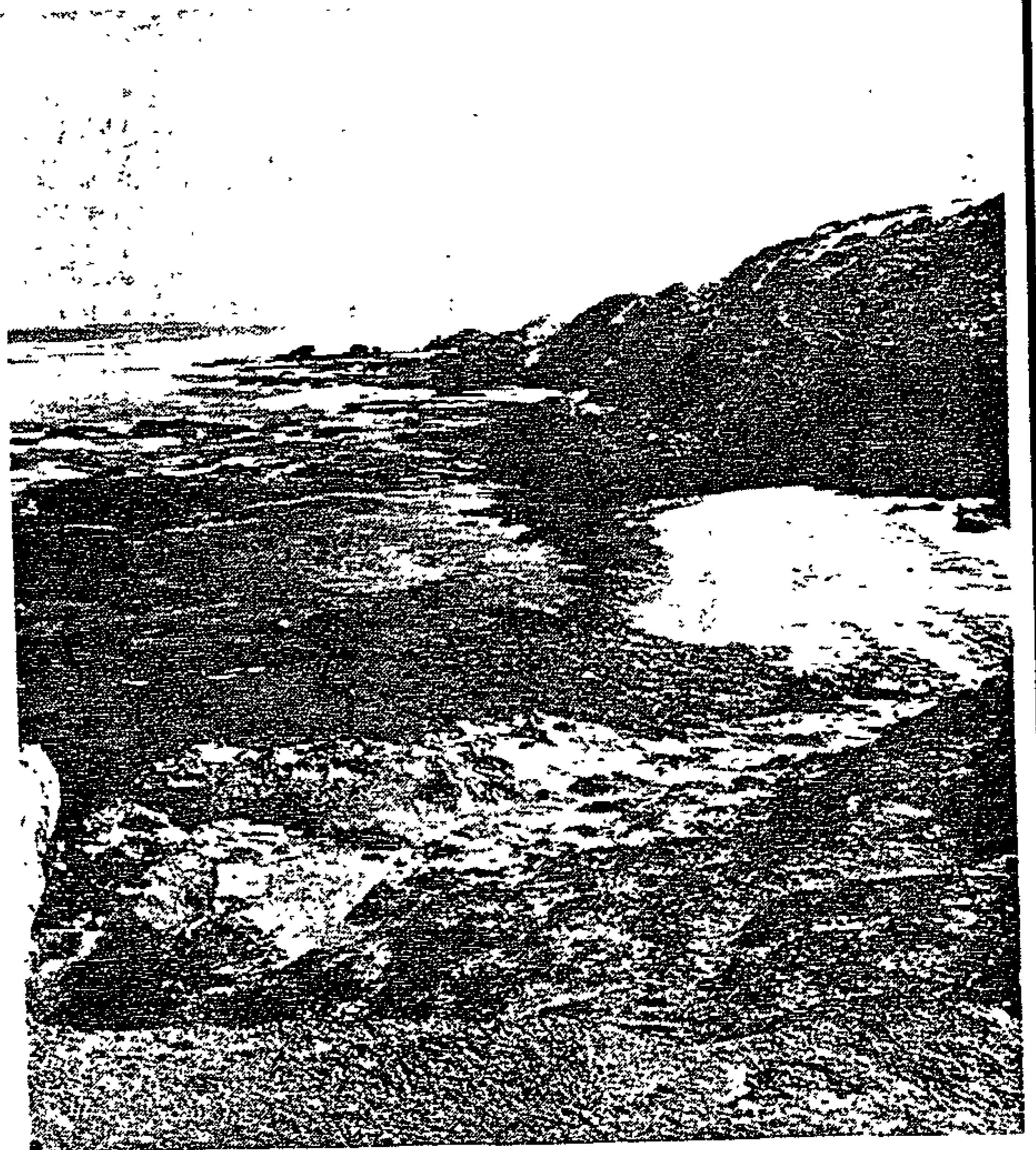
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Comments on Hey Commission Report.



A view from Koppie Alleen in the De Hoop Nature Reserve, showing part of the coast included in the Armscor plan. Skipskop is a few kilometres away.

for conservation

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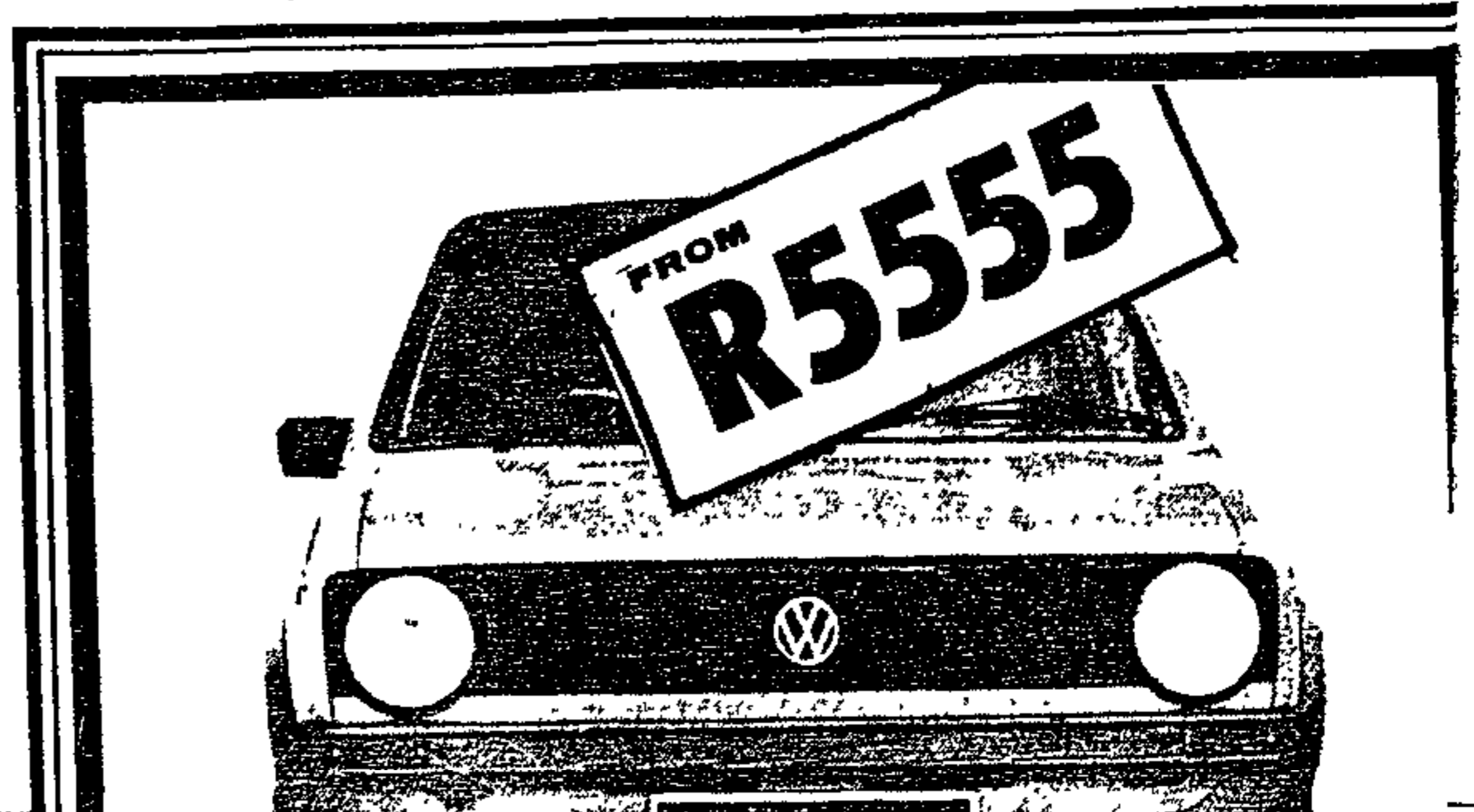
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Wall of flat falls into co

By MARIANNE THAMM
RESIDENTS in the courtyard of a Heideveld block of flats had a narrow escape yesterday when the concrete facade of a second-floor flat became dislodged and crashed to the ground.

The tenants of the flat, Number 35 Irene Court, Mr P Hansom and his wife, were at work when the accident happened about 4pm in howling

wind and lashing rain.

Mr Lionel Murray, another resident in the block of flats, said he heard the crash and thought someone was breaking a window.

"I rushed outside and to my utter disbelief I saw that the entire front section of one of the rooms of the flat had crashed to the ground."

Many children played in the courtyard and it was

"lucky" that no one had been injured, he said.

The solid concrete slab held the front window of one of the rooms in Mr Hansom's one-bedroom flat.

A shocked Mrs Amiena Hansom arrived home while workmen of the City Council's Mechanical Engineering Branch were trying to temporarily repair the damage.

"I don't know what to say

or where we are going to stay now," she said.

Other residents who had gathered at the scene complained bitterly about conditions of the interior of the flats.

"Every winter my home gets flooded. I cannot even put up decent curtains because of the mould and dampness," a resident, who asked not to be named, said. Others

complained

ing toilets, blocked drain.

"The people ground-floor because they the other flat-

other resident

The resident approached the about the flats but done.

Gales wreak havoc

CAPE Times 16/5/84

56

Staff Reporter

DRIVING rain and winds of almost twice gale-force wreaked havoc in the Cape Peninsula yesterday, snapping trees at the base, lifting roofs from dozens of buildings and causing power cuts and train delays.

The foul weather is not expected to let up until at least tomorrow, according to a DF Malan Weather Bureau spokesman, who said showers and temperatures of between 12 and 14C could be expected today. The wind speed last night was between 60 and 80 knots.

SATV's weather bulletin said last night snow was possible on Table Mountain, but a Weather Bureau spokesman said this would only happen if temperatures plummeted radically today.

The rain caused power cuts from Rondebosch East to Wynberg and from Constantia and Claremont to Muizenberg, while the wind

overturned a car near Somerset West, forced the dramatic rescue of a paddle-skier at Muizenberg and blew the roofs off several buildings, including the Bloubergstrand Hotel.

A cloudburst last night turned several streets in the City centre into rivers and the ground floor of the Cape Sun Hotel was flooded.

In Plumstead, a main window of La Grotto restaurant was blown out and a Kalk Bay school and the Stegmann Road mosque in Claremont lost their roofs. In Waterloo Road, Wynberg, trees were blown down. The corrugated-iron roof of Mr Samuel Juta's house in 11th Avenue,

Kensington, blew off entirely "sometime after 10.30" — landing on the roof of a neighbour's house.

Mr Paul le Roux, of Oxford Street, Maitland, said a 20-metre tree uprooted by the wind had fallen on the bonnet of his car and crushed it.

Several roads, including Paradise Road and Newlands Avenue, Newlands, were closed to traffic because of trees and branches "falling down left right and centre", according to rescue personnel. A late report said Constantia



Residents of Irene Court in Heideveld gather in the courtyard of the flat. ● More weather pictures

flat falls into courtyard

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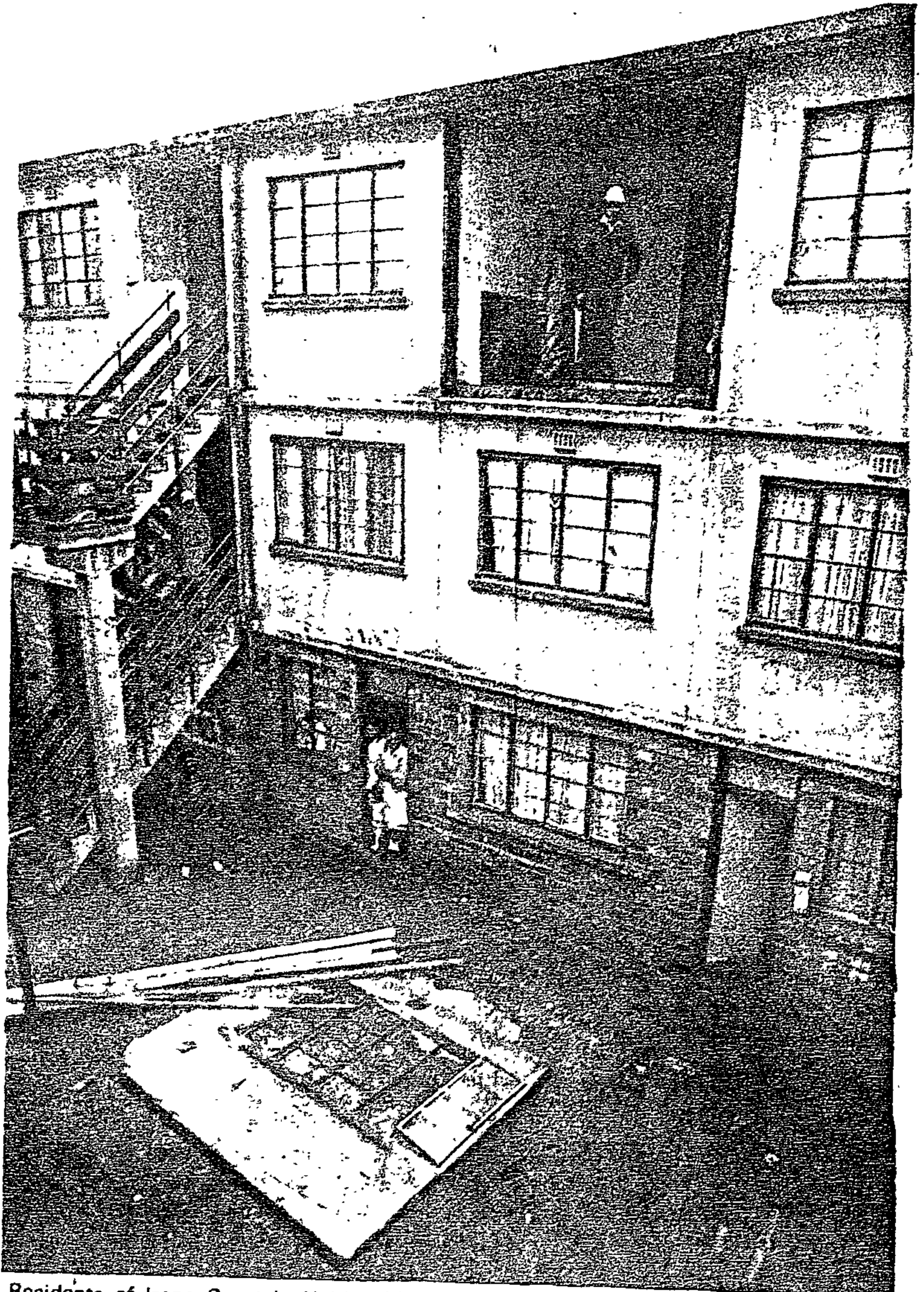
"lucky" that no one had been injured, he said. The solid concrete slab held the front window of one the rooms in Mr Hansom's one-bedroom flat. A shocked Mrs Amiena Hansom arrived home while workmen of the City Council's Mechanical Engineering Branch were trying to temporarily repair the damage. "I don't know what to say

or where we are going to stay now," she said. Other residents who had gathered at the scene complained bitterly about conditions of the interior of the flats. "Every winter my home gets flooded. I cannot even put up decent curtains because of the mould and dampness," a resident, who asked not to be named, said. Others

complained bitterly of leaking toilets, damp walls and blocked drainpipes. "The people who live in ground-floor flats are lucky because they are protected by the other flats on top," another resident said. The residents said they had approached the City Council about the condition of the flats but nothing had been done.

"I expect the front of another flat to come tumbling down any minute now," another resident said. Mrs Eulalie Stott, chairman of the Housing committee, said it was with dismay that she had learnt of the accident from the Cape Times. She said the administrative staff would do everything possible to deal with the matter.

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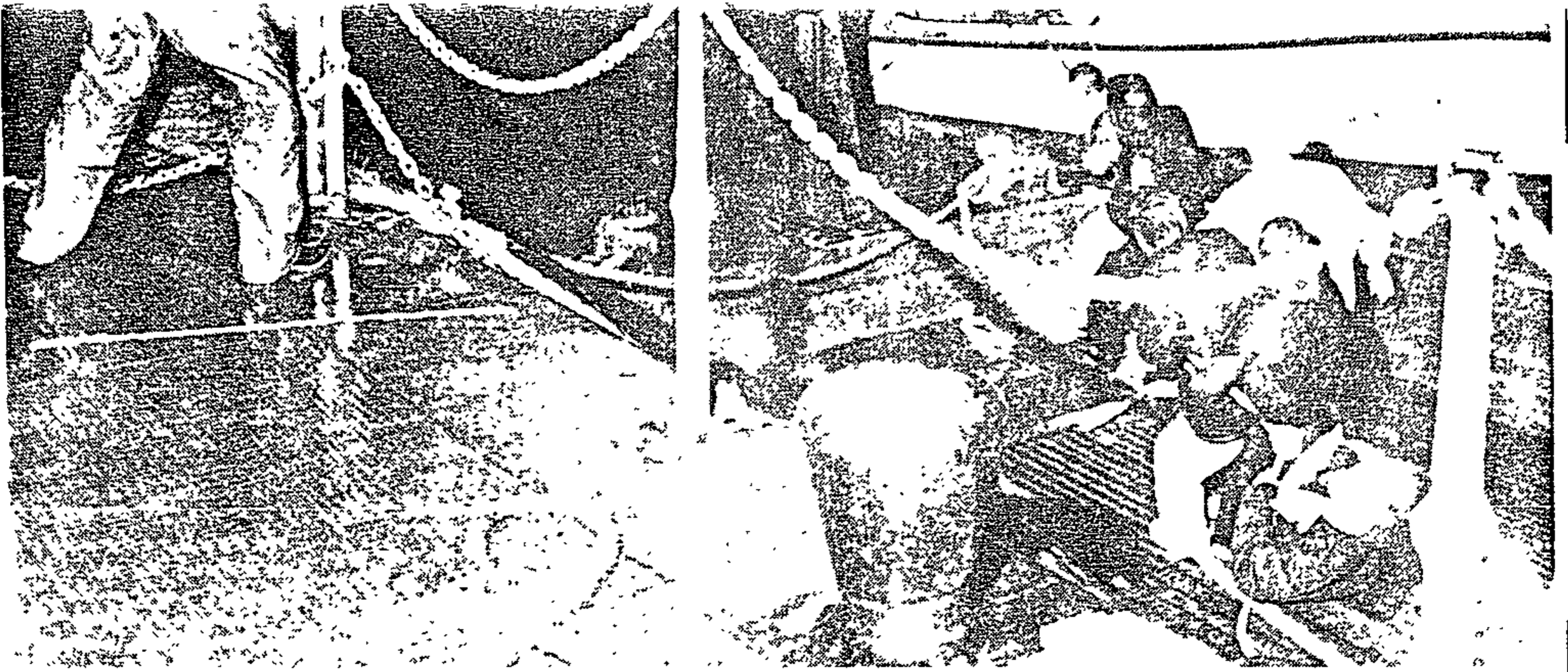
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Residents of Irene Court in Heideveld gather in the courtyard as workmen from the Mechanical Engineering Branch of the City Council attempt to make temporary repairs to the flat. ● More weather pictures, pages 3 and 15 Picture: Ivor Markman



Mr R H Dilley, left, and a team of men battle to bring a yacht close to the jetty at the Simon's Town yacht club last night. Five boats were torn from their moorings and three were blown off cradles and damaged.

Pictures: Dan Bosman

CAPE TOWN 10/5/84
A From page 1

Nek road had also been closed.

The stranded paddleskier, Mr Arthur Botha, 27, of Fish Hoek, was blown nearly 2km out to sea before fellow paddleskiers alerted the John Rolfe helicopter rescue service which winched him to safety at 4pm.

A bakkie driven by a Somerset West man, Mr A G Seager, 50, was overturned by wind on the Steyns Rust Road near the town. Mr Seager was treated for facial cuts at Hottentots Holland Hospital.

A university student, Mr John Betts, 21, said said one of the bedroom walls in his Hout Bay house had collapsed completely.

"It's a new house," he said, "but it looks as if the rest of it will go too. I'm moving out now. The fire department said they could not give me tarpaulins."

At Kraal Bay near Churchhaven on the Langebaan lagoon, a houseboat anchored about 300 metres from shore broke its moorings and was swept onto the beach by strong winds and heavy seas yesterday afternoon.

From Stellenbosch came reports that cars were "floating down the road" and at Simon's Town five yachts broke their moorings and were smashed against rocks. Three yachts in cradles were also blown over and smashed against the rocks.

Several smaller rowing boats at Simon's Town, Kalk Bay and Hout Bay were sunk as they were tossed about in the waves.

Between Bergvliet and Retreat station a number of trees were uprooted, as were trees in Retreat Road and in numerous other areas in the Peninsula. Heavy wooden railway benches were tossed around like matchsticks.

Earlier yesterday power cuts in the southern Peninsula affected Hout Bay village and portions of Constantia Valley, Claremont, Muizenberg and Wynberg.

At 1am roads all over the Peninsula were closed because of floods and falling trees. Among them were Main Road from Newlands through to Claremont and Racecourse Road in Kenilworth. Part of the N1 was blocked by falling trees.

Many motorists in Claremont abandoned their cars.

● Large areas of the Boland were without electricity from about 9pm after several powerlines came down in a thunderstorm accompanied by gale-force winds, an Escom spokesman said last night.

Many of the towns affected would probably only have their electricity restored this morning, he added.

Towns affected included: Elgin, Grabouw, Kleinmond, Botrivier, Caledon, Greyton, Napier, Bredasdorp, Rivier-sonderend, Villiersdorp and Vyeboom.

Other failures occurred in Kraaifontein and Scottsville — where a car ran into an electrical pole — parts of Uitsig, Kenridge, Franschoek, Malmesbury farm scheme, Fisantekraal, and in Firgrove, Philadelphia and Klipheuwel.



Traffic police divert cars after a section of Edinburgh Drive near Paradise Road, Newlands, was flooded last night.



Daniel Aylen, 10, a pupil at the Kalk Bay Primary School, next to the roof of one of the prefabricated classrooms which was blown off during the gale last night.

(b) 1982/83 Financial year—
R1 992 585,54.

1983/84 Financial year—
R2 048 481,98.

These monies were paid into the
State Revenue Fund.

Abortions

866. Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the
Minister of Health and Welfare:

Whether any medical practitioners per-
formed lawful abortions in the Republic in
1983; if so, (a) how many medical practi-
tioners and (b) how many of them per-
formed more than (i) 20 and (ii) 50 lawful
abortions in that year?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND
WELFARE:

Yes.

(a) 206.

(b) (i) 3.

(ii) None.

Howland Q. 61. 1367
16/5/84
885. Mr M A TARR asked the Minister of
Agriculture.

What was the total amount paid in
terms of section 46D of the Marketing
Act, No 59 of 1968, by the control boards
to the South African Agricultural Union
in 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983, respec-
tively?

(1) (a) and (b) No. In the course of this year.

(2) (a) (i) No property has yet been acquired.

(ii) Approximately 43 000 hectares.

(b) None.

(c) (i) (1) H B Pratt

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

Control boards do not pay any monies
to the South African Agricultural Union
in terms of section 46D of the Marketing
Act, 1968. However, I have, in terms of
section 46D(1) of the said Act, directed
that the following amounts be paid to the
South African Agricultural Union out of
the special account referred to in section
46C of the Act:

1980—R506 400
1981—R733 600
1982—R988 126
1983—R1 136 345.

56
Howland Q. 61. 1368
16/5/84
887. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Min-
ister of Community Development:

(1) Whether any land has been (a) pur-
chased and/or (b) expropriated on
behalf of Armscor for the proposed
De Hoop missile testing range; if not,
when will this land be acquired; if so,

(2) (a) what area of land (i) has been and
(ii) remains to be acquired, (b) how
many transactions with landowners
have been completed, (c)(i) who was
or is the owner of each piece of land
that has been or is to be acquired by
Armscor and (ii) what is the title de-
scription of each such piece of land
and (d) what amount was paid for
each piece of land acquired to date?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DE-
VELOPMENT:

(2) Waenhuisstrand Belegings (Edms) Bpk

(3) P K A Pratt

(4) H D Jackson

(5) A V Louw

(6) Rheboksvlei Landgoed (Edms) Bpk

(7) Hottentots Holland Estates (Pty) Ltd

(8) Kaapse Wildverspreiders (Edms) Bpk

(9) E Pratt

(10) M F Tobias

(11) Pieter Pratt Boerdery

(12) P J Lourens

(13) J W Swart

(14) A H Muller

(15) L C van Papendorp

(16) D J van Papendorp

(17) J W Groenewald

(18) H L Scharry

(19) D and M van Papendorp Uys

(20) P J van Blommestein

(21) D M Uys

(22) Wonderwonnings (Edms) Bpk

(23) Undivided shares:

W T Nefdt: D Nefdt

J Nefdt: Estate A J + J J Wilson

Estate H E Groenewald

E B Liebenberg: G F Steyn

G J Loubser

Estate P J Nefdt and J C D Lourens

(24) N G Kerk Bredasdorp

(25) H J + J Groenewald

(26) H B Gibson and R W Beaumont

1271

WEDNESDAY 16 MAY 1984

- (27) W J Norman
 - (28) N J Human
 - (29) G A Barnard
 - (30) W J Bester
 - (31) E J Curry
 - (32) Andato Belegging (Edms) Bpk
 - (33) Oyster Bay Investments (Pty) Ltd
 - (34) Potberg Annexe (Pty) Ltd
 - (35) W J de Wet
 - (36) Lekkerwater Holdings (Pty) Ltd
 - (37) Twenty-Nine Potteberg (Pty) Ltd
 - (38) Fifty-Seven Potteberg (Pty) Ltd
 - (39) F C A Property Investments (Pty) Ltd
 - (40) Potberg Beleggings (Edms) Bpk
 - (41) Whare Moana (Pty) Ltd
 - (42) A Hennings
 - (43) Hamerkop Nature Reserve (Pty) Ltd
 - (44) Dr Van Rheede van Oudtshoorn L Berg
 - (45) J P D Hamilton
 - (46) D E G van Eeden
 - (47) Witklip Estates (Pty) Ltd
 - (48) Stilbaai Estates (Pty) Ltd
 - (49) R B du Preez
 - (50) P F and J P Dreyer
 - (51) P R S Scott
G S G Scott
W H R Schreiner
 - (52) Overburg Enterprises (Pty) Ltd
- (ii) (1) Rem of Ptn 1 of Farm Dolas Downs No 264

1272

1273

WEDNESDAY 16 MAY 1984

1274

- Rem of Ptn 2 of Farm Dolas Downs No 264
Rem of Ptn 4 of Farm Dolas Downs No 264
- (2) Farm 324
- (3) Rem of Farm Vysshoek No 173
Ptn 1 of Farm Buffels Vlei No 172
Ptn 3 of Farm Buffels Vlei No 170
- (4) Rem of Farm Buffels Fontein No 170
Rem of Farm Eilands Valley No 172
- (5) Ptn 2 of Farm Buffels Fontein No 170
Ptn 5 of Farm Buffels Fontein No 170
- (6) Rem Ptn 1 of Farm Buffels Fontein No 170
Ptn 6 (Ptn of Ptn 1) of Farm No 169
Ptn 12 (Ptn of Ptn 3) of Farm No 169
- (7) Rem Ptn 1 of Farm No 64
Ptn 4 (Ptn of Ptn 1) of Farm Buffels Fontein No 170
Rem Ptn 2 of Farm Klip Fontein No 64
Rem Ptn 11 (Schiposkop) (Ptn of Ptn 2) of Farm Klip Fontein No 64
Ptn 13 (Annex Martha) (Ptn of Ptn 1) of Farm Klip Fontein No 64
- (8) Farm 352
- (9) Farm Eiland Valley No 325
- (10) Rem Ptn 2 of Farm No 169
- (11) Ptn 13 (De Puts) (Ptn of Ptn 2) of Farm No 169
Ptn 14 (Ptn of Ptn 2) of Farm No 169
- (12) Rem Ptn 3 (Ptn of Ptn 1) of Farm No 169
- (13) Rem Ptn 1 of Farm No 169
- (14) Rem Ptn 4 of Farm No 169
- (15) Rem Ptn 8 (Ptn of Ptn 7) of Farm No 169
Rem Ptn 9 (Ptn of Ptn 4) of Farm No 169
- (16) Ptn 17 (Ptn of Ptn 8) of Farm No 169
Ptn 9 (Ptn of Ptn 2) of Farm Klip Fontein No 64
- (17) Rem Ptn 7 (Ptn of Ptn 4) of Farm 169
- (18) Rem Ptn 10 (Klip Fontein) of Farm Klip Fontein No 64
- (19) Ptn 8 (Lang Vlei) of farm Klip Fontein No 64
Ptn 12 (Annex Lang Vlei) of Farm Klip Fontein No 64
Ptn 14 (Bos Kop) (Ptn of Ptn 10) of Farm Klip Fontein No 64
- (20) Farm 75

- (21) Rem of Farm Reimerskraal No 323
- (22) Rem of Farm Ramers Dam No 77
Rem of Farm Skihaven No 337
Ptn 1 of Farm Skihaven No 337
- (23) Rem Ptn 17 (Rossebaai) (Ptn of Ptn 11) of Farm Klip Fontein No 64
- (24) Ptn 19 (Ptn of Ptn 11) of Farm Klip Fontein No 64
- (25) Ptn 20 (Ptn of Ptn 11) of Farm Klip Fontein No 64
Ptn 24 (Ptn of Ptn 20) of Farm Klip Fontein No 64
Ptn 25 (Ptn of Ptn 11) of Farm Klip Fontein No 64
- (26) Ptn 21 (Ptn of Ptn 11) of Farm Klip Fontein No 64
- (27) Ptn 22 (Ptn of Ptn 11) of Farm Klip Fontein No 64
- (28) Ptn 23 (Ptn of Ptn 11) of Farm Klip Fontein No 64
- (29) Ptn 26 (Ptn of Ptn 25) of Farm Klip Fontein No 64
- (30) Ptn 27 (Ptn of Ptn 25) of Farm Klip Fontein No 64
- (31) Ptn 28 (Ptn of Ptn 25) of Farm Klip Fontein No 64
Ptn 33 (Ptn of Ptn 25) of Farm Klip Fontein No 64
- (32) Ptn 29 (Ptn of Ptn 17) of Farm Klip Fontein No 64
- (33) Ptn 30 (Ptn of Ptn 16) of Farm Klip Fontein No 64
- (34) Ptn 28 (Ptn of Ptn 16) of Farm The Potteberg Estates No 516
- (35) Rem Ptn 14 of Farm The Potteberg Estates No 516
Ptn 27 (Ptn of Ptn 16) of Farm The Potteberg Estates No 516
Ptn 18 (Ptn of Ptn 5) of Farm The Potteberg Estates No 516
- (36) Rem Ptn 1 (Cupidos Kraal) of Farm The Potteberg Estates No 516
Ptn 30 of Farm The Potteberg Estates No 516
- (37) Rem Ptn 29 (Ptn of Ptn 16) of Farm The Potteberg Estates No 516
- (38) Ptn 57 (Ptn of Ptn 29) of Farm The Potteberg Estates No 516
- (39) Ptn 58 (Ptn of Ptn 29) of Farm The Potteberg Estates No 516
- (40) Ptn 59 (Ptn of Ptn 29) of Farm The Potteberg Estates No 516
- (41) Ptn 60 (Ptn of Ptn 29) of Farm The Potteberg Estates No 516
- (42) Ptn 61 (Ptn of Ptn 29) of Farm The Potteberg Estates No 516
- (43) Rem Ptn 4 (Hammerkop) of Farm The Potteberg Estates No 516
- (44) Ptn 46 (Ptn of Ptn 4) of Farm The Potteberg Estates No 516

- (45) Rem Ptn 5 (Eilands Pad) of Farm The Potteberg Estates No 516
Rem Ptn 6 (Oude Kraal) of Farm The Potteberg Estates No 516
Rem Ptn 31 (Ptn of Ptn 5) of Farm The Potteberg Estates No 516
- (46) Rem Ptn 9 (Papakuils Fontein) of Farm The Potteberg Estates No 516
Rem Ptn 11 (Wit Water) of Farm The Potteberg Estates No 516
- (47) Rem Ptn 37 (Ptn of Ptn 9) of Farm The Potteberg Estates No 516
- (48) Erf 111 Infanta
Erf 147 Infanta
Erf 166 Infanta
- (49) Ptn 7 (Grasrug) of Farm The Potteberg Estates No 516
- (50) Ptn 23 (Blou Krans) (Ptn of Ptn 11) of Farm The Potteberg Estates No 516
Ptn 35 (Ptn of Ptn 31) of Farm The Potteberg Estates No 516
- (51) Ptn 20 (Nutsie) (Ptn of Ptn 5) of Farm The Potteberg Estates No 516
Ptn 21 (Nutsie West) (Ptn of Ptn 5) of Farm The Potteberg Estates No 516
Ptn 22 (Nutsie East) (Ptn of Ptn 5) of Farm The Potteberg Estates No 516
- (52) Ptn 24 (Ptn of Ptn 6) of Farm The Potteberg Estates No 516
Ptn 26 (Ptn of Ptn 5) of Farm The Potteberg Estates No 516

(d) Falls away.

253 *Hans and Q.61.1278*
Crimes against security of State: prisoners

900. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) How many prisoners serving (a) life sentences and (b) sentences in excess of 10 years for crimes against the security of the State were there in South African prisons on 12 May 1982;
- (2) whether any prisoners in these categories have been considered for release; if not, why not; if so, how many in each category as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (1) (a) Thirty seven (37).
(b) One hundred and thirty nine (139).

- (2) Yes. All prisoners are from time to time considered for release on an individual basis, but on account of the nature of the system it is not possible to furnish an exposition of the dates on which specific categories were considered.

THURSDAY, 17 MAY 1984

Hans and Q.61.1278

†Indicates translated version.

269 Sishen/Saldanha railway line

901. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (a) What is the capacity of the Sishen/Saldanha railway line for transporting iron

Cape Times 17/5/84 (56)

Three boats sunk in gale

Staff Reporter

THREE vessels sank, one sank partly and several vessels were torn from their moorings, damaging many others on the Peninsula coast during Tuesday night's gale.

The worst damage was done at Simon's Town where two vessels sank and six others were torn from their moorings, crashing through another 14 craft.

Damage is estimated at hundreds of thousands of rands and shocked owners and False Bay Yacht Club officials yesterday began mopping up.

The two sunken vessels are the yacht Chou-bouloute, belonging to Mr G E Maitre of Cape Town, and the Lady Wendy, a game-fishing launch belonging to Mr John Gander.

The yacht Tempest, belonging to Mr C J Prestwich of Johannesburg, and the launch Freya, belonging to Mr Peter Mann, political correspondent for the Sunday Tribune, were blown on to the rocks near the clubhouse, while the yacht Gryphon, belonging to Mr Lance Burra-Robinson of Simon's Town, was washed up on to a private beach.

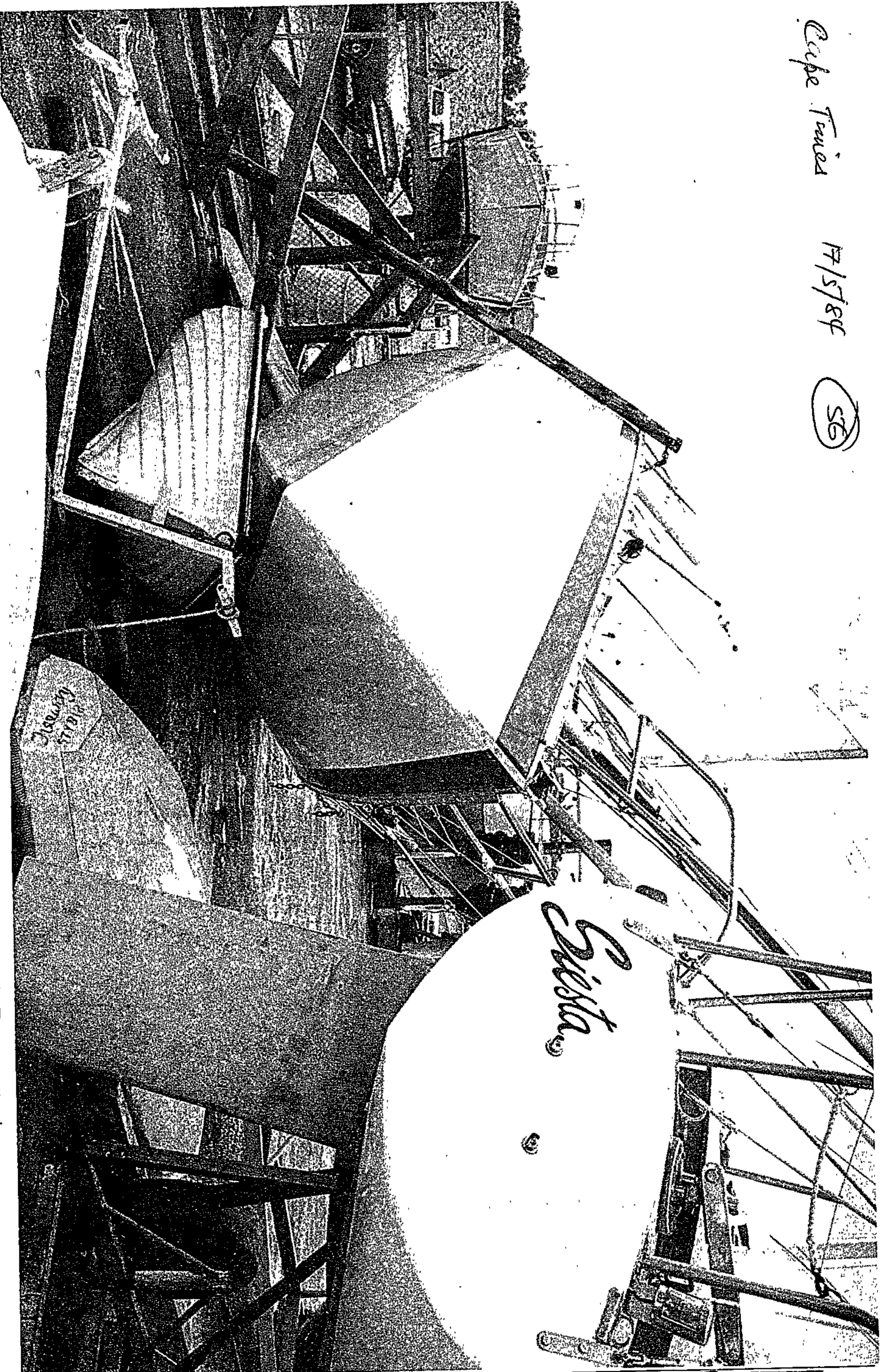
A False Bay Yacht Club motor launch, the Duiphyn, was also torn from her moorings, while a Royal Cape Yacht Club yacht, the Viking 2, was blown off a cradle.

Yacht base superintendent Mr Sam Brewer said at least another 14 yachts had been damaged as the drifting craft were blown around the harbour.

Two yachts, Misty, belonging to Mr D Clark of Hout Bay, and Kaya-manzi, belonging to Mr G Eglington of Tokai, were also torn from moorings.

According to Mr Alan Gregory, chairman of the mooring committee at the Royal Cape Yacht Club, the 14m ketch Caprice sank and the 13m ketch Dolphin of Leathport sank during the storm.

At Kommetjie about 30 kreen dinghies were washed ashore.



A wind-topped yacht, the Viking 2, lies on her side on the quayside at Simon's Town yesterday. Cape Times Newscolour: Peter Stanford

Lights on by end of today if . . .

Staff Reporter

ELECTRICITY supplies in the City cut by the storm should be restored by the end of today provided the weather does not worsen, the City Electrical Engineer, Mr Derek Palsler, said last night.

Mr Palsler said that perhaps 1 000 consumers out of the total of 210 000 still lacked electricity.

Worst-hit areas were Bergvliet, where "a couple of hundred" houses were still in darkness, Constantia, Hiddingh Estate in Newlands, and Langkloof. Many people in these areas were still without electricity, he said.

Power had been restored in Alexander Road, Wynberg, in Feldhausen Avenue, Claremont, and in most of Tamboerskloof, Mowbray, Woodstock, Salt River, Matieland, Thornton, and Facreton. Pinehlands was still proving problematic.

Further afield, Muizenberg, Steenberg, Kommetjie and most of Noordhoek were back to normal, but trouble persisted in Fish Hoek, Diep River, another problem area, but Athlone, Wetton, Bonteheuvel, Springfield, Lansdowne and Phillippi were back to normal.

Chief Reporter

THE trail of storm devastation left by northerly winds that often gusted to hurricane strength over the Western Cape on Tuesday night occurred during one of the deepest low-pressure systems ever to hit the area, with barometers plunging to near-record low levels.

At midnight on Tuesday, in conditions probably akin to those of the Great Gale of 1865, when 45 vessels of all sizes were swept on to the shores of Table Bay, the barometer had plummeted to 985.3 millibars — a record low mounted at the weather station at D F Malan Airport.

The station was established in 1957. The Great Gale of 1865, incidentally, reached its climax on

Hurricane-force gusts lash Cape

today's date — May 17.

Average barometric pressure at sea-level is 1 013.2 millibars, and pressures rarely fall below 1 000 millibars at the Cape. It is believed the lowest they have ever fallen in the area was to 978, in 1887.

The Port Captain, Table Bay, Captain Bill Damerell, said windspeeds gusting to 90 knots (167 km/h) had been recorded in the docks on Tuesday night and that all vessels in

port had had to double up their mooring lines.

The weather station at D F Malan Airport reported an hourly average wind speed of 41 knots (75.6 km/h) between 8pm and midnight on Tuesday, with gusts up to 64 knots, or 120 km/h.

On the international Beaufort Scale, used by mariners, wind-speeds between 41 and 47 knots are rated as a "strong gale" (Force 9); winds between 48 and 55 knots from 8am on Tuesday to 8am yesterday, 65.1mm

had been recorded at Newlands: 46.4mm at Paarl; 50.3mm at Stellenbosch; 37mm at Darling; 35.5mm at Touws River; 18.4mm at Robertson and 21.5mm at Caledon.

The giant Salfmarine salvage tug Wolraad Woltemade left Table Bay harbour at midnight on Tuesday in response to an emergency call from the Rumanian fish factory ship Rodna, which had been towing another Rumanian vessel, the Somes, from Walvis Bay to Cape Town.

The towline parted 28 nautical miles northwest of Cape Town. The Somes, under its own reduced power, managed to go to anchor in the lee of Dassen Island and the salvage tug was standing by yesterday in case it was needed.

Mayor's plea on electricity

Municipal Reporter

THE Mayor of Cape Town, Mr Sol Kreiner, yesterday appealed to City residents who were still without electricity to be patient.

Teams from the Electricity Department and the City Electrical Engineer, Mr D C Palser, had worked through the night to try to repair damage caused by Tuesday's storm, but certain areas could not be tackled before today.

Mr Kreiner and the City's Public Relations Officer, Mr Kendal Jarvis, drove around the City with pressmen yesterday to examine damage.

No part of the City had been untouched by the storm, Mr Kreiner said, but the City was adequately geared to handle the damage.

"This was the biggest storm some City Council workers can remember in more than 20 years," he said, "but exemplary teamwork by different branches has meant that a great deal of clearing up has already been done."

Village hit: 80 families left homeless

Staff Reporter

SWELLENDAM. — Eighty families were left homeless after a raging storm swept down the Tradouw Pass near Swellendam devastating the historic village of Suurbraak on Tuesday night.

By late last night army and Red Cross personnel, called in to assist hundreds of villagers, had returned to Swellendam as heavy rains and gusting winds continued to lash the area.

According to police, the driving rain and wind ripped a path of destruction through the village from about 9pm on Tuesday, and mopping-up operations are to continue from first light today.

Many thatched homes had been "totally flattened" in the storm and the roofs of others ripped away by the wind, a Swellendam police spokesman said.

The small community

rallied amid confusion and provided shelter for most of the homeless while the police at Swellendam provided accommodation for the rest of the victims.

While extensive damage was caused in the storm, none of the inhabitants were seriously injured.

The storm also blew roofs off a number of business premises and homes in Swellendam and uprooted trees.

Temperatures have dropped in the district with snow on the peaks of the nearby Langeberg mountain range.

Between Sir Lowry's and Houwhoek passes scores of pylons supporting power lines were snapped by the wind, causing widespread power failure.

The weather improved marginally yesterday but mopping operations are expected to continue for most of this week.

Island

● Four children, three women and two men of Merwida farm near Rawsonville were rescued by boat-borne ambulancemen after their cottage had been surrounded by water from the flooding Smalblaar River.

The labourers' cottage roof was blown off, but the family could not seek shelter in another house as their cottage had become an island in the river. The fast-flowing streams on either side of the house were each 70 metres wide, one of the men involved in the rescue said.

"We borrowed a hand-made boat and managed to get a rope across so that we were not washed downstream.

"Two trips were made to rescue the people. They were not particularly shocked, neither did they suffer from hypothermia," he said.

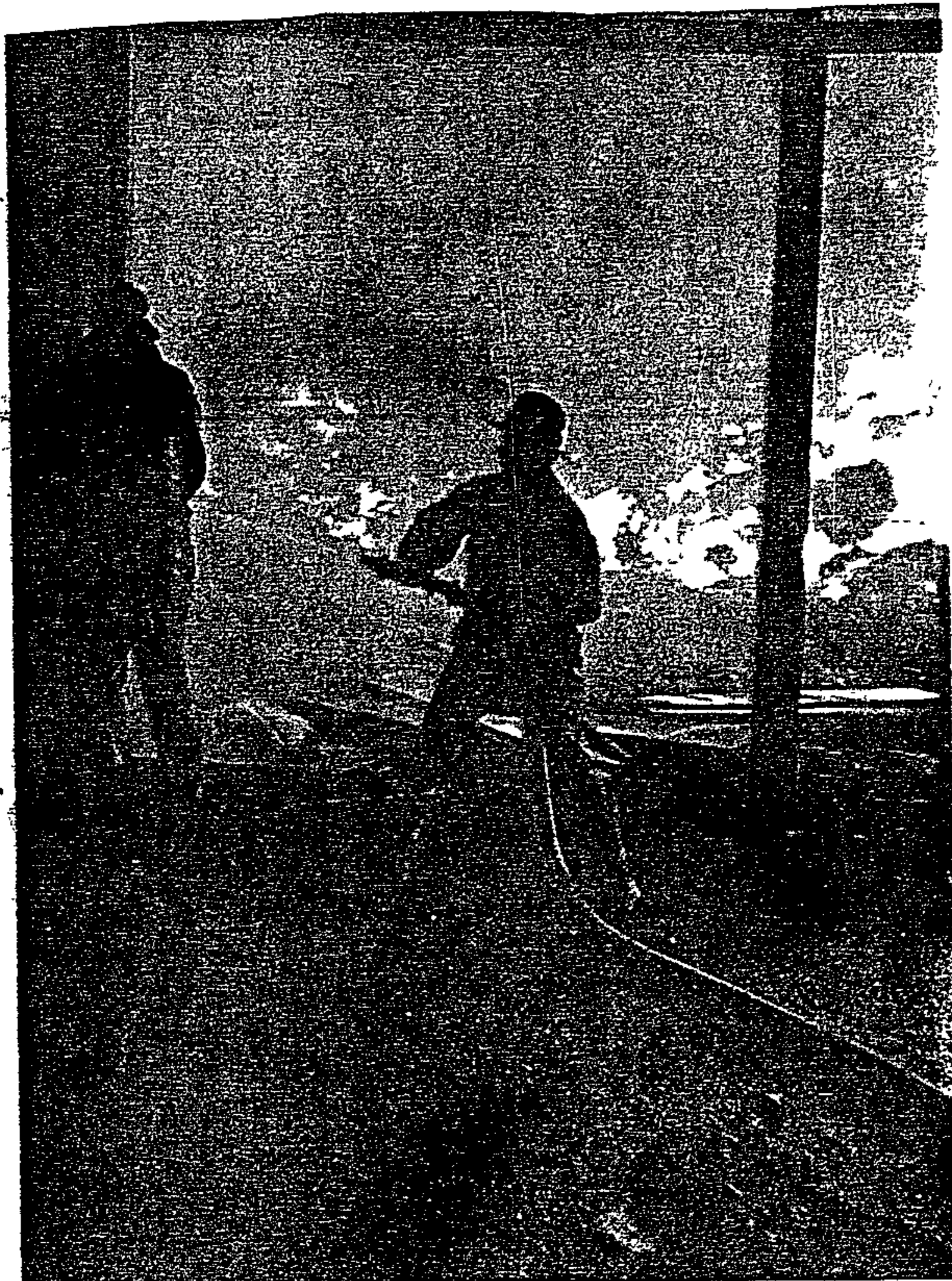
Several hospitals damaged

SEVERAL hospitals in the Peninsula and other areas of the Western Cape were damaged during the violent storm on Tuesday night.

Mr Andrew Cunningham, Regional Engineer for the Western Cape in the Department of Hospital Services, said yesterday that damage was estimated to be close to R¹/₄-million.

The Lady Michaelis Orthopaedic Hospital for children was damaged by a falling tree.

The roofs of the Victoria and Princess Alice hospitals were damaged and the ground floor of the Carl Bremer Hospital was badly flooded.



An East London fireman directs his hose at blazing bales of cotton at Consolidated Textile Mills in the city last night.

45 firemen battle city textile blaze

DD, 17/5/84
56

EAST LONDON — A fire, fanned by last night's gale-force wind, broke out when cotton bales caught alight at Consolidated Textile Mills in Phillip Frame Road, causing extensive damage.

The fire, with flames as high as 12 metres, began at about 7 pm.

At least 45 firemen with the aid of six fire engines fought the blaze until 10 pm.

The roads on both sides of the complex were blocked off and a handful of by-standers watched as the firemen fought the fierce blaze with the wind against them.

Volunteers from the crowd helped firemen with hoses and ladders.

The fire licked at two buildings which flanked the roadway where it had started.

Firemen broke down a wood and iron partition to gain easier access to the blaze.

By 10 pm the fire was under control but the fire chief, Captain Bill Kenny, said it was likely to continue for some time.

Weary firemen knocked off duty, leaving a skeleton staff to continue fighting the fire.

Captain Kenny said the fire had started in cotton stacks along a roadway in the factory complex and last night's high winds had spread the fire along the row of stacks and from there

into cotton stacked in three buildings.

He said the fire in these buildings had been contained by automatic sprinkler systems but the cotton bales would continue to smoulder for a long time and would have to be removed from the building.

One fireman was taken to hospital with a shoulder injury, but Captain Kenny said the injury did not appear to be serious.

Captain Kenny was unable to give an estimate of the damage caused but said it was extensive. He said the fire department would be carrying out an investigation. — DDR

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The Cape Times
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**Solly
 Morris
 dies
 aged 71**
 PAGE 2



**Husband
 tells of
 model's
 death**
 PAGE 2



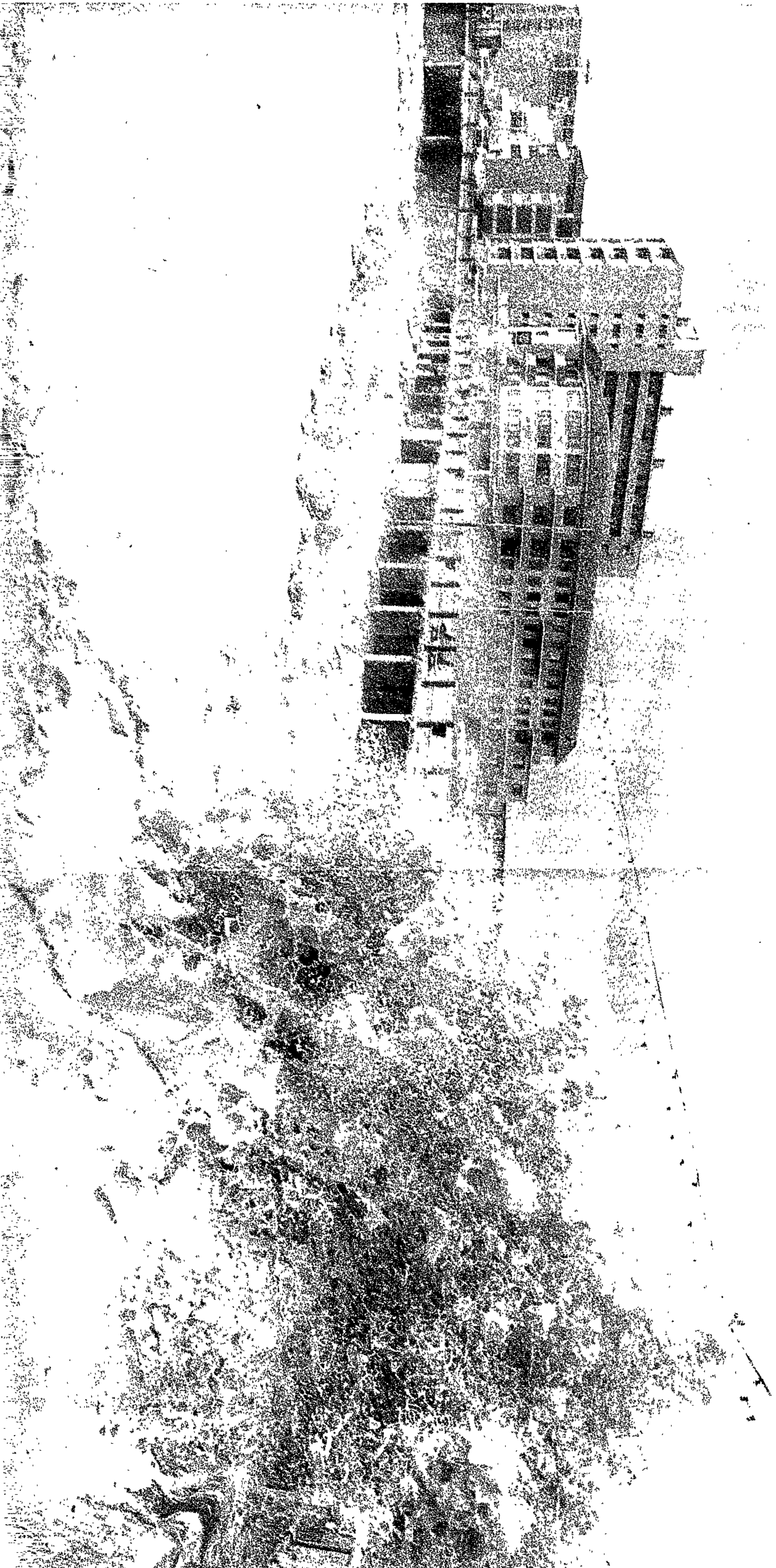
**Zola
 free to
 go for it**
 PAGE 2



**Big fight
 flops
 BACK
 PAGE**



**Horwood:
 'No' to
 more GST
 exemption**
 PAGE 2



17/5/84
**suburbs
 bruised
 by sea**

Staff Reporter
MOUNTAINOUS seas wreaked havoc along the Atlantic suburbs yesterday, pulverizing boat-houses at Three Anchor Bay, smashing down walls and flooding streets and many houses.
 The main brunt of the storm hit Three Anchor Bay about 2am yesterday when all 10 boat-houses, including the NSRI's, were smashed open and boats and equipment were swept out.
 Mr Rob Shirrat, the NSRI deputy station commander at Three Anchor Bay, said boats belonging to private individuals had been swept out to sea but the NSRI's new semi-rigid inflatable had fortunately been removed from the station for modifications earlier in the week.
 At the Beach Road, Sea Point and Mouille Point traffic intersection just above the boatsheds, cars were battered by thick, swirling foam and water as gigantic waves crashed over the retaining wall throughout the day.
 Mr Shirrat said rocks weighing more than 100kg had smashed the door of the NSRI vic-

The NSRI's Three Anchor Bay station disappears under mammoth waves which pounded the Atlantic coastline yesterday.

Cape Times Newscolour: Ivor Markman

City battered

Cape Times 17/5/84 56

Staff Reporter

CAPE TOWN was battered and bruised yesterday following the rain and hurricane-force winds which lashed the City, uprooting about 1 200 trees and causing extensive power cuts over large areas.

And as temperatures plummeted and the wind and rain continued its assault, snow fell last night in the mountains of the Boland and the Koue Bokkeveld, just outside the Western Cape.

Snow was reported to be falling near the Matroosberg and in the Gydo Pass, in the Cedarberg north of Citrusdal, yesterday afternoon.

Snow also fell at Robertson late yesterday and the Langeberg Mountain range is also capped in white as are the Skurweberge near Prince Alfred Hamlet.

The wind speed at Beaufort West reached 180km/h last night, the strongest ever recorded in the country.

Village

It was reported from Swellendam that 80 families were left homeless after a raging storm swept down the Troadow Pass, devastating the historic village of Stuurbrak on Tuesday night.

By late last night, army and Red Cross personnel, called in to assist hundreds of villagers, had returned to Swellendam as heavy rains and gusting winds continued to lash the district.

In Cape Town, hundreds of roofs were ripped off or damaged, train services disrupted,

broken 66kV Overberg line include Grabouw, Hermanus, Bredasdorp and Riversdorp.

Close to Cape Town, faults at Kraalfontein, Durbanville, Ceres, Tulbach and Montague had been repaired, he said.

"We are working on the lines, but we suspect the main fault will only be repaired sometime today," the spokesman said.

During the storm, damage estimated at R30 000 was caused to the sea wall at Three Anchor Bay and the roofs and ceilings of more than 70 houses on the Cape Flats were damaged.

In Kommetjie, 30 craying fishing dinghies and tons of seaweed were washed up and several fences of beachfront homes were smashed. Two vessels sank and six others broke their moorings crashing into a further 14 craft at Simon's Town.

The roof of the commanding officer's quarters at the Wynberg military base was torn off and five cars and a number of sheds were damaged.

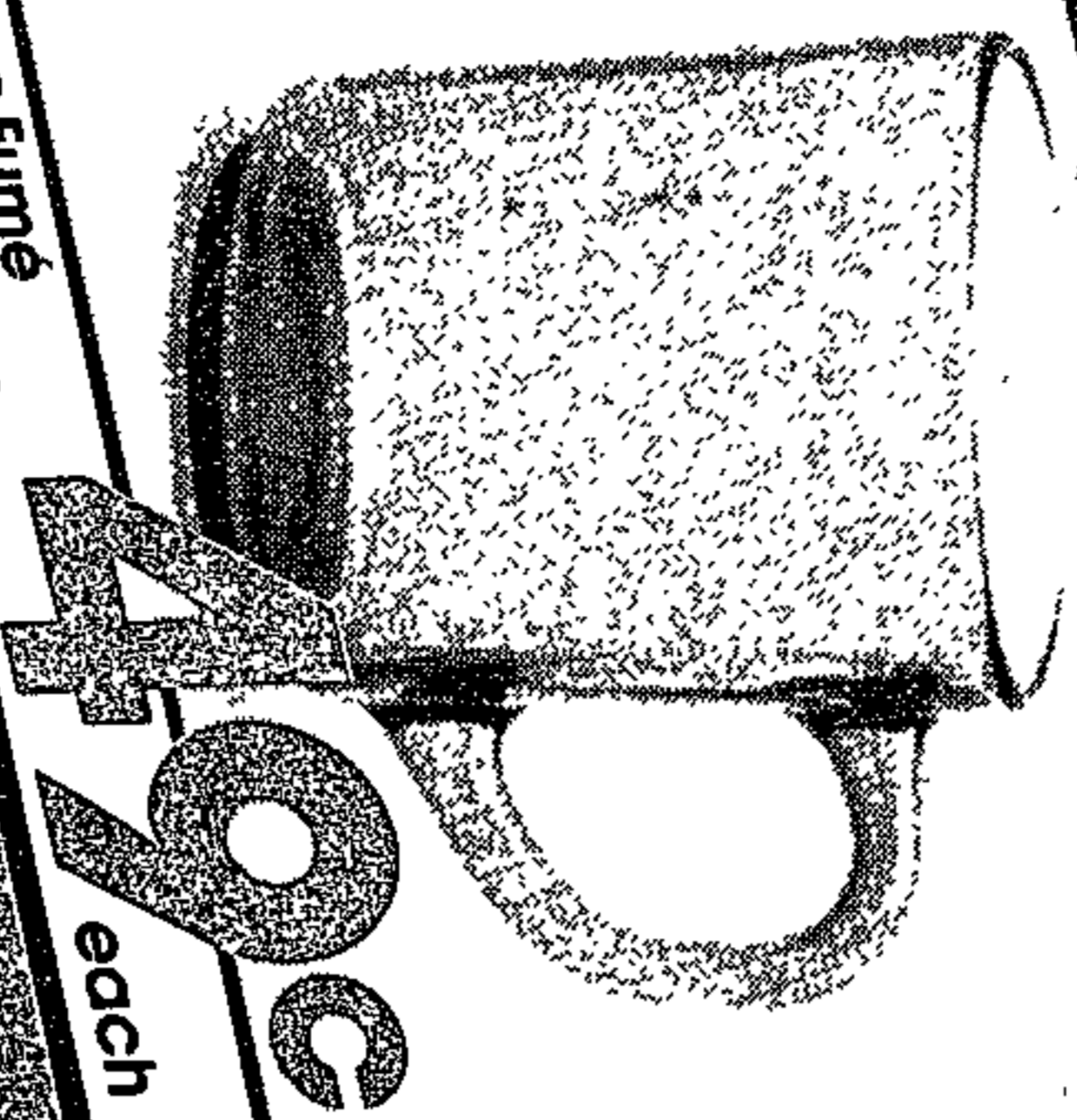
The entire Peninsula suburban rail service was delayed and in several areas only bus services were operating. Mr Leon Els, public relations officer at the GPO, said:

◆◆◆◆◆
To page 2

More reports and colour pictures on the storm havoc in the City, pages 3 and 11.

away the bottom of the ramp. Waves, thick foam, sand and kelp swept across Surf Beach and Victoria roads in Camps Bay at high tide. Steel railings at the Sea Point Pavilion lay strewn across the lawns and the flooded swimming pool appeared one with the sea as waves pounded into it. Waves also smashed through the Three Anchor Bay putt-putt course, children's playground and fun-fair at Mouille Point.

THIS WEEK'S BARGAIN BUYS



each

Arcolec Furné glass coffee mugs.



Stoneware cups and saucers.

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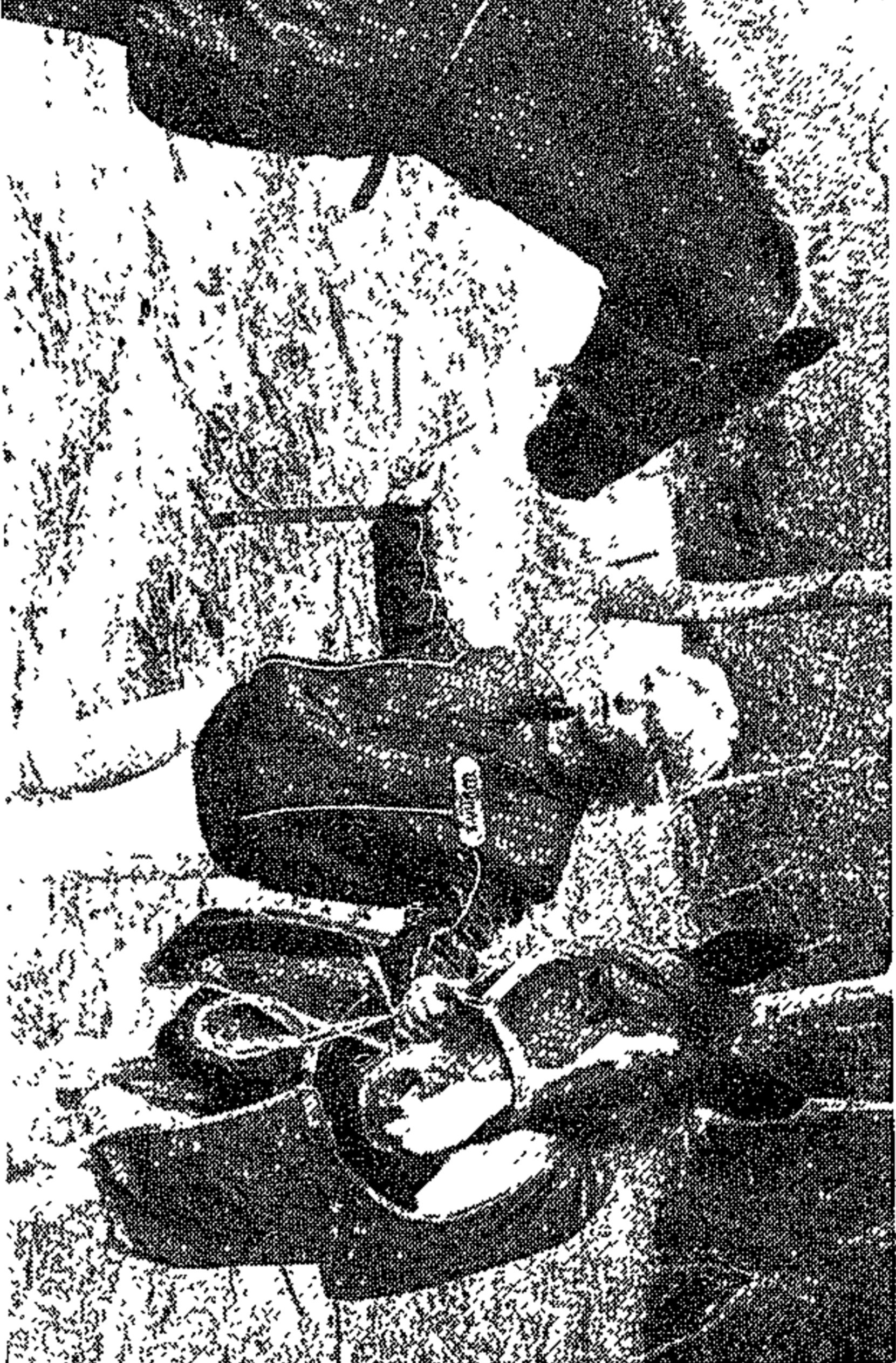
PLUS GST

Ockermoms

01676

Mrs Jennie Haytread, top Cape rider and horse-eventist, with two of the three horses which survived when an oak fell on her Constantia stables, killing two prize horses.

Picture: Stewart Colman



Tree kills two horses

Staff Reporter

MRS Jennie Haytread, Western Cape Horse Eventing Champion, crawled through fallen trees in pitch darkness on Tuesday night to help her horses in their ruined Constantia stables. With her she had a gun, in case it was necessary to put them down.

But the two prize horses, Monitor and Trans-Cape Steel Mainbrace, died instantly when a huge oak fell on their stable. Three other horses belonging to Mrs Haytread and her family survived.

The tree, which stood on the edge of the Hohenort Forest, fell about 11pm. Mrs Haytread, whose home is in Versfeld Avenue in Constantia, some way away from the stables, set off immediately to see to her horses.

"My neighbour (Mrs Brenda Greenblow) suggested I take the gun. There

was the possibility that we may have had to put a badly-injured horse down," said Mrs Haytread.

"The road was blocked with trees, we had to crawl through. It was terrible," she said.

The two dead horses were later buried alongside the crushed stable.

"Why couldn't this have happened on Monday night? The horses weren't stabled here then," said Mrs Haytread. Trans-Cape Steel Mainbrace returned from Welkom on Tuesday, and Monitor from the SA Horse Trials in Johannesburg, where he came fifth.

Mrs Haytread rode Monitor, an A-grade champion, every day and he was very much her horse. About four years ago, she had a bad fall from him, but recovered to get back in the saddle. The horses that survived were Trans-Cape Steel Squire's Son, Drummer and a pony, Clover.

INSIDE

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GST EXC

Response to testings raise 'an emotional overreaction'

ARCUS 18/5/84

56

Environment Reporter

VEHEMENT reaction to Armscor's establishing a weapons testing range between Wauhuiskrans and Infanta is partly an emotional overreaction by uninformed people and even subversive elements, according to a provincial report.

Mr W O Morsbach, director of the Provincial Department of Nature and Environmental Conservation, said in his annual report that the reaction was also the result of genuine concern by the public about the possible destruction of a unique national heritage.

He felt the reaction was "assuaged" by the speedy appointment of the committee under the chairmanship of Dr Douglas Hey to determine the environmental impact of a testing range.

Estuaries

Mr Morsbach said large parts of the coast were showing signs of serious deterioration as a result of so-called development

Estuaries — vulnerable and dynamic zones of transition between marine and terrestrial aquatic habitats — had, in particular, suffered owing to the concentration of human activity and there was a danger that their carrying capacity could be exceeded.

He says he feels priorities should be reconsidered because of tremendous pressure on long-term conservation management of natural assets.

Coastal area

"The gradual deterioration of our coastal area is largely attributable to a divided control and a plethora of Acts, ordinances and regulations of numerous departments and authorities, which create endless problems in the orderly development and control of this exceptionally important but vulnerable natural asset.

"It would therefore be welcomed if overhead co-ordination and control of our coastal area could be entrusted to a single authority, with uniform legislation based on sound ecological principles."

He says the findings of an environmental impact study into the coastal road between Agulhas and Gansbaai are expected soon and will be submitted to the Administrator.

Mr Morsbach says stringent restrictions on Government spending prevented the acquisition of new reserves.

The severe drought, particularly in the Eastern Cape, had meant a larger number of game than usual had had to be removed from reserves by means of live-capture or culling.

APC - Times 18/5/84
Church plea to help squatters

Staff Reporter

THE Western Province Council of Churches yesterday appealed to the public to donate food, clothing and money for squatters left destitute by the storms this week.

While no estimates were available yesterday, it is thought hundreds of people were left homeless when shacks and other shelters were ripped apart by hurricane-force winds in the squatter communities on the Cape Flats.

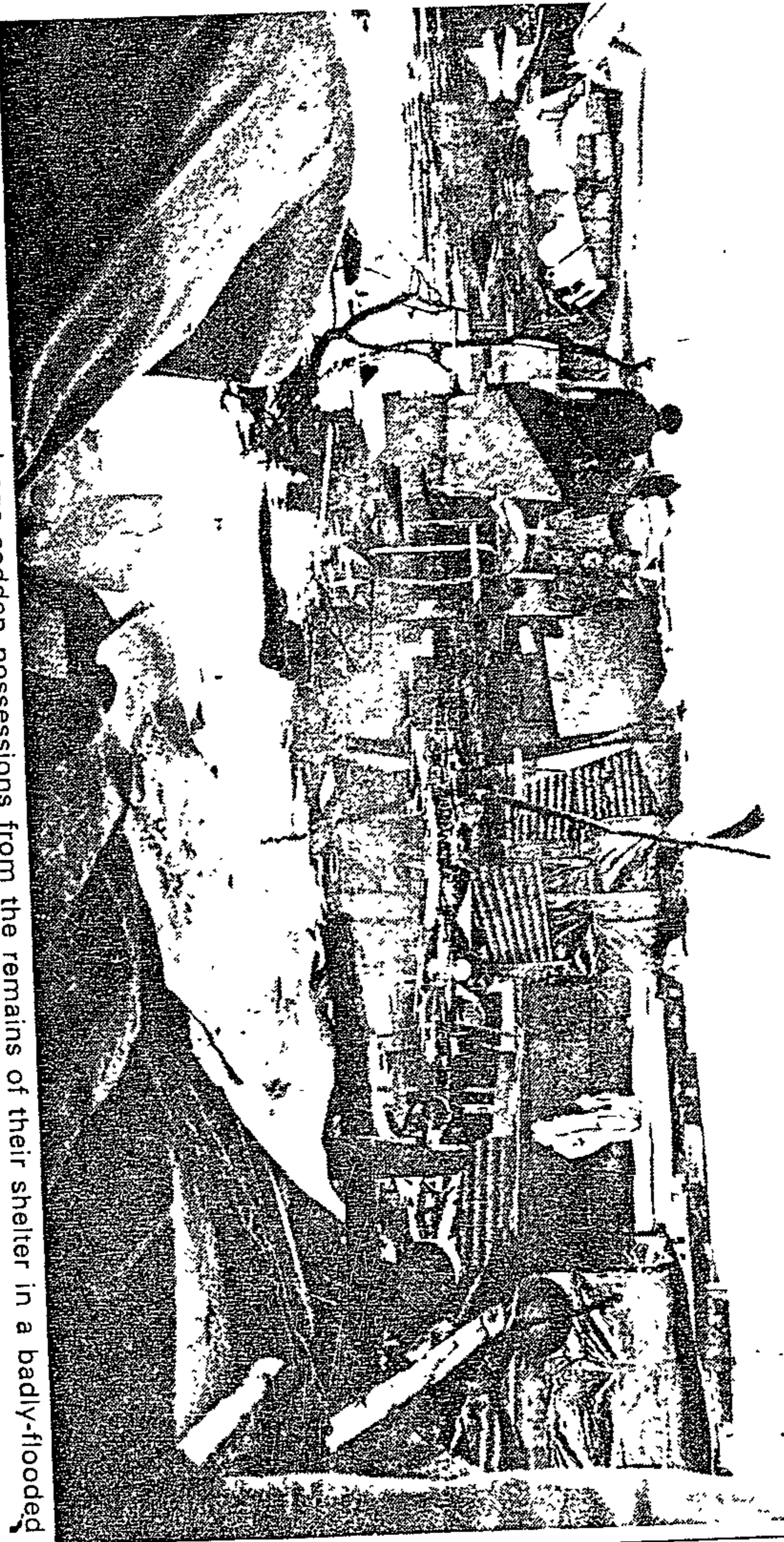
Large parts of Crossroads have been flooded with water, leaving more people homeless. The Crossroads executive committee has been trying to help those affected.

Many Crossroads residents were still trying to repair storm damage. Others in flooded sections of the camp were trying to salvage possessions out of the remains of their shelters.

Squatters at KTC were huddled in plastic shelters yesterday. Many of them have been re-erected on higher ground after being flooded.

The area has been raided almost daily for some time but the Western Cape Development Board has not demolished any shelters since the rains started.

● A spokesperson for the WP Council of Churches said donations may be brought to its premises at 126 Chapel Street, Cape Town.



Crossroads residents try to salvage sodden possessions from the remains of their shelter in a badly-flooded section of the squatter camp.

Power:

Mayor's

CATG Times
18/5/84

56

BS

BS

warning

By EVELYN VOSLOO

THE EXTENT of the storm damage to the City's power supply system is much worse than was first believed and some areas will be without electricity well into the weekend, and possibly beyond.

More rain predicted

Staff Reporter

MORE rain is predicted this morning but skies are expected to clear later today.

A weather bureau spokesman said the record low-pressure system had moved south-eastward and by tomorrow conditions would have improved further. However, winds would remain moderate to fresh south-westerly.

Snow fell at Sutherland at noon yesterday.

The highest rainfall recorded up until 8am yesterday was at D F Malan Airport (57mm).

All Peninsula roads, with the exception of Tafelberg Road, are now open to traffic, and trains are again running on schedule.

An Automobile Association spokesman warned motorists that gravel roads in many areas were impassable.

● Forecast, page 26

This was said yesterday by the Mayor, Mr Sol Kreiner, who has spent the past two days travelling around the worst-hit areas.

Mr Kreiner said that if the present weather held, 80 percent of the City's power should be restored by late tonight, and possibly 98 percent by Sunday.

Weary repair crews have worked nearly round the clock since Tuesday night. But difficult and even dangerous conditions caused by strong winds and rain complicated their tasks.

Affluent

The City Electrical Engineer, Mr Dennis Palser, said his men were working to capacity. Crews had been out until 3am on Wednesday, and until midnight last night.

Allegations that the council was giving priority to affluent areas such as Newlands and Claremont and ignoring the Cape Flats were denied by the council's public relations officer, Mr Kendal Jarvis.

- Boland towns assess damage
- Plea to help squatters
- Fishing boat, 8 yachts sink
- Gas supplies low
- Pictures

PAGE 13

"The only considerations are electrical engineering priorities," he said.

Consumers whose supplies are not restored by noon today should telephone their district officers in case they have been overlooked, Mr Palser said last night.

The six numbers to be called — one each for Cape Town, Mowbray, Vanguard, Mitchells Plain, Claremont and Muizenberg — are listed in the directory.

Areas still out included Klein Constantia,

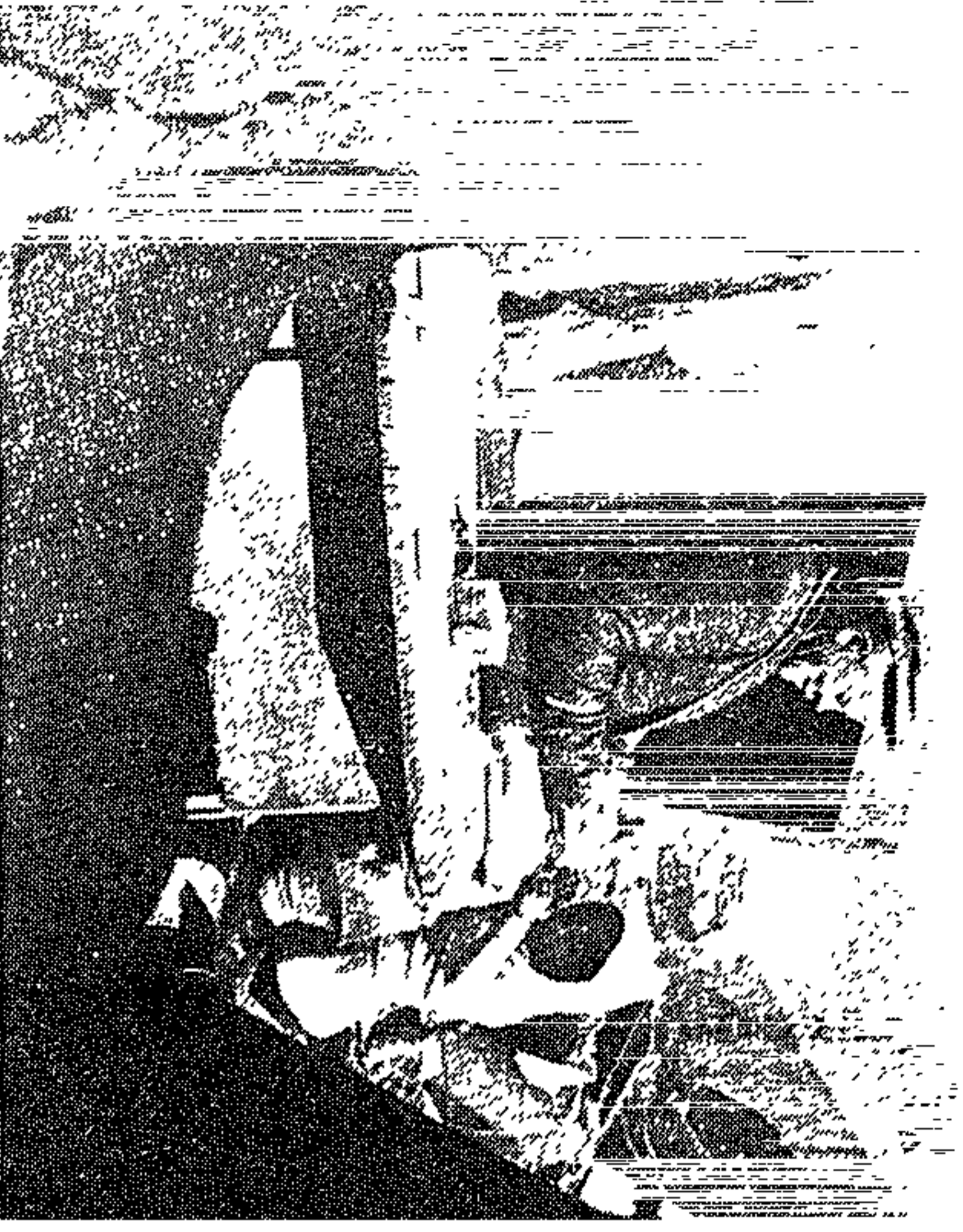
Langkloof towards Hout Bay, Brommersvlei Road in Constantia, the Hohenort area, Draper Street in Claremont, and Hiddingh Estate and Cannon Street in Newlands, he said.

Bitter cold

● Electricity supplies in the Escom areas outside Cape Town improved considerably yesterday, although repair teams were troubled by rain, hail, bitterly cold wind and flooded roads, an Escom spokesman said last night.

The Philadelphia, Klipheuvel and Ongegend areas were largely back on line, but Bottelary Road, Wellington, and farming schemes on the far side of the Overberg were still without electricity, he said.

"It is possible that some outlying areas will be without electricity until next week. I appeal to those in Escom areas who have electricity to be sparing in its use," he said.



Mr Jacobus Philander, 72, and his niece, Sarah, 5, inside the remains of her parents' demolished home in the historic village of Suurbraak, near Swellendam.



An uprooted tree in Newlands gave Mrs Gerry Street's 1958 Morris Minor an unusual jacking-up. Yesterday Renée Street, who will be seven today, studied her mother's car while waiting for the "jack" to be dismantled

Boland towns assess damage after the storm



CAPE TIMES 18/5/84

Staff Reporters

WHILE workers in the Peninsula cut up and disposed of trees devastated by Tuesday night's storm, Boland towns yesterday were trying to establish the full extent of the damage in country areas.

In Citrusdal, council workers attempted to reconnect water supplies to the town. Access to the town from the south was cut off when the national road was washed away.

For a brief period, the Cape Times was able to establish telephone contact with the town and was told: "There is no disaster here."

Only access

Later attempts to confirm reports of washaways in nearby farmlands were unsuccessful.

A Boland police spokesman said that as far as he was aware, the only access to Citrusdal was through Ceres and the Kouebokkeveld.

The Clanwilliam Dam, meanwhile, has been reopened to boating after good rains in the catchment area.

The dam is now 75 percent full, according to a statement issued by

the Cape Department of Nature and Environmental Conservation.

In Paarl, the municipality was still trying to find out how many trees had been uprooted in the storm.

A spokesman for the municipality said: "We lost quite a few trees. In a small street in a residential area alone, we lost four or five old oak trees."

In Strand, a municipal spokesman said the worst-hit areas had been near the beach. The sea wall had been breached in four places. A beach rest house had been toppled by high seas and a wooden jetty had "taken a bad knock".

"The sea is rough and we have not been able to assess the full extent of the damage to the jetty."

● An Eskom spokesman said yesterday that four massive power lines had been broken by fallen trees and six others blown over by the wind in the mountains south of Worcester. This kind of damage had been unheard-of before, he said.

Additional men had been brought in to re-lieve them but some

technicians had carried on, despite being soaking wet, for more than three days.

Power had been re-established in virtually all the main towns in the western Cape, the spokesman said.

However, Swellendam and Ladismith were still having distribution problems even though power had been reconnected.

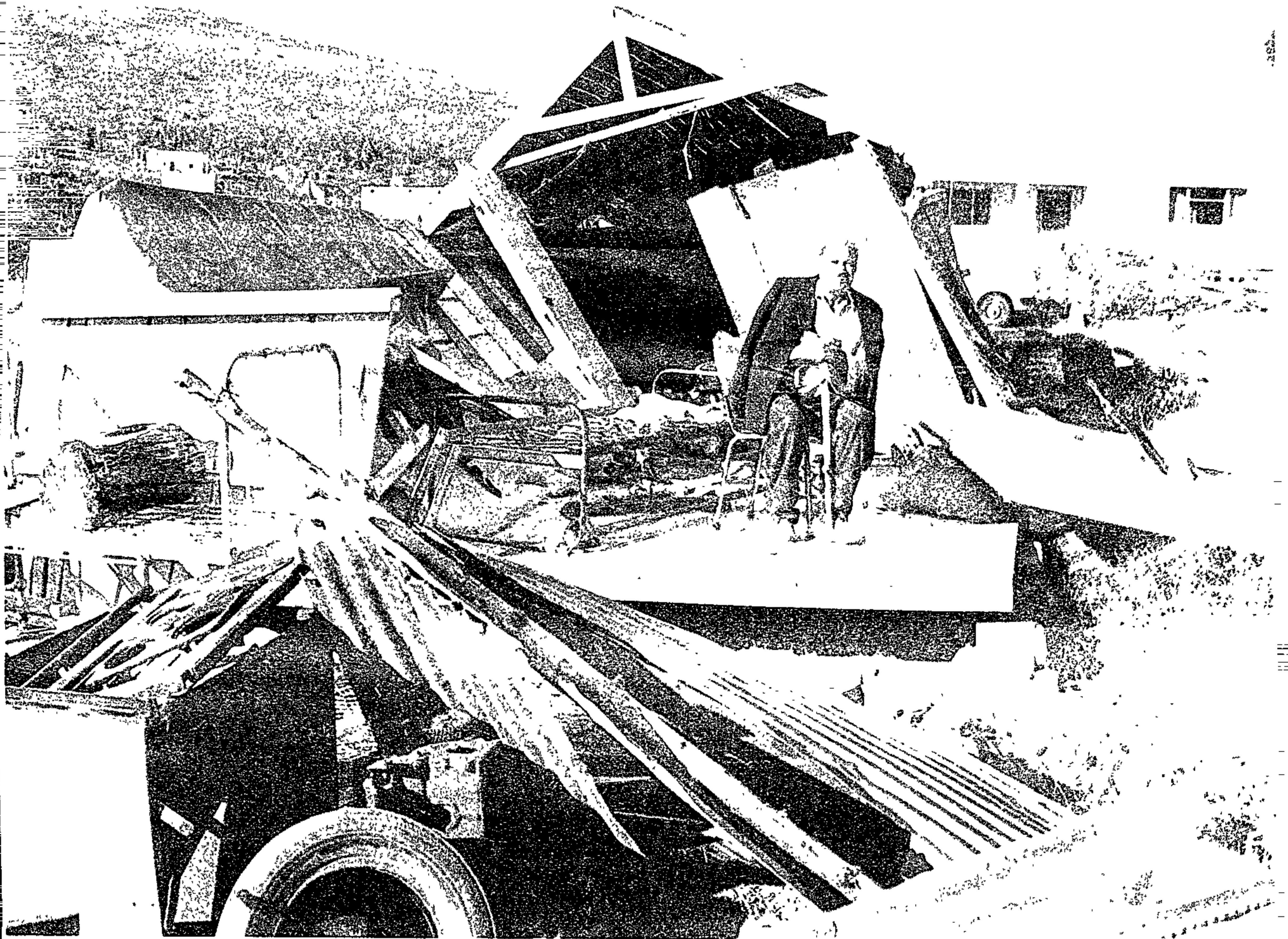
More isolated towns and farms were still without power and reconnections could only be expected within the next two days and in some cases next week.

Having problems

The areas particularly badly hit were Grabouw, Vyeboom, Botrivier, Gansbaai, Bredasdorp, Stanford, Riviersonderend, the Buffelsjag area of Swellendam, Ceres, Kouebokkeveld and Gyboom.

Napier and Vyeboom were still without power and Riviersonderend was still having problems, he said.

There were also farmers in the Malmesbury area, including Philadelphia, Kipheuevel and Fisantekraal, still without power late yesterday.



Mr Carel Williams, 73, on the stoep of what used to be his home in Suurbraak. The wooden house was wrecked when a roof from a house about 50 metres away was ripped off by Tuesday's violent storm and crashed into Mr Williams' home. No one was injured.

Picture: Dan Bosman

Historic village devastated

From COLIN HOWELL

LADISMITH. — Desperate pleas for help went out yesterday from the devastated village of Suurbraak, near Swellendam, where about 80 families were left homeless in the worst storm here in living memory on Tuesday night.

As army units moved into the historic village to erect tents yesterday, the chairman of the Suurbraak Management Board, Mr S Saville, sent a telegram to the Department of the Interior in Cape Town. It read: "Help urgent. Please try to have area declared a disaster area."

Mr Saville had good reason to send that message — nearly half of the village's buildings are damaged, some beyond repair, and about 500 people are homeless.

Further north, the storm caused damage estimated at millions of rands to houses, sheds and schools in the La-

dismith district.

In Ladismith itself, a family had a narrow escape when the gables and roof of their home collapsed inward, sending hundreds of bricks crashing into their bedroom.

Mr Frans Scholtz told how his daughter Suzette, 9, had crawled under her bed seconds before rubble smashed into her room.

"She was screaming as we dug her out," Mr Scholtz said.

"My mother-in-law, Mrs Aletta Hazel was hit by falling bricks. She is being treated for minor injuries."

A police spokesman in the town said locals estimated damage caused to structures in the district at R4-million.

But while the destruction at Suurbraak appears less spectacular, it has brought misery to nearly half the inhabitants.

Driving wind and rain buffeted the village from about 9pm on Tuesday. Roofs were

ripped off about 80 mudbrick houses and flimsier structures were demolished.

Residents told how sheets of corrugated iron flew hundreds of metres through the air in the gale.

Miraculously, no-one was killed. Only two people received slight injuries.

Mr Johannes Sylvester was admitted to the Swellendam Hospital after a brick gable fell on him and Lisa Anne Louw, 3, received slight cuts when her roof collapsed.

Lisa's mother, Mrs Veronica Louw, told how she had helped dig into rubble to find her buried child.

"There was a sound like thunder outside and dust was everywhere. The roof started falling in on us. I managed to jump out of a window. We found Lisa about half an hour later — I was so relieved, I could only cry."

Mr Jacobus Philander, 72,

who had "not left Suurbraak since the day I was born" described the storm as "the worst thing that has ever happened to this community."

A Swellendam businessman, Mr Eric Koch, said about 300 trees had been uprooted or snapped in half in Swellendam.

Army units from Western Province Command arrived at the devastated village yesterday afternoon and began erecting tents to shelter the homeless while Red Cross personnel and local community groups distributed food.

Snow on the nearby Langeberg Mountains kept temperatures low, but the rain had stopped and the air of gloom lifted.

Suurbraak, founded in 1812 by the London Missionary Society, is a ghost of the picturesque community it was.

Rubble lies everywhere, hundreds of metres of fencing

have collapsed and only the sturdiest houses have escaped unscathed.

Father Noel Kow, an Anglican priest, yesterday highlighted some of the problems facing the homeless.

"The repairs are an enormous burden for these people, many of whom are old. There is no industry in the area and most of the people are very poor. Without help, they will be unable to rebuild their dwellings."

● The Department of Internal Affairs has started an investigation into whether Suurbraak should be declared a disaster area.

An official from the department said yesterday investigators had been sent to the area to establish the degree of hardship in the village and estimate the damage.

He said a decision would, at the soonest, only be taken some time today.

CAPE TIMES 18/5/84 (56)



Sticks and flicks

WHEN your sports colleague writes that the cream of South African hockey is on show in the under-21 interprovincial tournament at Bellville, you drop everything and rush out here in case you miss a crucial bully or two.

Anything could happen when 16 teams of young bloods get together on and off the field. What a time receptionists at the host hotel must have coping with the flood of calls from families and abandoned girlfriends. Today, no telephone communication for 24 hours means you've been abandoned.

Metaphorically speaking I suppose it's still OK to talk about bullies, but literally speaking it would show what a clot you are because that traditional clash of sticks was blown out years ago.

The game has changed a lot since I last got down to a bully. Tactics are vital and they talk of "cheeky, cheeky" now and "switch". Play seems to be more complicated because of new rules affecting obstruction and short corners — which the Germans have perfected to the point that it takes 1,9 seconds from the time the corner is taken to the time the hitter blasts it at the net.

But the new rules probably account for the greater skill and mastery of today's young players. Playing against and getting round the rules is what sharpens your play. Isn't that how evolution works?

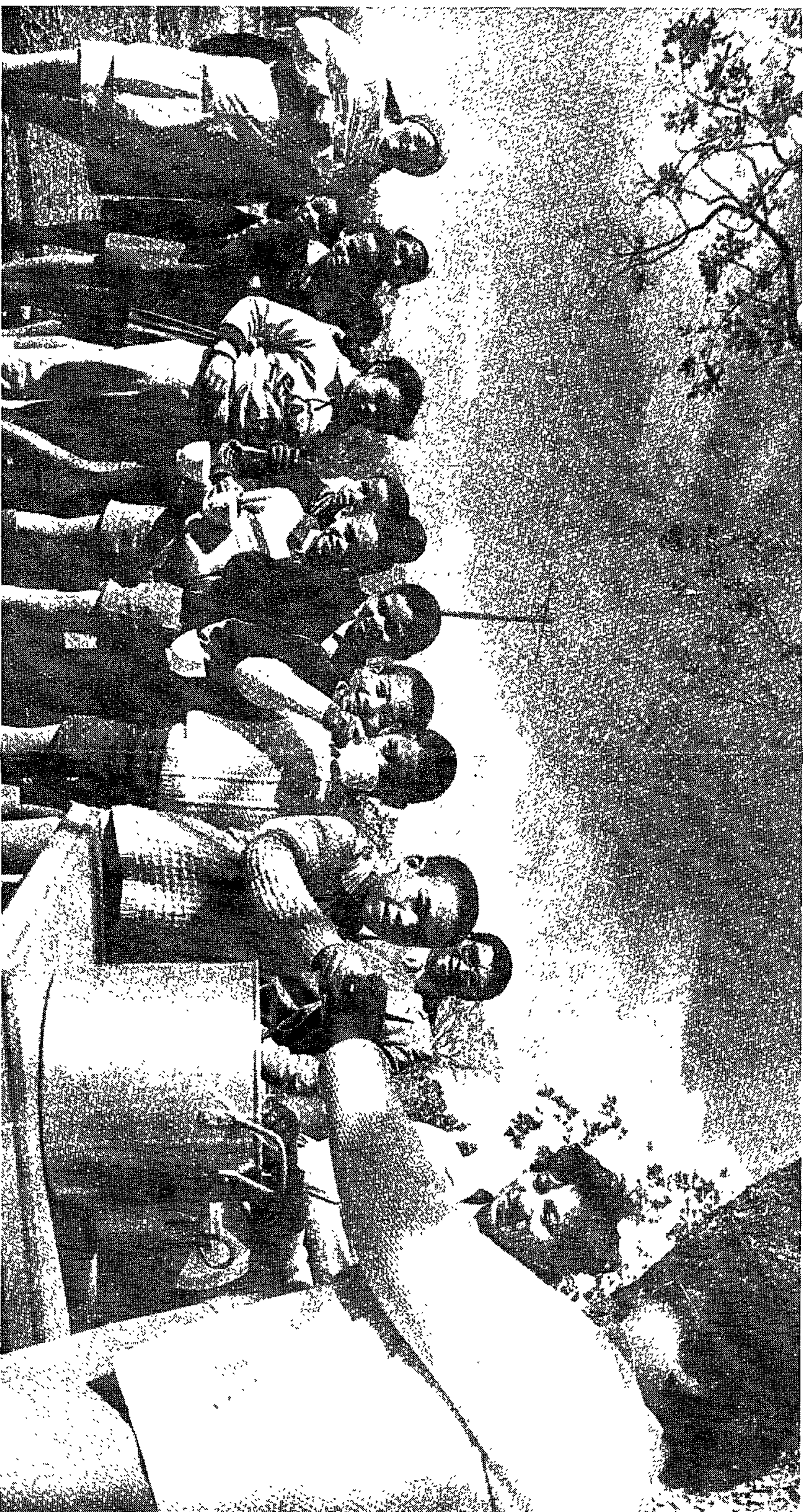
One incident was quite dramatic. The unfancied Western Transvaal team were more than holding their own against Peninsula in a ding-dong 1-1 draw with minutes to go. Then Peninsula were awarded a penalty flick — a very tense moment of hope and despair.

Shortlived

The whistle went and the ball was flicked goalward. But to everyone's amazement and to Western Transvaal's whooping delight the ball went wide. But

Disaster Village

Historical Suurbraak near Swellendam was devastated by this week's storm, which destroyed 83 homes and left about 850 homeless. These pictures were taken by Argus photographer DANA LE ROUX



Suurbraak's homeless children queue for hot soup ladled out by Mrs M Physter

TELEVISION

Licence fee rise was not news

BRIAN STUART
on last night's viewing



IT really stretched credulity beyond all limits last night to be told that the SABC forgot to tell us in its main TV 1 news bulletin about the increase in licence fees.

Forgot? Rubbish!

A decision on licence fees is made by the very top echelons of that monopolistic State-run organisation. It comes down to the lower rungs by way of specific instructions. It is broadcast or not broadcast in news bulletins by way of decree from on high.

Forgot? Tell me another.

I'm speculating now, but I would even presume that an increase in licence fees would need approval at Cabinet level. After all, it is the department of the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs that is charged with collecting this tax.

OMITTED

Somewhere after the weather forecast last night, buried among the commercials, the continuity announcer told us that the licence fee increase had been omitted from the news bulletin.

Licence fees will go up this year from R42 to R46,20. The statement read by the continuity person said that the fee was R36 in 1976 at the start of SABC TV. The implication was that the new 10 percent increase was not unreasonable.

TONIGHT'S TIP: Prime Time starts at 6.14 pm with its variety of entertainment, and Die Plesierboot sails again at 8.58 pm.

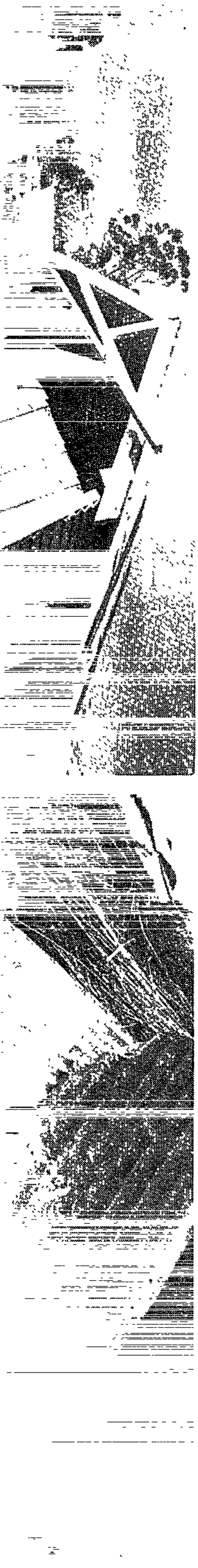
But the SABC also forgot to mention that in 1976 we were paying for a non-commercial service with a promise of two channels.

COMMERCIALS

There can be no quibble about paying for a service run on a non-commercial basis, but that changed with the introduction of commercials.

Today we must be one of the only countries in the world paying tax for a State-controlled commercial service.

The promise of two channels also proved worthless. Eyre in



lived. The umpire decided that since their keeper had moved before the ball was flicked the hit counted as a goal.

The dedication and commitment of those under 21s is admirable. They train hard and they play in appalling weather, as they did this week, when we would have headed for the nearest bit of snooker saloon.

But the rewards today are greater: there are generous sponsorships, smart trackuits, kit, kitbags, trips to tournaments — we were lucky if we got a trip from Durban to Maritzburg once a year in an open lorry and no one ever spoke of us as the cream of the crop as we sang endless rounds of *Sarie Marais* and *She'll Be Coming Round the Mountain* — classy provincial ties and badges and the girls think hockey players are just as lank as scrummers.

Organisation is marvellous, coaching is intense and fields are tip-top. After Tuesday's battling the Belleville fields were amazingly well drained and games went on as scheduled.

Before you think I'm getting carried away, let me say there's one aspect of the modern game that disturbs me. Crowd participation is low-key. The spectators are a mainly silent, intense lot. There's little hecking and sporadic shouts of encouragement or disgust.

I knew the game had outgrown me emotionally when a youthful hand shot out over my mouth as I was about to vent scorn on some shoddy play. Or have I got it wrong — is it I who's outgrown the game?

In the post

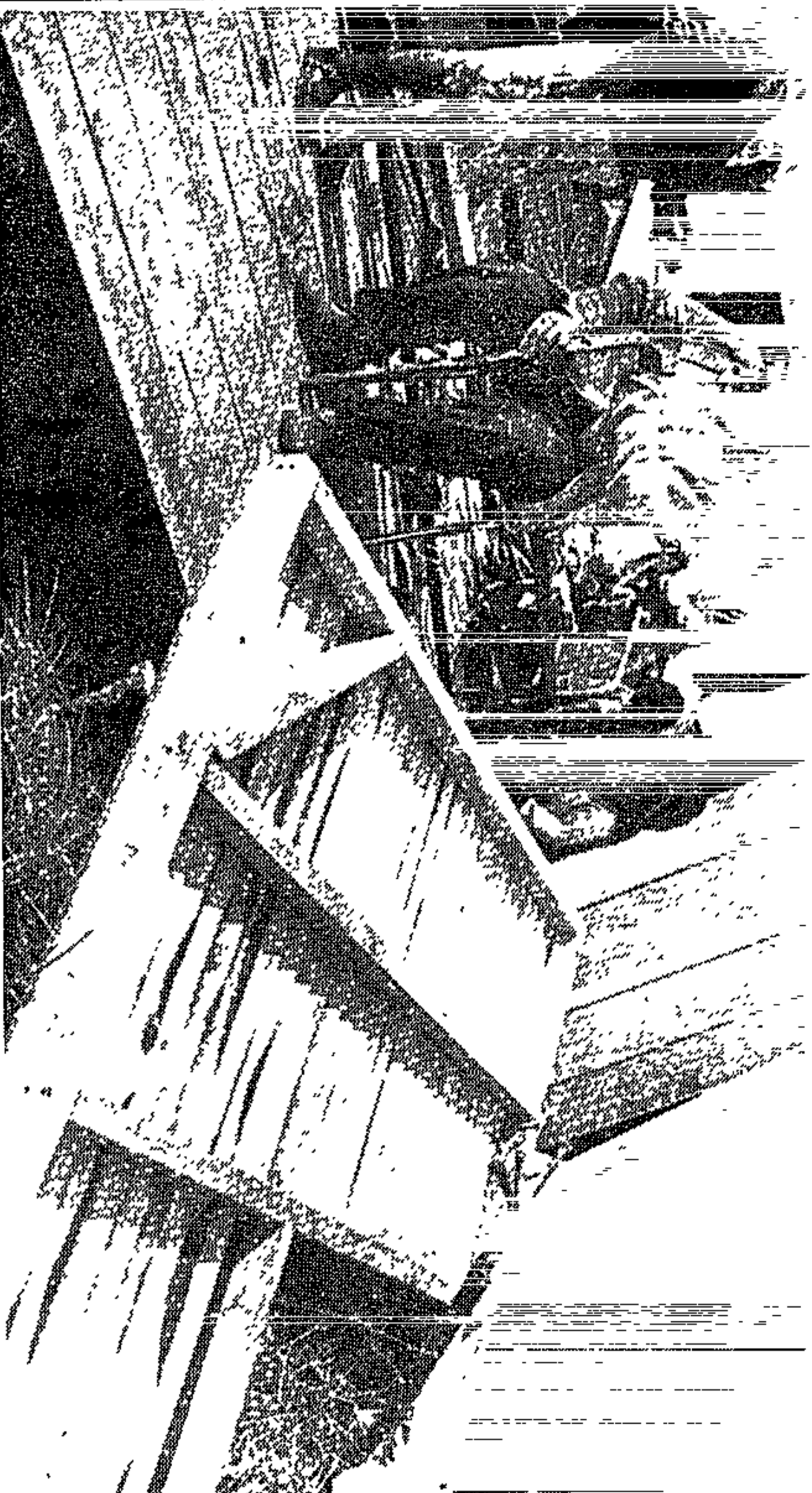
A SOCIETY with diverse but fascinating interests is to be established at a founding meeting on Sunday — the Postcard Society of Cape Town.

The club will cater for philatelists, conservationists, architects, historians, lovers of bygone days as well as your postcard collector. Activities will include research, exhibitions, swap sessions, auctions and visits to places of historical interest such as archives, libraries, cultural museums and stately homes.

The club's main aim is to act as a contact and social venue. Sunday's venue — and every third Sunday — is the Group Scout Hall, corner Queen Victoria and Belvedere roads, Claremont, at 8 pm. If you want to know more call the club on Sunday night at 61-0085 or 65-1892 before then.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★
THE BIGGER they are the harder they hit.

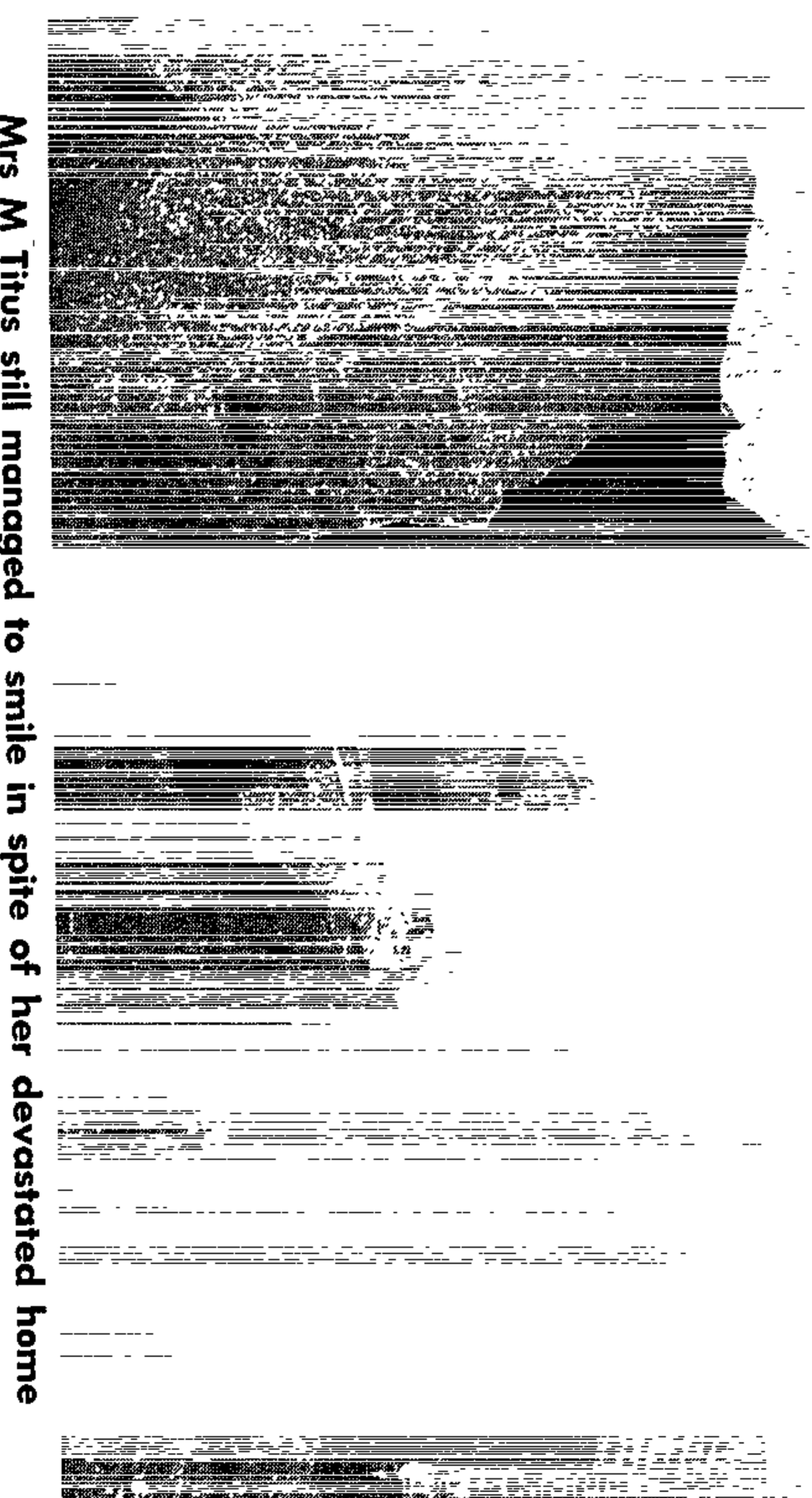
— The Wanderer



Old-age pensioner Mr Karel Williams, 73, lost his home. He and his grandchildren had to sleep in two abandoned cars



This house (left) was devastated by the storm. Hundreds of trees, uprooted by the gale, added to the chaos. Below: In nearby Swellendam, one of the many 150-year-old oak trees which were uprooted smashed a huge hole in the wall of the historical Drostdy



Mrs M Titus still managed to smile in spite of her devastated home

of the live European Soccer Cup broadcasts this week because we are denied access to TV 2.

Yet we pay the identical licence to those living within the reception area of TV 2 broadcast from Constantiaberg. Those limited to TV 1, broadcast from Table Mountain, live in the densely populated flatland areas of central Cape Town, Green Point and Sea Point.

Let's be honest about this licence business. From July 1 we will also be paying the State a 10 percent general sales tax on every piece of TV equipment we buy.

The situation clearly needs closer investigation. If private enterprise were allowed to operate TV, as in free-enterprise countries, we would pay no licence fee.

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Picture. HANNES THIART, The Argus.

Mr Andre Horn of Dromedaris Street, Somerset West, assesses the damage to his house, devastated by high winds and rain.

Argus 18/5/84 (56)

Steps taken to declare Suurbraak disaster area

By ADA STUIJT
Staff Reporter

IN storm-damaged Suurbraak near Swellendam, scores of shivering, tiny children — many barefoot — queued in icy wet weather at a hurriedly set up soup kitchen in the management committee offices.

Outside, part of their historic village home, founded by the London Missionary Society in 1812 for freed Malay slaves, lay in ruins.

Small thatched-roofed houses, once so picturesque, were virtually destroyed by the storm.

The 4 500-strong community, mostly pensioners and their grandchildren, has been dealt a devastating blow.

More than 80 houses lost their roofs, leaving about 850 people homeless.

Many children slept beneath cars or sheets of corrugated iron until the army arrived with tents yesterday.

The Red Cross has provided 300 blankets, but many more are needed.

One of the worst-hit families lived in a wooden wendy-house type structure housing four adults and five children.

It belonged to pensioner Mr Karel Williams, 73, and was destroyed by a flying roof.

But no one was hurt because Mr Williams rushed the entire family outdoors when branches started crashing on to their roof soon before the roof torn from another house hit it.

The Williams family are living in two abandoned cars.

Father Noel Kow of the Swellendam Anglican church has issued an urgent appeal for aid for the stricken community.

They need corrugated iron sheets, blankets and, most of all, bedding. Any contributions

may be sent through the Red Cross, he said.

"The town has been dealt a bitter blow — it was already so poor and the people have now lost even the little bit they had, including permanent shelter."

A spokesman for the Department of Internal Affairs said today action was being taken to have the village declared a disaster area.

"We are doing everything we can to help. We have already obtained tents from the Defence Force as well as Red Cross aid."

● Disaster village — Page 17.

CAPE TIMES 19/5/84

Insurance companies expect to pay R6m

By CHRIS BATEMAN

THE swathe of destruction cut across the Western Cape by Tuesday night's storm has insurance assessors reeling under an estimated R6-million damages bill — with hundreds of claims still flooding in.

Many insurance companies, unable to cope with the claims flood, are telling smaller clients to go ahead and repair and "just send us the bill".

Hardest hit are building society insurance companies and Peninsula residents have so far sent in 1 000 claims totalling about R1-million to just one of the bigger building society companies.

Assurance manager of the society, Mr Des Long, said 90 percent of claims had been for wind-damaged roofs, with dozens of broken walls "thrown in for good measure".

Claims from his Stellenbosch branch, which covers most of the Bo-

Mopping up nears completion, picture, PAGE 3

land, so far "conservatively" totalled R300 000.

Mr Evan Dallas, branch manager of another large insurance company, said his company's 1 000 claims also represented about R1-million and equalled a month's normal claims.

He reported a shortage of builders to cope with repairs and further investigation revealed that many building companies have abandoned flooded construction sites and turned to repairing damaged Peninsula homes.

Mr Geoff Levy, partner in a medium-sized construction business, said, "We've got about 10 jobs going at storm-damaged houses stretching from Bothasig to Hout Bay. The insurers are just telling people to go ahead."

The largest single claim by yesterday was for R50 000 and came from a Gordon's Bay farm trading store devastated on Tuesday by gale-force winds, the contents destroyed by driving rain.

One insurance company manager said he had received about 50 claims from large commercial firms in the Peninsula and appealed to clients to "be patient — we are processing as fast as humanly possible".

According to the manager of the Citrus Co-op at Citrusdal, Mr T F S Malherbe, between 10 and 20 percent of their orange crop had been destroyed by gale-force winds and the loss on the export market could be as high as R1,8-million.

Most representatives spoken to agreed that an estimate of R6-million for damages claimed so far was "fairly accurate" while others believed this was a very conservative figure.

Cape Times 19/5/84 (56)

De Hoop missile range confirmed

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, gave a categorical assurance yesterday that there was no alternative site for the new Armscor missile testing range in the Southern Cape.

He also said that Cape provincial environment officials would be permanently on the site near the De Hoop nature reserve to help monitor the environmental impact.

These officials would work closely with a monitoring committee which would have ultimate responsibility for reporting on how the testing range affected the environment.



General Malan was reacting during the defence debate to appeals from the chief opposition environment spokesman, Mr Roger Hulley (PFPC Constantia).

Mr Hulley earlier asked for the establishment of an independent watchdog committee to ensure the recommendations of the Hey report on the missile range be scrupulously implemented.

He said the Hey report had highlighted how much could go wrong in an important and environmentally sensitive area like De Hoop if proper controls were not applied.

Mr Hulley also called for a private briefing of opposition MPs if General Malan believed that there was absolutely no alternative to the De Hoop site. There might be security considerations which could not be disclosed, but if the MPs accepted that there really was no alternative it would help build public confidence that this was so.

General Malan did not reply to the request for a briefing, but stated categorically that there was no alternative site.

Hundreds battle to repair storm damage

W/E ARGUS 19/5/84 56

Weekend Argus Reporter

HUNDREDS of people are working throughout the Western Cape to repair the devastation caused by this week's storm.

Electricity, water supplies and the telephone service have now been restored in most areas, but final mopping-up operations and repairs to roofs could take weeks.

While discussions about declaring the historic missionary village of Suurbraak a "disaster area" continue, residents are being housed in 80 Defence Force tents.

Eighty-three families in the village, 20km from Swellendam, were left homeless.

Mr C Barnard, Swellendam's Town Clerk, said nearby mu-

nicipalities had rallied to help.

At least 20 houses had their roofs ripped off. A further 140 homes had been damaged.

Scores of teams from Escom were this afternoon battling to restore power in Hout Bay, Constantia, Newlands, Muizen-

berg, Fish Hoek and other areas — so people could watch the FA Cup Final on television.

A spokesman from the city electrical engineering department said the department had pulled men away from outlying areas to help to restore the electricity supply.

CAPE TOWN 19/5/84

Commuter chaos as trains held up

56 265 333
Staff Reporter

TRAIN services throughout the Peninsula ground to a halt during the peak morning rush yesterday, forcing thousands of commuters to use private vehicles and clogging incoming freeways until 9am.

Power failures at Wittebome, False Bay and Retreat brought trains to a standstill at 6.15am and 15 buses were called in to relay passengers between Southfield and Heathfield for over two hours.

However, the buses could "hardly make an impact" on the thousands of frustrated commuters, many of whom returned home to fetch cars while others took to hitch-hiking to work.

According to Mr Leon Els, Western Cape liaison officer for South African Transport Services, two full-time emergency teams plus extra staff drawn from "all over" were called in.

By 8.25am the trains were again running but with five to 10 minute delays caused by a "bottle-neck effect" at Cape Town station.

By 9.30am trains were again running to schedule — and about the same time, road traffic returned to normal.

The Assistant Traffic Manager for Cape Town, Mr Peter Dodd, said traffic had been heaviest on De Waal Drive with cars bumper to bumper as far back as Rhodes Drive. The stream of cars was about 1,5km longer than usual.

More rain expected

● More rain can be expected this afternoon as a weak low pressure system moves in, but by tomorrow skies should begin clearing.

According to a spokesman for the weather bureau at D F Malan Airport, winds would be moderate to fresh north-westerly today, switching to south-westerly tomorrow. Temperatures would remain the same and "might even go up".

and "broken the" of the problem by yesterday afternoon. Men had again been killed right through the night — the fourth in a row that this had been done.

Praise

Kreiner was lavish in his praise of the work done yesterday, as many callers to the Times and the City Council. Mr Kreiner said a total of 250 men worked in shifts on Tuesday night to clear the storm damage in difficult and sometimes even dangerous conditions.

Palser said anyone without electricity this morning should telephone one of the emergency electricity numbers listed in their telephone directories.

Isolated faults

A spokesman for Eskom said yesterday that most of the damage to the power supply system had been repaired. Mopping up was being done in the De Hoek and Citrusdal areas, but most of the power had been restored.

There are still isolated faults in the Kraaiveld, Bottelary, and Vleider's Vlei and Kli-

300 poles

According to Mr O P Meyer, postmaster at Ladismith, at least 300 telephone poles were uprooted or snapped in Tuesday night's gale. The road to Laingsburg was temporarily blocked by about 30 poles on Wednesday morning.

Communication with the town was restored on Thursday but only four lines were back in use before yesterday afternoon.

Yesterday, snow still covered the highest peaks in the Boland and heavy rains fell in the vicinity of Ceres, melting the previous day's snowfall.

No decision had yet been made to declare the town of Suurbraak a disaster area, a spokesman for the Department of Internal Affairs announced yesterday.

He said the department had arranged for the Defence Force to provide tents and ground sheets to provide temporary housing for the homeless.

The SA Red Cross Society had provided mobile kitchens from where soup and hot meals were being dispensed.

New Koeberg crisis booklet

Environment Reporter

A NEW, more comprehensive information brochure outlining emergency procedures in the event of an accident at Koeberg has been produced for residents living within a 20km radius of the nuclear power station.

The document, produced jointly by Eskom and the Cape Divisional Council, gives more frank and detailed information than the previous "Living with Nuclear Energy" pamphlet.

Produced in calendar form with the intention that it be hung near the telephone, the cover sports a gay picture of a family jogging along Blouberg beach, and gives a comprehensive list of emergency numbers.

The first section contains general information on how Koeberg operates, the type of fuel used and information on radiation and how it

could affect people.

The second section specifies the three different levels of emergency situations, describes the emergency plan and gives a map outlining the various areas that would be affected in an emergency.

It stresses that the public would be involved only in the event of a general emergency — the third level.

The third section gives details of what people should do in the event of a general emergency, how they would be informed and where they should go.

A fourth section gives another detailed map in which 16 different zones have been identified. A table below the map gives detailed directions on where to go in the event of an evacuation and which route to take.

The brochure will be posted to all residents within a 20km radius of Koeberg.

Navy tanker gets new job

By ROBIN PARKER

THE 19 000-ton SA Navy fleet replenishment vessel SAS Tafelberg is nearing the end of a multi-million rand refit which will broaden her application to include long-range search-and-rescue operations and a limited anti-submarine warfare capability.

The 26-year-old former Danish tanker was taken in hand by the Simon's Town Naval Dockyard in June last year to undergo her conversion to an armed helicopter carrier while maintaining her fleet replenishment role.

Her commander, Captain Chris Moon, said the vessel, the largest in the SA Navy fleet, is due to begin sea trials within six weeks before being pressed into service as a stopgap measure to increase the SADF's search-and-rescue capability in the

the facts

THE third event in the Western Province rally championship, the Tolken Toyota Cape Double 12 Rally, is not being run this weekend as stated in the Cape Times yesterday.

The report should have read "next Friday and Saturday". The event will start at 8pm on Friday, May 23, at Tolken Toyota in Kuils River and will be run mainly in the Malmesbury and Mooresburg areas with the finish back at Kuils River on Saturday morning, May 24.

More care for nature

Environment Reporter

PUBLIC interest and concern about environmental matters had dramatically increased during the past year, the director of the Cape Department of Nature and Environmental Conservation said in his annual report, released on Thursday.

Mr WO Morsbach said environmental pollution in all its forms was of particular concern.

Mr Morsbach said Armscor's announcement of plans to establish a missile testing range in the De Hoop area between Arniston and Cape Infanta had given rise to the strongest public reaction ever.

He said the vehement reaction was partly the result of "genuine concern that a unique national heritage might be spoilt, and partly an emotional overreaction on the part of uninformed people and even subversive elements."

He said the timely appointment of the Hey Committee by the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries, Mr S A S Hayward, had stemmed the reaction.



Cape Times 19/5/84

Mopping up nears completion

Staff Reporters
FINAL mopping-up operations this weekend should restore power to most of the homes left without electricity in the wake of Tuesday's storm.

The Mayor of Cape Town, Mr Sol Kreiner, said yesterday that 90 percent of the damage should be fixed by this morning and 95 percent by tonight.

Crews would continue to work tomorrow and except for some isolated pockets, all power should be restored by tomorrow night unless there were further setbacks, he said.

The City Electrical Engineer, Mr Dennis Palser, said yesterday crews from his department had "broken the back" of the problem by late yesterday afternoon. Men had again worked right through last night — the fourth night in a row that this had been done.

Praise

Mr Kreiner was lavish in his praise of the work crews yesterday, as were many callers to the Cape Times and the City Council. Mr Kreiner said a total of 250 men had worked in shifts since Tuesday night to repair the storm damage in difficult and sometimes even dangerous conditions.

Mr Palser said anyone still without electricity this morning should telephone one of the emergency electricity numbers listed in their telephone directories.

Isolated faults

A spokesman for Escom said yesterday that most of the damage to its power supply system had been repaired.

Mopping up was being done in the De Hoek and Citrusdal areas, but most of the power had been restored.

There are still isolated faults in the Kraaifontein, Bottelary, Mulder's Vlei and Klip-

phevel areas, but most of them should be cleared by this afternoon.

Central areas like Bellville and Kraaifontein were back on line, the spokesman said. Some farm schemes were still out at Caledon, but these should be restored by tomorrow.

Power had been restored to the entire Worcester area and to Ceres, except for part of the Kouebokkeveld and Gydouw.

Meanwhile, hundreds of post office workers from the South-Western Districts and Boland yesterday converged on the Ladismith district to repair broken telephone lines.

300 poles

According to Mr O P Meyer, postmaster at Ladismith, at least 300 telephone poles were uprooted or snapped in Tuesday night's gale. The road to Laingsburg was temporarily blocked by about 30 poles on Wednesday morning.

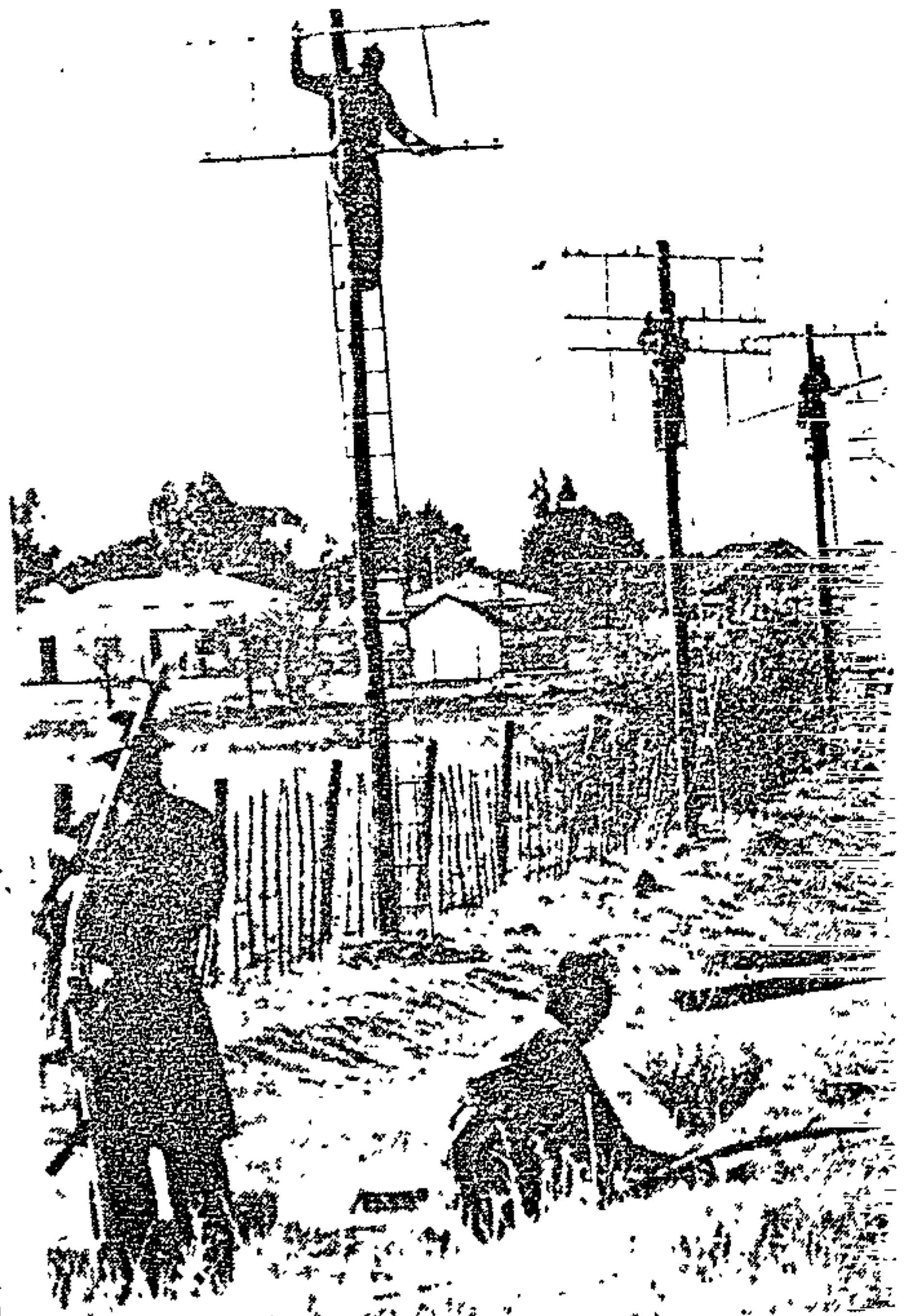
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No decision had yet been made to declare the town of Suurbraak a disaster area, a spokesman for the Department of Internal Affairs announced yesterday.

He said the department had arranged for the Defence Force to provide tents and groundsheets to provide temporary housing for the homeless.

The SA Red Cross Society had provided mobile kitchens from where soup and hot meals were being dispensed.



Post Office workers restore telephone links outside uprooted or snapped

Cape Times 19/5/84

New Koeberg crisis booklet

Environment Reporter

A NEW, more comprehensive information brochure outlining emergency procedures in the event of an accident at Koeberg has been produced for residents living within a 20km radius of the nuclear power station.

The document, produced jointly by Escom and the Cape Divisional Council, gives more frank and detailed information than the previous "Living with Nuclear Energy" pamphlet.

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The brochure will be posted to all residents within a 20km radius of Koeberg.

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...war zone, and
...the first town cap-
...ed by invading SA
...in October, 1975

Military sources

The Administrator-
...of South West
...ica, Dr Willie van
...erk, confirmed ear-
...this month that 54
...bians interned at
...ental would be re-
...ed over a period.
...however, at the time
...his announcement,
...ilitary sources con-
...ed that the 30 Ango-
...held at Mariental,
...whose existence
...been a closely-
...rded secret until
...n, would not be
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...released separately.

Sapa reports that a
...esman for the De-
...tment of Foreign Af-
...rs confirmed in Pre-
...ia that negotiations
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...ing held. He said the
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...ce today, but that
...blems had been en-
...tered earlier in ar-
...ging this.

choose between the soc-
...cer from Wembley Sta-
...dium and local sport,
...which was dominated by
...the karate champion-
...ships in Johannesburg

There was nothing
...special about the even-
...ing programmes. We
...had the same old line-
...up, with another series
...of Nabo ke Ubomi fail-
...ing to impress.

The music pro-
...gramme, Rocket It, did
...not come up to expecta-
...tions, although I found
...that the appearance of
...guest artists Burton
...Cummings and Henry
...Small gave the pro-
...gramme a much-needed
...injection.

But for me, and I am
...sure many viewers
...would agree, last night's
...music programme fea-
...turing the legendary
...Count Basie and Duke
...Ellington was probably
...the best fare of the
...weekend. However, I
...felt that Aretha Frank-
...lin, a superb star in her
...own right, was not a
...good choice for this
...great company.

JOE GUWA

CAPE TOWN 21/5/84
**Storm-damaged flats:
Tenants 'live in fear'**

Staff Reporter

MORE than 30 tenants
...of the storm-damaged
...Irene Court block of
...flats in Heideveld have
...called on the City Coun-
...cil to condemn the block
...and rehouse the resi-
...dents elsewhere in the
...vicinity.

A room in the three-
...storey block was left
...completely exposed
...when a concrete panel
...fell out during last
...week's storm.

A spokesman for the
...tenants, Mr S Viljoen,
...said last night that an
...emergency meeting had
...been called at the week-
...end under the auspices
...of the Heideveld Van-
...guard Civic Association
...because the council had
...done nothing to repair
...the damage

He said feelings were
...running "pretty high"
...among the tenants, who
...were living in fear that

more panels might col-
...lapse

The chairman of the
...City Council Housing
...Committee, Mrs E Stott,
...said she had visited ten-
...ants at Irene Court on
...Friday and understood
...their concern.

She said council engi-
...neers would be sent to
...each flat today to en-
...sure they were safe for
...occupancy.

BLUE MARLIN

New fish restaurant,
...open for business
...luncheons and
...intimate dinners

Claridges Hotel

Green Point

Tel: 44 1171

★TVVY

**Taiwan president
inaugurated**

TAIPEI. — President
...iang Ching-Kuo and
...new Vice-President,
...Twan-born Lee Teng-
...i, were inaugurated
...esterday to head the
...tionalist Chinese gov-
...ment in Taipei for
...next six years.

In a speech after tak-
...ing his oath of office, Mr
...iang reaffirmed his
...overnment's determi-
...nation to reunify China
...nder the Nationalists
...d to "shape a fully-ac-
...c, responsive and re-
...sponsible government"

on Taiwan, where the
...Nationalists retreated
...in 1949 after the commu-
...nists had defeated them
...on the China mainland.

Mr Chiang, 74, is to
...name a new prime min-
...ister to succeed Mr Sun
...Yun-Suan, 70, who had a
...brain haemorrhage in
...February and is still re-
...ceiving medical treat-
...ment.

The new prime minis-
...ter is generally expect-
...ed to be veteran econo-
...mist Mr Yu Kuo-Hwa,
...70. — Sapa-AP

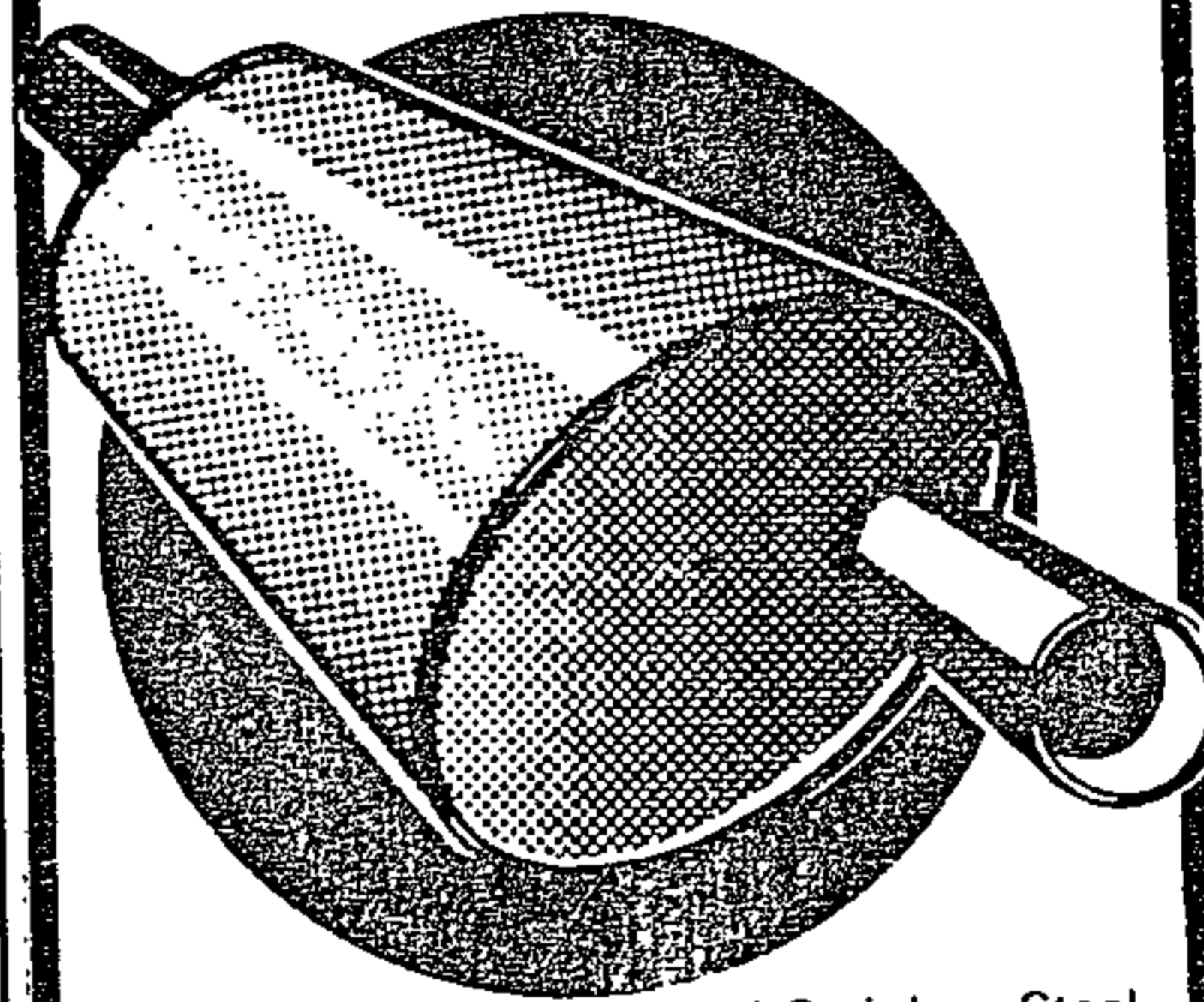
**Look
for the
Camel
Scoreboard.**



(see the sports page)
The taste
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**We fit the Best
Silencer systems
money can buy.**



Whether we fit our Grapnel Stainless Steel
...Silencers guaranteed for 10 years or our
...Grapnel Mild Steel Silencers guaranteed
...for 12 months, you'll still get the best.
...Made to manufacturers' specifications, ex-
...pactly fitted while you wait with a friendly
...cup of coffee.

FAST, FRIENDLY EXPERT & QUALITY FITTING

- CITY Corner Buitengracht & Waterkant Sts Tel 25 3439
- PAROW 397 Voortrekker Road Tel 92 0140
- CLAREMONT 37 Rosmead Avenue Tel 64 1263, 64 1387
- PAARDEN EILAND 51 Section Street Tel 51 9993
- PAARL Jan van Riebeeck Street Tel 2 9250
- GRASSY PARK 5th Avenue Tel 72 8448
- BELLVILLE SOUTH Kasselsvlei Road Tel 95 6090
- WORCESTER 163 High Street Tel 3170
- STELLENBOSCH 137 Bird Street Tel 7 2767
- GEORGE Corner Courtenay & Meade Sts Tel 6297
- KNYSNA Union Street Tel 2 3235
- QUOTSHOORN Corner Voortrekker & Plume Sts Tel 3218
- ATHLONE Klipfontein Road Surrey Estate tel 638 2641
- ATLANTIS Neil Hare Road Tel 2 6688



Suurbraak not to be disaster area

Staff Reporter

DEVASTATED Suurbraak will not be declared an emergency or disaster area.

A spokesman for the Department of Internal Affairs said today that the media and the public were under a misconception — all that the department could do was to try to relieve the immediate needs of people affected by the storm which ripped the historic town apart.

"We are investigating what relief we can offer, but this cannot happen overnight."

No provision

There was no provision in the Fund-Raising Act for an area to be determined a disaster area. An event could be called a disaster and arrangements for necessary aid could then be made to have an area declared an emergency area.

However, this would take months and organisations involved — such as municipalities and government departments — would have to make representations through the Department of Health and Welfare.

"In the case of Suurbraak there have been no representations from anyone except the people of Suurbraak," he said.

Same amount

No one had lost their means of income because most received State aid in the form of pensions or disability grants.

"They are receiving exactly the same amount of money now as they did before the storm," he said.

The spokesman said that a huge area had been affected by the storm.

"For it to be termed a disaster the whole area must be taken into consideration and the all the damage assessed," he said.

Clearing-up operations in Swellendam, Citrusdal and Ladismith would continue for the next few weeks.

Electricity

The Town Clerk of Swellendam, Mr Cyril Barnard, said "99 per cent" of the electricity supply had been restored to the town, but it would take at least three weeks for the damage to be repaired.

The Town Council was having difficulty finding enough builders to carry out repairs.

Storm Heroes

Asus 22/5/86

58

By MICHAEL MORRIS Municipal Reporter

WORKING in rain and high winds after last week's storm, teams of council workers battled day and night for almost a week to restore power to 25 000 Peninsula homes and clear roads and blocked storm-water drains.

Moving into hard hit areas while the storm was still lashing trees and houses around them, these men from the city's roads, cleansing, parks and forests and electricity departments kept at it in shifts for the next five days.

Laying new lines, erecting new poles to replace those broken in the storm and extricating cables from mangled trees, the electricity department's teams in the field had a difficult job.

Delayed

In some areas, the storm kept repair teams away from the coal face... conditions were so bad in Long Kloof, they were delayed two days.

City Electrical Engineer Mr Dennis Palsler described their task: "As the storm struck, many lines were brought down by trees and many more thousands of homes went black as circuit breakers tripped out in substations across the Peninsula.

"At the start, 25 000 of our 200 000 consumers were out. Within six to 10 hours, we were down to 5 000. This is when the hard work began.



Mr Dennis Palsler ... nothing but praise

"We sorted out the priorities and the teams got to work. There were six construction gangs, totalling about 150 men, who worked every day until midnight and once pushed through to 3 am.

"The other 24-hour fault teams, also numbering about 150, worked flat-out on a shift basis. We must have had about 75 vehicles in the field supporting the teams.

On ladders

"Conditions were not very pleasant at all. Many hours were spent on ladders, looking upwards to work on faults with rain pouring on to their faces and under their waterproof jackets.

The meals were brought to them. They kept at it and did a marvellous job."

All in all, these teams laid about 10 km of underground cable, set up about 20 km of overhead line and erected about 100 poles to replace broken ones.

And there was not a single accident reported from the teams.

"The worst of it is over now. But, of course, we still have weeks of work ahead of us, restoring the permanent network and installations.

"This is the worst episode in my experience," Mr Palsler said, adding: "I have nothing but praise for the men in my department."

Certificates

The Mayor of Cape Town, Mr Sol Kreiner, chairman of the utilities and works committee, Mr Richard Friedlander and Town Clerk, Dr Stan Evans, paid tribute to municipal workers who helped restore the city's services after the storm. Special certificates will be presented to those who worked on Tuesday night and Wednesday.

It was incorrectly reported in Weekend Argus that Escorn teams were working in Hout Bay, Constantia, Newlands, Muizenberg, Fish Hoek and other areas on Saturday. These were, in fact, men from the electricity department.



CAPE TOWN 23/5/84

Bishop's relief fund for disaster victims

Chief Reporter

THE Bishop of George, the Rt Rev WJ Manning, yesterday announced the establishment of a Bishop's Relief Fund to help the hundreds of families left destitute, many of them homeless, by hurricane-strength winds that devastated the Southern Cape towns of Swellendam, Suurbrak and Ladismith last week.

"Those who have been worst-hit are for the most part poor people, many of whom have lost all or most of their possessions," he said.

Bishop Manning said there was an urgent need of help for these families, and that all donations to the newly-established fund would be "most gratefully received".

He had visited the storm-ravaged areas and would be going there again tomorrow, to deliver further gifts of blankets and food-stuffs, and to try to establish precisely how many people were in need — and what their needs were.

"One of the things we have been able to do so far is to set up an emergency soup-kitchen at Suurbrak. But the help we have been able to offer is a mere drop in the bucket. The real and urgent need now is for funds, to help these destitute and homeless people to re-establish themselves."

● Donations should be sent to The Bishop's Relief Fund, PO Box 227, George 6530.

National board's plans for grab open way for mineral exploitation

NATAL PARKS SHOCK

By Graham Ferreira

NATAL'S major game parks are to be nationalised under the National Parks Board, opening the way for prospecting and mining in what are recognised internationally as top priority conservation areas.

This means that prospectors could be inside the famous — and coal-rich — Hluhluwe Game Reserve within a year, and the controversial plans by Southern Sphere Uranium to prospect in the Drakensberg could become a reality.

Southern Sphere's plans were shelved in January after an outcry in the Press and opposition from Natal Parks Board. But the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs and the Department of Environment Affairs were sympathetic to the concept of uranium mining in the world famous mountains.

Presently, with the Natal Parks Board controlling the game reserves, the conservation areas are safe from prospecting and mining, but in terms of a new clause in the National Parks Act, the parks can be mined if they are nationalised.

Under the new dispensation Natal Parks Board will continue to administer conservation outside of the parks and exercise control over conservation matters such as hunting licences, bait licences and fishing regulations; it would also keep control of conservation areas such as Midmar Dam.

A new coal mine has been surveyed to within 400 metres of the border of Hluhluwe, and there are fears that where the Government failed in its attempt to have the coal deposits in the Kruger National Park mined, it may succeed in the Natal parks.

A top-level Government conservationist told the Sunday Tribune this week the recently tabled report by the Planning Committee of the President's Council had paved the way for the national takeover of Natal parks.

"We have been waiting for this for years. And it's going to happen soon."

According to the source, Hluhluwe, Umfolosi, Mkuzi, and the Drakensberg areas will be declared National Parks under the amended Act promulgated last year which allows the exploitation of mineral rights in nationally controlled conservation areas "in the national interest".

He explained that duplication of manpower and scientific expertise had been a powerful argument for the centralisation of authority for all major game reserves in the country.

Many conservationists believe that a nationalisation of conservation authorities will be in the interests of conservation. But on the other side of the coin, the newly created National Parks will be vulnerable to industrial exploitation.

Professor Andre Rabie of the Law Faculty of the University of Stellen-



GEDDES PAGE
'Face facts'

bosch, South Africa's leading expert on environmental law explained:

"When the Government wanted to mine coal in the Kruger National Park, it was blocked by a clause in the National Parks Act which prohibited prospecting or mining in national parks.

"This led to an amendment promulgated last year which states that when new national parks are created in terms of the Act, prospecting and mining can be allowed.

Inviolable

"The existing national parks such as Kruger will remain inviolate, but new parks will be subject to the new conditions.

"If the Natal parks are created National Parks under the new law they will be vulnerable to exploitation."

Natal Parks Board Director John Geddes Page said there had been moves by the national body to take over the Natal parks for many years.

"I am not saying that the National Parks Board will allow mining, but we have to face facts. If the Natal parks are created National Parks under the newly amended Act, there is a loophole which allows minerals to be exploited in the national interest."

A spokesman for the National Parks Board declined to comment on the matter. The official stand of the board is that the matter is in the hands of the Department of the Environment.

S. Tribune
27/5/84
SC

City fights never-ending battle against pollution

W/leAKes

2/6/84

56

By CHRIS ERASMUS, Weekend Argus Reporter

CAPE TOWN City Council is fighting hard in its battle against pollution in greater Cape Town's rivers and vleis. But the battle is never-ending and ultimately futile without the support of the city's public.

Futile task without public support

A special report on the pollution of the council's water systems prepared by the City Engineer's office for Weekend Argus says there are few major single-point sources of pollution such as the Athlone Sewage Treatment Works.

Apart from sewage which enters Cape Town's rivers from these single-point sources, the major types of water-borne pollution are litter, factory or industrial effluent, and excess sediments and nutrients (including fertilizers and agricultural chemicals) from rivers and stormwater systems.

So-called "non-point" sources, says the council report, are difficult to trace. The pollution from them is caused largely by human activities and is the most significant form of pollution in Cape Town.

In simple terms this means the people of greater Cape Town are themselves largely responsible for the vile state of some of the city's waterways and vleis.

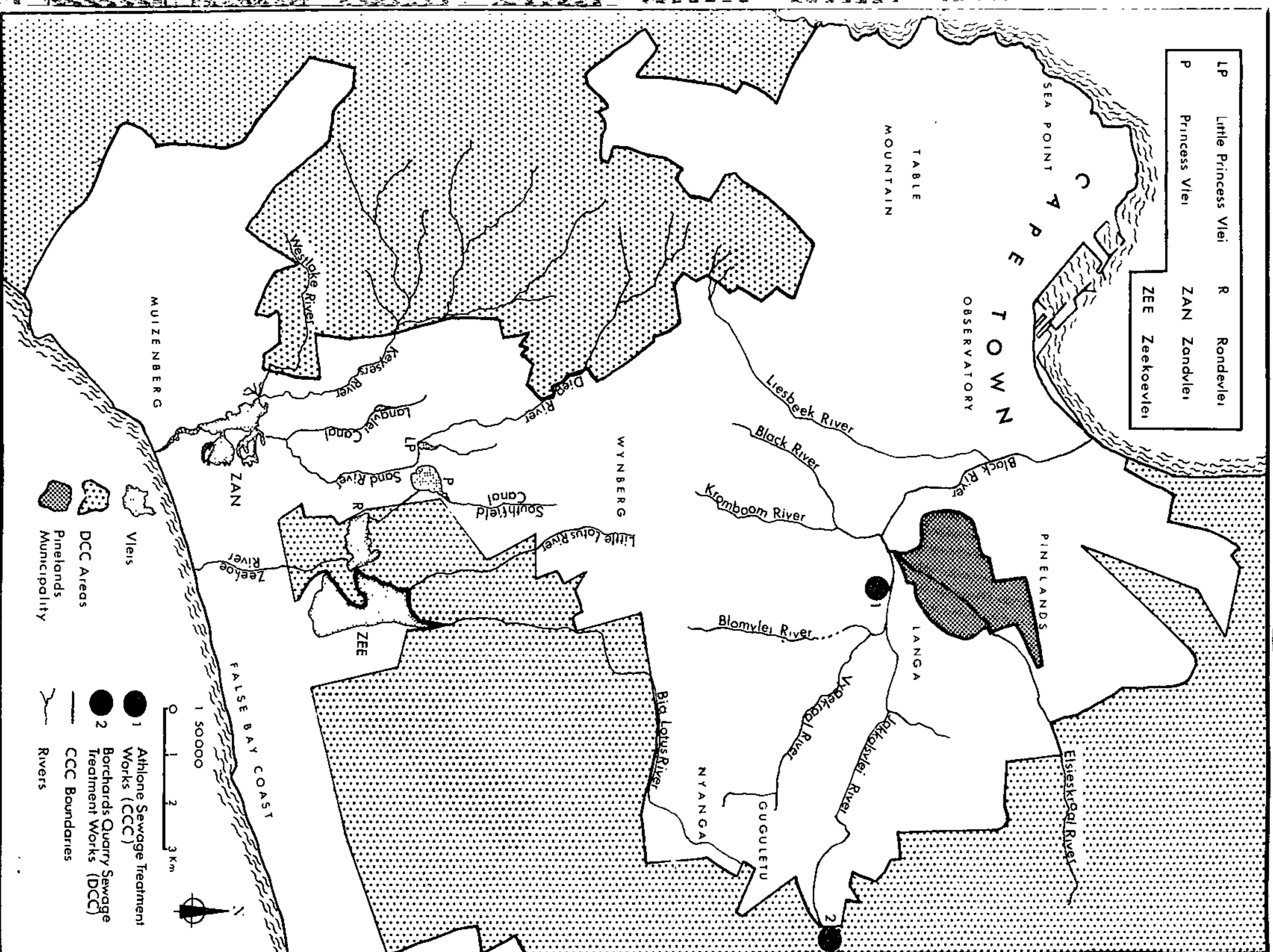
Litter problem

Says the report: "Cape Town, like most other South African cities, has a litter problem and the staff of the City Engineer's Department remove much of this material from streams, stormwater channels and vleis to prevent flooding and for aesthetic reasons.

"The problem of littering in this society can be solved only by increasing public education and awareness, by stricter application of the existing by-laws, increased policing and giving greater publicity to successful prosecutions."

Encouraging the use of returnable and biodegradable containers through new legislation should be looked into.

Clearly, however, the onus of responsibility for the cleanliness of the city's waterways



This map of greater Cape Town's rivers and vleis shows the two major points of pollution on the Vyekekraal-Black River system, as well as the areas of authority of the Cape Town City Council and the Divisional Council of the Cape.

lies with the public who use, work or live near them.

Much of this "non-point" pollution comes from the upper reaches of the rivers in areas outside the council's jurisdiction — areas which are under intensive agriculture or covered by impervious surfaces such as roads or housing estates which, during the rains, feed accumulated pollutants straight into the drainage systems.

The council does accept, though, that the Athlone Sewage Treatment Works, for which it is responsible, and the Borchards Quarry Treatment Works, near D F Malan Airport, for which the Cape Divisional Council is responsible, are the sources of much of the sewage that enters the Vyekekraal-Black River system.

The report says the city council has made a concerted effort to reduce the intermittent discharge of sewage to the rivers during storm periods, or as a result of mechanical breakdowns at sewage pumping stations.

Monitoring of this form of river pollution is undertaken monthly and has shown improvement recently — all known sources of sewage contamination being chlorinated immediately on detection to prevent health hazards.

A modern R30-million sludge treatment works at Athlone now under construction is expected to result in significant reductions in sewage-related bacteria as well as other pollutants in the effluent emptying into Table Bay.

Uncontrolled squatting, says the report, is also responsible for raw sewage finding its way into the city's rivers and vleis, along with a lack of control of household pets. But it is impracticable to control these sources.

The Liesbeek and the Black River as far as Rondebosch Golf Course are marginally outside the US Environmental Protection Agency's standard for sewage in water bodies used for recreation.

Both Zandvlei and Zeekoewlei are, however, within this limit.

The situation in Zandvlei and Zeekoewlei, particularly, is far from happy, according to Dr Brian Davies of the University of Cape Town's zoology department.

High nitrogen and phosphorus concentrations in the rivers feeding these two bodies have led to nutrient-rich conditions in them and serious degradation of their ecosystems. In Zeekoewlei, for instance, the number of species has declined significantly as a result of this process.

The overall picture in Cape Town is bleak. Says the report: "The Vyekekraal-Black River system is polluted and the quality of the water in most other rivers shows varying degrees of impairment."

"The only solution to the council's waterways problems is the development of a catchment management strategy to control what enters its rivers, coupled with a public education campaign to heighten awareness as to the real causes of pollution," says Dr Davies.

copy from 5/6/84

Fast ends in hospital

Staff Reporters

HUNGER-STRIKER Mr Percy Carolus yesterday called off his 14-day fast to have Suurbraak declared a disaster area, after being taken to Woodstock Hospital, where he was fed intravenously.

He was taken to hospital from the Holy Cross Roman Catholic Church in District Six after complaining of severe stomach pains, Father Basil van Rensburg said.

The fast by Mr Carolus was part of an attempt to draw government attention to the plight of Suurbraak, a village near Swellendam which was virtually destroyed by the recent storm.

He demanded that the hamlet be declared a disaster area, which would entitle it to government aid for reconstruction.

At the hospital last night, Mr Carolus said he had broken his fast because he did not want to "jeopardize the priesthood of Father Van Rensburg".

"The doctor told me that because of the shortage of sugar in the brain, I would go into a coma, and if I ever came out of it, I definitely would have brain damage.

"If I had destroyed myself, Father Van Rensburg would have my life on his conscience. He is there to preserve life," Mr Carolus said.

"I had no other motive than to help the people of Suurbraak."

He would remain in hospital for at least a week to regain his strength.

Classification of Suurbraak as a disaster area now rests with the Department of Health and Welfare which, a spokesman said, would make its findings known this week.

Concern
CAPE TOWN 6/6/84
OVER 56
Suurbraak

Chief Reporter

THE Bishop of George, the Rt Rev W J Manning, yesterday described what he termed "a valley of devastation" that he had witnessed from a hilltop overlooking the Southern Cape village of Suurbraak, and said many of the villagers need help desperately. The bishop, who has started a relief fund to help the people of Suurbraak, Zoar and other villages in the area that were badly hit by storms last month, said most of those affected were elderly folk, dependent on pensions, or children. "There are roofs off all over the place, and we are very concerned about the villagers."

Bishop Manning said a government department had provided tents for homeless villagers and that the Red Cross Society was "doing a very good job" in the devastated areas.

A local committee had been set up, he said, to co-ordinate relief work.

● The bishop added that he was "very grateful indeed" for donations that had been made to his relief fund. Any further contributions should be sent to:

The Bishop's Relief Fund, PO Box 227, George 6530.

By TOS WENTZEL

Political Correspondent

THE Coloured rural areas of Suurbraak and Zoar are to receive extensive State aid following serious storm damage.

Answering questions put to him in the Assembly by Mr SS van der Merwe (PFP Green Point), the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr FW de Klerk, gave details of the damage and the aid to be given.

He said a survey by officials of his department had shown that 83 houses at Suurbraak had been either damaged beyond repair or so badly damaged that the occupants had had to find temporary homes elsewhere.

In some cases furniture, clothing and household appliances were also damaged.

Disaster area

The management board of Suurbraak had asked for assistance and for the area to be declared a disaster area, and other coloured political leaders had approached him.

"The Government has carefully considered the advisability of the declaration of the rural areas of Zoar and Suurbraak, that were exposed to storm damage on May 15 1984, as disaster areas in terms of the Fund-raising Act.

"As a result of the investigations it was found that these two rural areas were affected to such an extent that the State must render comprehensive assistance.

"It was, however, decided that such assistance can best be given through direct intervention instead of doing so by declaring the areas as disaster areas.

"The main facets of the proposed Government assistance will involve three departments:

● "The Department of Community Development will fully repair all Government buildings and schools. That department will also, in co-operation with the local management boards, be responsible for assisting with the replacement and repair of damaged houses.

● "As far as health matters are concerned the Department of Health and Welfare has already instituted investigations and will ensure that the necessary health services are rendered in co-operation with the local authorities.

● "Apart from the shelter facilities arranged by the Department of Internal Affairs in co-operation with the Defence Force, a thorough investigation was conducted by that department, and welfare services will be extended where necessary.

"I want to emphasise that the decision not to declare the areas concerned as disaster areas in no way minimises the extent of the assistance that the State will give. This decision also does not in any way preclude private organisations, institutions or individuals from becoming involved in additional assistance.

"It has been noted with appreciation that meals and blankets are supplied by the Red Cross, the local Management Board of Suurbraak and church organisations. The Red Cross has also established a disaster relief fund.

"Other organisations and bodies, including newspapers, can also obtain temporary authorisation to raise funds for this purpose.

"Arrangements have been made by the Department of Health and Welfare that authorisation can be obtained from Mr N van Zyl of the department's Pretoria office, 323 9311 (ext 327).

day June 7 1984

PARLIAMENT

Three departments will aid Suurbraak and Zoar

Resol

Ak&us 7/6/84

56

(173) (174)

Suurbraak needs to rebuild

By JOHN VAN DER LINDEN

THE community of storm-devastated Suurbraak are thankful for the tents, food, blankets and clothing they have received but desperately need building materials and advice on how to go about rebuilding their houses.

When the Cape Times visited the community yesterday the formerly quiet, sleepy valley reverberated with the sound of hammers as many of the younger residents repaired damaged roofs, windows and walls. Most of the elderly victims walked about aimlessly in the sun.

Mr Mathewis Sabastian, 56, said: "I was born in the house, as was my 84-year-old mother, Mrs Sophia Filander, with whom I share it, but we now live with my aunt until someone tells us what to do."

Mrs Lydia Jagers, a mother of nine, still lives in a tent and is not sure of her future. "My husband earns about R160 a month but with all the children to feed there will be little left to replace the roof."

The family does the cooking in the kitchen — the only room with some sheeting on top of it.

"We are not thankful for what we have already received in the form of the tent, food and blankets, but a little help with the roof will be welcome as we can't remain in the tent forever," she said. Her husband works in Barrydale and is not often at home.

A similar fate has be-



Mrs Maria Theodore, a mother of six, receives blankets from Mr Phillip Hendricks of the emergency assistance committee of Suurbraak yesterday

fallen Mrs Elizabeth Petersen, a 59-year-old widow who lives in a tent with her two daughters, two sons and two grandchildren.

According to the chairman of the emergency assistance committee, Mr Henry Titus, the community is badly in need of a cash fund to buy building materials.

"The people of Suurbraak are more than willing to rebuild their destroyed homes but being a very poor community they do not have the finance to do so," he said.

More than enough assistance had been provided in the form of tents, food, clothing and blankets, but building advice and materials were needed.

He was not aware of any government decision on such aid but hoped that it would be forthcoming before adverse conditions struck again.

Official help for Suurbraak

Staff Reporter

THE government is to assist victims in the Suurbraak and Zoar rural areas by getting the Department of Community Development to repair all government buildings and schools and helping local management boards to repair and replace all damaged houses.

This was announced in Parliament yesterday by the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk.

Replying to questions, Mr De Klerk said the Department of Health and Welfare would ensure that the necessary health services were rendered in co-operation with local authorities.

Exchange

Apart from shelter facilities arranged by his department in co-operation with the South African Defence Force, Mr De Klerk said welfare services would be "extended where necessary".

He appealed to private organizations also to help and said the Red Cross, the Management Board of Suurbraak and church organizations were already giving substantial aid.

The Red Cross had established a disaster fund and authorization to raise funds for the victims by any other body could be obtained by contacting Mr N van Zyl of the Department of Internal Affairs Pretoria office at 323-9311, ext 327.

I sold protected proteas: Farmer

ARGUS 15/6/84

56

Staff Reporter

A MONTAGU farmer admitted in a Robertson Regional Court to removing and selling 563 368 protected protea flowers.

Mr Jacobus Louis de Lange, 43, of the farm Keerom near Montagu, appeared on a charge of theft of 25 894 flowers from the rare *Protea holosericea*, with an alternative charge of removing the flowers without the owner's written permission.

He faces a second charge of removing 537 474 flowers from other protected proteas without the owner's written permission between June 1980 and May 1982.

Leased

Mr de Lange said yesterday he believed he had been on land he leased from the Nuy Irrigation Board when he removed the plants. He had not realised he had needed written permission to remove them.

It is alleged Mr de Lange "illegally or deliberately" stole, or removed without written consent, 25 894 flowers of the rare proteas from the farm Patryskloof belonging to Mr Pieter Möller and the farm Paardeberg owned by Mr Pieter Conradie.

Mrs Christina van Wyk, a plant taxonomist at the State Herbarium in Stellenbosch, said she had visited Mr de Lange's farm Keerom in July 1980 after hearing about a colony of the *Protea holosericea* there. Scientists believed it was the only area in which the plants were found.

He had taken her to one of the protea colonies. She had not seen any evidence of the flowers being picked but had noticed several of the rare proteas in boxes in a storeroom on her return to the farm and had notified the Department of Nature Conservation.

Mr Frank van der Kooy, of the Cape Department of Nature and Environmental Conservation, said he visited the farm to investigate the alleged picking of the *Protea holosericea* on July 26 1980.

He had visited one of the protea colonies with Mr de Lange and had asked him to show him the boundaries of his farm on a map. Mr de Lange had told him he was not interested in picking or exporting the flowers.

When he returned to the farm in April 1982 he had been "shocked" to find that many of the proteas' flowers and seed-pods had been removed. Mr de Lange had told him he had picked them because of a poor fruit season.

Mr de Lange said he did not know where his boundaries ended, but believed the two *Protea holosericea* colonies were on his leased land.

He had picked the flowers because a flood had damaged his fruit harvest. The *Protea holosericea* flowers had been sold for about 20c each and the others for about 5c each.

The case was postponed to July 5.

Mr M M C Symington was on the Bench. Mr I B Maartens appeared for the State and Mr Schalk Esterhuysen appeared for the Mr de Lange.

FROM the moment it presents the quote — "Nature conservation issues should never be allowed to enter or be dragged into the political arena": Anon — the President's Council planning committee on nature conservation was obliged to miss the point.

It seems almost churlish to say it, but the fate of the birds and beasts, trees and flowers, is tied up with politics.

It is from apparently slavish adherence to Anon's otherwise unremarkable quote that the committee manages to ignore the major conservation issues facing South Africa.

The report was released recently and contains many worthy observations and recommendations.

Indeed, in its definition of nature conservation it builds itself a platform from which to define the key problem areas facing conservation: "Conservation has to do with the management of human use of the biosphere and the culturally worthwhile built-up environment so that it may yield sustainable benefit to present generations while maintaining its potential to meet the needs and aspirations of future generations."

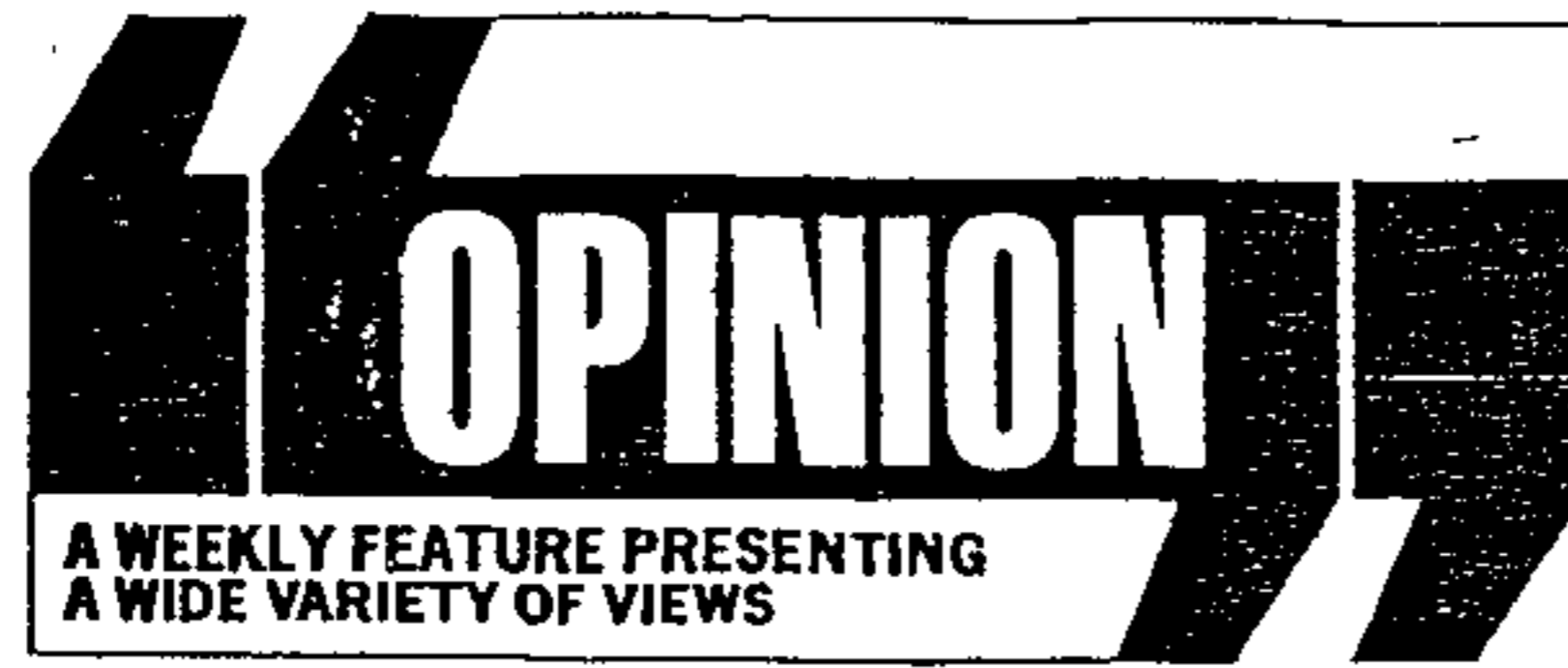
In other words, making use of the world without mucking it up.

Should several of the key recommendations made by the committee be implemented, they would certainly contribute to the better management and use of South Africa's rich and diverse environment.

Some of the recommendations are that:

- Policy be formulated by the Department of Environment Affairs advised by the Council for the Environment. Implementation is carried out at regional and local level, with matching administrative structure

Dust already settling on conservation report



MICHAEL STENT

THE report of the President's Council committee had, like most printed matter, its share of mistakes. In discussing incentives to property owners to assist the nature conservation effort, it makes this suggestion: "Another form of encouragement of which the committee is aware is the presentation to the landowner of an appropriate plague . . ."

and legislation.

- Existing and future conservation areas be more accurately identified and classified;
- Where possible multiple use be made of land so that the range of conservation areas be extended (the recommendation has the dubious inclusion of the De Hoop Nature Reserve-cum-rocket range);
- Proclaimed nature conservation should be regarded as permanent and inviolate and that incentives be provided to private landowners to make available part of their land for conservation purposes;
- The public should have reasonable access to nature conservation areas where this doesn't upset the ecology of the areas;
- Marine reserves should be identified and pro-

claimed;

- Education should play a major role in conservation strategies;
- Non-binding environmental impact studies should be undertaken prior to major developments;
- Urgent attention should be paid to population growth;
- "More attractive long-term encouragement should be given to farmers to implement soil conservation measures under expert guidance";
- Methods should be considered to "stimulate the activation of the available measures to combat pollution of the environment and to develop new measures where needed;
- Suitable trees should be planted in areas almost denuded of trees and that alternative energy sources,

particularly solar energy, should be developed to reduce the destruction of trees for firewood.

Worthy sentiments. But it is in its failure to identify the causes of some of the major problems that the report falls short of its potential.

Population growth, soil erosion and deforestation each have important political dimensions.

When it considers population distribution, the report comes up with some very interesting, and undoubtedly political, facts.

It gives approximate population densities a square kilometre in 1980 as: "Independent homelands":

Bophuthatswana	37
Ciskei	73
Transkei	73
Venda	67
Average	57/km ²

"National states":

Gazankulu	76
KaNgwane	77
KwaNdebele	303
KwaZulu	109
Lebowa	81
QwaQwa	327
Average	98/km ²

The rest of South Africa excluding these areas:

Cape Province	8
Natal	48
Transvaal	36
Free State	15
Average	17/km ²

The high population densities in the black areas are not simply a result of a high birth rate. They are actively encouraged by resettlement and strict limitations on movement.

The environmental consequences of over-crowding on marginal land are clear — massive soil erosion, water run-off, siltation of rivers.

As the report points out, many conservation areas are surrounded by "homelands".

The ruin of these areas has severe effects on the ecologies of neighbouring reserves ranging from poaching for food to the silting-up of rivers.

Similarly with deforestation. A report delivered at the recent Carnegie Inquiry into poverty in Southern Africa held in Cape Town said the absence of energy sources in KwaZulu had reached crisis point.

The veld had over large areas been denuded of trees and cattle dung was used as the basic fuel, depriving the soil of rich nutrients.

The report then pointed out that by far the most electricity was directed to the relatively small white urban population and the least to the greater rural black population. Politics?

South Africa has numerous and pressing environmental problems demanding priority treatment.

Drought and floods have shown us over the past year how fragile our control over only one resource — water — really is.

It has also shown how dependent modern technological society is upon the proper use of the environment.

But as long as environmental issues are equated with the poor apolitical cousin, nature conservation, they won't be adequately addressed.

Sadly, for failing to recognise this consistently, the President's Council report seems destined to gather worthy dust on some anonymous shelf.

ARGUS 15/6/80 (187) (56)

Iscor claims concern about nature

By The Argus correspondent in Pretoria

A VOW of conservation has been taken by Iscor in a marriage between industry and the environment.

A steel industry is the backbone of an industrialised country; the environment is its major asset. Iscor believes it has found the right balance between the two.

Mr Keith Prince, Iscor's general manager of planning and new development, believes industry and the environment can be married in a give and take relationship.

As an example he pointed towards Iscor's Chikondee Coal Mine in Venda on the border of the Kruger National Park.

Landscape and environment consultants were brought in by Iscor to plan the lay-out of the mine.

"Although I have not personally visited the mine yet, I believe it is hardly visible to the eye," said Mr Prince.

The mine was designed with the future restoration of the area constantly in mind. What Iscor takes from the earth it planned to restore, said Mr Prince. He believes legislation adequately protects the South African environment.

He welcomed the new Water Act which will tighten control on the discharge of effluents into the country's rivers.

"Those industries which have lagged behind, will be forced into action now," he said.

Mining legislation also forced any mining operation to restore the area



Iscor's headquarters in Pretoria

and to preserve as much natural flora as possible.

Mr Prince welcomed the President's Council proposals on conservation.

The President Council report found that the environment was inviolate unless the country's future was at stake. Only then would vital industries be allowed to violate the land.

He dismissed fears that this would be open to abuse.

He believes that if present legislation is a criteria, there will be a strict system of checks and balances which will protect the environment.

"People working for Iscor are South African citizens and have to live in this country, and we are therefore concerned about it.

Industry is labelled as the "bad boys", but Iscor regards itself as a good citizen by putting a lot of effort and money into minimising the pollutant effects of the steel industry on the country," he said.

Much of Iscor-owned grounds has been used for protecting the natural heritage. Iscor boasts three game re-

serves, near Sishen, Thabazimbi and New Castle.

And it has reprieved the Kruger National Park from future mining operations. New technology is being developed and Mr Prince believes the coking-coal steel era is almost at an end.

Although the technology has not yet been proven, research overseas and at Iscor is continuing to find ways of producing steel by using coal other than coking coals.

But a new system cannot be introduced overnight. It will take time and money.

Iscor's attempts at preserving the environment and the natural heritage has culminated in a cheque of R30 000 — donated to the South African Wild Life Society.

Mr Prince said it was one way of recognising the achievements of the Society in making the public aware of their environment.

Unlike many organisations it sees the balance between both the good and the bad and recognises the positive attitude of Iscor, he said.

NATIONAL

Sedgelyield holds its breath



56 19/6/04

the estuary supports a variety of fauna and flora.

By ROBYN GREEN, Staff Reporter

TIME is standing still for residents in the sleepy seclusion of Sedgefield. They are waiting for the Administrator, Mr Gene Louw, to decide whether or not development goes ahead at nearby Swartvlei Peninsula.

An area of quiet beauty, it lies between Knysna and the Wilderness, with an estuary stretching inland supporting a variety of fauna and flora.

The developers, the Outeniqua Divisional Council, want permission to build a township on the peninsula which would include a hotel, 237 residential erven, three townhouse developments and areas set aside for open public spaces and conservation.

More than 100 objections were lodged with the council about the proposed development at the beginning of this year. It is expected to be a few months before a final decision is reached.

Cautious optimism

The chairman of the Sedgefield Ratepayers' Association, Mr Tim Balchin, although optimistic about Mr Louw's report, did not want to commit himself until he knew the outcome. He believed Mr Louw's concern for the environment would express itself positively.

"When and if they do decide to go ahead with the plan then we will tackle those fences," he said. "This kind of thing takes ages, though."

The Mayor of Sedgefield, the colourful Mr Smartenryk "Wally" van der Walt, is, however, less optimistic.

"I think the Administrator has already made up his mind because the Prime Minister wants it so badly," he said.

A few months ago at a National Party meeting in Sedgefield, Mr Botha supported the move to estab-

Township project threatens Swartvlei

lish a township on Swartvlei Peninsula.

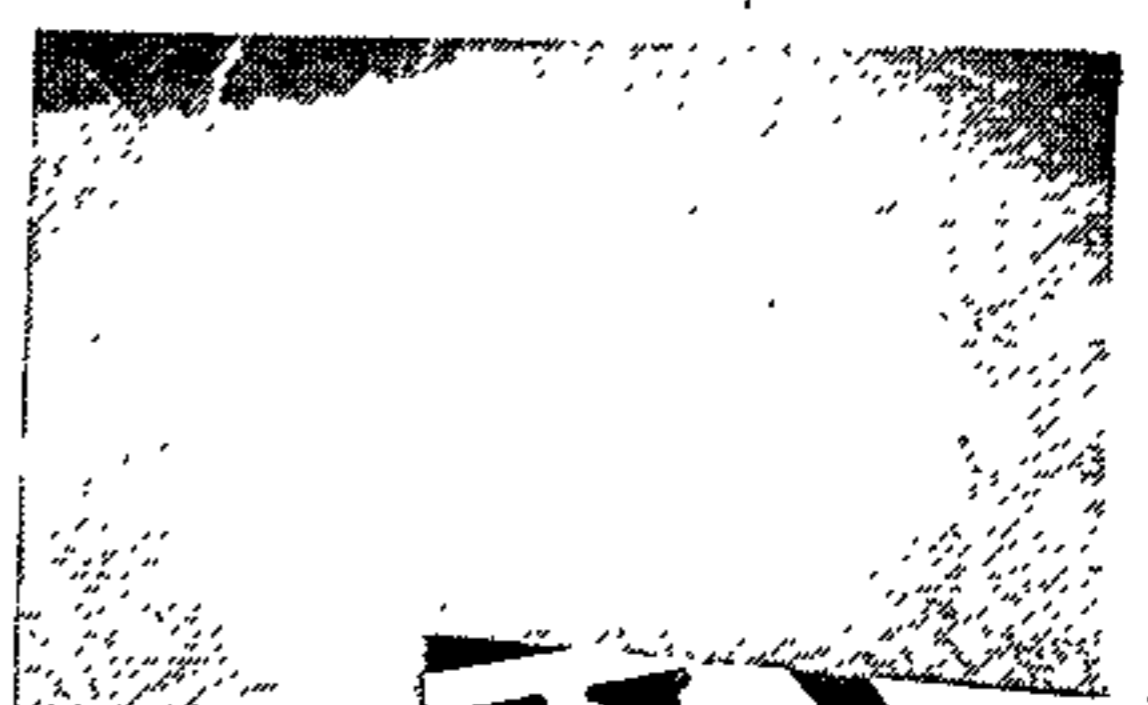
"It is still a hot topic in town, although things have quietened down," Mr van der Walt said. "People are very upset about it."

Labour problems

He said Sedgefield's municipality would be unable to provide another township with water, and rubbish-dumping facilities would also be a problem.

Labour would also create problems as a new township would attract coloured workers which would mean Sedgefield would have to establish residential facilities for them, Mr van der Walt said.

One of the homes which would be affected by a township and which has an uninterrupted, unrivalled view of the estuary, peninsula, sea and beach belongs to race personality Mr Sidney Press, owner of last year's winner of the July Handicap, Tecla Bluff.



NO TAX
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ARGUS 28/6/80

No relief yet for 500 homeless in Suurbraak

Staff Reporter

FIVE hundred Suurbraak people — many elderly and small children — are still living in tents, makeshift shelters or on charity provided by relatives and friends, five weeks after the historic hamlet was devastated by the May 15 storm.

Three Government departments — Internal Affairs, Community Development and Health and Welfare — have been given the responsibility of providing aid for the stricken town.

There is, however, still no sign of the relief promised — except that the Department of Community Development has asked the 83 families to fill in official forms.

FORMS

Mr Henry Titus, chairman of the Suurbraak Relief Committee, said officials of the Department of Community Development left the forms with him last week.

"These forms were to be filled in by the residents whose homes were destroyed or da-

maged by the storm. It contains questions on income, how many people lived in the homes and how much it would cost to rebuild," he said.

Mr Titus said the officials were to return on Thursday to pick up the completed forms.

"However, nothing has yet been done about our urgent request to provide mobile homes as temporary shelters," Mr Titus said.

APPEALS

Father Noel Kow of Swellendam's Anglican Church last week appealed for temporary mobile homes to be provided immediately until the damaged homes could be repaired or rebuilt.

"It will take quite a while to restore or rebuild the damaged homes and the people cannot wait that long with only army tents or temporary shacks to provide shelter in mid-winter," he said at the time.

A Department of Community Development spokesman said the matter was being handled as quickly as possible.

Cape Times 26/6/86

Cedarberg plan: Public hearings

Environment Reporter
PUBLIC hearings on the controversial take-over of the Cedarberg wilderness area by the National Parks Board will be heard by the Council for the Environment in August.

At a meeting of the council in Cape Town two weeks ago, the chairman, Professor Roelf Botha, said the hearings would be held at Citrusdal on August 2 and in Cape Town on August 3.

The investigation, called by the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries, Mr Sarel Hayward, follows a public outcry over the proposed take-over.

The 71 000 hectare wilderness area, which is controlled by the Department of Forestry, was proclaimed in 1977. The aim was to save it from development and in so doing set aside a "remote, untouched and unspoilt" area.

The Parks Board proposal includes setting up four large base camps each accommo-

dating 250 people and 16 small "rustic camps" in a 200 000 hectare area stretching north of Clanwilliam almost to Tulbagh in the south and from near Citrusdal in the west to east of Wupperthal.

Evidence has already been heard on the matter from the Parks Board and the Department of Environment and Fisheries.

Organizations and people wanting to give verbal evidence to the council should submit memoranda to the Secretary, Cedarberg Investigation Committee, Council for the Environment, Private Bag X447, Pretoria, 0001, (012) 2992081, before July 16.

Written evidence should be submitted by the end of July.

● The investigating committee consists of Professor Roelf Botha, council deputy chairman Mr Eric Hall and the chairman of the standing committee on living resources, Dr Douglas Hey.

Sea Point people win bottle store battle

Municipal Reporter

PUBLIC pressure has caused a large liquor retailer to withdraw its application to relocate a bottle store, the Rocklands Wine and Brandy Company, to a busy corner in Regent Street, Sea Point.


This was said yesterday by a City Councillor for Ward 1, Mr Chris Joubert, after a letter from the Department of Industries and Tourism had informed him that the application by the owners of the bottle store, Picardi Hotels, had been withdrawn.

Initial moves to transfer the bottle store brought an outcry from Sea Point residents.

The main objections to the proposed site — on the corner of Regent and Queen streets — was that it was on a busy and dangerous corner, that it was near two primary schools, and that it would aggravate the situation in the area where there were already two bottle stores and which was already "a haven for vagrants and layabouts".

At least three petitions were signed by hundreds of people living nearby.

The other councillor for Ward 1, Mr Herbert Hirsch, and the two councillors for the adjoining Ward 2, Mr J S Rabinowitz and Dr John Sonnenberg, also objected to the plan after a visit to the site.



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Traffic officer shot: 3 held

Crime Reporter

THREE young men have been arrested in connection with an incident on Friday in which a traffic officer was shot with his own firearm during a struggle with a gang of suspected robbers in Bonteheuwel.

Traffic Officer John Tuck, 23, received a gunshot wound in the thigh seconds after shooting one of his attackers in the stomach. He had tried to arrest four men after interrupting a robbery in Vanguard Drive about 1.30pm.

Three men fled after taking Officer Tuck's revolver. The injured man was arrested and taken to Conradie Hospital along with the wounded traffic officer. Police said their injuries were "not serious".

A police spokesman said yesterday that Bishop Lavis detectives had arrested two 18-year-olds and Peninsula Murder and Robbery Unit detectives had arrested a 17-year-old youth.

Officer Tuck's firearm was recovered.

The three will appear in the Athlone Magistrate's court today. The fourth alleged member of the gang is being treated under police guard.

● Police arrested 14 men in connection with 30 theft-out-of-motor-vehicle cases in the Peninsula at the weekend. Several stolen car radios and tape decks were recovered in the operations.

Wool prize for Myburgh

Staff Reporter

MR PHILIP Myburgh, a Swellendam farmer and former United Party MP, has won the annual Golden Fleece award for the Cape, and a R2 000 cash prize.

Second and third prizes went to Mr Gert Aggenbach of Bredasdorp and Mr Hugo Slabbert of Klipheuwel respectively.

The awards are made annually for high standards in wool. The prize is a 22-carat gold medal.

Man, 20 R4 000

A YOUNG MAN has a bag containing R4 000 leaving a Lansdowne.

A police spokesman yesterday that two men, Katz, of Katz Eng downe, when she ...

They had grabbed Katz was not injured.

A man, aged 20, was arrested over the weekend and will be charged. Calitz said R600 of the money was covered. Police are investigating.

● Furs valued at R4 000 were stolen in a break-in at a City street.

Thieves smashed their way into a Waterkant Street address. Police are investigating.



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Review plans for Swartvlei, report urges

ARGUS 27/6/84 56

Argus Correspondent

KNYSNA. — Private property development on the Swartvlei peninsula near Sedgefield should be urgently reviewed, according to a Rhodes University report.

The report of the institute for freshwater studies at Rhodes says better communications and an increasing population are likely to put tremendous pressure on the peninsula.

"Although it is understood permission has been granted in principle to the Outeniqua Divisional Council to proceed with private property development on the peninsula, it is strongly recommended that the whole matter be urgently reviewed," the report says.

STORM'S RIVER

Compiled by Dr A K Whitfield, senior research officer at the institute, and Mr T J E Heinecken of the estuarine and coastal research unit of the University of Stellenbosch, the report suggests more acceptable utilisation of Swartvlei could be similar to the "well-controlled amenity developed by National Parks Board at Storm's River Mouth".

"Development as now proposed," the report says, "does not comply with basic modern day principles of coastal zone management."

These include "avoidance of development of undisturbed areas if nearby proclaimed residential areas have not yet been fully utilised; avoidance of private development on, or near, dune areas vulnerable to destabilisation; development in prime ecological areas which may stimulate development in other such areas because of precedent, and the reservation of coastal sites for exclusive holiday development in the interests of well-to-do people."

A HUGE fire swept through the Silvermine Forest Reserve yesterday, destroying at least 600 hectares of land on the Muizenberg mountain.

Mr David Potts, radio operator of the Hout Bay Divisional Council Fire Department, said early this morning that the fire on both the Boyes Drive side and the Tokai side of the mountain was "fully under control".

All units of the City and Divisional Council fire teams had been withdrawn after beating back the flames, which at one stage, with a north-westerly blowing, had threatened to get out of control.

A small team of eight to ten men would keep an all-night watch for any flaring up of smouldering patches.

Earlier, navy personnel joined some 400 City and Divisional Council

Huge blaze beaten above Silvermine

CAPE TOWN 28/6/80
(56)

By PETER DENNEHY

firefighters to contain the fire.

The Divisional Council Engineer, Mr John Clarke, said the fire had started on private land near Zwaanswyk Road, close to the Tokai plantation, but moved eastwards and crossed the Ou Kaapse Weg high up on the mountain.

At 4.30pm the Cape Town Traffic Department confirmed that the Ou Kaapse Weg had been closed because it was dangerous to traffic.

Fifty workers and four fire tenders from the Di-

visional Council were sent to fight the fire on the Tokai/Constantia side of the mountain. At one stage the flames were dangerously close to a poultry farm, but the fire moved southwards over the Silvermine Reserve.

On the other side of the mountain, 90 beaters from the City Council's Forestry Department used wet sacks to beat a kilometre-long front of flames a few hundred metres above Boyes Drive at 5.30pm.

The fire blazed high

above the buildings of the Defence Force maritime communications centre at Silvermine but an SADF spokesman said no installations had been burned though several aerials had been in danger.

A witness said "tall gouts of flame leaped up out of pillars of grey and brown smoke which boiled off the mountain-side" to the right of the Ou Kaapse Weg.

Mrs Olive Hirst, of Bergvliet, said she had telephoned the Constantia Fire Station at 2.20pm when she first noticed the fire near the Tokai reserve.

"Trees went up like torches when the 10-metre-high flames reached them. I watched several flash fires start away from the main body. A strong, gusty north-west wind was blowing and the fire spread to lower down the slopes than any I have seen."

Children in urban areas are in greater danger

Lead and health

Argus 7/17/84
56

Medical Reporter

MOTOR mechanics, children in urban environments and joggers all have one thing in common — a blood lead level higher than normal.

Joggers and motor mechanics may suffer effects of poisoning

cantly higher in children in urban areas.

minor alterations in perception or cognition.

The study of motor mechanics showed a blood lead level about eight times that of people living in a rural area free of industry.

Fatal toxicity

Exposure to lead pollution can produce a variety of effects on the human body.

These may range from acute, fatal toxicity or severe organ disability to relatively

Human exposure to lead occurs through the air, water and foodstuffs, but by far the greatest source of lead in the atmosphere is the combustion of leaded petrol which occurs in motor vehicles.

The researchers state the major conclusion that can be drawn from their results is that people exposed to vehicle exhaust fumes have raised blood lead levels.

Stellenbosch dentistry faculty researchers Dr Sias Grobler, Dr Leon Maresky and Mr Roelof Rossouw — who last month startled runners by finding high lead levels in their blood after The Argus Two Oceans marathon — have extended their study to urban children and motor mechanics.

Far higher

They report in the latest issue of the South African Medical Journal, that mechanics have a far higher lead blood level than do adults living in the north-western Cape, far from motorised traffic.

And in an extensive study on the lead levels in different tooth zones of children living in an urban and a rural area, the researchers proved the lead concentrations were significantly



Motor mechanics . . . high risk profession.

Conservationists object to plan for Kalbaskraal

Angus
17/7/84
56

Staff Reporter

LEADING conservation organisations have objected to plans by the Swartland Divisional Council to deproclaim the small Kalbaskraal Nature Reserve — one of the few surviving areas of natural veld in the Western Cape lowlands.

And Mr John Greig, spokesman for the Wildlife Society of Southern Africa, claims the reserve has already been sold as part of a larger property transaction.

CLOSING DATE

Friday was the closing date for registering objections against the proposed deproclamation.

Kalbaskraal was proclaimed in 1966 as a botanical reserve to preserve elements of the threatened flora of the Western Cape lowlands.

A 1982 report by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) ranked Kalbaskraal second out of 18 existing reserves (and ninth out of 84 areas looked at) for its conservation value.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY

Among organisations believed to have objected to the deproclamation are the Botanical Society of South Africa, the Fynbos Biome project of the

CSIR, the Wildlife Society, and the conservation umbrella body representing 32 societies, the Co-ordinating Council for Nature Conservation in the Cape.

"To us, it is inconceivable that it should be deproclaimed. The Administrator was given a copy of this report in September 1982 and will therefore be aware that this country's leading conservationists have placed Kalbaskraal high on the priority list," Mr Greig said in his objection.

He said that although the reserve had not been managed satisfactorily in recent years, it was still worth keeping.

PROTEA ODORATA

The reserve was a suitable habitat for three "highly endangered" species of plants, one of them the "extremely pretty and rare" *Protea odorata*.

One plant, *Leucadendron thymifolium*, has only two conservable populations left in the world — one of them at Kalbaskraal.

The Wildlife Society has accused the Swartland Divisional Council of "putting the cart before the horse" in selling the reserve, a move they say "implies that the Administrator's agreement to the deproclamation is a foregone conclusion".

dozed

Hundreds

Mercury
of fish

24/7/84
killed (56)

when
pipeline
bursts

Mercury Reporter

HUNDREDS of fish littered the banks of the Umkomaas River mouth at the weekend, killed by chemical effluent leaked into the water from Saiccor's nearby cellulose manufacturing plant.

By yesterday morning fish could still be seen lying dead on the mudbanks and floating in the water, while local fishermen and businessmen angrily called on Saiccor management to do something.

Many claimed their businesses were at stake. Businessmen said the smell and pollution could affect the holiday industry.

A fisherman who did not want to be named said he had seen people gather up two or three fish at a time and take them away in baskets.

'It looked as if they were going to eat them and they could be poisoned,' he said.

Irate locals telephoned The Natal Mercury and told of Saiccor workers being rushed to the scene to remove the dead fish.

Untreated

When a Mercury team arrived, men could still be seen clearing up the dead fish.

Mr Norman Boulter, the factory works director, said the sea pipeline which was relined and rebuilt in 1981, had burst just after midnight on Friday.

Thousands of litres of untreated effluent had gushed into the river. The incoming tide then swept this up to the river mouth when it was discovered. The old pipeline had been put back into operation so that repairs could be carried out.

He said the problem had been brought under control by 8 a m on Saturday.

'The pipeline which goes out to sea was designed by the best civil engineering consultants in the world with the latest technology,' Mr Boulter said.



Fish, including large numbers of grunter, litter the banks of the Umkomaas River killed by chemical effluent spillage from Saiccor.

Picture by Mark Wing

Thursday, July 26, 1984

Mercury

56

Industry blamed for fouled Tongaat River

Mercury Reporter

THE Tongaat River on the Natal North Coast is second only to the Sezela River on the South Coast for its totally impoverished biological condition, where all life has been destroyed.

And the blame has been laid squarely on the shoulders of the groups of Tongaat Textiles, Tongaat Hulett, Tongaat Milling and the Tongaat Town Board.

At a pollution seminar held in Tongaat yesterday, Natal's estuarine expert, Dr George Begg, cited a number of factors as being collectively responsible for lowering the river to its present condition.

The textile mill's effluent pipeline, land mismanagement causing siltation, cane encroachment on to the river's banks, clogging of the catchment tributaries, wet land drainage, water hyacinth and Tongaat itself, with sewage effluent spills.

'But nobody seems to care, and I wonder sometimes if they even recognise the problem. You only have to drive along the highway and over the bridge, and you will smell the estuary,' said Dr Begg.

'A biological comparison of 14 other similar estuarine systems shows that the Tongaat's character is completely different from all of them, because of its pollution.

'Over the years the river has had a number of opportunities to recover, but each time its natural process begins, there is another so-called accidental effluent spillage from the textile factory upstream.

'This sends the river back to its original polluted self in one fell swoop.'

Cyclones Demoina and Emboa, according to Dr Begg, flushed the polluted system to such an extent that there appeared to be a good chance of it recovering.

'Unfortunately the track record of gross river contamination means that there is a good chance it will not recover. And right now I am convinced that system is not on its way to recovery.'

At the seminar, representatives from the various Tongaat River industrialists and the Tongaat Town Board spoke of their ongoing, concerted and often very expensive attempts to rectify the problem they had created.

Mercury 26/7/84 (56)

Mercury Reporter
'PURPLE DEATH', an effluent slick which stains the sea off Umkomaas and Scottburgh, has caused a public outcry and defiant rumblings are becoming more vociferous as local residents and fishermen watch their livelihoods and booming tourist trade slowly being destroyed.

The 'purple death syndrome' has become a daily topic of conversation in the holiday resorts.

It is estimated that enough effluent to fill 65 Olympic swimming pools is being pumped into the sea every day.

Commercial fisherman in the district are loudest when expressing their fears.

Mr Howard Pellew said: 'It's a disgrace that a factory is allowed to pump muck into the sea.'

Coral

'The problem is getting worse, and it is affecting our trade. The fish are slowly being chased away. The slick goes right

Purple death

That's what they call the muck that's killing the fishing and tourist trade

from shore out as far as 50 fathoms. Divers have also told me that even the coral is dying.'

Mr Mike Casey, president of the local skiboat club and a keen commercial fisherman, said the situation in the area got worse and worse each year.

'There is a pipe filled to capacity 24 hours a day, spewing muck into the sea,' he said.

'We have complained — everybody has complained — but nothing ever seems to happen at Saiccor,' he said.

'Why don't they build a series of dams up the Umkomaas River, pump their effluent into them, let the water filter through, and use the wa-

ter again while the muck settles in the dams?' he asked.

'There are no fish to catch as they are being driven away by the foul water. Besides the problems about the fish the water is simply offensive, it makes the sea look awful.'

Surfers and divers in the area have said they do not dare go into the water when the slick has come inshore, as sharks tend to venture closer to shore under cover of the cloudy water.

Mr Dennis Lamb, a local businessman and diver said: 'It's no good diving for lobster or crayfish anymore as the visibility is so poor. Besides that there do not seem to be that many left.'

A local municipal health employee, who did not wish to be named, said he was perturbed at the lack of research conducted on the possibly sub-lethal effects of the 'spraying' done by Saiccor employees to reduce the 'frothy foam' caused by the effluent.

Ecology

'Another aspect which has not been properly researched is the possible effect the accumulation of all the effluent being pumped into the sea could have on marine ecology,' he said.

'We believe the pipeline was installed in the hopes that the effluent would be carried out past the continental shelf to the area where the sea is

poor in nutrients.

'If it had worked the effluent would actually have been beneficial to the ecology, unfortunately the plan seems to have backfired.'

Purification

Other commercial fisherman approached for comment expressed similar viewpoints and all advocated that Saiccor explore the possibility of building a purification plant.

The replacement cost of the Saiccor plant is estimated at about R800-million (August 1983).

But sea-shore fisherman, students and retired folk who use the sea for recreation have also expressed 'deep concern' at the problem.

Mr Eric George Wilson

a 74-year-old pensioner and outspoken critic of the pollution problem along the coast said: 'I have fished off the rocks at Scottburgh for the past 30 years — even before Saiccor was built — and have seen the situation get progressively worse.'

'The water is absolutely black and a kind of slick can be seen floating in the water. There are no fish anymore, as they avoid this section of coast and come inland to feed where the water is clear.'

Mr Ivan Stopforth the local representative of the Natal Coastal Anglers' Union, and a competitive fisherman for the past 15 years, said union members no longer even bothered to fish competitively in the 'effluent slick' areas.

Screws on factory dumping

Mercury Reporter

THE new Water Amendment Act, due to be published soon in the Government Gazette, is expected to rigorously check industrial dumping by both holders of exemption permits and non-permit holders.

As exemption permits normally subjected an industry to closer scrutiny by pollution control officers, some industries averted this by 'complying with effluent stan-

dards' through diluted effluent discharges.

The Department of Environmental Affairs' water pollution control director, Mr H J Best, said yesterday that in the past, the only recourse the minister had against offenders, was to take them to court.

Success

'But success, if any, resulted in the imposition of very low and non-deterrent fines,' said Mr Best.

'The low purchase

price of water made dilution of effluents an attractive and economic proposition to industries without them realising that this did not lessen the load of pollutant released to the environment.'

Older type industries, according to Mr Best, were especially to blame.

'With their antiquated equipment, lack of maintenance, bad process control and bad internal housekeeping, dilution was resorted to as an option far cheaper than

modernisation of equipment and efficient effluent control.'

A reason for the Water Act amendment was the decline in the ecology of coastal lagoons indicating that the quality of fresh water sources feeding into these lagoons was no longer capable of sustaining normal biological life.

'Laxity in enforcing municipal trade effluent by-laws resulted in huge loads of pollutants reaching the water environment in diluted form.'

The Water Act of 1956 did not control storm-water discharges and placed no obligation on local authorities in this regard.

'In my opinion, a considerable proportion of hitherto assumed diffuse pollution loads emanate from illegal effluent discharges down storm water drains,' said Mr Best.

With the Water Amendment Act, the minister may prescribe pretreatment of effluents before their discharge to sewers, and the dis-

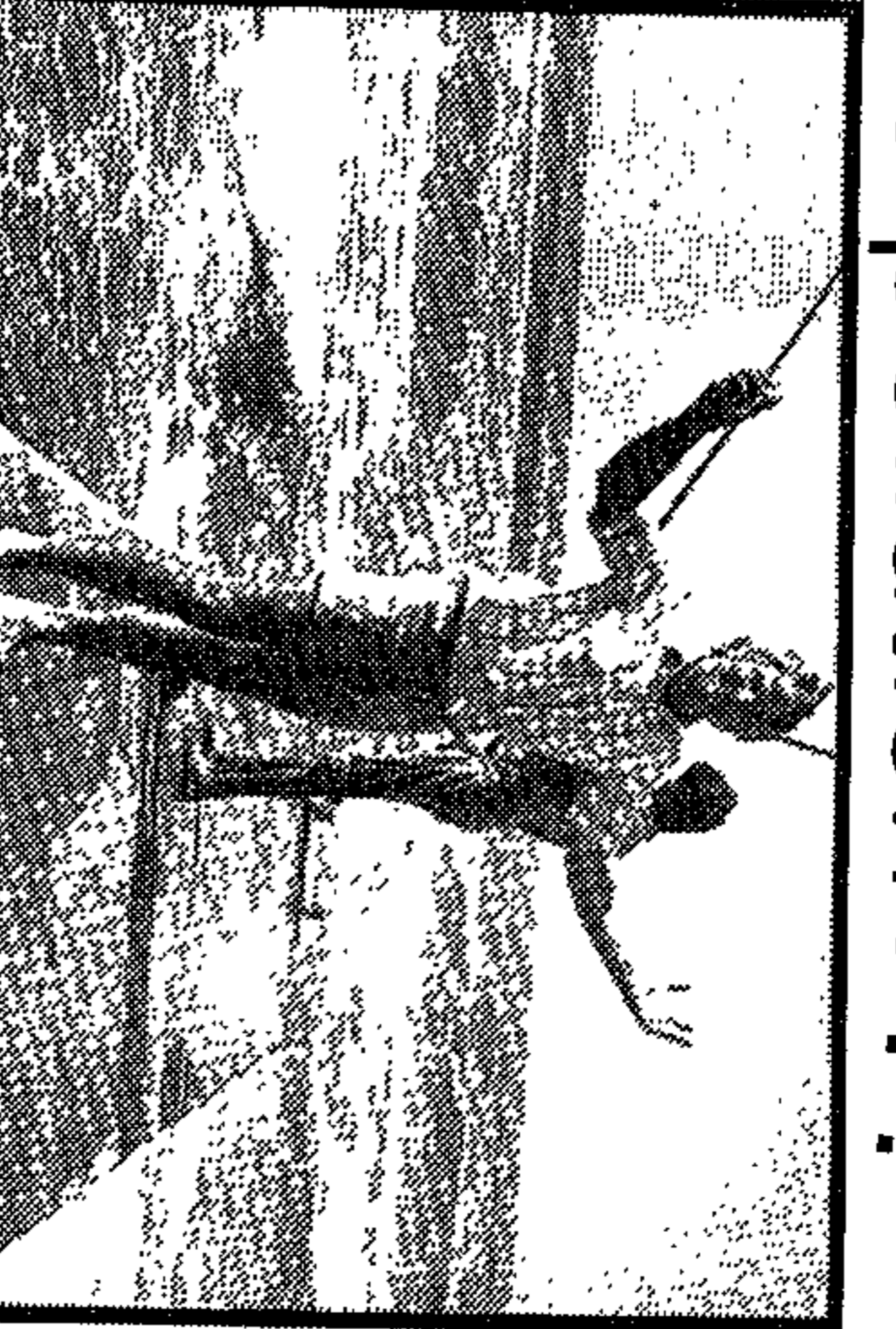
charges will be the responsibility of the local authority in charge.

'The minister may cancel any permit if the person to whom the permit was issued, fails to comply with conditions of the permit,' said Mr Best.

As a last resort, the minister may direct that the supply of water to permit holders be suspended. Should technology become available to improve water use figures, industry will be urged to apply it within reasonable time.

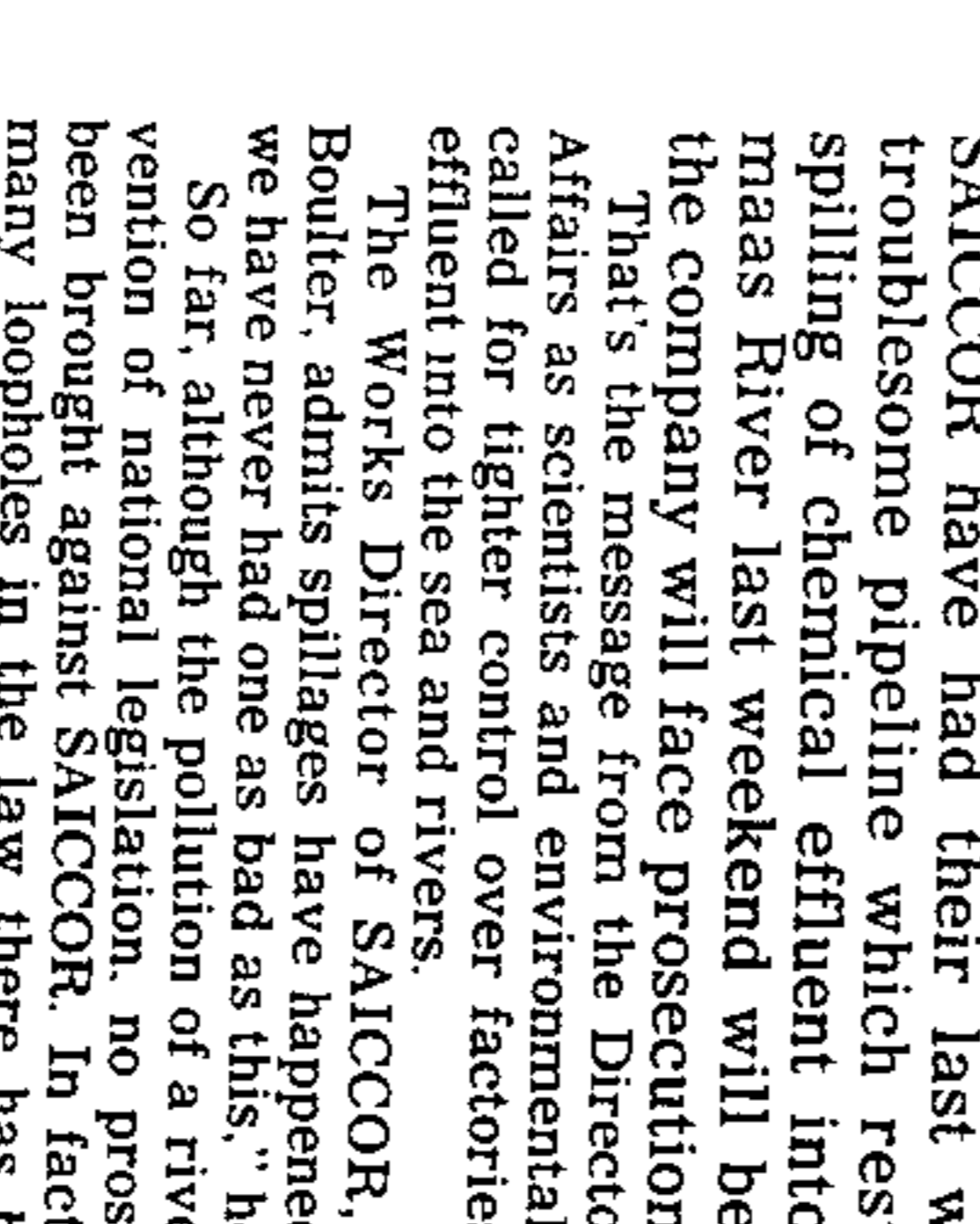
Last warning: Umkomaas company told to fix effluent problem or face prosecution

The pictures that say it all as a South Coast town faces pollution . . .



FROM left: ■ The SAICCOR factory at the head of the estuary of the Umkomaas River. ■ The fractured section of the pipe was mended with a sleeve. ■ Parks Board representative Cedrick Coetzee found the fish's gills were clogged with sludge. ■ "Where have all the fish gone," asks fisherman Cook Janssens

By Graham Ferreira
 on the environment
 beat



SAICCOR officials knew the factory's pipeline was fractured and leaking a day before the effluent caused the death of many fish and marine organisms in the Umkomaas River mouth last week.

A decision to delay the repairs until after the week-end was this week described by top SAICCOR officials as "disastrous".

It was the second time this year the two-year-old pipeline had fractured. According to consulting engineers, the pipeline was supposed to

have a lifetime of 50 years. The troublesome pipeline was constructed to replace the old one which used to spill effluent onto the beach at the mouth of the Umkomaas River. The new pipeline carries the effluent two kilometers out to sea before it is discharged.

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TOWN IN A DILEMMA

UMKOMAAS is a town in a dilemma. It appears the only way to clean up the beaches and bring back tourists is to get rid of the local factory, SAICCOR. The problem is, if the factory goes, three quarters of the town will go with it.

"Without SAICCOR the town will die," said Ezio Bozzone, who runs the Italian Resturant which caters for the community of Italians — most of whom work for SAICCOR.

"The factory and its workers support business in Umkomaas.

There aren't enough tourists to take their place."

Mr Cedrick Coetzee, the local representative of the Natal Parks Board, showed me a sample of the water taken from the river after the spill. It was dark brown and stank of chemicals.

He also showed us a small salmon — one of the thousands of young fish which died. The gills of the fish were clogged with a brownish sludge.

"It died of suffocation," said Mr Coetzee.

Officially the problem falls

outside the jurisdiction of the Parks Board and the only authority which can take action is the Directorate of Water Affairs.

Water Affairs officials say the spill was an accident, and will not take action — this time.

Mr Anthony "Cook" Janssens has lived in Umkomaas for over 30 years. He runs a ski-boat and makes his living catching fish.

"When the pipe burst this weekend and the pollutant flowed into the river it was just a demonstration of what takes

place 24 hours a day at the end of the pipeline.

"This spill killed thousands of fish in the river, and now it will take the river years to recover."

Mr Janssens says in spite of numerous incidents involving pollution, SAICCOR has never been prosecuted.

"If you go and catch one undersize fish the Parks Board are onto you like hawks. But SAICCOR can kill thousands of fish and get away with it, he said.

"Sewage which contains a high percentage of nutrients is being washed into the sea which doesn't need it while the land which is required to feed more and more people is being drained of nutrients. At the same time fresh water is being flushed out to sea in a country where water is one of the scarcest commodities," said the report.

"We are looking more and more at the concept of recycling water and alternative means of disposal of waste products," said Dr Connell.

"There was talk of turning the lignin from SAICCOR's plant into cattle fodder for example, and work is under way to reduce the amount of water used by them.

"But it is going to take proper legislation to change thinking. Mostly industry will not do something which costs them money without being coerced into it. The new act will go a long way to rectifying things and changing attitudes," he said.

Another pipeline gives trouble

N. Mercury 30/7/84 (56)

More pollution kills Natal fish

Mercury Reporter

NATAL'S second pipeline-related fish kill in a week occurred near Amanzimtoti yesterday.

A washaway under a pipeline designed to carry factory effluent to sea from the S A Tioxide factory at Umbogintwini collapsed, breaking a junction box and spilling effluent down an embankment and on to Pipeline Beach just north of Amanzimtoti.

Mr Christian van Heerden, an honorary Natal Parks Board officer, and Mr David Tintinger, both of Amanzimtoti, said they had collected a number of dead fish and hundreds of sea-lice on the beach near a storm-water drain at Pipeline Beach.

'I do not know if they were killed by the effluent which flowed down the embankment or whether effluent somehow made its way into the stormwater drain and then into the water,' said Mr van Heerden.

'But the kills are definitely related to the pipeline spillage. The further you move away from the stormwater drain on either side, the fewer dead fish and sea-

lice you find,' said Mr Tintinger.

The managing director of S A Tioxide, Mr Jim Summerville, said the factory had been closed as soon as the management had become aware of the problem.

Broke

'Heavy rain caused the washaway which broke a manhole connecting the overland pipe with the undersea pipe.

'The undersea pipe has not been affected, but our immediate problem is not to suffer any more damage with further rain,' said Mr Summerville.

'This part of the pipe has been in operation for 20 years and this is the first time we have had a problem with it. Even through the recent cyclones it was fine, but now a number of the supports have been undermined.'

Factory labourers and management worked non-stop yesterday to rectify the problem, but Mr Summerville could not say how long it would take to complete the job and reopen the factory.



Honorary Natal Parks Board officer Christian van Heerden (left) and Mr David Tintinger with some of the dead fish and sea-lice they found on Pipeline Beach. The stormwater drain is in the background.



Managing director of S A Tioxide, Mr Jim Summerville (right), Tioxide's technical manager, Mr Colin Nicholson (second from right) and Tioxide's chief engineer, Mr Clive Newman, assess washaway damage to the pipeline.





SEP 24

56

THE SEASIDE SLUMS!

**Paradise lost:
Festering sores
on Natal coast**

POLLUTION, bad farming practices and shortsighted development are turning Natal's famous coastal resorts into seaside slums.

This week the Sunday Tribune interviewed scientists, municipal officials, land surveyors and conservationists who pinpointed 10

reasons why Natal was losing the charm and character which made it South Africa's playground.

Already most of the rivers are badly polluted

by industrial effluent, sewage and poisons washed from agricultural land. Seaside towns such as Amanzimtoti and Umhlanga Rocks are monuments to insensitiv-

ity and bad planning, and the get-rich-quick property developers have earmarked some of the coast's most scenic spots for high density housing projects.

According to the experts, the following are the factors which are destroying the beauty and charm of Natal's coastline:

River pollution from factory effluent and chemicals washed from agricultural land.

Sea pollution by effluent and sewage pumped from outfalls a short distance offshore.

Bad farming practices which lead to soil erosion.

Destruction of coastal vegetation such as the dune forests and mangrove swamps.

The artificial opening of lagoon mouths to prevent flooding of properties on the flood plain which should not have been built there in the first place.

Bad bridge construction over river mouths has changed the flow of many rivers.

Ugly high rise buildings which, besides being eyesores, very often block out sunlight from the beaches.

Chronic air pollution near industrial centres.

A lack of willingness on the part of authorities to prosecute big corporations.

Chronic littering on beaches and picnic sites.

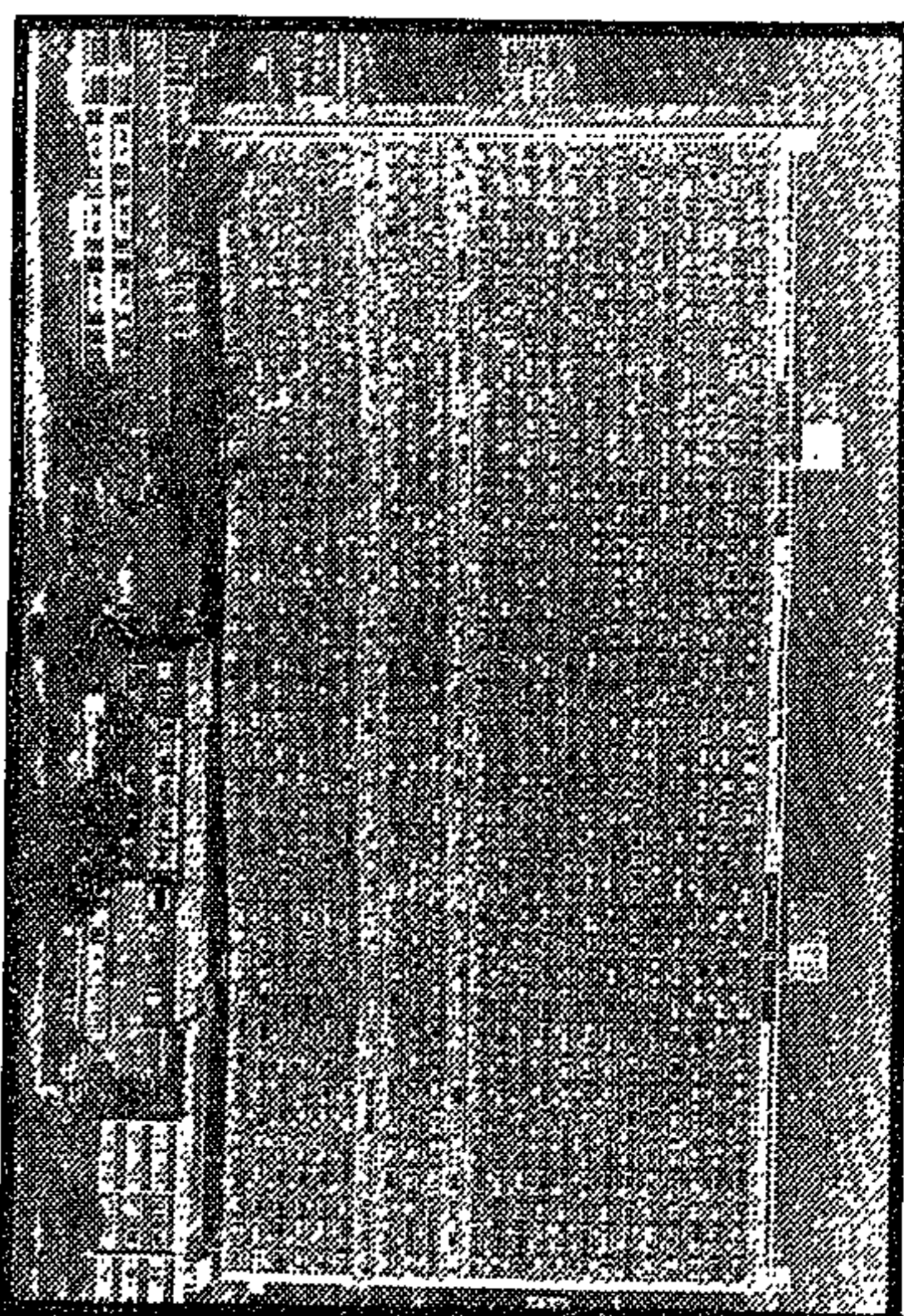
"We have got to engender a complete change in people's attitudes," said Dr George Begg, an environmental consultant who is an expert on Natal's rivers, lagoons and estuaries.

"It is essential to develop a multi-disciplinary approach when contemplating development. We can't afford to repeat mistakes made in the past."

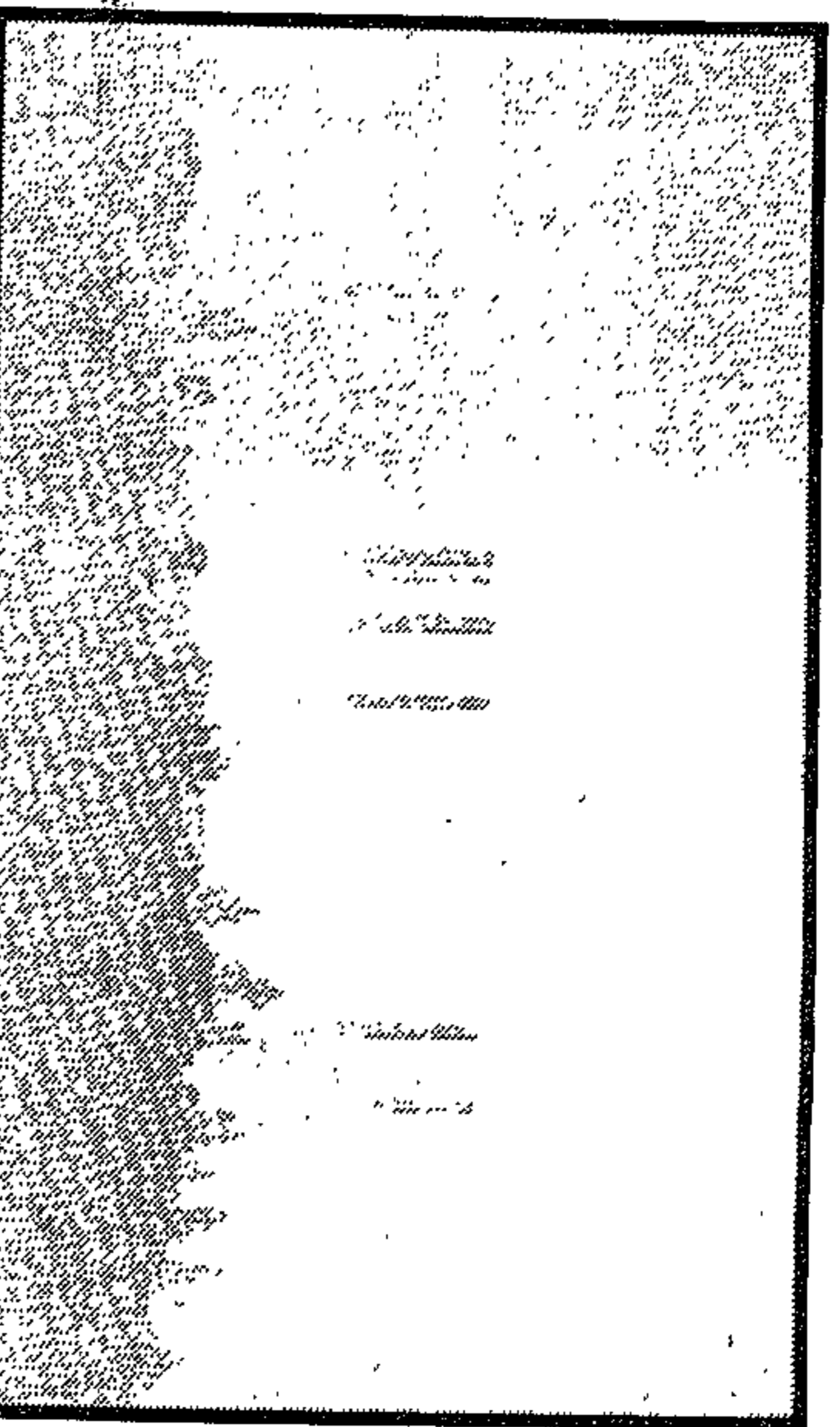
But there is a silver lining to the conservation cloud.

"People's attitudes are changing. The Sezela

"Take the development at Umhlanga Rocks and Amanzimtoti. That's a monument to bad planning. Many of the buildings are aesthetically unpleasing, and they cast a shadow on the beach early in the afternoon."



LEFT: A monument to insensitivity and bad planning ... the Sanlam Centre in Amanzimtoti.
RIGHT: Industrial pollution ... a view of Durban from Athlone Park



BY GRAHAM FERREIRA on the Environment beat

Now the industrialists of Tongaat are following suit and are determined to finish the work started by cyclone Demoina, and clean up their river.
"Unfortunately these examples are in the minority," said a land surveyor who cannot be named for professional reasons.

'Cheap' way to reduce lead levels

Mercury 11/8/84

S6

~~S6~~

Mercury Reporter
THE amount of lead used in South African petrol could be significantly reduced without major modifications to cars and refineries, says a former technical manager for Shell S A, Mr I J Leng.

And the reduction could be made cheaply and at short notice.

PFP environmental spokesman, Mr Roger Hulley, has repeatedly called on the Government to reduce lead levels because of growing evidence of the threat to the health of young children presented by lead emitted in exhaust fumes.

The existing permitted maximum concentration

of lead allowed in our petrol is 0,836 g/l, one of the highest in the world. Lead is used to boost the octane rating of petrol.

Mr Leng, who is now with the Energy Research Institute at the University of Cape Town, said the concentrations of lead emissions in South Africa, although less on average than in some other countries, were as much of a danger in some urban areas as in cities overseas.

Economy

'We can't stand back and let the rest of the world take action against the threat while we do nothing.'

He said the partial or complete removal of lead from petrol was entirely

feasible and would not cause any major upheaval if undertaken in stages.

While it would possibly be prohibitively expensive to reduce lead levels and maintain the present high octane ratings, there were a number of ways in which cars could be made to run on low-octane, low leaded fuel.

'The options are all real, not theoretical. The methods have been developed, tested, proven and used at some time or another.

'From the engineering standpoint there would be no insurmountable problem in implementing them in South Africa.'

By retarding spark timing slightly it would be possible to reduce lead requirements by about 50 percent at the coast and 80 percent inland. Not much would be sacrificed in the way of performance and economy, he said.

'Variations in fuel consumption of this order would not be noticed by the average motorist. In fact they are often difficult or impossible to detect even in the most carefully controlled tests on fully instrumented vehicles driven by experts.'

At the very worst the consumption of some cars would increase by between two and five percent.

'Another way to enable cars to run on lower octane fuel would be simply to adjust driving habits to suit a slightly lower performance.'

The full anti-knock quality of high octane fuel was used for less than 10 percent of the driving time.

If motorists could be persuaded to relax and drive more gently overall fuel consumption would be reduced and high octane fuel needed to counteract engine knock when driving at full power would not be needed.

E. Post
28/9/84

Land for SADF: probe first

(6)

PRETORIA — The South African Defence Force had not yet reached an official decision on the acquisition of land on the Cape West Coast, the SADF chief, General Constand Viljoen, said last night.

Reacting to reports about the acquisition of coastal land near Ysterfontein and Langebaan, Gen Viljoen said the SADF had asked the Department of Environment Affairs to undertake a thorough evaluation study in the areas before any decision was taken.

The development of the new black township, Khayelitsha, near Cape Town, has apparently resulted in plans to relocate the SA Cape Corps from the Cape Flats.

Last year the public protested against plans by the Defence Force, and particularly Armscor, to use a stretch of the Southern Cape coast enclosing the De Hoop Nature Reserve as a missile-testing site to replace the present St Lucia terrain in northern Natal.

Danger grows in 'greenhouse'

THE potentially disastrous effects of the "greenhouse warming" of the atmosphere because of a worsening pollution problem were stressed yesterday.

Dr Wilfred Bach, of the University of Munster, said the main cause of man-made climatic changes was the enhancement of the natural "greenhouse warming" of the lower atmosphere through the increasing concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

Soil through intensive cultivation was also being degraded. He stressed one of the greatest problems facing mankind was the provision of the world's growing population with sufficient food.

There were already 500-million people on the brink of starvation and in the next 15 years the total population would rise by 1 500-million. The world food situation could be further endangered by climatic change induced by increasing greenhouse gases.

Dr Bach said the disintegration of the West Antarctic ice sheet because of pollution — considered by some possible in decades — could raise the sea level by five or six metres. If this happened one quarter of Florida in the United States would be flooded, for instance, and about 12-million people would become homeless.

Global greenhouse warming and the melting of the Polar ice could mean that by the year 2050 the global sea level could rise by 40cm to 60cm above the present level. This could cause coastal erosion and flooding and affect the economy and ecology of many areas.

Deadly menace of acid rain . . .

ON THE continent of Africa the clean air flag was carried mainly by South Africa, where industry was growing faster than the world average, the Director General of the International Union of Air Pollution Prevention Associations, Rear-admiral P G Sharp, said in Pretoria yesterday.

Delivering the keynote address at the international pollution conference at the CSIR, Admiral Sharp stressed the deadly menace of acid rain.

"Basically, we have to come back to the radical causes of air pollution and realise that many of the problems stem from combustion and the use of fossil fuels."

Controls could alleviate pollution, but they could not eliminate it.

"Ideally, we would like to see air pollution totally eliminated, but to do this we would have to stop burning fossil fuels."

The answer was to turn to the use of nuclear energy. However, the question of the use of nuclear power had become a major emotive matter.

"True, there is a slight radiation hazard, but this could and should be minimal," he said.

The risk of a nuclear disaster would always be present, but the odds against it were very long and, as technology improved and better automatic safety devices

were fitted, the odds should lengthen.

Adm Sharp said the problem of acid rain — and how to overcome it — was one of international proportions which affected all areas of the world, developed and underdeveloped.

The increase in the concentration of carbon dioxide was continuing.

Although the increase was caused mainly by the products of combustion of fossil fuels, it was partly due to deforestation which contributed very seriously to air pollution.

It was estimated that, worldwide, 150 acres of forest were lost every minute.

The pollution cycle, he stressed, was international. Air — clean or dirty — knew no boundaries.

One nation's efforts could be nullified if its neighbour did not take similar action.

In an effort to reduce acid rain, West Germany had to decide that all new cars from 1986 should meet emission standards comparable with those demanded in the United States and Japan.

This demanded the use of lead-free petrol and the commission of the European Communities intended the obligatory introduction of lead-free petrol in the community by 1989.

Adm Sharp asked: "But what about the countries in the Eastern Bloc? Will it be of any benefit to the forests of West Germany if they take the proposed action on their own and there is no similar action in East Germany, Poland or Russia?"

INSIDE MAIL

RBM 24/12/84 (56)

GERALD REILLY reports from Pretoria on the international conference on pollution

The high cost of breathing

MORE THAN R1 800-million had been spent in South Africa on pollution control without the need for a single court case to force compliance with the anti-pollution legislation, the Deputy Minister of Health and Welfare, Dr G de V Morrison, said in Pretoria yesterday when opening an international conference on pollution at the CSIR Conference Centre.

He said the objective of implementing the Atmospheric Pollution Act was to obtain maximum benefit for minimum expenditure and to exclude any emotional exchanges.

More than 80% of all iron and steel works and more than 90% of ferro-alloy industries were now fitted with air cleaning equipment. All power stations had control equipment.

South Africa had a unique dualistic system. It contained both a small, highly-developed sector, with high living standards, and a large sector with many poorly educated and economically inactive people.

The urbanisation of whites, coloureds and Indians was virtually complete. However, among the black population the process had just started.

Stressing the tremendous demand for education, health services and housing, Dr Morrison said money spent on pollution control had to be very carefully assessed.

To spend vast amounts on



Dr G de V MORRISON ... maximum benefit, minimum expenditure

pollution control merely for aesthetic reasons and comfort became highly questionable. However, when it came to the health of the population cost did not play a role.

On the problem of airborne lead pollution, Dr Morrison said about 90% of it derived from petrol.

He pointed out that lead was still the most cost-effective anti-knock additive for petrol and its removal would add considerably to the cost of petrol.

However, the long-term trends of lead pollution had been monitored by the department at selected sites, and there were no indications pointing to the need for drastic measures at this stage.

25/10/84

Soweto air risk probe proposed

(56) (34) Staw

By Gavin Engelbrecht,
Pretoria Bureau

The high level of mutagenic activity found in polluted air in Soweto is a cause of great concern and should be investigated further, Mr R T E Cox of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research said yesterday.

He told an international air pollution confer-

ence in Pretoria that although cigarette smoking remained the largest single cause of cancer, research had shown that an environmental imprint on cancer patterns could be found in industrial areas.

He added that the main cause of pollution in Soweto was the uncontrolled burning of coal stoves.

KOM 25/10/84 (56)

Lead in air 'not always' to blame

By GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

EVIDENCE did not support the claim that lead in air contributed significantly to the total body burden of lead or that it adversely affected the behaviour of children.

Dr H A Waldron of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine said this at the international conference on air pollution in Pretoria yesterday. He said vast sums of public and private money had been spent to assess the role played by lead in the air in determining the behaviour of children. Dr Waldron said if it was considered that environmental lead levels needed to be reduced to protect the health of children, it was prudent to reduce those which would have the biggest impact on body burdens.

"This may be lead in the air or it may be lead in paint or in water." At present, too little attention was directed at sources of lead other than lead in the air as potential health hazards.

Contemporary populations had a lower total body burden of lead compared with populations living 50 to 200 years ago.

● The mortality rate from cancers of the trachea, bronchus and lung was increasing in South Africa, Mr R T E Cox of the National Physical Research Laboratory at the CSIR told the conference. He said the incidence of cancer of the lung — the most common cancer among coloured males, and whites — increased four-fold in coloured males, and doubled in white males, from 1948 to 1969.

Mr Cox said although urban blacks historically had a lower rate of lung cancer, compared with that found in Asians, the rates were increasing rapidly in their rural counterparts. Differences among socioeconomic groups could no longer solely be used as an explanation for different disease patterns.

Although cigarette smoking remained the single largest cause of lung cancer, studies in Britain and the US had shown an environmental imprint where industrial and domestic fuelment co-existed. He added that the fact that urban smoke concentrations in South Africa declined until 1978 should not mask the fact that the winter air quality over most inland urban black townships was still unacceptably smokey.

Wartave and

not fynbos is Armcor's top priority

~~254~~
56
C-Tuning

A LONG and not altogether healthy silence has followed the report of the Hey Committee on the future of De Hoop and many conservationists have found this rather disquieting.

Meanwhile, certain things have been happening...

Armcor has moved in and work has started on the building of the military airfield about 10 km from the turn-off to De Hoop on the Arniston road.

I hear that so far conservation officers at De Hoop are well-pleased with the cooperation they are getting from Armcor which is going about its development programme with the utmost caution and respect for just about everything that grows or moves.

Then, of course, a monitoring committee has been formed to see that Armcor honours its conservation commitments, so it seems things have got off to a promising start.

Accommodate

But the basic problem remains and that, to my mind, is the inherent incompatibility between conservation and development of any kind.

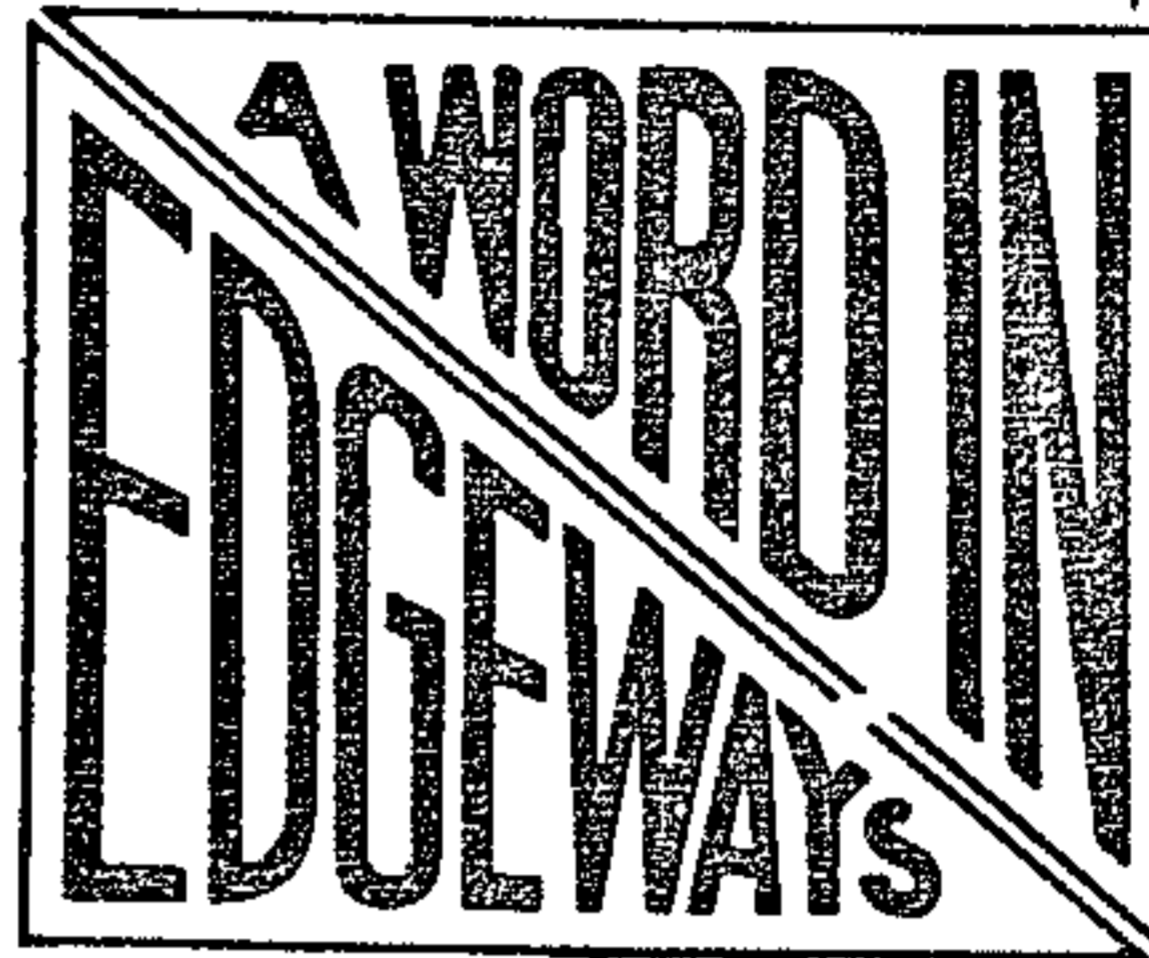
They simply don't go together, however much is done to accommodate them.

The logic is simple enough: the more you develop, the less you conserve.

Somewhere along the line one will have to give way to the other and there is no doubt in my mind which principle will prevail at De Hoop in the long run.

That's why the issue should constantly be drawn to the attention of the public.

Assurances have been given that the conditions stipulated by the Hey Committee will be met and honoured but will this be



35/10/89 Brian Barrow

physically possible as the country's military capability expands?.

Infrastructure

I see that the point has been taken up in the latest issue of Quagga, journal of the Endangered Wildlife Trust.

As the journal says, it would seem ludicrous that after spending R200 million on the necessary infrastructure of a weaponstesting range Armcor would be prepared to restrict its activities if the military threat to the country grows.

Of necessity Armcor would have to expand its activities and its operations at De Hoop and if and when this becomes necessary the protests of the conservation lobby would indeed become a far and pathetic cry in the wilderness.

The Hey Committee report concedes this when it talks about the "unknown factor of future requirements".

Future defence needs, says the report, and refinements and developments in technology may well necessitate expansion of the test range which could have a negative impact on the environment.

Unique

With so much capital invested in the project it seems highly unlikely that Armcor would expand its activities by establishing another facility elsewhere. Not

bloody likely — they will expand at De Hoop.

Whatever the Hey Committee report says, the fate of this unique fynbos area now lies squarely with Armcor which has demonstrated in the nature of things that conservation is not its top priority.

Armcor is now the controller of the most important fynbos preserve on earth and I again quote from the article in Quagga:

"If their solemn undertakings and solemn assurances are honoured, which in today's world cannot help sounding like wishful thinking, then perhaps Armcor and their responsible personnel will, as well as helping to guard our country, preserve and conserve at De Hoop an irreplaceable piece of our national heritage."

Government go-ahead for road-widening that has damaged beautiful estuary

Argus 9/11/84 (SB)

Kaaimans Creek

Argus 9/11/84

Staff Reporter

(SB)

THE Government has given the go-ahead to road-works damaging the beautiful Kaaimans Kloof estuary after a temporary halt forced by vehement opposition from environmentalists and the local Garden Route community.

Widening of the road between George and Wilderness will carry on and the Minister of Transport, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, has conceded that encroachment on the tidal estuary — one of the most picturesque spots in the Cape — is "inevitable".

After a probe of the impact on the environment, the Government has decided there is "no alternative road improvement possibility" because of the geology of the area and the cost implications of changed plans.

Focus of the angry opposition by a local action committee and leading conservationists has been the hundreds of tons of rock and rubble dumped in the estuary, apparently to underpin the widened road.

"No alternative"

A statement today by Mr Schoeman said the "no alternative" decision meant that "rock filling for the widening of the road will inevitably have to en-

croach on the estuary".

The statement says the encroachment has not seriously impeded the river flow "except at that point where the rock filling results in a 30 percent narrowing of the estuary".

It adds that "preventive measures against scour" will be taken.

The National Transport Commission (NTC), which ordered an environmental-impact study in the face of the local outcry, says "special measures" will be taken to remove rock and debris loosened by blasting and that indigenous plants will be re-established on blasted and exposed slopes.

Landscape

An environmental study similar to the investigation at Kaaimans Kloof would be undertaken on the rest of the route to Knysna.

The Kaaimans study was done by the Institute for Ecological Research at Potchefstroom University, the Institute for Oceanology of the CSIR and an independent landscape architect.

Mercury 13/4/84 (25) (56)

Still no agreement on coal prospecting

Political Reporter

THERE is no agreement yet between the Natal Parks Board and Gencor on coal prospecting in the 22 800 ha corridor between the Umfolosi and Hluhluwe game reserves.

It was reported last month that an agreement between the two was expected 'within days'.

But yesterday Dr John Vincent, deputy director of the NPB, said the board was still waiting to hear from the mining house.

'Negotiations toward an agreement haven't ad-

vanced and there are still many things to sort out,' he said yesterday.

Earlier this year the Government granted the Trans Natal Coal Corporation, a Gencor subsidiary, a coal-prospecting licence for land earmarked for the NPB.

Meetings between the board and Gencor have been held to discuss the future of the land. The NPB instituted an impact study and Gencor has shown interest in researching the ecology of the area with the Parks Board before launching

its prospecting programme

The Parks Board is opposed to any prospecting or mining in proclaimed conservation areas and as such is opposed to prospecting and mining in the corridor because the land was promised to the board two years ago but has yet to be transferred formally from the Government.

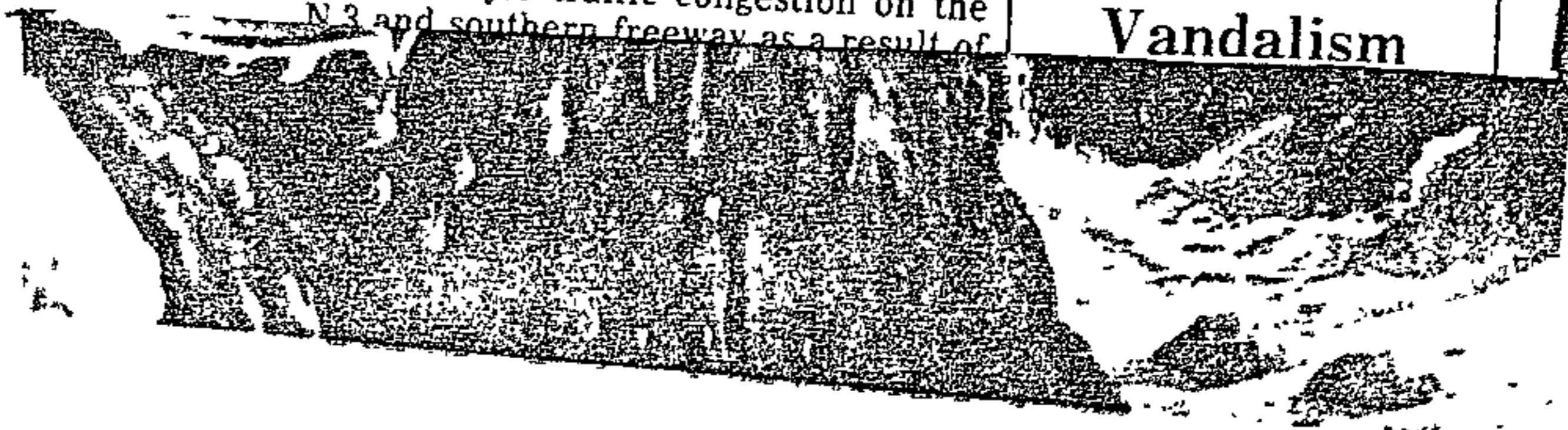
Mr Dering Stainbank, MEC for the Parks Board, has asked the Government for clarification over the delay in handing over the corridor to the board but has not received a reply.

A Gencor spokesman was unavailable for comment yesterday.

s galore as rain causes chaos

ported major traffic congestion on the N3 and southern freeway as a result of

Vandalism



Sandy 27/11/84
CAPE TIMES

Bay can now be reserve

By EBRAHIM MOOSA

THE Provincial Council's decision yesterday to reject a multi-million-rand sectional title housing scheme and commercial development plan at Sandy Bay has paved the way for the preservation of the area as a nature reserve.

This was divisional councillor Mr Len Pothier's reaction to news that the controversial Sandy Bay proposals had been torpedoed by the provincial executive committee.

Speculation about the scheme, which according to environmentalists would have spoilt the Sandy Bay coastline, ended when Mr Hernus Kriel, the MEC in charge of local government, told a press conference that the developers' final appeal had been rejected by the Administrator, Mr Gene Louw.

The appeal had been made after the Cape Divisional Council had turned down the original application in 1982.

The scheme's chief backers were a Trust Bank subsidiary called Costa Areosa and private individuals, some of whom have backed out of the deal since the original application was made.

Mr Pothier said yesterday's decision meant the proposals for a land-swap for those who owned property in Sandy Bay had more chance of being implemented.

Posterity

Mr Kriel said yesterday that the executive committee had "considered all aspects" before reaching a decision, and trusted the "decision will contribute to the preservation of our unspoilt coastal line for posterity".

He added that the committee believed housing development was not suitable for Sandy Bay.

Asked whether the proposals of the 1982 Hey Commission for the "limited" of Sandy Bay was still valid, Mr Kriel said: "Sandy Bay has certain rights and under those rights housing should not be included."

However, he said, this would not affect the rezoning of the area for amenities.

CAPL Times 28/11/84

Airstrip plan for De Hoop

By DI MEEK
Environment Reporter
A MASSIVE multi-million rand airstrip, the size of that at D F Malan airport, is to be built by Armscor, at its new missile testing range in the Bredasdorp district near the De Hoop Nature Reserve

A notice inviting tenders for the construction of 10km of runways and taxiways appeared in a recent national Daily Tender Bulletin

It is understood that two runways of about 3km each, the normal length for a coastal runway, will be built near Bredasdorp

Armscor have also invited tenders for construction of 4 km of roads, terraces, storm-water drainage water supply pipeline, borehole pumps and a small earth dam

A spokesman for Arms-

cor could not be contacted yesterday to comment on the planned construction

But a spokesman for the company in Sandton, Johannesburg dealing with inquiries about the tender, Mr G Sterley of Watermeyer, Legge, Piesold and Uhlmann said he "had been instructed by Armscor not to comment on the matter".

He said all activities in the area were "confidential" in terms of security legislation

Tenders for the construction close on December 17.

● Four new airports are currently being built in Southern Africa. The new airports in the Ciskei and Bophuthatswana are being built at a cost of R25-million each, one in Gaborone, Botswana at R58-million and one in Maseru, Lesotho at R100-million



Remote arid areas of country 'ideal'

SA may be world nuclear dustbin

STAR
29/11/84

(56)

Pretoria Correspondent

Nuclear authorities in South Africa are considering making remote areas of the country international "burial sites" for radioactive waste.

They believe South Africa's large open spaces and arid conditions are ideal for an atomic dumping ground.

This emerged at a Press conference at Vaalputs — the area zoned to be the burial site for Koeberg's atomic waste. It is in Bushmanland, about 100 km from Springbok.

Dr J P Hugo, managing director of the Nuclear Development Corporation of South Africa (Nucor), said South Africa's low rainfall and large, arid, sparsely populated areas spared the country the problems faced by many others when it came to disposing of waste products.

Other nuclear countries were highly populated and had to set aside valuable and urgently needed land for dumping.

In those with high rainfall, there is the added risk of waterborne radioactive contamination and a higher possibility that metal containers used as nuclear coffins could rust

Foreign exchange

It was pointed out that if South Africa were to allow an international burial ground it would earn the country billions in foreign exchange.

But Dr Hugo said that while trying to earn billions from the world's atomic waste could earn billions, he did not think South Africans would accept the idea. It could have the country tagged as the nuclear dustbin of the world.

At present, all South Africa's high-level radioactive waste products from Koeberg are being exported to be reprocessed, and the country doing the reprocessing is responsible for the final waste product.

But eventually South Africa will have to consider the disposal of its own waste.

It was said at the Press conference that South Africa was as technically capable as any other country of storing atomic waste.

Dr Hugo said that while there were no statistics at present on the different aspects involved in such a dumping project, Nucor was keeping its fingers on all the options.

Were it ever decided to accept nuclear waste from other countries, he added, it would be a reasonable "milk cow" for South Africa.

Legacy of fear for generations to come

Atom waste can be active for centuries

STAR 30/11/84 58

By Garner Thomson, The Star Bureau

LONDON — If South Africa goes ahead with plans to make isolated parts of the country an international dumping ground for atomic waste, it could be laying up a legacy of fear for centuries to come.

For, despite the reassurances of governments committed to atom power, the latest theory of European experts is that a country may still be handling radioactive waste 250 years after the last power station is switched off.

Dr Ronald Flowers, a member of the directorate of the Nuclear Industry Radioactive Waste Executive (Nirex) told the recent Sizewell public inquiry here that the management of radioactive waste could last well into the 23rd century.

The timescale depended on the length of the time restriction that would have to be put on the re-use of waste-dumping sites and former nuclear power station sites after reactors had been decommissioned.

The warning comes late — perhaps even too late — in Britain's history as a willing nuclear dumping ground for foreign waste. For South Africa there is still time.

Britain's willingness to take waste means earnings over the next 10 years of something like R3 000 million.

It comes from all over the world and is processed by the government agency, British Nuclear Fuels.

Most of the waste is in the form of spent rods.

BNF processes them, extracts reusable elements which are shipped back to the country of origin — and is left with three percent of the rods in the form of a highly dangerous, thick, yellowish liquid whose lifespan could exceed even Dr Flowers's estimation by hundreds of years.

Nobody really knows what to do with it.

Much anger in UK over the transportation routes

LONDON — There is much anger in Britain over the actual transportation of nuclear waste — by road and rail and often through densely populated, built-up areas, including London.

The bulk of the waste arrives at Barrow docks in special containers. These have to be transported to Sellafield in Cumbria, the only place where processing can take place.

The rods are locked into 60-ton steel and concrete containers, solid enough to stand the head-on impact of a railway engine in full steam — as was recently demonstrated in a controversial test by British Rail. That accounts for 90 percent of the spent rods.

The remaining 10 percent comes over from Holland to Harwich on roll-on roll-off container ships alongside regular shipments of food, drink and other imports.

Lorry drivers and BR engine drivers are specially trained for the job. Their progress is constantly monitored by radio and safety measures are meticulous. But nothing — especially that which depends on humans for its execution — is foolproof, as the recent low-level leaks at Sellafield have shown.

At the moment, it is turned into glass blocks and stored in lead and concrete containers, waiting for the invention of a waste disposal system good enough to carry a manufacturer's guarantee of 1 000 years.

There was some optimism recently with the US announcement that a new kind of borosilicate glass may provide the answer.

Said to be 1 000 times less subject to corrosion than existing materials developed in Europe, it could provide a stable, trouble-free means of stor-

age. But will even that be enough?

Scientists at the moment are cautious. Dr Flowers and his colleagues find early reports about the new glass "interesting" and hope to assist in devising new tests.

But even if it is everything its developers say it is, the basic problem still remains.

The "hot" waste may be safe this year and next. It might be all right until next century.

But which scientist alive truly believes he can speak with absolute authority on behalf of 50 generations to come?

CAK Tink 13/12/84

Bag limits on 10 species of fish lifted

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By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

FROM January 1 all line fishermen will be entitled to unlimited catches of five species of sport angling fish, as well as five species of bait fish, the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Fisheries, Mr John Wiley, announced yesterday.

The sport angling fish on which bag limits will be lifted are snoek, tuna species, marlin, kob and yellowtail. The bait fish to be exempted are mackerel, maasbanker, strepie, steentjie and haarder/springer.

The announcement applies to all fishermen — commercial, semi-commercial and sport — and follows numerous representations to the minister during the past six weeks from anglers and boating clubs.

On November 1 Mr Wiley announced tough new restrictions that hit recreational fishermen particularly hard.

Other important new measure announced yesterday include.

● Nine new species will be added to the "protected species" list: Slimjannie, mussel-cracker, janbruin, brown hottentot, Cape kraai-bek, Natal kraai-bek, Cape baardman, Natal baardman and kinnebak-vis (milk fish).

● The department no longer intends to phase out semi-commercial boat fishermen "as soon as possible" as announced on November 1.

● Serious consideration is being given to three-to-four-year blanket bans on fishing along certain areas of the coast to aid in the rejuvenation of fish populations.

● All commercial fishermen not already registered as line fishermen will in future be treated as semi-commercial fishermen and be bound by their bag limit of five protected species per person per day.

● The closed season for "elf" in Natal from September 1 to November 30 each year will in future apply to the entire country.

Under present regulations, sport fishermen (using boats), rock and surf anglers, as well as spear fishermen, are restricted to 10 fish a day but no more than five of the protected species.

In justifying the lifting of bag limits on the five species of sport angling fish, Mr Wiley said they were "international fish" that migrated from all over the world and were not confined to reefs where certain species had been seriously depleted.

He said the restriction on snoek had been lifted because bag limits on this species would have adversely affected tourism in areas like the Western Cape.

Mr Wiley said that new and existing regulations affecting linefishing would be evaluated during 1985 and could well be changed again in 1986.

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R32 381 aid for Suurbraak homes

Staff Reporter

THE people of Suurbraak — whose homes were devastated by storms earlier this year — will benefit from over R32 381 in public donations presented to the Suurbraak Emergency Committee yesterday.

Mr Henry Titus, chairman of the committee, thanked the public for their donations, which were collected by the Red Cross.

He said the money would be used to compensate residents who had already repaired their homes and to help those whose houses had been completely destroyed to buy sub-economic housing, which is in the process of being erected. Nearly 60 families stand to benefit.

Residents who have not spent money repairing their homes will be guaranteed payment for materials they wish to buy.

Mr Titus said that in some ways the storm had been a blessing as 40 new homes would now be built.

Asked if the government had provided help promised at the time of the flood, Mr Titus, who is also vice-chairman of the Suurbraak Management Committee, said the government had built some houses and would be building more, but that the management committee would have to repay them. Residents would have to buy or rent the new houses.

Mercury 18/12/84 (56)

OFS waste in sea 'controlled'

Mercury Reporter

MR FRITZ Gassauer, general manager of the AECI factory in Umbogintwini, yesterday confirmed that thousands of tons of caustic effluent railed from the Free State was being pumped out to sea.

It had been done for many years, he said.

'It is a sodium-based effluent and the best place to dump it is in the sea,' he said, adding that it was done according to 'strict controls'.

He said the amount dumped was almost one third less than that allowed in terms of a Government-issued permit.

Yesterday, angling officials reacted angrily when a railway consignment slip was released revealing that regular consignments of effluent were railed from the AECI plant at Sasolburg to the Natal coast for discharge into the sea.

'Strict'

According to informed sources within the plant, three to five consignments are received weekly, each one being about 35 kg.

Mr Lin Gravelet-Blondin, regional pollution officer for the Department of Water Affairs, confirmed that a caustic brine sludge was pumped out to sea, but said it was 'no problem'.

'In terms of the permit issued the factory is entitled to pump out 23 725 kilolitres of effluent every year, which works out to about 65 kilolitres a day.

'They pump only 20 kilolitres out to sea and the caustic sludge constitutes only one percent of the total pumped out — almost two thirds less than they are allowed.'

Freshwater

He said the caustic effluent was pumped into a treatment system — along with the caustic effluent produced by the Umbogintwini plant — on arrival at Umbogintwini.

'Here the sludge usually settles and the better and cleaner effluent is pumped into the discharge pipe and out to sea, because it is sodium-based and has a high PH level.'

The effluent was dumped into the sea because it could cause problems with irrigation if dumped in freshwater dams and rivers inland. He added that the situation was constantly monitored.

'The only place where the marine environment could be affected at all is right at the mouth of the pipeline, but that's all.'

Some 'heavy solids' effluent from the neigh-

bouring S A Tioxide plant was also pumped out of the same pipeline after being put through the AECI treatment system.

'S A Tioxide have their own pipeline which goes out much further and deeper because their effluent has a very low PH. The heavy solids, which can't be pumped through their own pipeline is then sent to the AECI treatment plant.'

Mr Tony Thorpe, honorary president of the South African Angler's Union, said it looked as if Natal was being used as a 'dumping ground'.

'Surely if the effluent is not that dangerous, why not get rid of it in the Free State and not along our coastline?'

Angling bodies were concerned at anything which could affect the marine environment.

'What is really getting the anglers down is the

fact that the effluent is brought in from the Free State. It would not happen in the Cape Province. They're very strict about dumping into the sea and keep a strict check on everything.'

A Durban chemical expert, who asked not to be named, said: 'There are hundreds of processes using hundreds of different chemicals in the petrochemical industry which use a caustic wash to clean up. An alkaline effluent is a very common one throughout industry.'

'Any effluent can be dangerous, but it depends on how it is treated.'

He pointed out that in a modern, industrial society there were bound to be unusable byproducts.

'Effluent has to go somewhere, into the air, water or ground. Even when you drive a motor car you are discharging effluent.'

False Bay coast

700 seal carcasses wash up on

Carl Tines B/P 2/84

By CHRIS ERASMUS
Science Reporter

MORE than 700 seal carcasses have been washed up on the False Bay coast since late last month, most of them illegally clubbed pups, and an official investigation has been promised.

Yesterday afternoon Cape Town's City Engineer, Mr Jan Brand, confirmed that more than 700 seal carcasses had been cleared off False Bay beaches between Nuizenberg and Mhandl by the City's cleansing branch since November 29. Mr Brand said 261 carcasses had

been cleared from beaches on Saturday and a further 89 on Sunday.

"Most of these were pups and some were adults. According to my information, the pups were clubbed and the adults shot. Some of the adults were skinned. All the carcasses were removed by the cleansing branch and those responsible will be billed for the cost," he said.

Mr Keith Goudie, secretary of the Cape of Good Hope branch of the SPCA, confirmed yesterday that seal carcasses had been found in excess of the usual number washed up at this time of the year and that at least some

of the pups found appeared to have been clubbed.

"It is normal that at this time of the year when the seals are breeding that young pups which cannot yet swim are washed into the sea or blown off the island by the south-easter. In the past we have recorded 150 to 200 carcasses on the False Bay coast, but more than 300 in one weekend seems an excessive number," said Mr Goudie.

"Unfortunately we were unable to get a man out to Seal Island before the culling operation ended there last week, although we had someone at

Kleinsee where the other culling operation was taking place. Our inspector said everything at Kleinsee was in order.

"We are shocked at the apparent unnecessary and illegal clubbing of pups on Seal Island and will definitely lay an official complaint with the relevant authorities.

"The clubbing of pups on the island makes no sense at all — the bulls were chosen because there was a market for the aphrodisiac obtained from their genitals and because culling this group is a more effective method of reducing exploding seal

populations. This sort of thing is totally unnecessary," he said.

Mr A P Le Roux, Director of Marine Management in the Department of Environment Affairs' Marine Development Branch, said yesterday that while a concession had been granted to cull bull seals on Seal Island in False Bay, no concession had been given to club pups on the island.

"At Kleinsee permission was given to cull pups if necessary in order to get at the bulls which were to be culled there, but no permit condition for the culling of pups on the Seal Island concession was given.

land and 10 000 adult bull seals at Kleinsee had been authorized by his department.

Permission was granted for a further 5 000 pups to be culled at Kleinsee "if necessary" during the culling operation there. The bulls were to be shot and pups clubbed. Sea Fisheries inspectors were to have been present during both operations.

Yesterday Mr Willey declined to comment further on the allegations that clubbed pups had been found on False Bay beaches, but confirmed that he had been in contact with Mr Le Roux about the matter.

"Our inspector who was on the island for the culling gave no indication that clubbing of pups had taken place and this is the first report that we have received that any clubbing took place.

"However, if there is a complaint from the SPCA we will certainly launch a thorough investigation. Our next step will probably be to contact the SPCA to find out where they got their information," he said.

Last month Mr John Wiley, Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism, said concessions for the culling of 5 000 adult bull seals on Seal Is-

D. Augustin 18/11/84 (56)

DURBAN — Thousands of tons of caustic effluent railed from the Free State are being pumped out to sea near here.

This was confirmed yesterday by the general manager of the AECI factory at Umbogintwini, Mr Fritz Gassauer, who said it was almost one-third less than that allowed in terms of a government-issued permit.

Yesterday angling officials reacted angrily when a railway consignment slip was released, revealing that regular consignments of effluent were railed from the AECI plant at Sasolburg to the Natal coast for discharge into the sea.

According to informed sources within the plant, three to five consignments are received each week. Each is about 35 kg.

Mr Gassauer emphasised that it had been done for many years.

"It is a sodium-based effluent and the best place to dump it is in the sea," he said.

He added that everything was done according to "strict controls."

Mr Lin Gravelet-Blondin, the regional pollution officer for the Department of Water Affairs, confirmed that a caustic brine sludge was pumped out to sea, but said it was "no problem."

"In terms of the permit issued, the factory is entitled to pump out 23 725 kilolitres of effluent every year, which works out to about 65 kilolitres a day.

"They only pump 20 kilolitres out to sea and the caustic sludge constitutes only one per cent of the total pumped out — almost two-thirds less than they're allowed."

He said the caustic effluent was pumped into a treatment system — along with the caustic effluent produced by the Umbogintwini plant — on arrival at Umbogintwini.

Discharge of caustic effluent off Natal angers anglers

"Here the sludge usually settles and the "better and cleaner" effluent is pumped into the discharge pipe and out to sea because it is sodium-based."

He said the effluent was dumped into the sea because it could cause problems with irrigation if dumped into freshwater dams and rivers inland, adding that the situation was constantly monitored.

"The only place where the marine environment could be affected at all is right at the mouth of the pipeline, but that's all."

He added that a little "heavy solids" effluent from the neighbouring SA Tioxide plant was also pumped out of the same pipeline after being put through the AECI treatment system.

"SA Tioxide have their own pipeline, which goes out much further and deeper. The heavy solids, which can't be pumped through their own pipeline, are then sent to the AECI treatment plant."

Mr Tony Thorpe, president of the South African Anglers' Union, said it looked as if Natal was being used as a "dumping ground."

"Surely if the effluent is not that dangerous why not get rid of it in the Free State and not along our coastline."

He said the angling bodies were concerned by anything which could affect the marine environment.

"What is really getting the anglers down is the fact that the effluent is brought down from the Free State. It would not happen in the Cape Province. They're very strict about dumping into the sea and keep a strict check on everything."

A Durban chemical expert, who asked not to be named, said: "There are hundreds of processes using hundreds of different chemicals in the petrochemical industry which use a caustic wash to clean up.

"An alkaline effluent is a common one throughout industry. Any effluent can be dangerous, but it depends on how it is treated."

He said that in a modern, industrial society there were bound to be unusual by-products.

"Effluent has to go somewhere — into the air, water or ground. Even when you drive a motor-car you are discharging effluent as you come to work."

He said soap, for example, had to be made with caustic soda and so if one bought it and washed with it, then indirectly one was causing a factory to have to dispose of caustic wastes. — DDC.

Factory boss confirms Natal effluent dumping

DURBAN — Mr Fritz Gassauer, general manager of the AECI factory at Umbogintwini on Natal's south coast, has confirmed that thousands of tons of caustic effluent railed from the Free State was being pumped out to sea.

The pumping had been done for many years, he said.

"It is a sodium-based effluent and the best place to dump it is in the sea," he said, adding that it was done according to "strict controls."

He said the amount dumped was almost one-third less than that allowed in terms of a government-issued permit.

But this week, angling

officials reacted angrily when a railway consignment slip was released revealing that regular consignments of effluent were railed from the AECI plant at Sasolburg to the Natal coast for discharge into the sea.

According to informed sources in the plant, three to five consignments are received weekly, each one being about 35 kg.

Mr Lin Gravelet-Blondin, regional pollution officer for the Department of Water Affairs, confirmed that a caustic brine sludge was pumped out to sea, but said it was "no problem."

"In terms of the permit issued, the factory is entitled to pump out 23 735

kilolitres of effluent every year, which works out to about 65 kilolitres a day.

"They pump only 20 kilolitres out to sea and the caustic sludge constitutes only one per cent of the total pumped out — almost two thirds less than they are allowed"

The effluent was dumped into the sea because it could cause problems with irrigation, if dumped in freshwater dams and rivers inland

Mr Tony Thorpe, honorary president of the South African Anglers' Union, said it looked as if Natal was being used as a "dumping ground."
— SAPA

'Red ^{CAPE} tide' ^{Times} 19/12/84 mussel ⁽⁵⁶⁾ warning

Staff Reporter

THE DIRECTOR, Research, of the Sea Fisheries Research Institute, Mr George Stander, yesterday warned the public not to eat any black or white mussels from West Coast beaches as there was a danger of "red tide" poisoning.

Mr Stander said the patches of red-water sighted off both Cape Columbine and Bok Point last week had been driven closer inshore by the recent strong northerly wind, and after being concentrated close to the shore, large numbers of black mussels had been washed up. He said most of the mussels had been washed up near Bok Point and they showed symptoms of red-water poisoning.

He said his department had done continuous tests along the coast between Witsand and Elands Bay and had found several toxic mussel samples.

"It is not our job to determine the toxicity of the mussels, but as we have the expertise, we do so in the interest of public health," he said.

He called on the public not to pick any fresh mussels nor to eat those which had washed up on the beaches, as even healthy mussels became toxic after lying in the sun for a relatively short period.

Most mussels served in the city's restaurants are either tinned or bottled. Yesterday a spokesman for one of the top seafood restaurants in the City said it was policy to use tinned mussels.

Seal pups

WERE

ARE TONS
19/12/84

(56)

clubbed

SPCA

By CHRIS ERASMUS

THE row over the alleged clubbing of hundreds of seal pups whose carcasses have washed up on False Bay beaches continues amid "definite confirmation" from the SPCA that pups were clubbed and a denial from the culling-concession holder that any clubbing took place on Seal Island.

Mr Keith Goudie, secretary of the Cape of Good Hope branch of the SPCA, said yesterday that he had handed a letter to Mr A P Le Roux, Director of Marine Management in the Department of Environment Affairs' Marine Development Branch, giving details of the seal carcass finds on the False Bay coast during the past month.

Mr Goudie said in the letter that an SPCA driver had found about 50 seal-pup carcasses on Strandfontein beaches last Friday.

"These carcasses had been clubbed. The bodies had whitened and they were rotting, but the injuries were still visible." "On Sunday, another group of 10 pups was seen on a Strandfontein beach and one of these was inspected closely. This carcass showed signs of being clubbed." But Mr Patrick Quinan,

Shark attacks not more likely — expert

Staff Reporter

IT is highly unlikely that the presence of seal carcasses on False Bay beaches will increase the risk to bathers of shark attacks.

This is the opinion of marine biologist Mr Tim Wallett, former research officer with the Natal Anti-Shark Measures Board and author of "Shark Attack" and "The Treatment of Victims in Southern African Waters".

Commenting on speculation that sharks attracted by the recently-completed culling operations on Seal Island in False Bay may become a threat to bathers on False Bay beaches, Mr Wallett said any sharks attracted by the bleeding bodies of culled seals almost certainly would not turn to humans once this food source dried up.

The factor which determined the frequency of shark attacks was the bather concentration: "The more bathers in the water the greater chance of an attack."

the concession holder for the culling operation on Seal Island, where 5 000 adult bulls were to have been shot, has denied emphatically that any seal pups were clubbed.

"Every year at this time pups get washed off the island and when the seas get very big, literally hundreds are washed off. At the moment, with the island so crowded, it's unavoidable that this should happen."

'No point'

"I deny that there was any clubbing on the island during the culling operation. There's absolutely no point in our doing this. In fact, far from clubbing them, we actually saved a few from the water during the operation," said Mr Quinan.

Mr Le Roux said he had been looking into the matter and his office had been inundated with inquiries about the reported clubbing of seal pups.

An inspector had taken statements. "If necessary, we will take the matter a step further and prosecute those responsible for any wrongdoing."

Meanwhile, Mrs Nan Rice, secretary of the Dolphin Action and Protection Group, has attacked culling operations, commercial fishermen who destroy marine mammals and the Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism, Mr John Wiley.

She said: "They are killing the bulls to keep the seal population down, but marine ecologists are beginning to ask whether this is the right way of going about it."

'Bird paradise'

Mr Wiley said last night that rehabilitating fish resources was an urgent priority. Pelagic fish quotas had been severely cut for 1985 and False Bay and Walker Bay had been closed to purse-seine netting.

"Both the public and the fishing industry are restricted as part of the overall recovery plan."

Seal populations had to be limited as well. In the 1920s Seal Island in False Bay had been a seabird paradise. Today there were some 40 000 to 60 000 seals, and only a tiny penguin population.

'Pipelines must be strictly controlled'

Mercury Reporter

SOUTH AFRICA is light years behind the rest of the world in controlling the amount and type of pollution being pumped into the oceans, according to Mr Michael Zakrzewski, a leading Durban environmentalist and civil engineer.

The lives of future generations could be badly affected by the slow destruction of the only alternative to soil farming for mankind, as the continental shelf constituted 10 percent of the ocean but provided 90 percent of the fish production.

'I believe the "sufficient regulations" which govern the pumping of effluent out to sea are not strictly enforced and that is where the problem lies.'

Illegally

According to Mr Zakrzewski, every company which pumps effluent into the sea is, in theory, doing so illegally.

The Amended Water Act of 1984 clearly states: 'Any person who wilfully or negligently does any act, which could pollute public or private water, including underground water, or sea water in such a way as to render it less fit — for the purpose for which it is, or could be ordinarily used by other persons, for the propagation of fish or other aquatic life, or for recreational or other legitimate purposes — shall be guilty of an offence.'

If, for example, dead fish are found within an eight kilometre radius of a pipeline it is assumed to be the fault of the pipeline until proved otherwise.

'The fault does not lie with pipelines as such — in fact they can be necessary — but in the lax attitude in checking what goes into them and the enforcement of the laws designed to prevent their abuse,' he said.

Checking

He added that he believed in constant checking of the effluent at the factory before it is even pumped out to sea.

'I know the CSIR monitors the situation at inter-

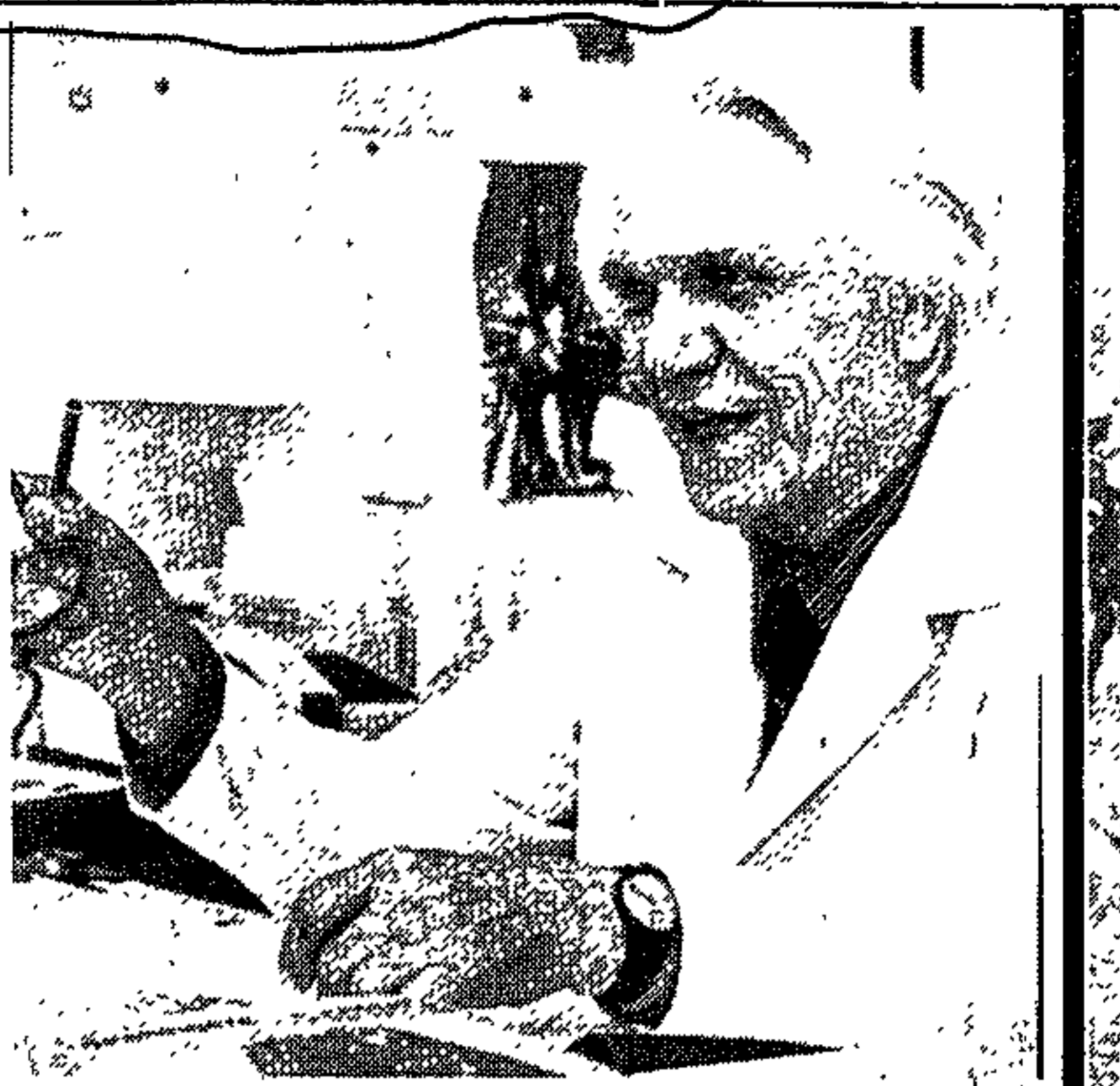
vals to see whether there is any visible affect or not, but that's too late. The damage will already have been done. They can still throw anything in after midnight and get away with it.

'There needs to be a form of stringent checking before the effluent leaves the factory, and if there has been an infringement the law should be strictly applied and at once.'

To back his arguments Mr Zakrzewski has numerous reports prepared by intergovernmental oceanographic commission's which demonstrate the West's abrupt turn-about from their earlier attitude when the sea was regarded as a convenient dustbin.

Capacity

'The ocean does have a finite capacity to assimilate introduced materials — but we still do not know what the safety limit is' states the Global Marine Pollution study by the commission for UNESCO in 1977.



Leading Durban environmentalist Michael Zakrzewski says pipelines are a necessary evil.

It states: 'The fast deterioration of water quality has had the advantage that the incorrect ideas about mixing and dilution in the ocean were abandoned... insecti-

cides, chemical fertilizers, chlorinated hydrocarbons, poisonous metals are polluting our seas in many ways. Here they are taken up in the food chains and passed on.

'If everyone is so concerned about what is pumped into the air — which has a far greater volume than the sea — from factory chimneys, why don't they care what goes into ocean from pipelines?' he asks.

Deadly

Reacting to the recent reports of the sodium based caustic brine solution which is dumped in the Indian Ocean by the AECI plant at Umbogintwini — with the effluent railed from its sister plant in the Orange Free State — he said the affect would be 'totally disastrous'.

'Salt is sodium chloride and it would be harmless, but I believe they are discharging sodium hydroxide which is highly alkaline and is deadly to

the marine ecosystem.'

'I went to have a look at the AECI pipeline the other day and noticed that the alkalinity of the effluent is 12 — pure ammonia has an alkaline pH of only 11.

'The argument that it's almost pure salt they're putting back into the sea, does not wash.

'The attitude to our most precious national asset, the coastal belt, is illustrated by the statement that "the sea is God's great self-cleaning dustbin" by the representative of a Natal local authority along the coast'.

Mr Zakrzewski's answer is to quote from Genesis: 'And God said let the waters bring forth swarms of living creatures... so God created every living creature that moves, with which the waters swarmed...'

Mr Fritz Gausseur, general manager of the AECI plant at Umbogintwini, referred the Mercury to the AECI head office in Johannesburg but nobody was available there for comment.

Public protest scores a few environmental pluses in 1984

By the Architectural Correspondent

CAC Times
28/12/84
56

IN CERTAIN respects 1984 has been an encouraging year.

Sandy Bay had a reprieve from developers, the City Council embarked on a policy of consulting the public and Greenmarket Square was saved from a development that threatened to severely damage its urban quality.

A great deal of credit for the successes must go to the public-spirited individuals and groups, backed by invaluable support of the English and Afrikaans daily press, who made their voices heard. These achievements belie those who despondently question the usefulness of public protest.

It must also be at least partly due to public criticism of the damaging nature of so much new building that a significant number of important new buildings are emerging in softer and more appealing styles.

Voice

The lesson of 1984 can at least partly be claimed to be that of the public voice which, if raised loudly and consistently enough, can succeed in asserting itself.

On the debit side, 1984 can also not give us cause for smugness. The Sandy Bay reprieve is still only that — its permanent declaration as a wilderness area has still to be made and this will not happen without even greater public effort.

The commission set up by the provincial administration under the chairmanship of Dr Douglas Hey to advise it on a policy for Table Mountain, pleaded for Sandy Bay to be seen as part of the Table Mountain chain and recommended its incorporation into it. All is in fact now ready for the authorities to finally legislate the Hey Commission proposal into law.

Public

The City Council's recent commendable initiative in consulting public opinion has by all reports met with a reasonable response. The public has commented

of being consulted while proceeding with their own pre-determined plans. It may seem unnecessarily churlish for such doubts to be raised, but it should be remembered that there is, and has been for years, legislation giving the public the right to lodge objections to planning proposals.

Talent

The general experience is sadly that when such objections have been made, they have generally tended to be treated as expressions of minority opinion and dismissed as such.

On the plus side, the City Engineer's department today has within it some highly capable and imaginative planning and architectural talent which one hopes will succeed in winning the active support of the council. To date, it seems to the outside observer, such support has been more in the area of words than in the arena of active implementation.

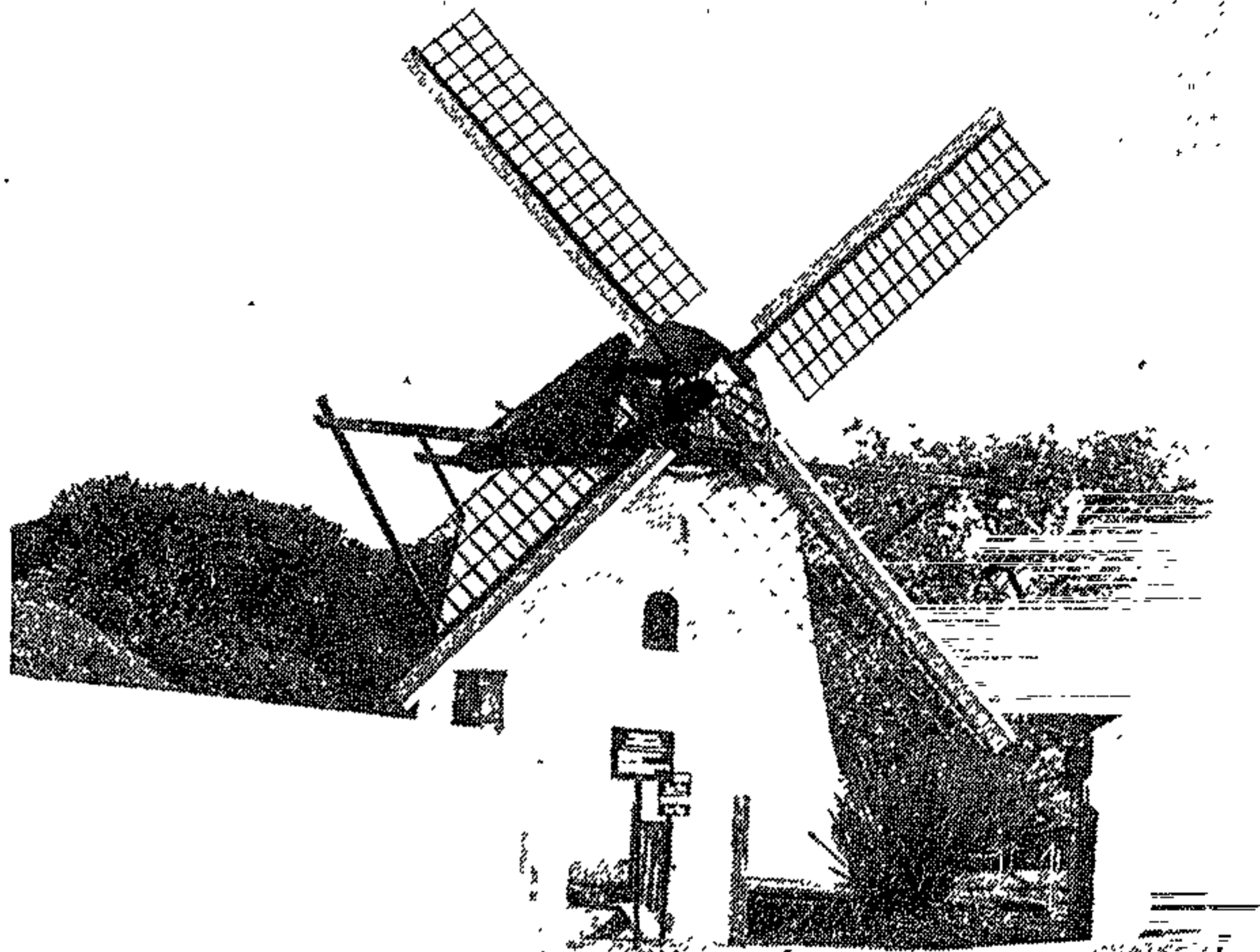
The last point to be made concerns the role of the National Monuments Council, a matter that has engendered a volume of discussion in recent months.

Mill

Up to now, there has been no acceptable reason given for permitting the erection of grossly disfiguring walls and fences at Mostert's Mill, or for the continued defacing of Groot Constantia. These are matters of supreme concern and one prays that 1985 will see the adoption of a more stringent policy to protect such key architectural monuments.

One of the immediate objectives must surely be the removal of the totally unacceptable construction at the mill, which I am convinced can be achieved while giving the resident minister the security he wants in another and more discreet way.

In the light of its failure to protect our premier monuments, the Monuments Council's declaration of Fourth

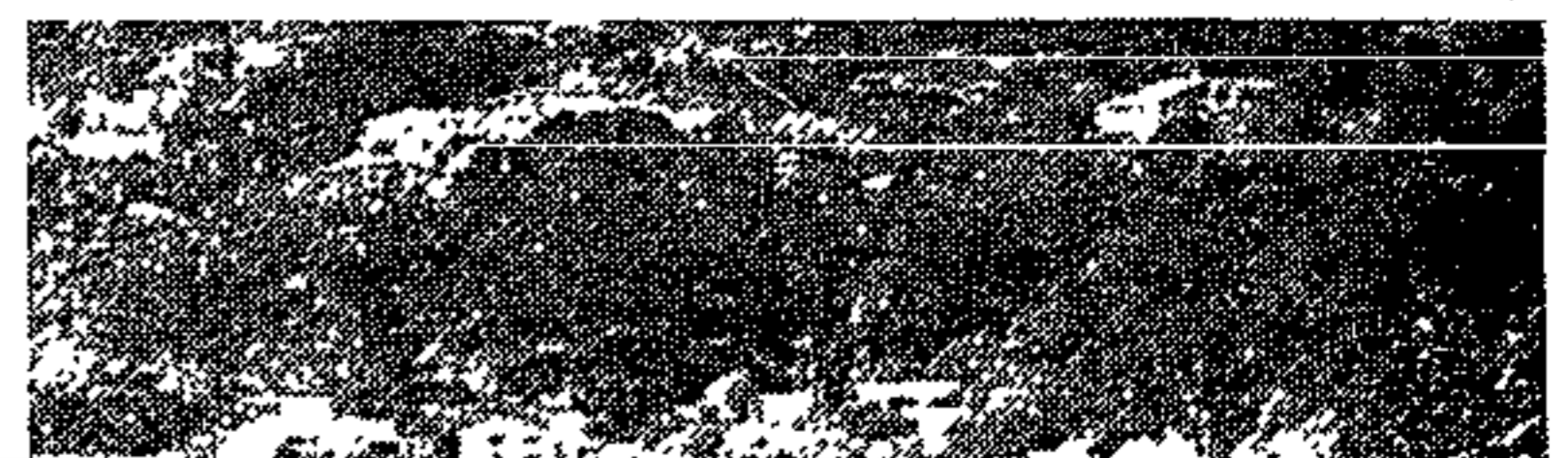


Mostert's Mill showing the controversial wall that was later partly demolished and an iron fence put in its place



its settled character, the legitimate custodian is the City Council and it is that body that must be persuaded to protect it from unwise development. If the Monuments Council has such wide legal authority to freeze a

Sandy Bay — a reprieve from the developers



on a number of environmental issues.

The question in many minds is to what extent this is a genuine exercise or merely another of these well-meant ploys so beloved of authorities to give the public a sense

Beach, Clifton, as a monument must rank as one of the strangest initiatives of 1984

Clifton falls under the municipality of Cape Town, and while public opinion opposes any suggestion of meddling with

whole residential area, must by the same token be able to declare the whole of Cape Town a monument or the whole country for that matter — a *reductio ad absurdum*.

The year 1985 should be interesting



Clifton — the Monuments Council's declaration of Fourth Beach, Clifton, as a monument must rank as one of the strangest initiatives of 1984.