

INDUSTRIAL
ACCIDENTS
AND HEALTH
1975 - 80

JAN ⁷⁵ - ⁷⁵ MARCH

R0,5m fire damage

Cape Times

7/1/78

197
131

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — The fire which broke out in the basement materials store of Union Spinning Mills in Neave Township Port Elizabeth early yesterday was still burning late last night and damage may total more than R500 000.

The fire, which was spotted in the basement about 12 30am by night-shift workers, was described yesterday by the Acting Chief Fire Officer, Mr C Bichols, as similar

to the creeping dock fire which destroyed 13 underground precooling chambers in the harbour last year.

He said his men were hampered because the fire was in the basement and ground floors which meant they had to use breathing equipment

Seven fire engines and about 30 men had last night been at the fire for about 16 hours

A senior fireman Mr T Hurford was admitted to the provincial hospital and two others were

treated and discharged after they were overcome by fumes from the fire

A spokesman for the hospital said last night Mr Hurford's condition was "satisfactory"

Production at the mill has come to a halt and the entire factory staff were sent home yesterday.

The secretary for the company Mr P J Kilian expected production to be held up for a number of days. The delivery of already spun yarns would not be affected he said.

Hearing

told of

fatality

Natal Mercury 11/12/75

131

Mercury Reporter

AN African operator in charge of a recovery plant at SAICCOR in Umkomaas was killed because the plank on which he stood was rotted by gas in the area a Department of Labour inquiry was told this week.

Mr. Benjamin Gumede, who came from the Port Shepstone district, was accidentally killed on September 23 when he stood on a piece of wood laid across a pipe support frame attached to the pressure tank of which he was in charge.

Mr. M. Brull, divisional engineer, told Mr. J. P. Fouche, inspector of machinery, that they were fitting a new set of digesters and it was necessary to isolate the valve into high pressure tank No. 9.

He said that the plank on which Mr. Gumede stood was "in very poor condition and was partially rotted by the gas prevailing in that area".

It appeared to be a piece of pine which was not normally used in that area.

Mr. A. R. Butler, the chemical engineer, said he had telephoned Gumede to isolate the three pressure tanks.

"When I got there he was closing No. 9 tank valve. He had not fallen at this stage."

They both came off the tanks and Mr. Butler went to where the line was to be broken into to make the new connection. He found the line was not properly isolated and asked Mr. Gumede to check No. 9 tank and he fell while operating the valve.

131

Worker dies
 JOHANNESBURG — An African transport worker who collapsed from heat-stroke while off-loading timber at the Buffelsfontein Gold Mine on November 26 died yesterday.—(Sapa.)

Mercury
11/27/75

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Cape Times 5/12/75 (1131)
Worker dies in fall

Staff Reporter

A BLACK construction worker fell to his death from the 14th storey of the new Cape Town Civic Centre block on the Fore-shore yesterday. The man, whose name is being withheld until the next of kin

have been informed, was taken to the Woodstock Hospital, but was certified dead on arrival. Details of the incident are not known. By last night no spokesman for the construction firm for which he worked was available for comment.

131

Burnt to death in oil tank

RD 11 5/12/75

DURBAN. — A refinery worker was burnt to death and another injured in a flash-fire at the back of an oil sludge storage tank in Trinidad Road, Bayhead, Durban, yesterday.

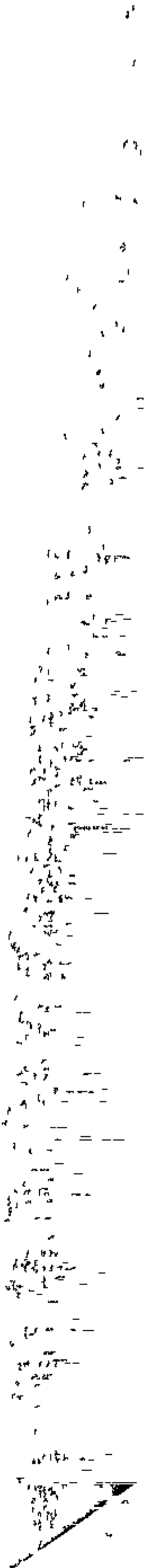
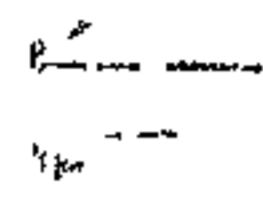
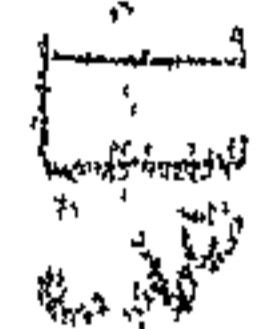
The men, both Africans, were cleaning the sludge into a bin on a storage

tank when there was a sudden explosion, followed by fire and dense clouds of black smoke.

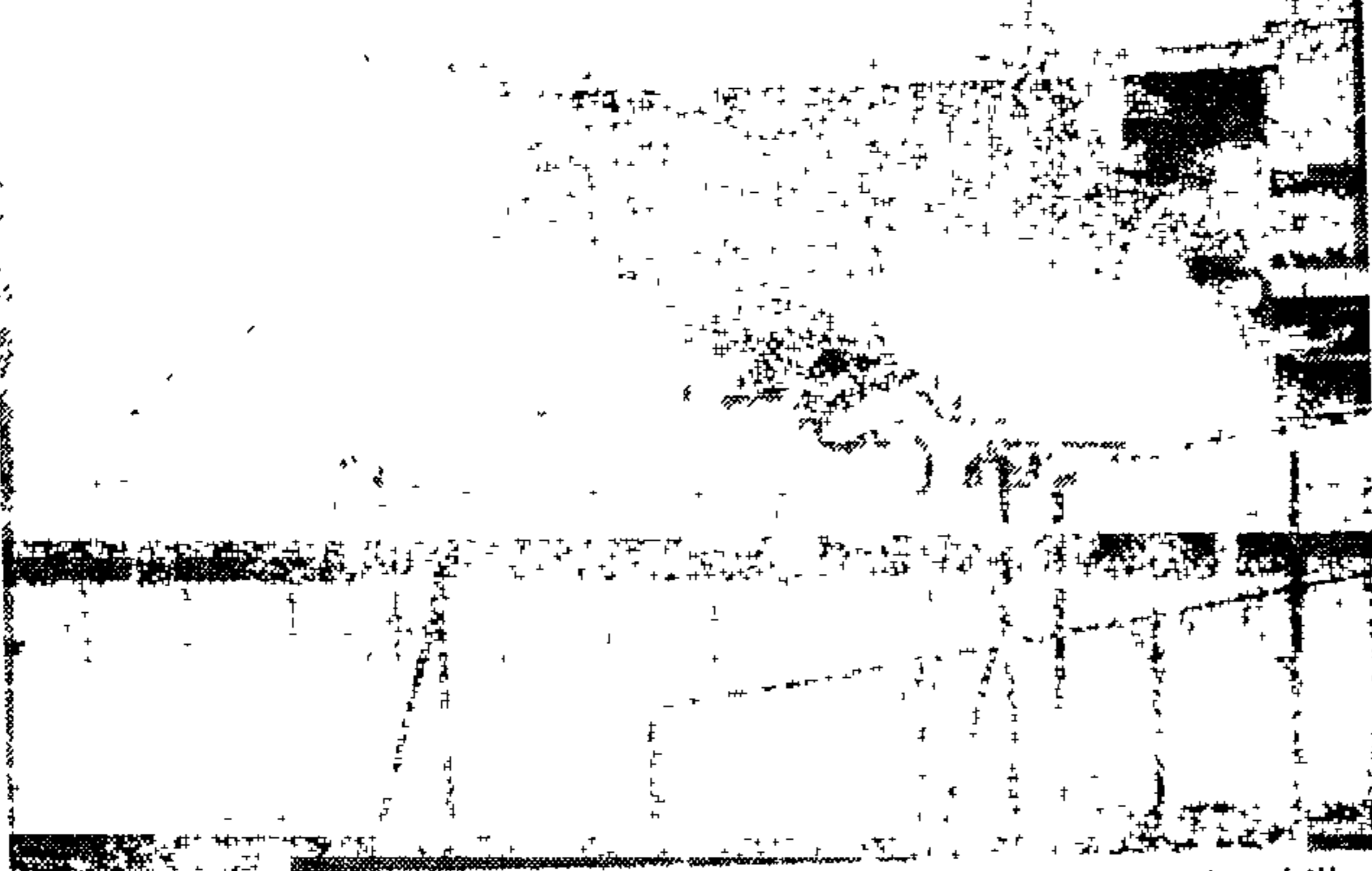
One man was burnt to death instantly and his body flung into the sludge pit. The other man managed to escape and was taken to hospital.

Six fire engines arrived within minutes of the alert being given. Two rescue machines and a foam-spraying unit were also brought to the scene.

A barrier of foam was laid around the base of the tank to prevent the fire spreading. — Sapa.



1311



THE blaze which broke out at an oil tank in Island View yesterday, killing one man and critically injuring another. Firemen were hampered by poisonous gases

One dead in oil tank fire

Mercury Reporter

AN AFRICAN worker died and another was seriously burnt when they were trapped by a flash fire which broke out at an oil storage tank during cleaning operations at Island View, Durban, yesterday.

The blaze, at the Shell Company's storage area in Trinidad Road, was described by a spokesman for the Durban Fire

Department as "potentially very dangerous."

Fire tenders from the Jacobs, Mobeni, Congella and Central fire stations raced to the scene shortly after 10 55 a m

Rescue workers had difficulty approaching the fire because of the fumes given off by the burning sludge at the

tank entrance.

The tank was empty at the time and the workers were removing sludge from it

The dead man was found in a sludge overflow pit next to the tank. The injured man collapsed a short distance away after he had run a gauntlet of fire. He is Mr. Ehas Masabo, aged about 50, who is in the King Edward VIII Hospital in a serious condition.

The dead man's name has not yet been released

Firemen wore breathing apparatus and foam was used to extinguish the blaze, while water was poured on to the top of the tank to cool it down and get rid of the

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Cape Times 5/12/75 (131)

Restaurant fire

Staff Reporter

ONE MAN was injured and damage estimated at nearly R20 000 was caused by a fire which broke out in a take-away service restaurant in Paarden Eiland, yesterday. The fire started at about 8.30am in a fish-frying machine. Employees at the restaurant tried to ex-

tinguish the flame, but failed to do so and firemen were called. Two fire engines rushed to the scene and the fire was brought under control in about half an hour. The restaurant is on the corner of Marine Drive and Section Street. Food stocks, stoves and other equipment were extensively damaged.

RDM 3/12/75

Overseer blamed for blast

Staff Reporter
AN OFFICIAL inquiry into explosions at Modderfontein dynamite factory on October 13 found that an overseer, Mr. Christiaan Snyman, had deviated from laid-down procedure, resulting in an operation with more risks involved. Mr. P. H. Cruywagen, Deputy Chief Inspector of Explosives, found that Mr. Snyman, one of five men killed in the blast, was drawing nitroglycerine from No. 1 filter tank downstairs at a time when he should have been observing the running-in of No. 6 charge of nitroglycerine into No. 2 wash tank on the top platform of the building.

"He was, therefore, engaged in an operation with more risks attached to it than the mere observation of a charge of nitroglycerine running into the wash tank and thereby unnecessarily endangered the lives of the four operators in the nitrator house," said Mr. Cruywagen.

The five men killed in the blast were Mr. Snyman, 21, Mr. Joseph Begbie, 57, Mr. Hendrik Bothma, 45, Mr. Hendrik Groves, 21, and Mr. Matthew Mander-son, 59.

The inquiry found that the wash and filter house was the first to blow up but the exact cause is not known.

Cape Times 22/11/75

Stuck in a machine 131

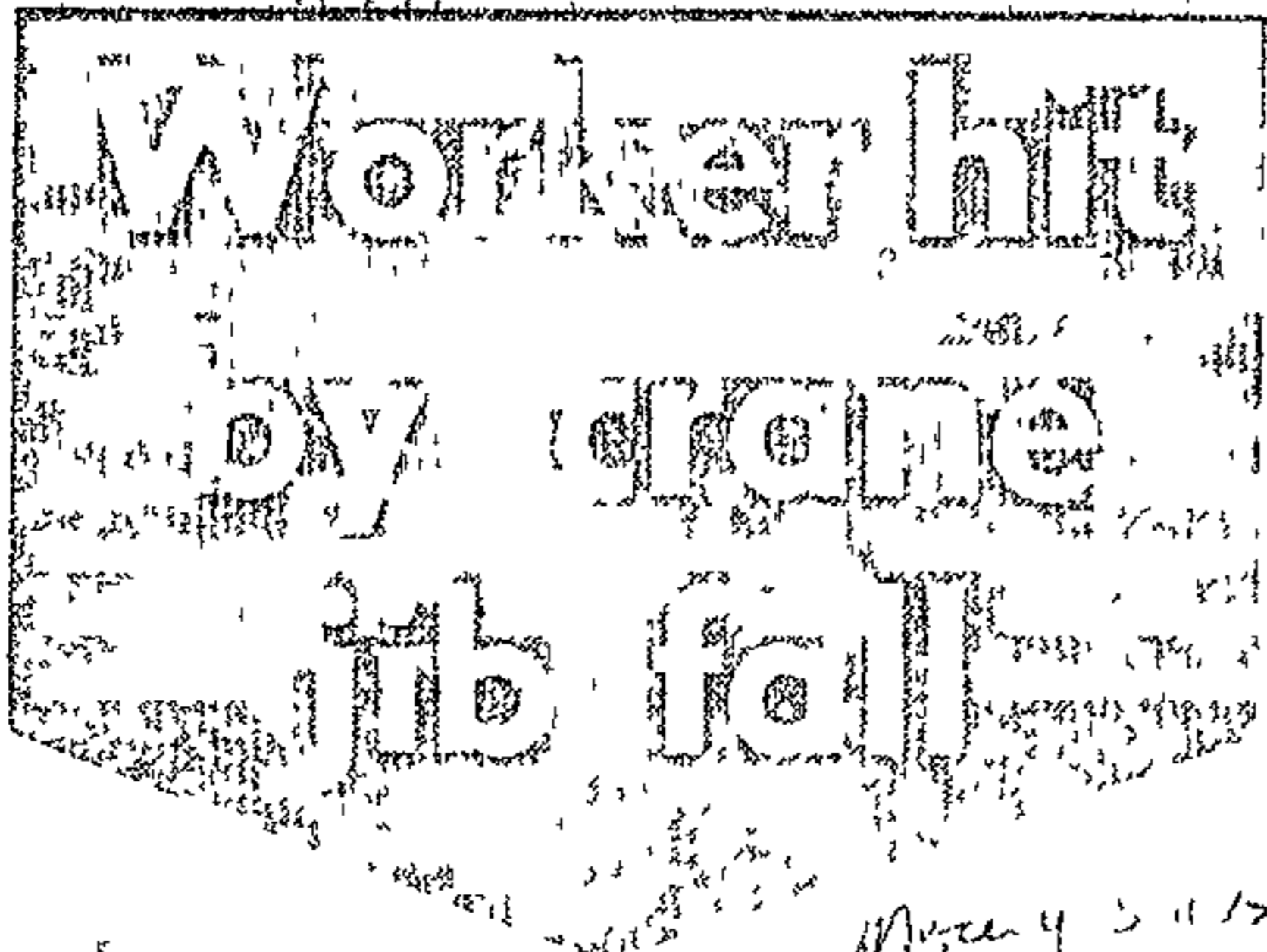
Staff Reporter

DOCTORS and ambulance men yesterday struggled to "unstick" a man from a waste paper machine in Epping Industria.

Mr John Gamt of Murray and Stewart Hall, Guguletu, was feeding paper into the machine when his right arm got stuck in it.

He was eventually freed and taken to Conradie Hospital with a fractured arm and hand.

Mr P Coutts-Trotter, general manager of the factory, said yesterday afternoon he did not want to comment as he had not yet received a report.



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Mercury Reporter

AN AFRICAN construction worker was crushed to death under a crane jib and five others were injured in a scaffolding fall in separate accidents within an hour in Durban yesterday.

The man, who was employed by Cementation (Africa) Contracts Pty. (Ltd.) at Albert Park, was apparently walking past under the crane's jib when it fell on him.

Mr. Lofly Coetzee of Durban, who was watching the construction work, said that if the man had been less than a metre away the jib would have missed him.

The jib was at 45 degrees. There was a cracking noise and it just snapped. Other workers nearby were dazed and just stood around stunned, he said.

A payloador was used to lift the jib so that ambulancemen could remove the body.

A Department of Labour inspector of machinery, Mr. J. P. Fouche, who was at the scene, said an inquiry would be held.

When a Mercury photographer and reporter arrived a man, who refused to give his name but said he was a representative of the company, told the team to go away.

Five other workers were injured when they fell from scaffolding during demolition work at the back of the Royal Hotel in Ulundi Place.

Four Africans were treated at King Edward VIII Hospital and Mr. C. Meth of Florida Road was admitted to St. Augustine's Hospital with leg injuries.

Mr. A. Hamilton of the Alexander Hamilton Construction Company which employed the men, refused to give any details.

He said he did not see why he should cooperate with any newspapers when they referred to builders as "urban gorillas."

STAR 8/11/75

8 1975

3

Factory fire: 'rules broken'

A factory inspector said yesterday he visited — "out of curiosity" — a building where fire had broken out, and found several contraventions of safety regulations.

Mr Basil Bruton was giving evidence before a board of inquiry on a fire at Barnmo Buildings, President Street, Johannesburg, which led to the death of five people and injured a number of others.

As chief inspector of factories at the Labour Department in Johannesburg he kept the records of registered premises in the city, he told the court. He had no record of General Sewing and Embroidery (GME) Company, on the fourth floor of Barnmo Buildings, where fire broke out on October 22.

Mr Bruton said his visit had revealed that volatile inflammable substances in open containers were stored in and outside the spray booth on the second floor where Kaylee Transfers SA (Pty) Ltd had their offices.

CAKED UP

He had not carried out tests but it was obvious that the spray booth was not working efficiently. The exhaust equipment was caked with painting materials and there was overspray "all over the place".

The basement was cluttered with dirt and rubbish which seemed to have been burnt in the fire, Mr Bruton said.

Mr Meshack Tshoke, a driver's assistant at General Sewing, told the board how he forced open the door to the fire escape to free screaming workers from the fourth floor as black smoke poured in.

The inquiry continues on Tuesday.

Mr F. M. Leff, Chief Inspector of Machinery, is presiding at the inquiry, assisted by Mr L. A. Steyn, also an inspector of machinery, and Mr J. W. C. Kotze, Deputy Chief Officer of the Fire Prevention Branch of Johannesburg.

① 131
② 184
③ 177

(181)
(2) 131

WATCHMEN

JOHANNESBURG — The Fire Protection Association of Southern Africa describes as "incredible" the fact that managements will leave millions of pounds worth of plant, property and goods in the hands of untrained and illiterate watchmen, who are often completely unfamiliar with the premises.

The Association says in its latest bulletin that fires have actually been caused by watchmen's fires, and one such fire recently resulted in the deaths of a number of people sleeping on the premises illegally.

Another blaze which involved an industrial chemical warehouse was believed to have started almost an hour before it was reported, and although there was a telephone on the premises, the two watchmen failed to make use of it.

The most basic requirements for security staff on duty during shut-down periods, it said, were immediate access to a telephone or fire alarm, the provision of a suitable room for shelter and warmth and training in the use of first-aid and fire-fighting equipment.—SAPA.

131

SAFETY

This series of Fact Sheets is based on the 'Notes for Managers' handbooks published by the Industrial Society, London.

'Notes for Managers' are brief, practical guides to subjects in the field of man-management and employee relations. They are written for the line manager and are designed to provide essential information on a topic and to explain its relevance to his day-to-day work

Subjects to be covered in this series of Fact Sheets include communication, training, target setting, leadership, induction, supervision, delegation, appraisal, job evaluation, selection, salary administration and safety.

Each month, **People & Profits** publishes a centre-page pull-out Fact Sheet on crucial manpower issues

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- Fact Sheets 1-13 on Industrial Legislation, available either in loose-leaf form for filing in the Binder, or as a booklet
- Fact Sheets 14-27 on Training, Management and Assessment Techniques, Communication, Selection and Productivity, available in loose-leaf form

These items may be obtained by completing and returning the attached order card

Safety

CONTENT OUTLINE

Introduction

Getting the facts

Aims of a safety programme

Making the environment safe

Doing the job the safe way

Making people safe

Studying accidents

Organisation

Introduction

Accident prevention means applying safety measures **before** accidents happen, foreseeing hazards, having an attitude of mind which automatically takes account of safety in any deliberations about work. In short, cultivating a 'safety eye'

This Fact Sheet pinpoints areas of particular concern and describes methods to keep your organisation running efficiently and safely

Getting the facts

An employee has the right to expect his employer to ensure that

- the place of work and access to it are safe
- plant and equipment are in a safe condition
- a safe system of work is laid down

The employer's duty includes an obligation to give adequate instruction to his workers, and to provide effective supervision

Do you know

- Which parts of your plant and which processes are covered by special regulations?
- Which dangerous occurrences must be reported, regardless of injury, to the factory inspector?
- Which dangerous substances must be reported if used?
- Which industrial diseases are notifiable?

Even if you are satisfied that you are fulfilling your legal obligations, the question still remains — **Is yours a safe place of work?**

Aims of a safety programme

For most people, the word 'accident' is synonymous with 'injury'. This attitude is misleading. It assumes that

no accident is of importance unless it results in an injury. A dangerous act can be performed hundreds of times before it results in injury, and it is to these potential dangers that the manager's attack must be directed

The real test is in the ability of the manager to **take effective safety action**. This entails three main objectives

- to make the environment safe
- to make the job safe
- to make all employees safety-conscious

Making the environment safe

The environmental aspect of safety covers the whole area of the plant itself, the equipment and the materials used. The first need is to be aware of the possible sources of danger, some of which are listed below

The building itself

There are unexpected dangers in factories, workshops, storerooms and offices. Unsuitable floors or floors in serious disrepair, badly maintained stairways and gangways, sudden changes in floor levels, dangerous openings such as lift shafts, protruding edges, insecure fixtures, are some of them

Machinery

The main hazards with machinery arise at the point of operation, and from belts and pulleys, gears, projecting parts, shaft ends, clutches, and other moving parts. Guarding should be such that it prevents access to the dangerous parts while the machine is in motion, or, if this is not possible, it should incorporate a mechanical device to stop the machine or remove the operator before he contacts the dangerous part. Interlocking devices should be included to prevent the removal of a

guard while a machine is in motion. Consideration must also be given to safe methods of maintenance.

Lighting and ventilation

Contamination of the air through bad ventilation results, in some industries, in serious diseases and poisoning. And where flammable vapour and dust exist, there are risks of explosions. The best prevention is to find less harmful substitutes for potentially toxic or otherwise dangerous materials, or, if this is not possible, efforts need to be concentrated on the removal of harmful substances as near to the source as possible.

Bad ventilation also causes accidents by diminishing a worker's power of concentration.

In lighting, attention should be directed at the general standards throughout the workplace and its means of access, as well as at the points of operation. Insufficient light, glare and lack of uniformity in the intensity of light are sources of danger.

Lifting tackle

The dangers of defective lifting machines and tackle are often ignored in many factories and building sites. Regular examinations are only part of the necessary drill. A manager must be absolutely certain that the maintenance of all such equipment is in the hands of completely reliable people. He should also be satisfied that this equipment is not allowed to deteriorate through bad storage arrangements. Even mechanically-sound lifting machines and tackle can be involved in accidents when handled by untrained operators or used carelessly.

Electricity

Many electrical accidents are due to faulty equipment — worn plugs and cables, wrongly-coloured leads, defective earthing, temporary wiring. A high proportion of the accidents occur with portable equipment.

Hand tools and non-mechanical equipment

Machines may be more menacing but, perhaps because we have more respect for them, they cause fewer accidents than non-mechanical equipment. Hand tools alone account for nearly seven per cent of all reported accidents, hammers, spanners and knives being the most frequent agents. 'Handy' improvised tools need particular attention.

Housekeeping

An untidy place of work is an unsafe place. Workers are distracted from what they are doing by unnecessary searches. Obstacles lie around to be fallen over and bumped into. Badly stacked articles collapse. One aspect of production often overlooked is provision for dealing with waste from a process. There is little doubt that a clean, tidy and well-decorated workplace induces a good attitude towards safe working.

Fire

Fire risk can be minimised by eliminating unnecessary sources of ignition, including surplus accumulations of flammable material. In addition, it is important that fire fighting equipment is well maintained and suitable and that there are trained persons available to use it. The final point is to ensure that there are adequate means of escape and that all employees know what to do in case of fire.

SYSTEMATIC INSPECTION

If these and other environmental hazards are to be controlled, systematic inspection is needed. This should include

Works safety reviews

This is sometimes referred to as the 'spring clean' method. The essence of it is

- that it is at predetermined and regular intervals, and not merely when a manager or supervisor decides he has time
- that it covers the whole works, not merely the production areas
- that it is systematic. Some kind of schedule or checklist is needed to ensure that those conducting the survey cover all aspects of environmental safety. The headings in the previous section could provide the basis for a simple checklist.

It is sometimes helpful to precede such reviews by a study of relevant literature covering similar plants and processes in other organisations.

Safety checks when alterations are made to plant, equipment and layout.

New hazards can be unwittingly introduced when the layout of a section is changed, or when new machines or equipment are brought into use. One particular source of danger lies in the use of a new machine which is very like, but not quite like, the model it displaces. Any changes of this kind should be immediately checked for safety, and the operator informed.

NEW PLANT AND PROCESSES

One of the best insurances against accidents is to deal with safety when plant and processes are at the planning stage. It is more effective to do it then, and cheaper.

The planning involves safety at each stage.

The thought stage

The general discussion of plans must include consideration of possible hazards. Here again, it can be helpful to get information about the experience of other firms, including those in other countries. A check on the legal requirements is also advisable.

The design stage

On the drawing board, or better still with a model of the plant, hazards can be removed before money is spent on bricks and mortar.

The construction stage

At this stage, modifications to design are often introduced, and their effects on the eventual safety of the plant can easily be overlooked unless someone has a watching brief for the safety requirements.

The handover and running-in stage

Pressure is always great when a new plant or process starts operation, and it is tempting to soft-pedal on safety. But this is the time when dangers may become apparent, and when new habits of work are being created. In these circumstances, a manager and his team cannot afford to side-track safety until more time is available.

When completely new industrial processes are being developed, the occupational hazards may not be fully known. This is true of the present use of laser beams and microwaves. In such cases, additional precautions should be taken until more information is available.

Doing the job the safe way

The study of methods is necessary in every place of work in the interests of efficiency and of safety.

METHOD STUDY

Basically, method study entails

- breaking down the operation into its elementary

steps

- critically examining the sequence of steps
- critically examining each step This includes studying each step for hazards, and determining ways of overcoming any that are found

The best results are likely to be achieved if all members of the working group are given the opportunity to contribute to the improvement of methods Their combined experience provides an invaluable fund of information, and they themselves are more likely to work to methods which they have helped to devise

Certain aspects of safety are liable to be overlooked when job methods are being studied For example

- **the possibility of eliminating a dangerous operation** altogether by modifying the machinery or equipment
- **in lifting and carrying**, the first question to ask is whether mechanical aids can be introduced on the job The next is whether the handling of goods is being done the proper way
- **the dangers of cleaning a machine** while it is in motion are well known, yet often no attention is given to the safe way of doing it if it has to be done
- **the provision of suitable seating for the job**, or facilities for sitting when the opportunity allows
- **the need to modify methods** to suit different kinds of operators The obvious example of this is when a job previously done by men is taken over by women But it can arise where any physical differences affect the operator's ability to do a job such as length of arms and legs, strength, sight and hearing

JOB INSTRUCTIONS AND PROCESS SPECIFICATIONS

Clear job instructions are essential These should

- give an unambiguous description of the way each step of the job is to be done
- stress the 'do's' and 'don'ts' at each step — in particular the key safety points

Specifications for processes are equally important For example, a plant designed to operate within defined limits can become extremely dangerous if the quantities fed into it are varied Points of this kind must be made absolutely clear and kept up to date

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

Although it is the manager's responsibility to make the job itself safe in the ways described, he has an additional duty to provide employees with personal protective equipment if 'built-in' safety cannot be achieved, and in certain cases he has a statutory obligation to do so

When protective clothing is under consideration, the employees concerned should be consulted They are unlikely to use clothing which looks unattractive or feels uncomfortable, and they are the best judges of this

Stipulations about personal protective equipment should always be included in job instructions, and should cover maintenance crews and non-routine jobs as well as normal production

JOB SAFETY REVIEWS

Like works safety reviews, job safety reviews are an effective way of anticipating danger A manager can use them to ensure that over a period of time every job in his organisation is given a safety re-valuation

Here again, a system is needed In one large plant, for example, the procedure is that eight operations are examined per month, and short written reports on them are prepared for the manager The framework for a job safety review can be provided by the existing job breakdown, with the object of determining

- whether any deviations from it have been introduced

in practice

- whether any amendments to it are desirable
- The review can be undertaken by the supervisor of the section, but he is usually too familiar with the work to bring a fresh eye to it on his own A better method is to have safety review teams which include one or two employees from outside the section, such as a safety committee representative and the safety officer, as well as the supervisor and operator concerned

Making people safe

Having made his place of work safe, and ensured that his methods of work are safe, the manager is still faced with the dangers created by people Nearly every industrial accident is due to a failing on the part of one or more individuals

The manager will naturally do everything he can to allocate people to the work for which they are best suited, but he is limited by the labour available to him The two methods of control which are unrestricted are good training and good supervision

TRAINING

Education for safety should be an integral part of training, supervisory as well as operative All training should be concerned with

Developing the right attitudes to safety

- understanding why safety is important
- being aware of the sources of danger
- knowing the safety rules of the firm and why they exist
- realising the responsibility towards fellow workers
- understanding the dangers of horseplay and practical jokes

Teaching safe methods of work, including

- doing the job the right way — i.e., in accordance with the job description
- using the protective clothing and equipment provided
- seeing that tools and equipment are kept in good condition

Many firms which provide practical training when a new employee starts work fail to do so when an existing employee is transferred to a new job, or when the methods of doing an old job are changed

It is particularly important that supervisory and management courses should provide thorough training in safety As far as possible, the emphasis in supervisory courses should be practical, with, for example, exercises in danger spotting, preparation of lay-outs and job breakdowns, discussions of actual accidents and their causes

SUPERVISION

Although safety attitudes start at the top, ultimate effectiveness of a firm's safety programme will depend largely on the calibre of its supervisors This is why it is so essential to give as high priority to supervisory training as to the careful selection of supervisors It is also why it is important that a supervisor should know his responsibilities, including his responsibility for safety

The foreman's general responsibility for the safety of his section is largely a question of his making every member safety-conscious This can be done by

- making it clear by his own behaviour that only the highest standards of safety are acceptable to him
- getting his section to take an active part in promoting safety measures
- seeing that members of the section take part in accident investigations and safety reviews

- discussing accident statistics with his section
- pointing out any danger spots on his daily rounds — e.g. guards not properly in position, damaged tools, loose clothing near moving parts of machinery
- insisting that any defects in machinery or equipment are reported to him immediately, and not allowing the defective part to be used until it is put right
- seeing that new and transferred workers are put in the charge of a responsible and qualified person
- keeping an eye on any individual who has had several accidents even of a minor nature, and conducting a special enquiry into the work he is on and the way he does it
- watching out for signs of fatigue or illness in any individual
- paying special attention to certain groups who are likely to be a higher risk than normal — e.g. young, old or disabled people

PUBLICITY

Posters, exhibitions and competitions can make a contribution to people's awareness, but only if used with restraint and as a reinforcement of the methods already described

Posters in particular tend to get out of hand, partly because they are an easy way of doing something about safety, and help to salve the conscience of a manager who is slipping. Used indiscriminately, they cease to have any impact and are a waste. They can even be a danger, since when there is a real need to use them for an urgent message, they may go unnoticed through over-use. It is essential that safety publicity should be sincere, should have a specific purpose, and should be technically correct.

DANGER POINTS

Some dangerous practices are directly attributable to

- too much overtime, causing tiredness, mental dullness and lack of care
- ill-devised incentive schemes encouraging slapdash and dangerous work in order to make the rate
- changes in supervisory staff without instructions on new duties or adequate handover information
- lack of personal leadership from the top, and with it a failure to communicate to all employees the vital importance of accident prevention

Studying accidents

Never waste the information gained from an accident. The only good that comes out of an accident is that it can reveal facts about dangers which would not otherwise have been foreseen

ACCIDENT INVESTIGATIONS

A manager must ensure that there are thorough

on-the-spot investigations of **all** accidents and dangerous incidents, not merely those that are reportable to the factory inspector. The investigation should be held immediately (even if the person injured has to make his contribution later) and a full report made

Accident investigations often fail to provide useful information because they do not delve deeply enough. Report forms need to be designed in such a way as to bring out all the information. As well as the usual details of date, time, place, person, occupation, injury, the form should include plenty of space for

- a full description of the accident
- the causes of the accident, with all contributory factors
- the reasons behind the causes — e.g. how did the machine or process or gangway come to be unsafe? Why did the operator act unsafely?
- how can this type of accident be prevented in future?

ANALYSING THE INFORMATION

Accident investigation will reveal specific hazards which can be dealt with immediately. In addition, the accumulated evidence from all accident reports will provide valuable information on the safety needs of the organisation as a whole

For this purpose the material available in the reports needs to be classified and analysed

Organisation

Whatever the organisational structure, certain points need emphasis

- the first-line supervisor plays as important a role in safety as he does in production
- safety cannot be achieved without effective joint consultation since it depends on the co-operation of every individual. It is, incidentally, a subject particularly appropriate to representative committees, providing as it does an objective to which everybody is committed
- safety cannot be achieved without good communications
- one person should be responsible for co-ordinating safety matters. Whether or not he is a full-time safety officer, he must be in a position to
 - provide specialist help to all levels of management
 - arrange for the regular inspections of plant and equipment and for regular job safety reviews
 - see that all accidents and dangerous occurrences are properly investigated and reported
 - compile and analyse accident records and statistics
 - stimulate the thinking of all in matters of safety, whether or not accidents occur
- responsibility for applying remedies and for follow-up action must be clearly defined. It is essential that quick action be taken on any defects revealed by accident investigations, safety reviews and analysis of records, whether the defects are in machine design, job instructions, training, or any other field

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Scaffold fall

Cap Times 3/10/75 (131)
DURBAN. — A man was killed and another seriously injured when a scaffolding collapsed in Cato Street in Central Durban early yesterday.

Three men are believed to have been painting a building from a suspended platform when a cable broke. One of the men was killed instantly, while the second was badly injured. The third man is believed to have escaped by hanging on to a cable.

— Sapa

131

(1) 131
(2) 197

RJM 24/10/75
**City fire
deaths
now five**

Staff Reporter

TWO more people have died from burns sustained in Wednesday's fire in a Johannesburg textile factory, bringing the total to five.

Hospital authorities refused to release the names of those who died yesterday, until their next of kin have been informed.

Three people died on Wednesday after the fire and explosions at Barnmo Building, at the corner of Mooi and President streets, Johannesburg.

They were Mr Derek Alice, 38, managing director of General Sewing Ltd, Mr John Malaleke, 42, and Mrs Nelhe Kgasohne, 37.

ARSON

Police believe the fire started in the basement of the building, sending flames and gases up the lift shaft. An explosion brought down the ceiling on workers on the top floor.

Mr F Kotze, Johannesburg's chief fire prevention officer, said yesterday the Fire Department had ruled out the possibility of arson.

"We have limited the possibilities to two," he said. "Either the fire was caused by spontaneous combustion of chemicals or someone was careless with a cigarette butt."

An analysis of chemicals stored in the basement would show whether seepage from containers caused the fire and the explosions that followed.

The results of the analysis would not be available for about a week because the tests were very involved.

Man dies as trench collapses

R.D.M. 24/10/75

Staff Reporter

A MAN was killed and two others injured when the side of an excavation trench at a central Pretoria building site collapsed yesterday.

The wall collapsed at about 1.30 pm apparently after reinforcing in the side of the two-metre trench gave way.

Five of the six labourers at work in the trench managed to scramble out to safety, but a sixth, who has not yet been identified, was crushed by a falling boulder.

Firemen battled for more than 30 minutes to release the trapped man, but he was dead when the boulder was lifted off him.

Within minutes of the collapse, hundreds of mid-day shoppers crowded the street next to the building site, and hampered police and traffic officials as they tried to make way for ambulances.

131

24/10/78 (1) 131

Boulder kills man

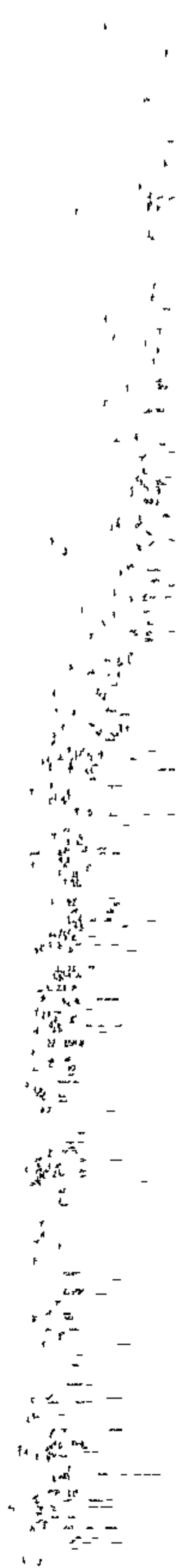
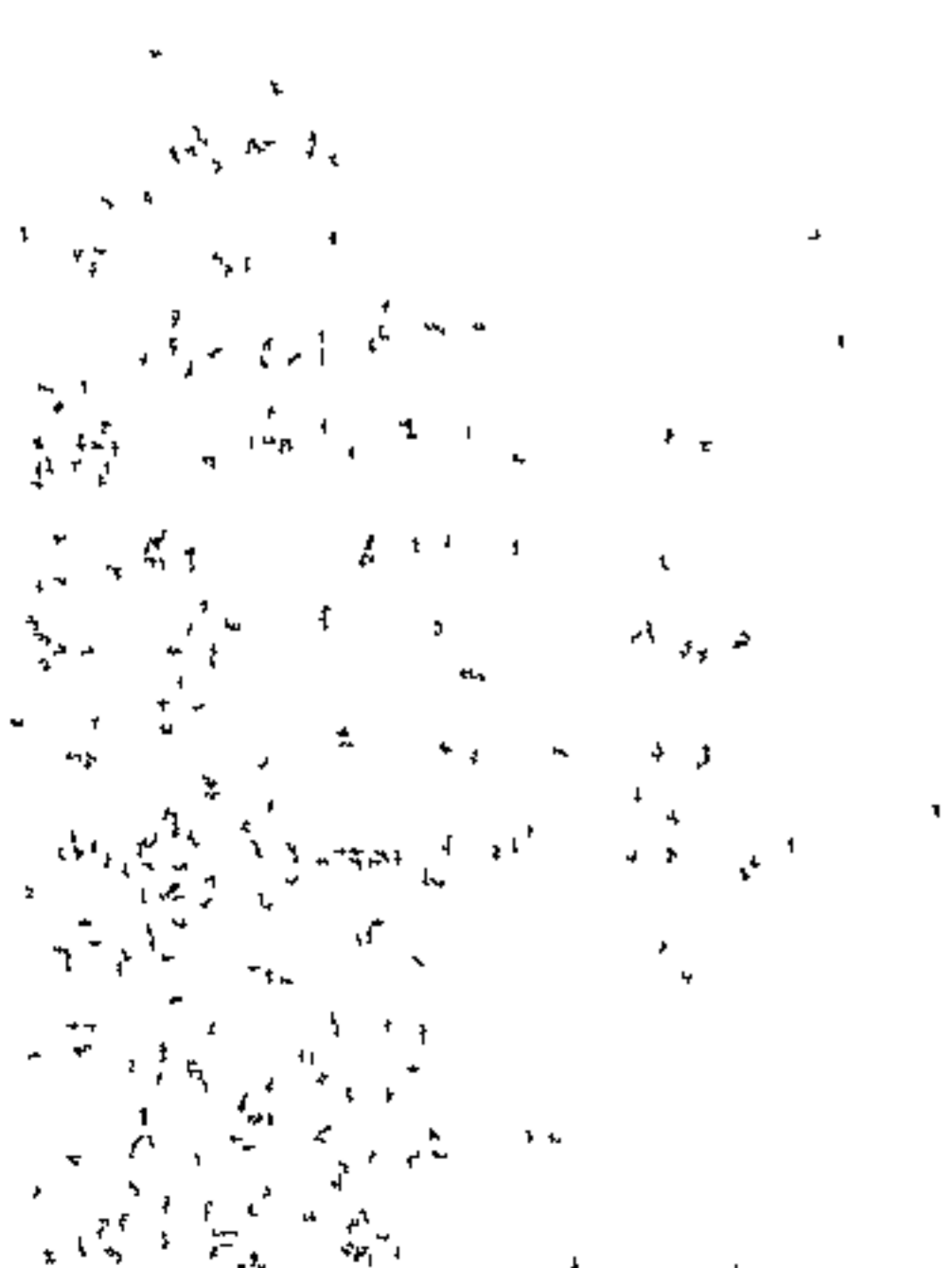
Cape Times Correspondent

PRETORIA. — A man was killed and two others were injured when the side of an excavation trench at a central Pretoria building site collapsed, about 1.30pm yesterday.

Reinforcing in the side of the two-meter trench apparently gave way.

Five of the six labourers at work in the trench scrambled out but a sixth, not yet identified, was crushed by a falling boulder.

Firemen battled for more than half-an-hour to release the trapped man but he was dead when they lifted the huge boulder off him.



MR DEREK ALICE, 38, managing director of General Sewing Ltd, died yesterday afternoon of the injuries he suffered while ushering employees from his burning Johannesburg offices.

Two other people died in the fire and explosions at Barnmo Building, at the corner of President and Mooi streets. They were Mr John Malaleke, 42, and Mrs Nellie Kgasohne, 37, who was apparently flung from the fourth floor window by an explosion.

Fire, and a woman falls to her death

Staff Reporter

THE CROWD in Mooi Street started shouting, and I looked up and saw a woman at one of the windows on the top floor. It appeared she wanted to jump.

Several people held up their hands, signalling to her to stay where she was. But she came flying through the air and landed on the pavement.

People screamed as they watched her fall. The body was taken away.

A ladder was erected to the window from which the woman had fallen and a fireman climbed up to help another woman out.

Just as she had been put in the ambulance her husband, his face streaked with flour, arrived.

I reached the fire minutes after it started, and found a crowd spilling on to the roadway, blocking traffic and hampering fire engines and ambulances.

A number of windows were broken, and black smoke billowed out. Glass rained down.

Flames were licking at the windows on the top floor and one of the open window frames caught alight and fell, still burning, on to the pavement.

The policemen had trouble keeping the crowd under control, and police dogs were brought in.

A woman, screaming and fainting, was brought to the ambulance. I climbed in to help a nurse get her inside. We managed to seat her on the floor, and put her head between her knees. We gave the other injured people water.

A man ran from the building, his hands and face burnt. An ambulance took him to hospital.

Mrs Esther Kruger, a former nurse, went from ambulance to ambulance helping the injured.

Mr Alice suffered severe burns to his face and arms. Survivors and eye witnesses later described the scenes of panic and chaos as people scrambled and groped their way to safety down a fire-escape and through an alley choked with drums and boxes.

At the height of the fire, which began in the basement at about 8 am and spread up the lift-shaft to the fourth floor, police had to use batons to drive unruly crowds from the scene. They hindered firemen and ambulances, and ignored the danger of falling glass.

One eye-witness, Mrs Serena Jackson, 20, told of the woman in the pink overall who played a leading role in saving people from the fourth floor after an explosion had ripped through the ceiling.

From nearby Conlyn House, President St, I saw about 12 people on the roof, and heard their screams. The woman in the pink overall was directing them, and calming them down. She ushered them to a door on the roof.

The woman in pink overalls was Mrs Hester Peens, 48, a supervisor in the embroidery and linen department on the fourth floor.

Smoke

Mrs Peens said last night that about 7.40 yesterday morning she heard screaming.

"As I looked up, the women started running my way from the front of the building to the back. There were about 35 women. I saw smoke pouring from the front.

"I managed to open a window on my side of the building in Mooi Street. Mrs Nellie Kgasohne then climbed on to the window sill and sat there.

"The smoke was then so black we couldn't see a thing. Nellie and I were talking to each other. I told her not to jump and she said she would not. Suddenly there was an explosion from the roof. Pieces of stone and cement rubble came down.

Mrs Peens did not see Mrs Kgasohne again. She and another supervisor, Mrs Corrie Visagie, 61, decided to crawl out of the building.

The two supervisors

crawled to the roof adjoining the fourth floor. The women employees were trying to scale a 2 m wall surrounding the roof. The fire escape door was locked. An employee, Miss Panik, then pulled the door open. The staff made a panic rush to escape. Mrs Peens stood there calming them.

Girl loses 4 fingers —and job

STAR 22/10/75

Labour Reporter

A young Soweto textile worker, who lost four fingers at work has been sacked

The factory said today she can have her job back "provided she works"

"What other employer is now going to offer me work?" Miss Flora Mashele (19) asked The Star

She was getting R15 a week as a machine operator when the fingers of her right hand were cut off in the course of duty, she said. She felt she was still able to do the work, in spite of her handicap.

But when she resumed work after treatment on July 2, she was put on another machine and was paid only R11 a week.

On October 9 she was sacked.

Mrs Evelyn Seloro, organiser of the African Textile Workers' Union said the employer, Domestica Textiles of Industria, Johannesburg, said Miss Mashele was sacked for being found lazy on three

occasions and for having held up production

Today, a director of Domestic Textiles, Mr J Shear, commented "If she wants to come back we will reemploy her provided she works"

He said the accident happened at a machine where Miss Mashele had no right to be

"She was fired by the production manager because she just wouldn't work. She was warned on numerous occasions," Mr Shear said.

Senator Anna Scheepers, president of the Garment Workers' Union of South Africa, commented:

"People are not machines that can be disposed of. There is a moral obligation on the employer"

Senator Scheepers added "After all, it was in the line of duty that she was handicapped"

Under the Workman's Compensation Act an award of R782,04 was made, but it is paid out at the rate of no more than R15 a month

Two die as fire sweeps factory

22/10/75 (131)
The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Two people were killed and at least 16 injured when fire swept through a central Johannesburg factory today. A third person, at first reported to be dead, is in a 'critical condition.'

Six of the others injured are also in a critical condition.

The fire started at 7.55 am and spread from the basement through the building. There was also an explosion that flung a Black woman worker from the fourth floor to her death on the pavement below.

The body of another worker, a Black man, was later found in the building.

Both workers were employed by General Sewing (Pty) Ltd, which occupies the fourth floor of the building, on the corner of President and Mooi streets.

FIGHT FOR LIFE

One of the victims in a critical condition is the firm's manager Mr Derek Ellis (37). Doctors in the Johannesburg General Hospital are fighting for his life.

The cause of the blaze is still a mystery but detectives from the Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad have been brought in.

Brigadier J. de Beer, chief officer of the Johannesburg fire brigade and ambulance service, said at the scene: 'Firemen asked workers to stay on the fourth floor where they would be rescued. Unfortunately some tried to come down the stairs and that's where they ran into trouble. Later, firemen who entered the building found people lying unconscious on the stairs.'

According to Mrs Corrie Visagie, one of the two

Two die in fire

ARGUS 22/10/75

(131)

(Continued from Page 1)

supervisors on the floor, there were 80 women working on the floor.

Suddenly, the floor was filled with thick smoke. There was a terrible panic and we just did not know what to do.

'I had to feel my way around, and then there was the explosion I felt the heat on my head. Finally I got down the fire escape,' she said.

Police with dogs battled to control a big crowd outside the factory. The Johannesburg disaster bus was on the scene and there were four fire tenders and six ambulances.

The floor of the factory was used for embroidery work.

Woman blasted from window

TWO die in city blaze

STAR 22/10/75

Don Knowler and Peter Bennetto

170 people were killed and more than 16 injured when fire swept through a central city factory today. A third person at first reported dead is in a "very critical" condition.

131

(1) 131

2/22

The fire started at 7.55 am and is believed to have spread from the basement through the building. There was also an explosion that flung a Black woman worker from the fourth floor to her death on the pavement below.

Both workers were employed by General Sewing (Pty) Ltd, which occupies the fourth floor of the building on the corner of President and Mooi Streets. Mr Derek Ellis (37), the firm's manager, is fighting for his life in the Johannesburg General Hospital. Six of the unidentified injured — including a white woman — are also reported to be in a critical condition.

The identified injured include Daniel Mahlaugu, Piet Xaba, Ben Motsizi, Jamna Kekana, Sarah Tolamo, Mary Tsotetsa, Mary Gumede, Anna Gumede and Anna Malokwane.

Detectives

The cause of the blaze is still a mystery, but detectives from the Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad have been brought in.

Brigadier J de Beer, chief officer of Fire Brigade and Ambulance, Jo-

The aftermath of the city blaze today. Shattered and blackened windows show the course of the fire.

As crowds gather, ambulances stand by, ready to take to hospital victims of today's garment factory blaze in central Johannesburg.

Johannesburg said at the scene. "Firemen asked workers to stay on the fourth floor where they would be rescued. Unfortunately some tried to come down the stairs and that's where they ran into trouble. "Later, firemen who entered the building found people lying unconscious on the stairs. "One of the two supervisors on the floor, Mrs Corrie Visagie said that 80 women worked on the floor. "Suddenly, the floor was filled with thick, black smoke. There was a

To Page 3, Col 5

131
131

Fishing boat rescued

The Argus Shipping Reporter

THE 600-tonne Cape Town-based vessel Tristania was towed into Port Elizabeth this morning after the engine-room was burnt out by fire at the new crayfishing grounds south of Cape Recife.

Fire broke out in the 35-year-old fishing craft late yesterday, and two Cape Town factory ships — Protea and Godetia — went to her aid.

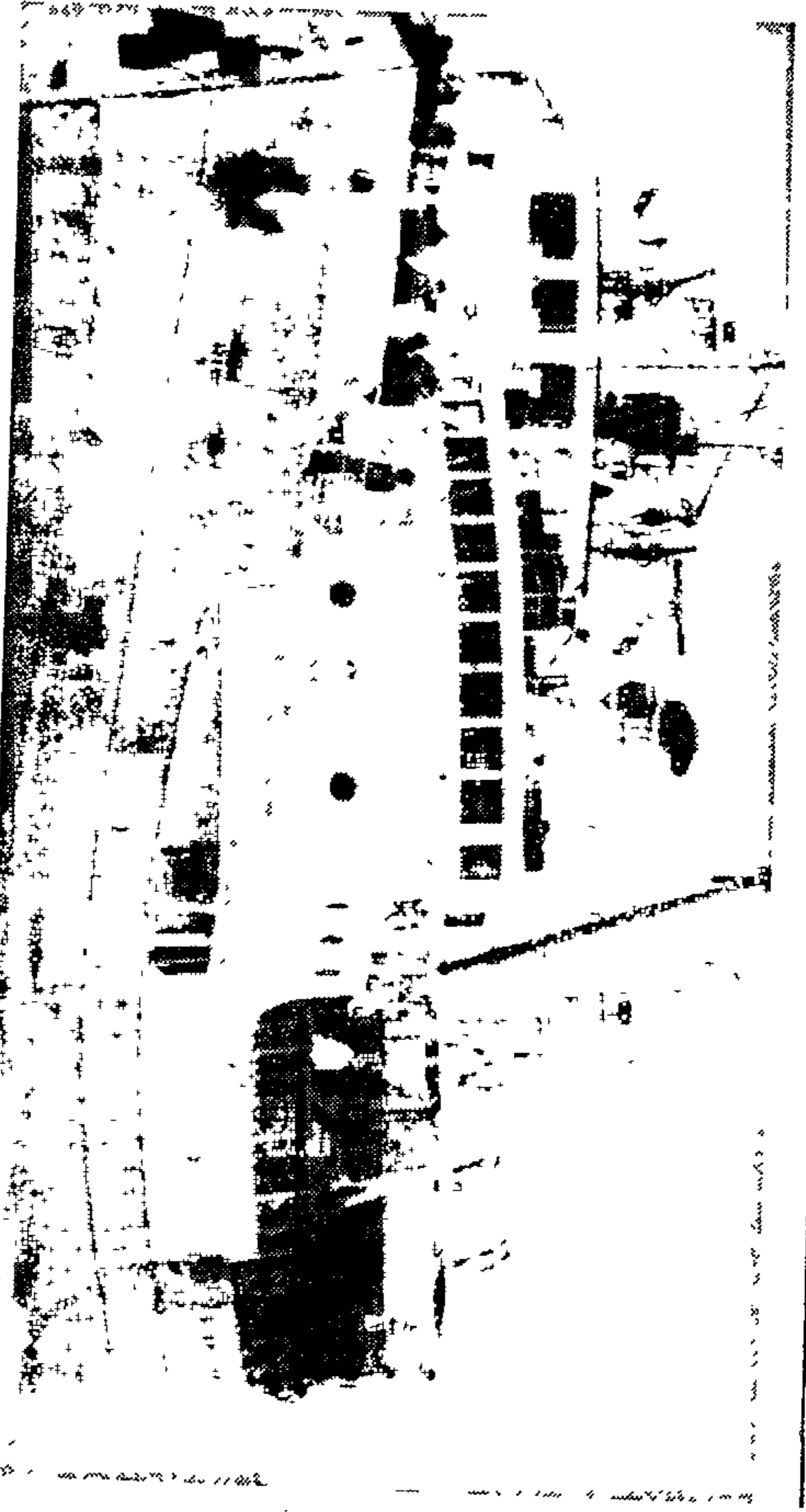
The 900-tonne Protea was able to get a tow secured in heavy seas while the crew of the Tristania battled to extinguish the blaze. Because the Tristania did not have any power

to operate its winches, the towline used was extremely light and the 25 nautical mile tow to Port Elizabeth took more than 12 hours.

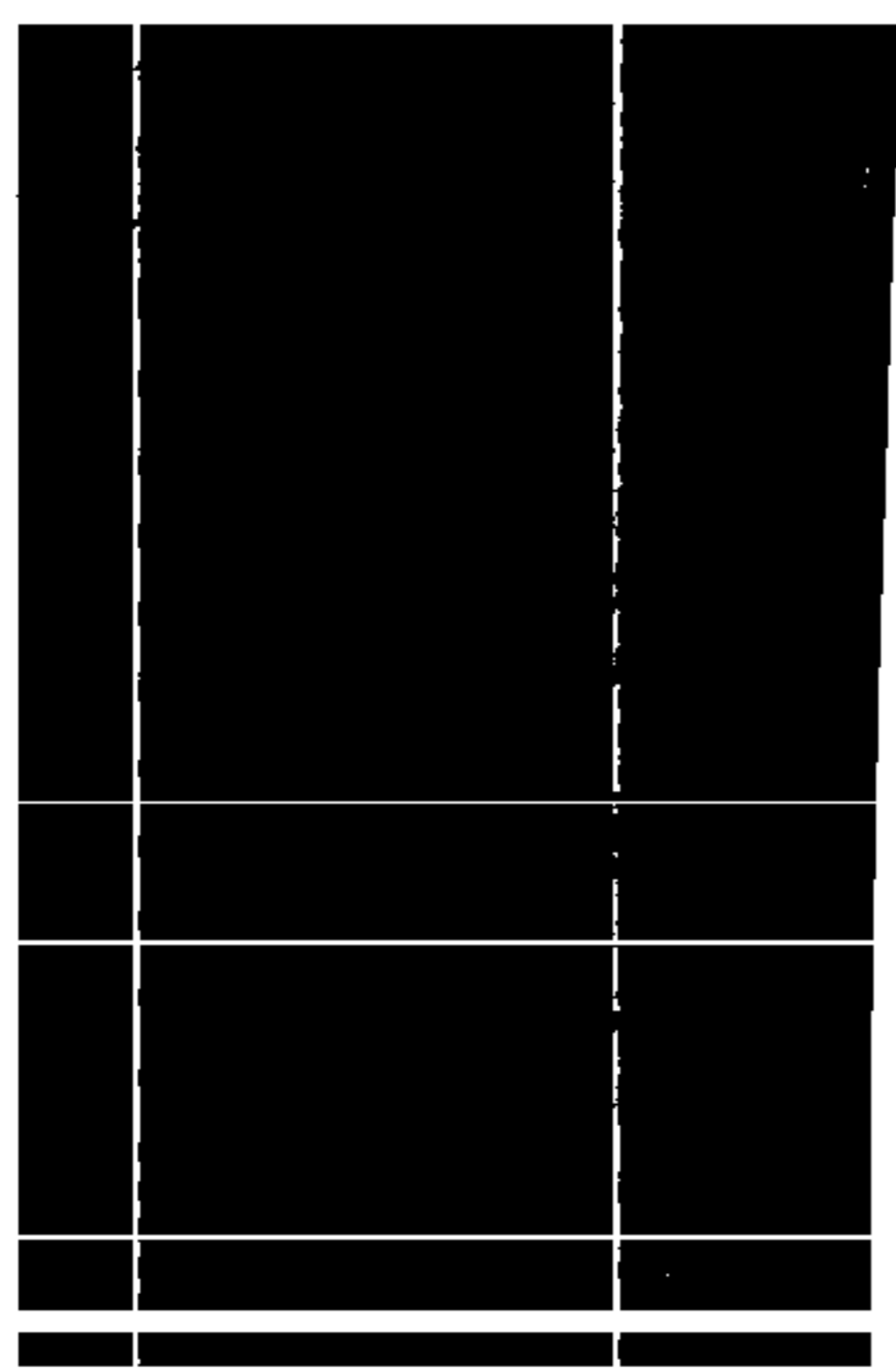
The Godetia, a sister ship to the Protea, 'shadowed' the two vessels during the tow in case the crew had to be taken off the Tristania.

The Tristania, a veteran of 20 years of crayfishing in the South Atlantic, made news in 1961 when it played a major role in the evacuation of Tristan da Cunha during the volcanic eruption.

It is expected the ship will be repaired in Port Elizabeth.



LISTING to starboard, the Cape Town-based crayfish catcher Tristania is berthed in Port Elizabeth harbour by a harbour tug after being towed in from the crayfish grounds off Cape Recife.



(131)

(1) 131
~~2/199~~

**Costly fire
at plant**

Mercury Reporter
20/10/75

TWO HUNDRED tonnes of timber and R500 worth of wax was burnt in a fire at the Masonite Africa Limited mill at Canelands, North Coast, during yesterday afternoon's heatwave.

Because of the danger to the nearby factory, fire engines from Durban North, Tongaat and Stanger were called to assist the mill's own fire fighters.

The fire started when sparks from the mill's waste burning dump were carried by the wind and landed in dry grass.

Cap Times 20/10/75

8 hurt in City blast

131

SIX people were seriously burnt and two others slightly injured in an explosion in a watchman's room at a Paarden Eiland timber store yesterday.

Firemen believe that a can of petrol exploded, showering the occupants with flaming fuel, setting furniture and bedding alight and blowing out the windows.

The explosion occurred at about 6.30pm and within minutes three ambulances, two mobile squad cars, two disaster buses and two fire engines arrived at the store.

The burnt and shocked victims were taken to Grooté Schuur Hospital.

Five of the victims were identified as Mr Ernest Soto, Mr Godfrey Tugaweni, Mr Martin van Rooi, Mr Victor Stegman and Patience Magala. A sixth was identified only as Loxton. All of them had serious burns.

The other two were children.

Inside Mail

• This week five men died in a nitroglycerine explosion at Modderfontein Dynamite Factory near Johannesburg. Twenty-eight people were injured, two buildings were demolished and the weld was set ablaze. Reporter GLORIA NEGRI and artist DAVE GASKILL visited the plant to find out what precautions are taken against accidents, and what is done to contain them.

Screwing down

the lid on explosives

MODDERFONTEIN, the world's largest commercial explosives factory, has been in operation for more than 70 years. There have been four explosions since 1963, one of them set off by lightning.

This week Mr. Alec Adams, chief research officer (explosives), at AE and CI, told us of the safety measures covering buildings in the explosive areas, dress and other precautions required of workmen, of lightning conductors on all buildings and of a man who keeps a weather eye out for approaching storms.

When instruments tell the storm-watcher that he is approaching, operations are discontinued and buildings in the explosive area are evacuated.

Modderfontein functions under Government approval and by authority vested in the Chief Inspector of Explosives.

This governs such matters as the weight of explosives that may be kept in a building, minimum distance between the process buildings, distance of buildings from public roads, offices and other places of employment and distances between a magazine and public roads and offices.

Chain reaction

Explosives buildings, Mr. Adams said, were constructed of fairly light materials to avoid formation of heavy debris. Asbestos sheeting bolted to wood and aluminum galvanised sheeting are used. Masonry and steelwork are not.

The explosives factory is widely spread out to prevent a chain reaction in case of accident. In the buildings, there is no heavy machinery above the heads of workmen.

"The explosive you are processing is preferably kept above the heavy machinery so that the motion is down," Mr. Adams said.

Isolation and to maintain comfortable working conditions.

Workmen in the processing buildings must wear factory-issued clothing: an overall with no buckles or belts, no watches or jewellery, special shoes without nails to prevent sparks and gloves when handling raw explosives. In some of the operations, goggles are required. Clothes contaminated with explosives are left behind for laundering when workers leave.

Human error

Smoking and matches are not allowed in the explosive areas. There are smoking rooms in the perimeter for rest periods.

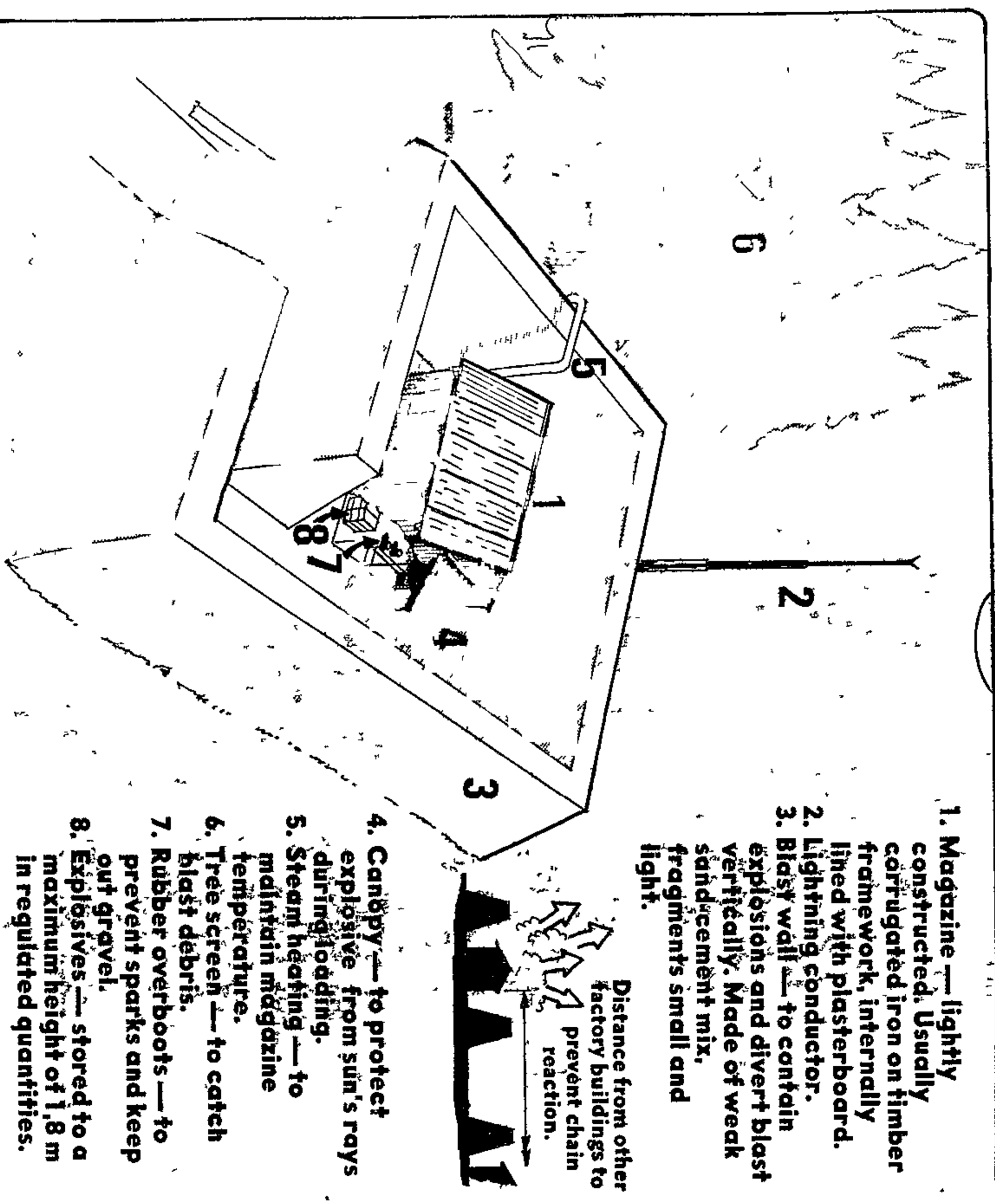
Human error is a possibility in any operation, so nitroglycerine can be dropped. Mr. Adams said that this has been largely eliminated by discontinuing the old method of taking samples in tubes.

Precautions are taken around the factory as well. Fire-breaks are constantly made to contain internal fires and prevent them spreading from outside. The factory is about 500 m from a public road.

Modderfontein is well-wooded, purposely, to prevent debris from flying about and as a damper for shock waves. There is a round-the-clock patrol with security dogs.

Mr. Athol Munday, production director of AE and CI, said: "The precautions which are taken in the manufacture of explosives have been developed over a long period and have stood the test of time."

"The explosion which occurred on Monday unfortunately resulted in the loss of five lives, but the accident record in the explosives manufacturing operations at Modderfontein has been good for many years, the injury rate being one-tenth of the average experienced in the manufacturing industry in South Africa."



1. Magazine — lightly constructed. Usually corrugated iron on timber framework, internally lined with plasterboard.
2. Lightning conductor.
3. Blast wall — to contain explosions and divert blast vertically. Made of weak sand/cement mix, fragments small and light.
4. Canopy — to protect explosive from sun's rays during loading.
5. Steam heating — to maintain magazine temperature.
6. Tree screen — to catch blast debris.
7. Rubber overboots — to prevent sparks and keep out gravel.
8. Explosives — stored to a maximum height of 1.8 m in regulated quantities.

(131) RDM 15/10/75

Death blast probe

Staff Reporter

THE cause of Monday's nitro-glycerine explosion at the Modderfontein dynamite plant was still under investigation by the Chief Inspector of Explosives yesterday.

Five people died in the blast. The fifth victim was Mr H. Bothma, 45.

A spokesman for African Explosives and Chemical Industries said only

one of the injured, Mr W. Sheele, remained at the Modderfontein Hospital. Some of the other injured had returned to work.

The dead, all Whites, were: Mr H Bothma, 45; Mr M. Manderson, 59, of Edenvale; Mr M C Grove, 21, of Kempton Park; Mr C. A. C Snyman, 21, of Pietersburg, and Mr John Begbie, 57, of Wychwood, Germiston.

The 20 injured Blacks, all of whom have been released, are: Mr Wilmot Makweze, Mr Joseph Nare, Mr William Pnasha, Mr William Hurna, Mr William Sandiwa, Mr Delby Gquojana, Mr Johannes Pula, Mr Silas Ramara, Mr William Hlapa, Mr David Baloyi, Mr Solomon Nxomola, Mr Mguaba, Mr William Nongwa, Mr Bernard Manqmane, Mr Michael Mjwara, Mr Somerset Tilenzi, Mr Sidwel Spierman, Mr Levy Nhateng, Mr Bethwell Shabalala, Mr Joannes Botshepo

Only Mr Makweze and Mr Nare were held at Modderfontein Hospital overnight.

The injured Whites are: Mr B J. Pretorius; Mr A. Olivier, Mr U. Boehme, Mr C D Fichardt, Mr W. Sheele, Mr I. Joffe, Mr P. A. M. Brink and Mr H. J. Brummer.

Only Mr Sheele is still in hospital

Dynamite

blast - dead

are named

Staff Reporter

A MYSTERY nitroglycerine explosion at Modderfontein dynamite factory yesterday killed five White workers, injured 28 other people, demolished two buildings and sent a fire ripping through the surrounding veld.

The names of four of the dead were given last night as: Mr M. Manderson of Edenvale, Mr M. C. Grover, Kempton Park, Mr C. A. C. Snyman, single, of Modderfontein and Mr John Begbie, of 6 Camelia Road, Wychwood, Germiston. Mr Begbie, 57, was married and had two children.

The name of the fifth person killed will be released as soon as the next of kin have been notified.

SHOCK

The injured included Mr A. Oliver, who has been discharged from hospital. The following are likely to be discharged from Modderfontein Hospital today: Mr B. J. Pretorius, Mr U. Boehme, Mr C. D. Fichardt, Mr W. Sheele, Mr L. Joffe, Mr P. A. M. Brink, Mr H. J. Brummer, Mr Wilmot Makweze and Mr Joseph Nare.

Eighteen others were treated for shock and

minor injuries and discharged.

The explosion erupted at 10 53 am. Mr Mike Blizzard, a spokesman for the factory, said its cause was being investigated by the office of the Chief Inspector of Explosives.

INHALED

The veld fire was fought by the factory's own fire brigade and Mutual Help. Edenvale Fire Department stood by.

Mr John Flack, assistant manager, (administration), for AE & CI, said there were "four of five" buildings within an area of about 100 sq m affected by the blast.

Several employees were said to have inhaled noxious gases, produced when nitroglycerine is heated.

Spectators from as far as three kilometres away saw a reddish-brown mushroom cloud surrounded by deep red smoke at the time of the explosion.

Windows in factories near Modderfontein were shattered.

Police cordoned off roads leading to Modderfontein. The dynamite factory is the world's largest. Yesterday's was the fourth explosion there since 1964.

● Pictures—Page 3

Calendar of disasters

THE explosion at Modderfontein dynamite factory near Kempton Park yesterday brought to four, the number of explosions there since 1964. Others were:

JUNE 22, 1964: Two killed, three injured in an explosion while workers disposed of waste material in the factory's detonation plant.

NOVEMBER 19, 1969: Fifteen injured in an explosion caused when lightning struck a nitroglycerine plant.

FEBRUARY 1, 1974: Four Africans and two Whites killed when a cartridge house blew up. Three Africans and three Whites were injured.

Blast at dynamite factory

ARGUS 13/10/75
(131)
The Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG — An explosion occurred at the Modderfontein dynamite factory today. A spokesman said one White and two Blacks were injured, but they could not say whether there were any dead.

The factory's own fire-fighting teams were dealing with the blast, the spokesman said

Because the factory is designated a security area, photographers were not allowed to go to the scene of the explosion

A big veld fire was blazing on the western side of the factory as a result of the blast. A large cloud of smoke was still rising from the buildings.

5 killed at dynamite factory

Cape Times -
14/10/75
JOHANNESBURG.—Five people were killed and 28 injured yesterday in a nitro-glycerine explosion at the Modderfontein dynamite factory, the largest in the world.

All those killed were White. The number of dead was established only after a roll-call of all the staff at the factory, which is near Kempton Park. Of the injured, eight are White and 20 are Blacks. Only one person, a White, was seriously injured.

The names of four of the five Whites killed in the blast at the dynamite factory at Modderfontein near here yesterday were released last night by a spokesman for AE and CI

They were Mr M. Manderson of Edenvale, Mr M. C. Grove of Kempton Park, Mr C. A. C. Snyman, of Pietersburg, but residing at Modderfontein, and Mr J. Begbie of Germiston. The name of the fifth man who was killed will be released today

According to a statement, by AE and CI nine

of the injured Blacks had already been released after treatment. All the rest are in Modderfontein Hospital.

Mr Mike Blizzard, public relations officer for the factory, said the cause of the explosion was being investigated by the office of the chief inspector of explosives

The first explosion erupted at 10.53am in one of the mixing plants at the factory. Three men, and their foreman, Mr Begbie, were killed instantly. A few seconds later the second mixing plant exploded killing Mr Snyman

Twisted pieces of metal and concrete soared into the air to land hundreds of metres away

Several people inside and outside the building were struck by flying metal. A noxious gas was released by the explosions and several employees were said to have inhaled the gas, produced when nitro-glycerine is heated

The blasts demolished two buildings and resulted in an extensive veld fire which was later brought under control

Windows in factories near Modderfontein were shattered, and people on the East Rand ran out of their houses when they heard the blasts

Mr Chris Welgemoed of Klopper Park said he heard two explosions

"The first was powerful. Soon afterwards light and brown smoke bubbled out like a giant mushroom. It looked like an atomic explosion, only smaller," he said. "Later, the dust became bright purple, orange and yellow."

Police cordoned off the area leading to Modderfontein. Yesterday's was the fourth explosion there since 1964

Vibrations from the explosion were felt at least eight km from the factory.

A spokesman for Modderfontein said there were several possible causes for a nitroglycerine explosion.

It could result from a faulty action by the operator, or overheating, or a sudden bump in the vessel holding the nitroglycerine — Sapa

5 hurt in big Modder blast

Star 13/10/75

An explosion rocked the Modderfontein dynamite factory today, leaving three Whites and two Africans suffering from gassing and shock. No deaths were reported immediately after the blast.

Nothing was yet known about the fate of the people inside the buildings.

The explosion occurred at 10,50 am and hours later officials of the factory were still conducting a roll call of staff.

Mr John Flack, assistant manager (administration) of AE and CI, said there were "four or five" buildings involved, within an area of about 100 sq metre.

Mr Athol Munday, production director of the company, said there were "probably one or two more" people gassed at the scene of the explosion.

(See picture on Page 2)

But, he added, all the injured people found so far had been in the open at the time of the explosion.

He said it was highly unlikely that many people had been killed, as each building had no more than two or three people licensed to work in it.

All the injured were taken to the factory hospital. Their names have not yet been released.

A fierce veld fire on the western side of Modderfontein was set off by the explosion, which also released clouds of nitrogen oxide fumes.

Vibrations from the explosion were felt at least 8 km from the plant — the largest dynamite factory in the world.

A number of windows in buildings near the fac-

Blast at Modder

From Page 1

have been set up by traffic police.

A spokesman for Modderfontein said the gas which had been released in the explosion was "highly noxious. It was produced when nitroglycerine was heated."

He said there were a number of possible causes for a nitroglycerine explosion.

He said there were no residential areas within a kilometre of the explosion.

However, residents several km from the factory said their houses shook at the time of the explosion. They reported huge white clouds rising into the air.

Papers from Modderfontein were blown at least 5 m across the veld by the force of this morning's explosion.

An office worker in nearby Spartan said: "We heard this tremendous explosion and saw a mushroom of smoke rise above the factory."

"After a few seconds papers and documents began to rain down outside — all of them covered in muck."

Mr S P Hartzler, manager of a factory about 8 km from Modderfontein, said it felt as if the explosion had taken place in his own factory.

"Our windows were blown out. It hit like an atom bomb blast," he said.

tory were shattered in the blast
Road blocks on all roads near Modderfontein
To Page 3, Col 7

2 hurt in Foreshore blast

Cape Times 27/9/75

(131)

AN EXPLOSION followed by a huge burst of flame rocked the Foreshore yesterday afternoon, severely burning two workmen.

The explosion took place at the top of the new Cape Town Civic Centre, still under construction, at about 4pm.

The two workmen injured are Mr N Elias, of Dolomite Avenue, Lansdowne, and Mr I Carolus, of Corian Road, Surrey Estate, Athlone. A spokesman for Somerset Hospital said that both men were severely burnt — and their condition is serious.

A spokesman for the construction company, said that although the full details of the explosion were still not available, the fire is believed to have been started when a welder working on the sliding rig at the top of the building set fire to some material nearby.

"His clothing caught fire and he ran to put the fire out and dropped the welding torch he was using."

An oxy-acetylene tank exploded with a blast felt almost a kilometre away.

Officials inspect death wall

ARGUS
23/9/75

DEPARTMENT of Labour building inspectors today visited the Vredenburg construction site where three workmen were killed and three injured when a wall collapsed on them.

A spokesman for the Vredenburg police confirmed that three Coloured workmen from Paternoster were killed in the accident and three were injured.

The dead men were Mr Chris Alexander, Mr Toy Snyders and Mr Ivan Jordaan.

The injured men, who were treated at the Vredenburg Hospital, are Mr I. Heyns, Mr Jack Juries

and Mr Klaas Hansen, who is still in hospital with chest injuries. A spokesman for the hospital said he was in a satisfactory condition today.

COLLAPSED

The accident occurred when a basement retaining wall 2,5 m high and about 10 m long collapsed, burying workmen in a narrow trench at its base.

The site at the corner of Main Road and Hill Street was boarded up overnight and early today two inspectors from the Department of Labour examined it.

Work has stopped until the inspectors have completed their investigations, which are expected to take another two days.

131

3 dead, 2 buried as wall collapses

Staff Reporter and
The Argus Correspondent

AT LEAST three Coloured workmen were killed instantly today when a retaining wall collapsed on them at a Vredenburg building site

The bodies of two others are still missing beneath the rubble

The collapse occurred soon after 10 am at the construction site of the new Homes Trust building at the corner of Hill Street and Main Road

The workmen were clearing a trench before laying a reinforced foundation when the 2,5-metre high and 20-metre long brick wall weighing several tons fell on them.

Three bodies were recovered soon after the collapse, but two are still buried beneath a metre-thick pile of bricks and rubble.

RESCUE

Rescue operations began immediately and additional earth-moving equipment was moved to the site to assist

Removal of the bodies was hampered by the extremely confined space of the trench and the weight of the concrete wall

Spokesmen for the construction company at its Cape Town office and at the Vredenburg site today confirmed the disaster, but could not release the victims' names

Work has been stopped at the site and the remaining workmen are moving the debris in an effort to reach the bodies buried in the rubble.

A representative of the construction company's Cape Town office has left for Vredenburg to investigate.

131

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131

RDM 19/9/75
**Accidents
cost R32m**

Labour Correspondent
THE MINISTER of Labour, Mr. Marais Viljoen, disclosed yesterday that there were 360 000 industrial accidents in South Africa last year, causing a financial loss of R32 500 000.
He said the financial loss paid out of State-controlled accident funds on damages and medical costs amounted to R22 500 000, while there was a further loss of R10-million on private assurance claims under the law.
He said that in the past 10 years, maximum compensation on industrial accidents had more than doubled.

Natal Mercury 11/9/75

Rail accidents - 2 lose limbs

Mercury Correspondent
PORT ELIZABETH —
Two Railway workers,
one from Beaufort West
the other from Cradock,
have had limbs ampu-
tated after train acci-
dents during the past
week

Mr. Theuns van Jaars-
veld (23) of Cradock, a
driver's assistant, was

involved in a shunting
accident at Cradock sta-
tion.

Mr. van Jaarsveld, who
is married with a child,
was rushed to the local
hospital and then trans-
ferred to the Port Eli-
zabeth Provincial Hospi-
tal where his left leg was
amputated above the
knee.

A hospital spokesman
gave his condition as
"fair" yesterday.

Mr Kobus Koen (18)
of Beaufort West, a trai-
nee fireman, was flown
to Grootte Schuur Hospi-
tal, Cape Town on Tues-
day after falling from a
moving passenger tram
in the De Aar station
earlier in the day.

A spokesman for
Grootte Schuur Hospital
said yesterday that Mr.
Koen had lost both his
arms He had also frac-
tured his left leg and
hip

The spokesman said
Mr. Koen's condition was
"fair considering the
accident." He is still
unconscious.

Farmers warned to watch Factories Act

Dispatch 10/9/75

EAST LONDON — Farmers are being warned that they fall under the Factories Act and could be prosecuted if anyone was injured by farm machinery, Dr G S Marr said here yesterday.

Dr Marr, head of an East London canning company which also owns farms, gave the warning after his company had been prosecuted under the Factories Act following an accident in which a farm labourer had been killed in farm machinery.

"Many farmers don't realise they fall under the Factories Act and can be prosecuted under its provisions," Dr Marr said.

"Protective devices on farm machinery deteriorated fast and farmers seldom replace them, but they will be in trouble if an accident occurs"

Dr Marr suggested that farmers could protect themselves by calling in the Inspector of Machinery at the Department of Labour to inspect their whole operation to ensure they are not falling foul of the Factories Act.

The Inspector of Machinery on the Border, Mr D. J. D. Bezuidenhout, said yesterday he could not refuse a request from anyone to discuss protective devices on their machinery.

"I am here to educate the users of machinery. They have only to ask and I'll explain to them those sections of the Factories Act that are relevant and

EAST LONDON — A director, Dr George Marr, a farm manager, Mr Errol Rex Oberem, and a tractor driver, Mr Sobetile Mbangula, all from a farm in the Komga district, were fined R50 (or 25 days), R50 (or 25 days) and R20 (or 20 days) when they were convicted in the Regional Court yesterday.

Mr Oberem and Dr Marr had been found guilty of contravening the Factories, Machinery and Building Works Act in that they failed to fence or guard the revolving power-take-off shaft on a tractor-boomspray being used on the farm.

Mr Mbangula had been convicted of culpable homicide in that a tractor he was driving rolled over Mr Mlungisi Magala who died.

The incident occurred on the farm on July 9. — DDR

where they are going wrong" Mr Bezuidenhout said. Mr Bezuidenhout, whose area stretches throughout

the Border and Transkei, said he had to hold an inquiry into every serious accident caused by machinery.

"And the Act states that the inspector has to be notified on the prescribed form of any accident that happens"

Mr Bezuidenhout said the Act defined his area of jurisdiction as a factory or any premises where machinery was used and that included farms and even workshops at homes.

"More and more accidents are taking place. In 1970, there were 474 accidents reported to this office and this year so far, 900 accidents have been reported, 14 of which were fatal and I expect a total of 1 400 accidents by the end of the year."

Mr Bezuidenhout agreed that he had never been able to get out to farms on inspections, but he did carry out inspections at factories whenever time permitted.

"But I cannot refuse anyone in my area who asks for an inspection, and that includes farmers. The regulations call for minimum protection and there are few machines that cannot be protected.

"If there is such a machine, the user must apply for exemption from the Act," Mr Bezuidenhout said. — DDR.

(2) 131

Gemsbok search goes on

Cape Times 4/9/75

By WYNTER MURDOCH

TEAMS OF DIVERS worked throughout yesterday to free an 18-tonne anchor lashed to the deck of the sunken salvage vessel, L. M. Gemsbok, in order to clear the way for a thorough search for the bodies of eight crew members believed to be trapped in the ship.

The anchor was freed shortly before 4pm yesterday, and divers will resume their search for the bodies early today.

The 314-tonne Gemsbok sank in 50 metres of water about three nautical miles off Green Point on Tuesday night. A section of a 400-metre anchor chain shifted while it was being transferred from the Gemsbok to a 170 414-tonnes French tanker, the Cetra Centaurus, and the small vessel capsized within seconds of the change in weight.

The names of the eight missing crew members are: Mr Peter Jackson, the chief engineer; Mr Gilbert Saulus; Mr Benjamin Johnson; Mr Ismail Teegler; Mr Danny Nomdoe; Mr Jacobus Bam; Mr R Muller, and a 17-year-old cook who was making his first voyage in the Gemsbok.

According to a statement issued by the owners of the Gemsbok, the transfer operation was proceeding normally when a section of the 400-metre anchor chain, weighing about 25 tonnes, slid across the deck, causing the vessel to list and then capsize.

Divers were prevented from entering the hull of the vessel yesterday because the heavy anchor chain — attached to the anchor which was lashed to the Gemsbok's deck — was blocking the only means of access.

Once the anchor had been freed and winched up to the bow of the Cetra Centaurus, it was possible to enter the hull. Because of the great depth at which the Gemsbok is lying, however, it was

decided to postpone further diving operations till today.

Two of the missing seamen Danny Nomdoe and Jacobus Bam, were believed to have been in the engine room when the Gemsbok went down.

The chief engineer Mr Peter Jackson, was thought to have been resting in his cabin.

All the personal files of the crew went down with the Gemsbok. The cook, aged about 17, was not well known to crew members and the owners of the vessel are trying to locate his next of kin.

Diving operations were hampered yesterday by poor visibility.

Further reports and pictures, pages 7 and 13.

(1) 131

2) 314

131

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11

Green Point

Cape Times Reporter 3/9/75

THE CAPE TOWN salvage vessel L M Gembok capsized and sank three nautical miles south-west of Green Point last night. Early today, nine of her crew were missing, believed drowned.

A helicopter, NSRI launches, the tugs Hugo and Albatross, a police launch and a harbour company launch searched the area late last night. The nine missing crewmen have not been identified. Eight seamen were rescued and pulled aboard the 94300-ton Cetra Centaurus, a French tanker.

Among the rescued was the Master of the Gembok, Captain T J Cowley.

The 314-ton Gembok was winching an anchor weighing several tons belonging to the Cetra Centaurus when she capsized and sank, a port official said.

The office of Land and Marine, the company which

owns the Gembok, was jammed with inquiries from family members and harbour officials last night.

A spokesman for the company confirmed that the vessel, which is known for its characteristic winching "horns", was engaged in an anchor salvage operation at about 8 00pm when she was pulled over in an attempt to manoeuvre the anchor, and sank with all on board.

Several of the crewmen could not swim and none was wearing a lifejacket at the time, a harbour official said.

A harbour official said it was believed that most of the missing crew were trapped in the upturned hull of the Gembok.

First rescue boat on the scene was the NSRI craft from Three Anchor Bay.

Mr Howard Godfrey, coxswain for the rescue station there, said they were on the scene within eight minutes.

An up-turned life raft thought to contain bodies was cut open but found to be empty, he said.

One of the crew scrambled to safety by climbing up the anchor chain of the tanker — an "incredible feat", a harbour official said last night.

The first indication that the Gembok was sinking was a Mayday call on the emergency channel 16 picked up by the Cape Town Port Captain's office.

The Cetra Centaurus put out the distress call and within 15 minutes a small armada of rescue craft was heading for the area.

A medical Mayday launched two NSRI rescue teams, while radio calls diverted to the area by the launches Sea Carrier and Sea Service and sent the harbour tugs Danie Hugo out to the stricken vessel.

Fifteen minutes were lost in trying to locate a pilot for the helicopter which arrived at the area 20 minutes later to supply urgently-needed illumination over the sea.

The German salvage tug Albatross then radioed in and asked if assistance was needed. She too was diverted to the area by the Port Captain's office to supply illumination.

The police launch Loerie, sent out by the Port Captain's office, returned shortly after the Sea Carrier docked with the first two survivors at 9 50pm. After a swift change of crew the Loerie returned to resume the

Boat

sinks: 9 missing

Continued from page 1

search for the remaining nine missing crew members

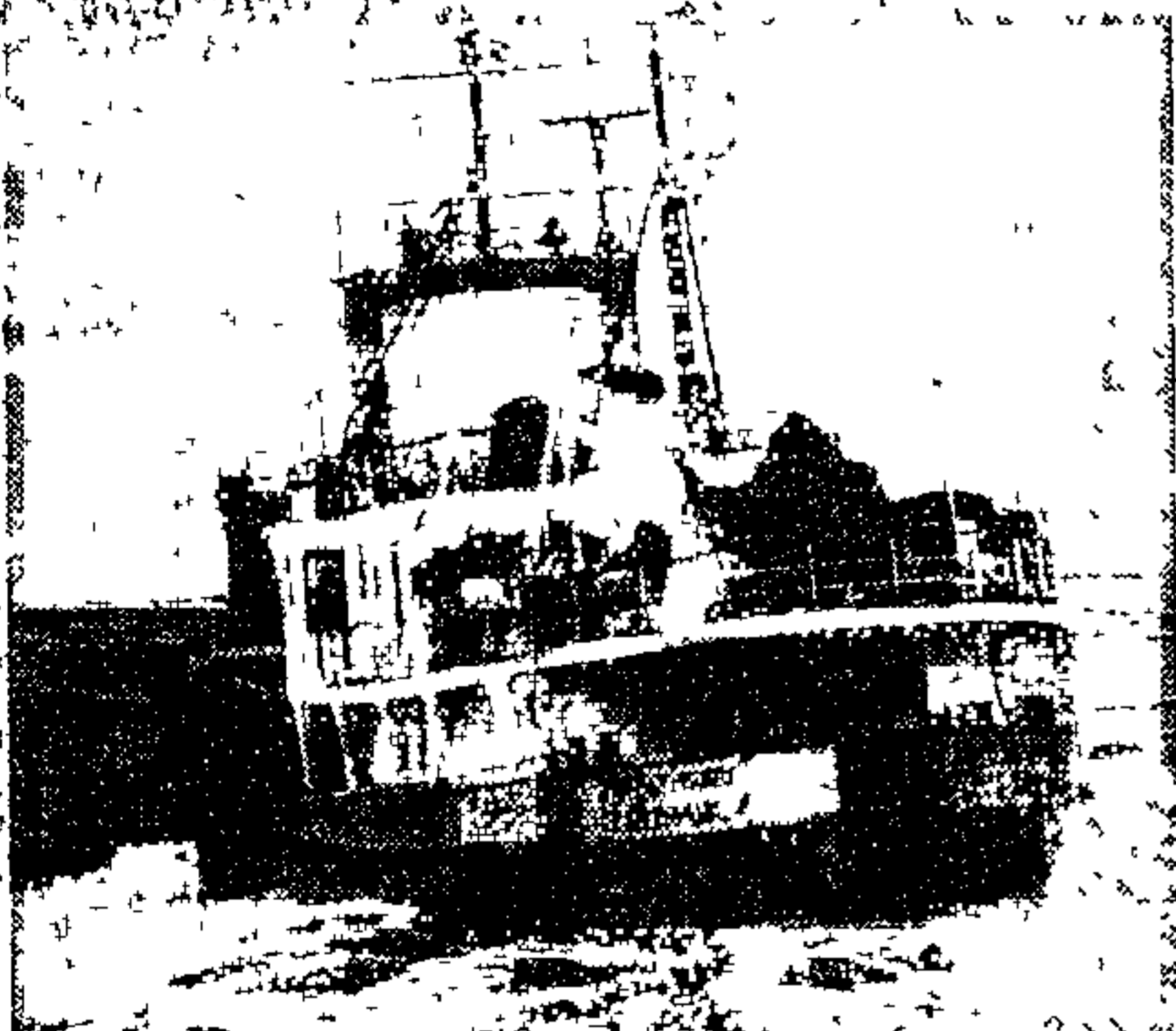
About 10 15pm, the Eandevouree, a Cape Town-based launch landed the captain and the rest of the rescue crew. All of them were described as "quite well" and none needed medical attention. A special ambulance was on standby.

Captain Cowley, who has been captain on the Gembok for two years, said: "All I can say at this stage is that she was doing the job she was supposed to do when the tragic accident happened." He confirmed that nine of his crew were still missing.

"We were working on the deck when suddenly the Gembok turned turtle and sank. Those of us who were on deck took to the life raft immediately," he said.

The scene at the harbour where the rescued were landed was tense as relatives and friends of the missing men silently waited for news.

131



The salvage vessel L & M Gembok

131

Artisan ear damage rate 4 in 5

W/E ARGUS
(Bus Argus)
30/8/75

Financial Staff

FOUR OUT OF FIVE ARTISANS who worked 10 years or more in a steel works have defective hearing, it is disclosed by hearing tests.

Factories where noise is louder than 85 decibels—loud enough to cause pain in the ears—are now compelled to give earmuffs to workers in the noisy areas.

Tests on some 450 employees at Cape Steel show that 80 percent of artisans with 10 years or more service have defective hearing.

Forty percent of workers with between five and 10 years exposure to industrial noise also have defective hearing.

Signs of deterioration were found even among unqualified workers aged between 17 and 21.

But workers who entered the factory for short periods — draughtsmen and administrative staff — were unaffected and showed no signs of hearing loss.

An interesting fact emerging from the tests is that a large percentage of defective cases were unaware that their hearing was below normal, said Mr. D. H. Harford, who conducted the tests.

If it was possible to measure the contribution of noise to stress, nervous tension and fatigue in industry, equally surprising facts might emerge, he said.

Seven die as fire rages in tunnel

STAR 1/9/75

131

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Seven Africans died early today when a flash fire ripped through an underground tunnel at the new magistrate's court building in Durban.

They were part of a team of 25 painters working holiday overtime.

The tunnel was being used to store up to 100 drums of paint and other highly inflammable material.

Eventually it will be used as a prisoner passage from the courts to a new police station still to be built.

FUMES

The fire began as the painters collected their material for the day's work.

It is believed to have ignited paint near the entrance.

In seconds flames raced along the 90 m tunnel, spreading dangerous fumes.

With the entrance blocked off by flames and fumes the terrified workers scrambled for an open manhole.

ESCAPES

Some made it.

Seven did not.

They died as they tried to make their way to the manhole through the fumes.

The foreman, Mr Abdul Kader, said that at first he did not realise the extent of the fire.

"I rushed out and grabbed a bucket of water to try to put it out," he added.

"But it was hopeless. The smoke forced me back."

(Picture Page 3)

Mr Linus Mkize, whose brother Gallvas was one of the victims, said:

"I was about three metres away from the fire when it started.

"My brother appeared to be coming out, but suddenly turned around and went back inside.

"Some men were stuck in the middle.

"They lay on the floor.

"We tried to pull them out, but it was no good."

When firemen from Durban Central Fire Station arrived the tunnel was a mass of flames.

They had to wear breathing apparatus to tackle the blaze.

As the flames were extinguished, the seven bodies were found and brought out of the tunnel.

Vaal industries win safety awards

R.D.M. 11/8/75

131

INDUSTRIES in the four towns of the Vaal Triangle — Vereeniging, Vanderbijlpark, Sasolburg and Meyerton — showed their safety consciousness in the factory by winning several awards issued by the National Occupational and Safety Association this year

Sasol again distinguished itself by qualifying for the national Nascar Award. Four times during the year this industry achieved a million injury-free man-hours.

Other industries in the Vaal region to figure in the national placings are: Metal Box Limited of Vanderbijlpark, which won third place in the Section of the Safety Effort and Experience Competition, Safim of Vereeniging, which took second place in the Seifsa competition; Blue Circle Cement of near Sasolburg, which won third place in the CPA competition for factories, and Anglo-Alpha Cement of Dudfield, which came first in CPA competition for quarries.

In the regional competitions Metal Box won the Sag Safety Effort and Ex-

VAAL TRIANGLE: FRANK DAY

perience Competition, A Section and Escom's Taabos Power Station the B Section.

The Massey-Ferguson Safim good housekeeping trophy went to Safim of Vereeniging, and the Bertus Burger Memorial Trophy for the best statistical improvement to Norberg, Manufacturing Company of Vereeniging.

The smallest of the four main municipalities in the Vaal Triangle, Meyerton, was awarded the Vaal Industrial Association's trophy for safety among local authorities.

First winner of the building industry's safety competition was Roberts Construction, Gaslight Site, Sasolburg.

In his annual report, Vaal Region's chairman, Mr B. H. L. Leach, welcomed the growth of interest taken by the building industry in safety. The Roberts Construction Company's employees had worked the whole year without a loss of time through injury.

The donor of the trophy

in the Nosa safety competition for the motor industry, Eriksen Motors of Vereeniging was judged the winner.

The Vaal Management Association has two trophies for the White and African first aid competitions. The first was won by Karbochem and the second by Safripol, both of Sasolburg.

Mr Leach said in his annual report he regretted that only 1 433 candidates out of a total estimated work force of 80 000 in this region had taken the safety training courses offered by Nosa.

He urged management to take full advantage of the courses which were among the cheapest in South Africa.

Five industries — Metal Box and Fedmis of Sasolburg, Vecor of Duncanville, Triomf of Potchefstroom and Natref of Sasolburg — had a million injury-free man hours to their credit. This showed that this achievement was within the reach of many factories.

Workers

burnt

RDM
29/1/75

Staff Reporter

THREE workers were burnt badly yesterday when an electric light standard they were unloading touched overhead power lines.

The men, who were working for sub-contractors on a project for the Kempton Park Municipality, were taken to the Tembisa Hospital where their condition was described last night as serious.

The men, Mr Lucas Ngobase, Mr Clement Moshigo and Mr Number Phapla were unloading the standard with the aid of a portable crane.

It swung and touched the overhead power supply, electrocuting the men.

lost in building

Pretoria Bureau

STAR
17/7/75

Accidents in the South African building industry are costing R30-million a year, it is estimated today. And with other accidents the yearly loss is a staggering R130-million.

To try to stop this erosion of profits and feed them into the pay packets of workers and management, an advanced safety class is to be held in Pretoria on August 5.

The estimates come from spokesmen for the South African Building Industries Federation and the Master Builders and Allied Trades Association of Pretoria.

CONTRACTS

For the Witwatersrand alone the loss is said to be ten percent of total contracts awarded.

The percentage of construction work in this area is probably just under half of all construction in South Africa, with 50 000 workers.

Injuries on the Witwatersrand were 7 480 or 15 percent of the work force. It should be two percent.

There were 40 deaths in the past year, costing R170 000 in compensation.

In one year the industry as a whole had 75 600 injuries to hands and wrists alone.

PROFITS

Mr E N du Toit, recently appointed safety manager of the federation, said: "This unnecessary throwing away of profits has been tolerated for longer than we care to remember."

For this reason advanced classes directed at all levels of the industry from management down were being held.

The first was in Cape Town, the second in Durban.

The third will be at the Senate Hall, University of South Africa at 2 pm on August 5.

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Labourer dies in road blast

(31) 16/7/5 Mercury Reporter

PIETERMARITZBURG — A Lesotho labourer was killed and another seriously injured in a blasting accident near Estcourt on Monday.

Police said yesterday that the dead man, Mr Albert Morai (39), and Mr. Matthew Nyanga (22), of the Transkei, were drilling at the construction site of the new national highway when the accident happened.

"Blasting operations had been carried out on the site a few days before, and evidently some of the charges had failed to explode," Estcourt Station Commander Captain J. Havenga, said.

"The drill must have set one of those charges off."

Worker on lift tells of scream

131

N. Mercury
11/7/75

JOHANNESBURG — An assistant lift mechanic was crushed to death between the top of an elevator car and a support beam, an inquest magistrate heard here yesterday.

Mr. W. P. Dormehl found that the man, Mr. Samuel Maluleka (49) died accidentally and that no one was to blame.

Evidence was given that on March 20, Mr. Maluleka, Mr. H. C. Malan and two others were working on a lift at the Allied JBS building at the corner of Commissioner Street and Joubert Street, Johannesburg.

Old ropes had been removed and were being replaced, said Mr. Malan, when one became entangled with a rail.

Mr. Malan said Mr. Maluleka stopped lowering the rope from the machine room and joined him on the ninth floor. Mr. Malan had told him to go back to the machine room and pull the rope back.

Mr. Malan was waiting on top of the elevator car when he heard a scream. He went down to the first floor where he saw Mr. Maluleka trapped between the top of one of the other lifts and a beam separating the lift shaft from the one on which they were working. He did not know what Mr. Maluleka had been doing there, he said.

He ran to the machine room and lowered the lift slightly. Mr. Maluleka then fell down the lift shaft, said Mr. Malan.

He was certified dead on arrival at hospital. — (Sapa.)

R25-million paid each year for work injuries

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Box 26434
Arcadia
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THERE are about 330 000 injuries to South African industrial workers every year, according to a National Safety Association (NOSA) survey. This represents a loss of thousands of man-workdays and about R25-million in compensation.

Is there a remedy? The SABS suggests closer co-operation between factory management and NOSA and greater use of standards that promote industrial safety.

Standard colour codes, danger signs and symbols in all branches of industry eliminate the necessity for the worker to start from scratch learning safety signs all over again each time he moves to another job.

The SABS has concerned itself with industrial safety and the well-being of industrial workers for years in its specifications and codes of practice. It has fully equipped laboratories which cover every aspect of safety.

Workers who work under conditions of excessive noise run the risk of becoming deaf in their old age. This deafness is irreversible and cannot be alleviated by wearing hearing aids.

The SABS has a code of practice which deals with the assessment of noise exposure during work for hearing conservation purposes.

It describes how noise should be measured and

assessed to determine the potential injurious effects on workers.

The SABS also offers a measuring service in all the large centres so that both large and small industrialists can measure whether the noise level in any section of their factories is excessive.

Wearing safety boots in heavy and other industries can mean the difference between serious and minor injuries.

One of the tests for safety footwear laid down in the SABS specification is to drop a weight of 10 to 20kg from a height of 1m on to the toe.

Earlier views on safety helmets held that if the helmet was rigid enough to resist severe head shock loads, it fitted the bill. It did not seem to matter whether the wearer's neck might be broken. But today the position has changed.

The specification which deals with protective helmets includes rigorous tests for energy absorption and requires helmets to take up the major force of an impact and so transmit only a permissible percentage of the shock to the wearer.

Workers

buried

alive

at airport

*Dail
Dispatch
19/6/75*

(131)

EAST LONDON — Rescue workers battled for over five hours to free two men who were buried alive at the airport here yesterday.

The men, Mr Bangumzi Gobeni and Mr Kansile Boo, were working in a five metre-deep trench when a bank collapsed. The men were completely buried for over an hour.

Mr Gobeni was eventually freed at 3.20 p.m. and Mr Boo was extricated at 5.16 p.m.

Both were in hospital last night. Mr Gobeni is being treated for a fractured pelvis. Their condition was said to be satisfactory.

The drama started just after noon when the bank collapsed.

An eyewitness, Mr P Golding of Whittlesea, was walking towards the petrol bowser to have his aircraft refuelled.

"I suddenly saw everybody rushing towards the trench. I asked what had happened and they told me some men were buried," Mr Golding said.

He watched the initial rescue attempt and praised the operator of the mechanical excavator.

"That chap really knows his stuff," Mr Golding said. "He was scraping the soil and rocks off the top — and he was taking off only inches at a time."

He said a vast amount of rubble was removed very quickly by the operator and this more than likely allowed air to filter down to the two trapped men.

An hour after the bank collapsed, the rescuers finally got down to one of the men's heads. Before they did this, eyewitnesses said, rescuers were able to hear the two trapped men speaking.

The operation was a slow one. The rescuers were wary of trying to extricate the trapped men too quickly, in case they caused the bank to collapse even further.

A doctor summoned to the scene arrived with the ambulance men and as soon as the men's heads were uncovered, he administered pain-killing drugs to the trapped pair.

The doctor said the bank had collapsed for about the length of a cricket pitch and estimated that about 50 tons of earth had collapsed, pinning the two men under a mound of earth and rock in the five metre-deep trench.

The doctor said at one stage — after the two men had been trapped for a number of hours — they started to panic, but the rescuers managed to calm them.

Labourer killed ^{RDM} ^{16/6/75} as trench collapses

Staff Reporter

A LABOURER from the Johannesburg City Engineer's Department was killed yesterday when a three-metre deep trench near the corner of Durban and End streets caved in.

Two labourers were laying sewerage pipes when the wall of the trench collapsed, burying them both.

Mr Philemon Masangwane from the Transkei was trapped up to his chin, but was rescued uninjured.

Rescue workers battled for an hour to free the body of Mr Erasmus Mbolelo, of Norwood compound, from under one metre of sand.

The engineer's department will investigate the accident.

Industrial accidents

STAR 2/6/75

John Burgess

at a new low

Improved safety awareness has cut South Africa's industrial accident rate to its lowest ever

Accidents and injuries are two of industry's most expensive losses.

Some 30 000 factories, municipalities and mines representing 1m workers have participated in schemes initiated by the National Occupational Safety Association (NOSA).

NOSA has 11 regional offices throughout the country and was established in 1951 as a non-profit organisation.

It deals with all industries which pay assessments to the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner. In return the Commissioner gives a grant of three percent which is received from industry. Last year this contribution was R595 000. A further R40 000 is given by the Federated Employers' Mutual Insurance Company.

As an incentive to industry to reduce injuries a company can get a maximum rebate equivalent to 50 percent of the assessments if it claims less than 26 percent of the amount paid to workers' compensation over a period of three years.

IMPACT

NOSA plans safety programmes throughout the country which will create the most impact and teach all aspects of safety. It also deals with industries or firms exempt from paying to the Commissioner, such as the Department of Forestry and Water Affairs or the Durban Municipality.

Recently it dealt with the Johannesburg Municipality on a trial basis and, in a scheme to show the benefits of its services, a drop of 36 percent in injury rate was recorded in four months.

NOSA concentrates on the 11 percent of all individual firms — which employ 70 percent of the labour — so that its message can be spread most effectively

"For a safety exercise to have any impact it is necessary first to guide, educate and train the various echelons of management on accident prevention," said Mr Lewis Thorpe, the inland area manager

"There must be management involvement and commitment and, on the other side, the technical expertise to implement the concepts of loss control. Apart from injury and accident this incorpo-

rates fire prevention and pollution control where fumes or vapours can affect the health of the employee," he said.

Apart from competitions where safety awards are made, there are star gradings, ranging from one to five. Once a safety programme is under way a firm can apply for star grading and officials will evaluate it for managerial control and organisation and marry this to physical inspections.

137

Tucsa Aids

TUCSA LABOUR MIRROR JUNE 1975

Health Enquiry

TUCSA is to present a memorandum to the Government's Commission of Inquiry into Industrial Health

IN an increasingly technological world workers are being exposed to hazards which never existed before, including hundreds of thousands of new industrial chemicals and compounds

SOME, such as vinyl chloride and polyvinyl chloride from which the everyday PVC is derived, have proved in certain circumstances to be killers, but the hazards of the majority are still unknown

THIS is a situation which is exercising the attention of the International Chemical and General Workers Federation which held a special world conference on the subject in Geneva in October last year

IN the short run it is falling to the trade unions in the industrialised countries to police industrial plants against chemical hazards, and TUCSA will be drawing the Commission's attention to the findings of the ICF in regard to the hazards of a wide range of occupational chemicals

THE Commission's terms of reference are wide-ranging. It is investigating the incidence, nature, extent and effect of occupational diseases in the Republic, examining the present laws dealing with occupational diseases, their administration and enforcement, the provisions for training in industrial health, research, compensation, and the protection afforded to the public at large, arising out of commercial and industrial activities

BY its nature the Inquiry is a very technical one but its findings and recommendations may have vital and far-reaching consequences for the workers of a rapidly-changing South Africa

THE task of drawing up TUCSA's submission to the Commission has fallen to the Council's Workmen's Compensation Committee which arranged a special meeting earlier this month

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Isacor fined R50 after man's death

2 TAR 73/5/75

Pretoria Bureau
A Pretoria Regional Court today found Isacor guilty of culpable homicide and fined the corporation R50.

This followed an accident in which Mr Christian Rudolf Smith, a fitter, died from burns after being covered with molten metal in the Pretoria steel foundry in April 1970.

The magistrate, Mr C J Strydom, found Mr Smith's death was caused by Isacor's negligence.

Isacor was represented at the trial by Mr J J Kuhn who was manager of the metallurgical section at the time of the accident.

ALSO CONVICTED

Also convicted on the same charge were Mr Johannes Frederick Liebenberg, who was a temporary crane driver, and Mr Graham Keogh, who was a mixer man in charge of the handling of the hot metal. Liebenberg and Keogh were each fined R150 (or three months).

Mr Dirk Uys, a fitter working with Mr Smith, said he and Mr Smith had been showered with the red-hot liquid metal while taking cover during the firing of a Besemer converter.

When the converter

was fired, the dead man and Mr Uys were repairing the burner of a mixer in the foundry.

Mr Uys said the regular warning bell was not rung to clear workers from the area during the firing.

As the two men took cover beneath a protective lean-to because of the heat they were showered with molten metal "from somewhere above them."

Mr Smith died in hospital a few days later and Mr Uys spent two months recovering from burns.

Mr A B Booysse appeared for the State. Mr J Els appeared for Isacor. Mr J M C Smit appeared for Liebenberg and Mr A A Schreiber appeared for Keogh.

RDm 2/5/75-

Instrument panel blamed for blast

Staff Reporter
A FORMAL inquest court found yesterday that nobody could be held to be criminally responsible for the deaths of seven Sasol employees killed in the gas reforming unit of the plant on April 14.

The presiding magistrate, Mr J. A. J. de Villiers, sat with Mr L. C. Geldenhuys, deputy government mining engineer, and Mr C. E. F. Potgieter, chief inspector of machinery, Heidelberg. Mr De Villiers said the decision was unanimous.

The inquiry also found that Mr M. P. Bester died of multiple injuries, haemorrhage and shock, Mr C. J. Bezuidenhout, Mr C. L. De Franks, Mr G. A. C. Young,

Mr D. C. Gouws, and Mr H. C. Kok died of burn wounds, and Mr W. F. van der Bergh of multiple injuries and burns.

Mr Bester was taken to the Vereeniging Hospital, but died 20 minutes later while being treated. Mr Kok was dead when he reached the Sasolburg Hospital. The other five men were killed in the control room.

Mr W. V. de Vaal, production manager, said Sasol was working on improvements to the instrument panel in the control room so as to eliminate the risk of a similar accident in the future.

The trouble had started because the main gas supply valve was closed. This in itself was not unusual and there was a standard cut-off

procedure.

That day the production manager at the gas-reforming unit had ordered that it should be brought into action before the procedure had been completed.

This apparently was because of inaccurate information being relayed to the control staff by the instrument panel. Some of the instruments had been unable to distinguish between gas and steam and Sasol was now working on a meter which could do that.

Mr E. J. A. van Balen, safety officer, said he was in his office when the explosion occurred about 500 km away.

He saw flames shooting out in all directions. He put on his fireproof jacket and hat and went to Section 800.

He and others fought the flames there until they were under control, when he left to do rescue work. He tried to enter the control room but was driven back by steam and heat. There were broken pipes and a hole in the wall.

He was able to enter in an asbestos suit and reach the dead men about 11 45 am, some hours after the explosion.

Mr Bester was still alive and turned his head. He and the bodies of the other men, recovered from under the rubble, were removed by stretcher.

Mr P. J. du Plessis, who led the evidence, said that according to the standards usually set by courts, there was no evidence of negligence.

No warning shout at Sasol blast

STAR
1/5/75

Vereeniging Bureau

Although he was aware there could be "unpleasant consequences" as a result of action being taken by two men in the Sasol plant on April 14, a production foreman in the gas reforming unit never shouted to warn them to stop.

Mr L. van Wyk, the foreman, admitted this in the formal inquiry today into the accident at the factory, which claimed seven lives.

"I thought only of one thing," he said "It is the drill to cut off the oxygen supply to the plant as soon as any trouble became apparent. I ran back to close off the oxygen supply."

The explosion was apparently caused by a mixture of steam and oxygen being fed into the gas-reforming unit, but not coal gas.

Mr van Dyk saw on the gas flow meters that there was a gas flow into the unit but there was a blockage somewhere. He thought he had solved this when he saw Mr J W Ferreira, his superior, run

from the control room towards the unit. Mr van Wyk followed him.

He saw Mr Ferreira and Mr J H Loots, the senior process operator, opening a valve to allow gas into the unit. He realised that although oxygen and steam had been flowing in there had been no supply of gas.

This could lead to "unpleasant consequences," he knew from experience, but he never warned them. He made straight for the oxygen valve to close it.

Earlier, Mr W V de Waal told the inquiry

that to eliminate future accidents at the plant the company was working on improvements to the instrument panel in the control room.

Mr de Waal said the trouble started because the main gas-supply valve was closed. This was in itself not unusual and there was a standard cut-off procedure which should have been followed.

The inquiry is being held before a magistrate, Mr J J de Vilheis, Mr I C Geldenhuys, deputy government mine engineer of the Department of Mines' Engineers section and Mr C E F Potgieter, chief inspector of machines of the same department.

Blast rocks Sasolburg plastic plant

Staff Reporter

AT LEAST eight men escaped injury because they were changing shifts when an explosion tore through a plastics factory at Sasolburg on Sunday night.

The explosion, at 10.30 pm, was at Safripol, South Africa's only producer of high density polyethylene and polypropylene.

The general manager of Safripol, Mr J. H. van der Walt, said yesterday the damage was still being assessed. Production would be affected "to a very limited extent."

The cause of the blast has been tentatively attributed to a small quantity of particles of solvents which entered the drying system in one of the production lines.

A fire after the explosion was quickly extinguished and the area was automatically isolated from the rest of the plant.

According to Mr D. J. Marlow, senior general manager of Sentrachem, a joint owner of Safripol, a mixture of waste gases that were normally burnt in a flare exploded.

Although the drying sys-

tem — the final stage of production — was put out of action, the plant continued operating on its second production line.

Mr Van der Walt said the reason nobody was killed or injured was because it happened when the eight men normally in the drying plant were changing shifts.

Those nearest to the blast were at least 150 m away.

He would not allow any witnesses to be interviewed until after the investigation.

Photographs could not be taken for security reasons.

MINOR

Cleaning up started yesterday but restoration to the damaged machinery would not be tackled until insurers had finished their assessment of the damage.

He said "The minor nature of the explosion shown by two facts — no damage to buildings, not a single window was broken, and nobody in Sasolburg heard the noise."

Safripol is owned jointly by Sentrachem and a German company Hoechst South Africa. Mr Marlow said the factory had a capacity of about 100 000 tons a year and was producing about 60 000 tons a year for the South African market.

LOCAL

FM 18/4/75

GAS EXPLOSION

(131)

When the tap turns off

Industrial users of Sasol gas are mostly waiting until supplies return to normal before assessing what the explosion at Sasolburg is likely to cost them. Early indications are that it's unlikely the disruption will be extensive or prolonged.

Luckily this optimism does appear to square with the facts. The basic function of the demolished unit was to produce spare gases by converting methane to carbon dioxide and hydrogen. It was not in the general line of production and never in continuous operation.

Once the dust has settled, the rest of the plant can be run effectively without it.

Sasol MD Dawid de Villiers was optimistic that Gaskor's full needs could be met by noon Wednesday. In the meantime, he says, a priority system will operate. "There should be no interruption in supplies to consumers such as hospitals."

This does not mean the shut off which followed the explosion caused no interruption or inconvenience. Much has depended on whether industrial users have had alternative sources.

Iscor, for instance, claims not to be affected at all despite being a major user of Sasol gas at Vanderbijlpark. Iscor produces gas from its own coke ovens, and says it has enough capacity to cope with the emergency. Prompt resort to alternative sources prevented any interruption in operations.

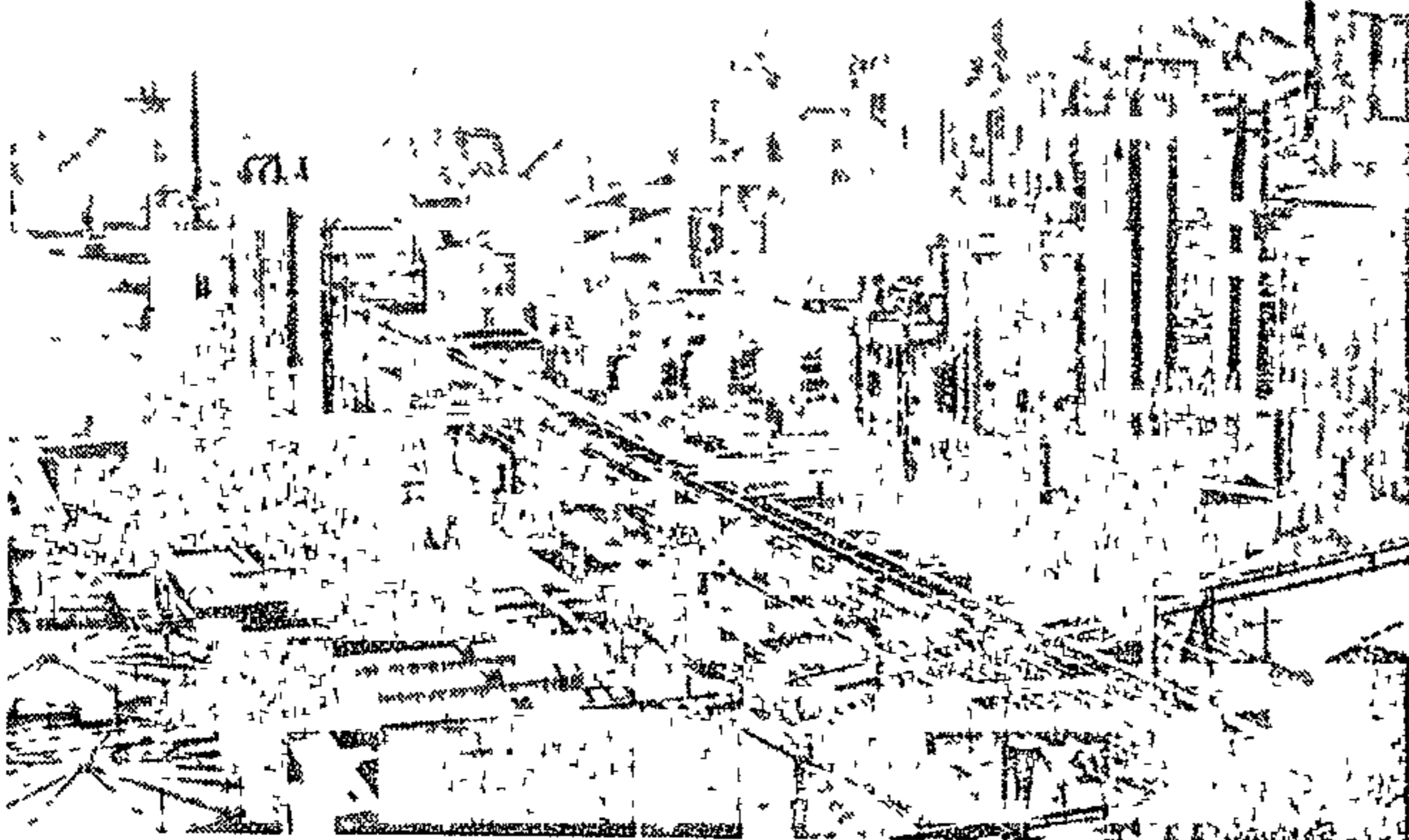
Other large consumers were also able to switch to existing backup supplies. Example is Pilkington Bros, Springs, which has not yet completely converted to Sasol gas. Gaskor co-operated in a smooth changeover to oil-firing by notifying the expected drop in pressure.

Less fortunate was Consolidated Glass Works, where two of the three furnaces at the Wadeville plant have been affected. The third continued working normally. Best indications are that total time lost will not exceed 60 hours, says Jan Robbertze, GM glass division, and the disruption is small in terms of group output. Wadeville is only one of four Consol plants scattered throughout the country.

Major Sasol customer McKechne Bros, non-ferrous metal producers also located at Wadeville, report losing output, but not to any serious extent. Emergency measures have proved effective and it's hoped full production can be resumed before the weekend.

Experience elsewhere among industrial users follows a similar pattern, with emergency sources, where available, helping to cushion what it's hoped will be a short-lived interruption in supply.

Not so fortunate are Johannesburg's domestic gas users, although only 60% to 65% of the city's gas is supplied from Sasolburg. Faced on Tuesday with the prospect that supplies would not last out



It should be back to normal soon

the day, first priority was to stop people using gas.

Says Johannesburg Municipal Gas GM Malcolm Woodrow "We hope to maintain supplies to our priority users

But others may face a whole week without a hot meal." Adds Woodrow sadly "It's the first time in our history this has happened"

Trouble is once pressure goes it takes

time to get everything working safely again. All installations have to be checked separately. It could take a few days after full supplies are restored before everything is back to normal.

JOHANNESBURG'S 30 000 gas users were warned yesterday: Follow instructions, or you could blow yourself up.

The city will be without gas for at least four days, following the explosion at Sasol on Monday. The cut could extend to two weeks or more if a total shut-down at the gasworks becomes necessary.

Mr Mike Purslow, acting general manager of the Johannesburg Gas Department, warned yesterday that all gas taps should be shut, and not used again until they had been examined by department officials.



Sasolburg blast widow Mrs Lena Young with her children Loraine, 4, and two-year-old Trevor

Just a job, says hero

By ROSEMARY NORTHCOTT

"OOM LAPPIES" L J Labuschagne, the cool-headed chief shift supervisor, who averted an even bigger disaster at Sasol on Monday by broadcasting orders for machine workers and rescue squads, said yesterday: "I only did my job"

The reluctant hero, a former mayor of Sasolburg, said "I have had quite a lot of experience in explosions; here at Sasol and when I worked at Modderfontein, so I can't say I was thrown in at the deep end"

The Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, praised Mr Labuschagne's presence of mind immediately the blaze was put out.

"My life was never in danger," said friendly Mr Labuschagne last night. "I was in the central controls with four of my men when it happened and took all the precautionary measures."

"The safety, fire and security departments did the rest," he said.

"There was no need to call for help — when the bang was heard all the emergency services rushed to the scene."

He said the windows in his section cracked — and it was about 50 m from the blast area.



MR LABUSCHAGNE
... reluctant hero

"I gave orders for the whole production line to stop because I didn't want any dangerous chain reactions before the fire was under control," he said.

"I looked on the duty list and knew which of my men had been killed."

But according to an eyewitness, Mr Labuschagne is far too modest.

"If it wasn't for him, the whole plant and Sasolburg could have been off the map. He directed all the men."

A spokesman for Sasol said yesterday: "He is a senior man. He did what was expected of him."

Urgent warnings were broadcast hourly yesterday telling consumers of the dangers.

Mr Purslow pleaded with all gas users to turn all their taps off and wait until their installations had been properly inspected by officials from his department before an attempt was made to turn them on.

He explained that there could be an explosion if a tap had been left on, or an appliance 'bumped' so as to cause a leak, allowing gas to escape. Escaping gas could build up in volume and cause an explosive mixture which could be ignited.

"There is also the danger from gassing," said Mr Purslow.

Sasol was hoping to resume gas supplies to the city by 8 am today but last night heavy rains at Sasolburg were hampering repair work at the complex's gasification plant.

Even if supplies from Sasol were resumed, Johannesburg officials last night feared a total city shutdown might still be necessary.

Purge

Mr Purslow said "We are hours away from ordering a total shut-down — until all consumers cooperate and turn off gas appliances."

He said if a total shut-down became necessary the gas cuts could last two weeks or more.

The gas department would also have to "purge" all the pipes with gas to get rid of air.

"But before we can do this we will have to ensure that every single gas appliance in the city is turned off."

The cuts hit hundreds of old aged pensioners in the city who depend on gas entirely for cooking and heating.

The kitchens at the huge African hostels in Alexandra, Denver and Wolhuter — homes to 1200 men and women — were, at a standstill last night for the second day running.

However, 50 coke braais have been sent to two of the hostels in the meantime.

Most of the luxury hotels in the city and hundreds of factories in the Witwatersrand are faced with similar problems, the latter in many cases being forced to halt production.

Cold supper for the old

Staff Reporter

JOHANNESBURG'S gas cuts sent 80-year-old Mrs Gwenda Middleton, and countless other pensioners, to bed with no supper last night.

The city's gas department said yesterday the cuts could last from four days to two weeks.

Mrs Middleton is virtually blind and lives alone. Her flat is in Astor Mansions, Jeppe Street, the home of 30 other pensioners.

Next door, in Desroy Mansions, live another 50 old people.

Both buildings are totally dependent on gas for cooking, and Desroy Mansions also uses gas for its hot water supply.

At noon yesterday, their supplies were turned off.

Five hours later, Mrs Middleton did not know she faced several days of cold comfort. Mrs Middleton does not have an electric kettle, so

she'll have no warm drinks either.

Mrs Elizabeth Kaplan, Astor Mansions's superintendent, said yesterday she was worried about the fate facing many of the old people.

"They are so frail that days without warm food or drink could leave them even weaker and open to infection."

"We understand the cuts are necessary, but does anyone understand our problems?" she asked.

Gas cuts hit Reef firms after blast

Staff Reporters

INDUSTRIAL gas supplies piped to most parts of the Witwatersrand were drastically out yesterday following the explosion in Sasol's gas plant.

Some 6 000 industrial concerns were affected by the gas cut. Also hit were about 11 500 African men and women living in the Alexandra, Denver and Wolhuter hostels. They need the gas for heating and cooking.

The Gas Corporation, a Sasol company, supplies Johannesburg with 60 per cent of its industrial gas needs. It is this supply that was cut.

The general manager of the corporation, Mr George Botha, said yesterday that gas supplies had to be cut drastically following the explosion. He hoped normal supplies would be resumed tonight.

Mr M Purslow, acting ge-

neral manager of the Johannesburg City Council's gas department — which takes most of Sasol's gas for distribution — said in an interview yesterday he had ordered an immediate cut in all industrial gas supplies, and gas supplies to the three hostels.

"We are doing our best to keep domestic gas going. We have enough gas to last until midday tomorrow," he said.

"If the situation stays as it is we will completely run out of gas and will then have to cut domestic supplies."

Mr Purslow said he chose industries as the first victim because he wanted a rapid shut-down and this was the easiest way to do it.

Employees of the Johannesburg gasworks worked through the night in an effort to get the emergency gas plant operating.

Mr J C. de Villiers, chief director of the West Rand Bantu Administration Board,

under whose jurisdiction the three affected hostels fall, said they had no contingency measures to handle such an emergency.

"There was nothing we could do at the hostels. The best we could do was to appeal to employers continuously over the air to advise their employees who lived in these hostels of the gas failure," he said.

There are 1 500 women and 2 400 men living in the hostels at Alexandra. They returned home last night to find they had no hot water or cooking facilities.

The 8 000 men living in the Denver and Wolhuter hostels were still able to get hot water last night, but were unable to do any cooking.

COST

He said once the emergency was over he was sure the matter would go before the executive committee which could consider converting to electricity. The cost of conversion would be only a few thousand rands.

Spokesmen for factories in the Wadeville area said the gas cuts had not as yet seriously hampered production. But if supplies were not resumed by the end of today there would be serious problems and, in some instances, production may have to be stopped.

The story was much the same from factories situated on other parts of the Reef.

Fatal blast last year

Staff Reporter

SASOLBURG'S last big explosion on June 19, 1974 badly burnt five people after a cloud of gas caught fire and exploded in the oil-refining section.

One man died in hospital from extensive burns.

The accident happened

after the area, which had been closed down for servicing, began working again.

Gas escaped, formed a cloud because of its greater density than air then burst into flames and exploded.

Yesterday's explosion took place in a different part of the giant plant, the gas reforming section.

Petrol is not affected

Industrial Editor

THE EXPLOSION which wrecked the gas reforming plant at Sasol will fortunately not affect the production of oil from coal or the manufacture of most of the other by-products that come from the giant chemical complex.

The gas reforming plant is linked to that section of the complex concerned with the making of liquid fuel from coal by means of what is known as the Fischer-Tropsch synthesis process.

In this process the coal synthesis gas — which is the gas piped to industries in the Vaal Triangle — is brought into contact with a combination of hydrogen

and carbon monoxide and an iron catalyst in the synthesis plant, which consists of five reactors acting in parallel. Liquid fuels are produced as a result.

The tail gas or waste which emerges from this process, together with what feeder gas remains, is fed into the gas reforming plant which reconverts this mixture back into the original feedstock — carbon monoxide and hydrogen — needed for the synthesis process.

This is achieved by treating the gas with steam and oxygen and passing the mixture over a nickel catalyst at a temperature of about 1 000 deg C. The methane in

the mixture reacts in this environment, converting into carbon monoxide and hydrogen.

Sasol will, while this plant is out of operation, have to draw on virgin stocks of hydrogen and carbon monoxide to feed into the synthesis process instead of recycling the residue gas.

The flow of gas to industrial consumers will halt until such time as production is resumed. Sasol is attempting to restart one of the gasifier units which were shut down when the blast occurred to ensure that these consumers are not cut off from essential supplies for too long.

7 die as gas plant explodes

Staff Reporters

SEVEN White Sasol employees were killed, five of them instantly, and seven African employees were seriously injured when the giant oil-from-coal complex at Sasolburg was rocked by an explosion which all but destroyed the gas reforming plant yesterday.

The explosion totally destroyed the connecting control room and sent shards of metal screaming in all directions, some of which were found almost 2 km away.

But for the prompt action of Sasol's fire services and the operators in the plant's central control room, who turned off all gas valves connected to the reforming plant, the blast could have set up a series of chain reactions which may well have blown the entire chemical complex sky high.

The dead, all from Sasolburg, were: Mr. Martiens Bester, 51, area superintendent, of 4 Waterson Street; Mr. R. C. Kok, 22, painter, of 16 Leeuspruit Street; Mr. C. J. Bezuidenhout, 51, assistant area superintendent, of 13 Dreyer Street; Mr. W. E. van der Bergh, 21, of Ben Olivier Street; Mr. D. C. Gouws, 28, of 38 Lindley Street; Mr. G. A. C. Young, 38, of 13 Fick Street; Mr. C. L. de F. Franks, 42, of 41 Siegfried de Jongh Street.

The names of the injured Africans, who are still being treated at the hospital within the Sasol complex, have not yet been released, nor is their condition known.

The massive blast, which rattled windows as far away as Vereeniging, occurred about 9 am yesterday as valves were opened to allow a highly inflammable mixture of methane, carbon monoxide and hydrogen into the gas reforming plant.

The drama actually began a few minutes before the blast when warning lights in the central control room, situated 200 m from the reforming plant, signalled a pressure build up in the feeder pipe leading to the plant.

Warned

According to a Sasol spokesman, the men in the zone control room attached to the reforming plant were warned of the situation and ordered to take the necessary corrective action.

They signalled that this step had been taken and, in doing so, virtually signed their own death warrants.

For the men in the main control room, led by Mr. K. J. Labuschagne, a former mayor of Sasolburg, turned on the valves letting gas into the reforming plant.

According to an eye witness, a tremendous explosion shook the area. He said he saw the concrete roof of the zone control room collapse inwards. This was followed by a blast of flame shooting out in all directions.

Mr. Labuschagne and his colleagues immediately took preventive action and turned off all gas valves connected to the exploding plant.

The heat was so intense in the vicinity of the plant, according to the eye witness, that it was some time before fire fighters could get close enough.

They found two of the seven men, Mr. Bester and Mr. Kok, alive and lying outside the ruined plant. Both were rushed to Sasol's hospital where they died soon afterwards.

The remaining five men were charred beyond recognition.

The explosion brought to a halt all production in the gasification plant, which supplies the Vaal Triangle with about 60 per cent of its industrial gas. Thousands of industrial concerns found all or most of their gas supplies cut yesterday.

Also hit by the gas cut were about 12 000 African men and women living in the Alexandra, Deriver and Wolluter hostels, who got home last night to find they were without gas for heating and cooking.

'They didn't have a chance'

By ROSEMARY NORTHGOTT

A DAZED eyewitness to the Sasol explosion described last night how he watched helplessly as a control room burnt, knowing that at least five of his colleagues had died inside.

"I heard this massive explosion and saw huge flames jumping into the sky, he said. "I ran towards the burning building and realised that the control room was done for. I saw Mr Bester and Mr Kok lying bleeding outside. They had not been inside the control room but were hit by huge pieces of flying iron.

"They were taken to hospital, where I learnt they both died later," he said.

"The men inside the room didn't have a chance. Even if the concrete roof and wall hadn't collapsed on them, they would have been killed instantly. The fire was fierce, nobody could go near. I saw them pull out the blackened bodies.

"Windows in the main control room — quite far away — were blown out and a piece of iron as big as a coffee table crashed through the window of a laboratory two km away," he said.

The eyewitness would not give his name. "In our contracts we signed that we would not give information to the Press," he said.

(131)

African hostels left in the cold

By MARTIN MAHLABA

HOSTEL inmates in Johannesburg were also hard hit by the massive explosion at the Sasol oil-from-coal plant in Sasolburg yesterday morning.

Inmates of Alexandra Hostel, Wolhuter Men's Hostel and Denver Hostel depend entirely on gas for cooking and last night when they returned from work they found that there was no gas.

Cafés near the hostels did more than usually brisk business as the people crowded there for food.

The superintendent of Alexandra Hostel, Mr. J.C. Heymans, refused permission for the Press to interview inmates or take pictures.

Plainclothes police were on standby there in case people rioted thinking it was the West Rand Bantu Administration Board that had turned off the gas.

"We have told the people about the gas stoppage and have also had the news broadcast over the radio," he said.

But Mr. Sydney Mashadula, of Alexandra Hostel, did not know why the gas had been turned off. He stormed out of the hostel grounds complaining about the shut off.

"They give us cold water to wash with and now they have turned off the gas knowing full well that we have to use it to cook. We are paying every month for these things," he said.

When I explained why the gas had been turned off, he said he knew nothing about it.

Other residents asked people who sold meals roasted on braziers outside the hostels to cook over their open fires.

Mr. Joe Zulu, of Wolhuter Hostel, said he had been living there for 12 years and this was the first time that he had not been able to cook for himself.

Mr. Samuel Hlatswayo, also at the hostel, said he had been there for eight years and it was the first time that he had to eat food from a restaurant.

"I like cooking my own food. Some of these places are not clean and I do not like to eat there," he said.

Besides Alexandra, the inmates of the other hostels took everything lightly as they were told why the gas had been cut off.

1 (131)

~~2-127~~

DE WERKLOOSE INSTITUUT VIR RASSEVERHOUDINGS
POSBUS 97, JOHANNESBURG

Industrial Accidents.

131

THE BLACK WORKER OF SOUTH AFRICA

G.M.E. LEISTNER
W.J. BREYTENBACH



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13 June 1975.

131

The MINISTER OF LABOUR

- (1) (a) Three—one in Brakpan on 24 November 1972 and two in Durban—one on 2 June 1973 and one on 6 June 1975
- (b) In the firstmentioned two cases.
- (c) Formal inquiries in terms of section 32 of the Factories, Machinery and Building Work Act, 1941, were held by my Department in respect of the firstmentioned two accidents, whereafter the cases were referred to the Attorneys-General. In the first case a prosecution was instituted and convictions obtained against the owner and operator for a contravention of the Regulations. In the second case the Attorney-General declined to prosecute as the accident did not result from faulty machinery. A formal inquiry by my Department in respect of the accident which occurred on 6 June 1975 will be instituted on receipt of a metallurgical report on the fractured axle. On completion of the inquiry the evidence and report will be submitted to the Attorney-General for such action as he may deem necessary.

Accidents involving faulty machinery at amusement parks

*8 Mr G. N. OLDFIELD asked the Minister of Labour

- (1) (a) How many accidents involving faulty machinery have occurred at amusement parks during the past five years, (b) in how many such cases was action taken against the owners of such machinery and (c) what was the nature of the action taken,
- (2) at what intervals is such machinery examined,
- (3) whether consideration has been given to requiring more regular examination of amusement park machinery, if so, with what results, if not, why not

- (2) No regular intervals are prescribed. Inspections are conducted as often as is practicable. In terms of the Act the onus of regular and detailed inspections rests on the user. Inspections by my Department are conducted with a view to general safety and do not embrace detailed inspections relating to the design and construction of the machinery.
- (3) Regulation C21 of the Act provides that the user shall cause all appliances, machinery and plant to be so selected, arranged, installed, protected, adjusted, worked and maintained as to prevent danger to persons so far as practicable. Furthermore, Regulation C1 and C1(6) provide for the appointment by the

user of a responsible person to be in general charge of all machinery situated on the premises. Such a person shall *inter alia* be responsible for the safe installation, proper maintenance, repair, operation, stopping, etc., of faulty machinery.

Mr G. N. OLDFIELD: Arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply, will he be able to indicate to us how often he considers it to be practicable for inspections to be carried out?

The MINISTER: I would suggest that the hon. member put that supplementary question after I have replied to Question No. 22.

HANSARD 18

Q. 1149-50

13 June 1975

131

Investigation of accident at fun fair in
Dublin

*22 Mr G N O'DEHRID asked the
Minister of Labour

- (1) Whether his Department is investi-
gating an accident which occurred
at a fun fair in Durban on Friday,
6 June 1975, if so, what steps have
been taken, if not, why not,
- (2) whether other machinery at the fun
fair will be subject to further exami-
nation before the fair is again
opened for the public, if not, why
not,

(3) whether he will make a statement
on the accident

The MINISTER OF LABOUR

- (1) Yes A formal inquiry in terms of
Section 32 of the Factories, Machin-
ery and Building Work Act, 1941,
will be held by the Principal Inspec-
tor of Machinery, Durban, as soon
as the result of the metallurgical
examination on the fractured axle
is available This is standard De-
partmental procedure

(2) Yes The operation of all the
machinery at the fun fair was
stopped after the accident, pending
a thorough Examination and a satis-
factory report, in regard to the
safety thereof, by the user's con-
sulting engineer whereafter a further
subsequent examination will be con-
ducted by the Inspector of Machin-
ery with a view to general safety

(3) The matter is *sub judice* as an
inquiry in terms of section 32 of
the Act is pending and a prosecu-
tion may follow after the evidence
and report of the officer had been
submitted to the Attorney-General
Full details and the true cause of
the accident will only emerge from
the evidence adduced at the formal
inquiry and I am therefore not in
a position to say what steps will be
taken on the accident

I should like to point out that it is
really the users obligation to do these
regular inspections but as far as the
obligation of the Department of Labour
is concerned I think we should en-
deavour to do it at least once a year

HANSARD 19

Q. 1165

17 June 1975.

131

Inspection of ferris wheel in Durban

*2 Dr A L BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Labour

What is the latest date on which the ferris wheel used at a fun fair in Durban during June 1975 was inspected

The MINISTER OF LABOUR

The amusement park machinery was put into operation on 21 May 1975. My Department was only advised of its erection on 23 May 1975. On 28 May 1975 an inspection on the general safety of the fun fair was carried out by an inspector of machinery of my Department. No detailed inspection of the ferris wheel or the other machinery was conducted as this is not the responsibility and duty of my Department but in terms of the Factories Machinery and Building Work Act, 1941, of the user himself. Only a detailed inspection of the wheel axle would have revealed any defect. Information in regard to the inspections conducted by the user is not available as this will only emerge from the evidence to be adduced at the formal inquiry.

20 March 1975.

131

THURSDAY, 20 MARCH 1975

† Indicates translated version

For written reply.

Asbestos/lead poisoning

162 Mr C A VAN COILLER asked the Minister of Labour

- (1) (a) How many persons not employed in the asbestos mining industry died in the Republic of asbestos poisoning in 1973 and 1974, respectively, and (b) what was the total amount of compensation paid to their dependants in each such year,
- (2) (a) how many persons died in the Republic of lead poisoning in 1973 and 1974, respectively, and (b) what was the total amount of compensation paid to their dependants in each such year

The MINISTER OF LABOUR

Analysed statistics in respect of industrial disease "accidents" are available only up to 31 December 1971. According to these statistics the position is as follows

- (1) (a) and (b) During 1970 and 1971 no fatal "accidents" were reported as a result of asbestos poisoning outside the mining industry and, consequently, no compensation was paid during these years
- (2) (a) and (b) During 1970 and 1971 no fatal "accidents" were reported as a result of lead poisoning and, consequently, no compensation was paid during these years

13/5

Cape Times 21/12/76

3 hurt by falling crane

A MASSIVE tower crane crashed across the roof of the Nervi hall in Sir Lowry Road yesterday, injuring three workers and holding up work on the site.

The accident occurred at 1pm when the crane was being dismantled and a jib fell off the crane tower. Most of the construction labourers had been on holiday since Wednesday.

Workers still on the site climbed on the domed hall roof and freed the men from the wreckage.

Mr Paul Goebert who was at the scene of the accident said: "I was walking past the site when I heard a loud cracking noise. I turned and saw a man falling — he just flew through the air."

The three men were rushed to Woodstock Hospital, where a spokesman said they were in a good condition, although x-rays had not yet been done.

Mr Ernest Swile, 31, of Surrey Estate, Athlone, had a possible fracture of the right leg. His brother Ronald, 33, had cuts on his head. Mr Ivan Abrahams, 24, of New Fields, Athlone, had a possible fracture of the right side of the pelvis.

Soon after the accident workmen started clearing the wrecked crane off the roof. The project manager said no damage had been done to the building.



Two of three injured workmen are carried from the roof of the Nervi hall after a tower crane crashed on to the building at 1,00pm yesterday.

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CU ~~Worker killed~~
A MUNICIPAL refuse collector was killed at lunch time yesterday when he lost his grip and slipped under the wheels of the refuse truck to which he was clinging. Bystanders in Hay Street, Turfontein, watched horrified as it happened.

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PETIT

Pierre André Dutch...
born December 1944 in Bordeaux
Lords Coleridge and Spence

STUDIES, DECREES AND DIPLOMAS

- Baccalauréat (Philosophy) - University of Bordeaux, 1963
- ~~Two-year diploma of the Ecole Normale Supérieure (rue d'Ulm) in the Hypô-Khâgne and Khâgne sections of the Lycée Michelet (Bordeaux)~~
- Certificat d'Etudes Littéraires Générales (Général de Littérature Française, Latin and Greek) - University of Bordeaux, 1965
- Licence ès Lettres classiques (French, Latin and Greek - University of Bordeaux, 1969)
- Maîtrise ès Lettres modernes (thesis on André Gide - University of Bordeaux, 1970)
- Master's Degree (M.A.) in French (University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A., 1971)
- Doctorat ès Lettres (3ème cycle) (Ph.D) in French contemporary literature (University of Bordeaux, 1973)
- Doctorat ès Lettres (Etat): thesis: André Gide critique des actions françaises

TEACHING EXPERIENCE

- 1963-1968: West Chester State College, West Chester, Pa., U.S.A. (Instructor)
- 1968-1969: University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A. (Lecturer)
- Summer 1969: University of Pau (Faculté des Lettres), Centre for the Study of the History of the Language and Literature of the Occitan Region (Teaching Assistant)
- 1969-1970: University of California Students (Teaching Assistant)
- 1970-1971: University of California Students (Teaching Assistant)
- 1971-1973: West Chester State College, West Chester, Pa., U.S.A. (Assistant Professor)
- 1973-1974: University of Cape Town, South Africa (Lecturer)
- 1974-1977: University of Cape Town, South Africa (Assistant Professor)

COURSES AND LECTURES GIVEN:

- Elementary and Intermediate French by individualized methods
- French I, II, III (Language and Grammar)
- French conversation
- French civilization (traditional and contemporary, undergraduate and graduate)
- Stylistic exercises (graduate seminar)
- The 20th century French novel
- Survey of French 19th and 20th century literature
- Contemporary French theatre (Anouilh, Sartre, Beckett, Ionesco, Genet)
- French novel and cinema (seminar)
- André Gide: autobiography and the novel (seminar)

'Madhouse' at dynamite factory blast

RDM 13/10/76
131

By CHRIS FREIMOND
PROBLEMS with fire-fighting appliances, poor radio communications and "a complete madhouse" in the security control office were revealed yesterday at a commission of inquiry into the explosion at the Modderfontein dynamite factory on September 19.

Mr I. Hone, in charge of the security department which includes the fire brigade at Modderfontein, said he arrived at the security office at about 2.35 pm.

The senior patrolman on duty was unable to give him a clear report on a veld fire raging in the northern area of the factory grounds because of radio communication difficulties.

During the day, the security control room had not kept a record of calls, firstly because of poor radio reception and secondly because of the "complete madhouse" which occurred in the office during times of emergency, he said.

On the Friday before the blast, the factory's fire appliances broke down and a

pump and tank were fitted temporarily to a light delivery van.

Another appliance, specially equipped for fighting veld fires, and which was only delivered to Modderfontein three months ago, had engine trouble and was unserviceable.

A third tender had trouble when the pump began sucking air. Mr Hone explained that this vehicle was due to be scrapped and was only used to fight fires when really necessary.

Another appliance was bogged down while trying to reach the scene of the fire. Its radio was also not working properly and its crew could not contact the control office.

Radio communications had been "atrocious" for various reasons and he had requested that radio sets be replaced with a different type.

Mr Ivan Joffe, the explosive manager at Modderfontein, said he was first informed of the fire at about 4.13 pm. He felt the explosion and saw a mushroom smoke cloud as he was driving to the factory from his home in Saxonwold, Johannesburg.

In his opinion, the explosion was not the result of long grass, if any, burning alongside the magazine, but burning material landing on the skylight of the roof of the magazine, setting it alight and causing it to fall through.

The factory manager, Mr K. F. Horsley, said he had not ordered a general call for assistance until 3.30 pm because there had seemed no threat to the magazine until then.

The inquiry closed yesterday and the findings of the Commission will be released in due course.

131

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

The Cape Times, Friday, October 8, 1976 15

Factory blast: Grass removal not ordered

131

JOHANNESBURG — The leading hand at the Modderfontein dynamite factory's magazine said yesterday he did not know of any inspector of explosives having demanded the removal of grass around the magazine area.

Mr G J Serfontein, leading hand at the magazine (just below foreman) was giving evidence before Mr H van Dijk, deputy chief inspector of explosives at the Department of Commerce, at an inquiry into the Modderfontein blast on September 19.

Questioned by Mr J P Bosch, organizing secretary of the Explosives and Chemical Workers' Union, Mr Serfontein said that he had never seen Modderfontein's fire master or safety officer visit the magazines.

He admitted they might have done so without his knowledge.

Mr Bosch said the Explosives Act stated that inspectors must order that grass be kept a certain distance from buildings. He asked Mr Serfontein whether this was ever done.

Mr Serfontein said it was not as far as he knew, but said he had received orders from the factory's own management to clean the area. "We keep the area very clean," he said.

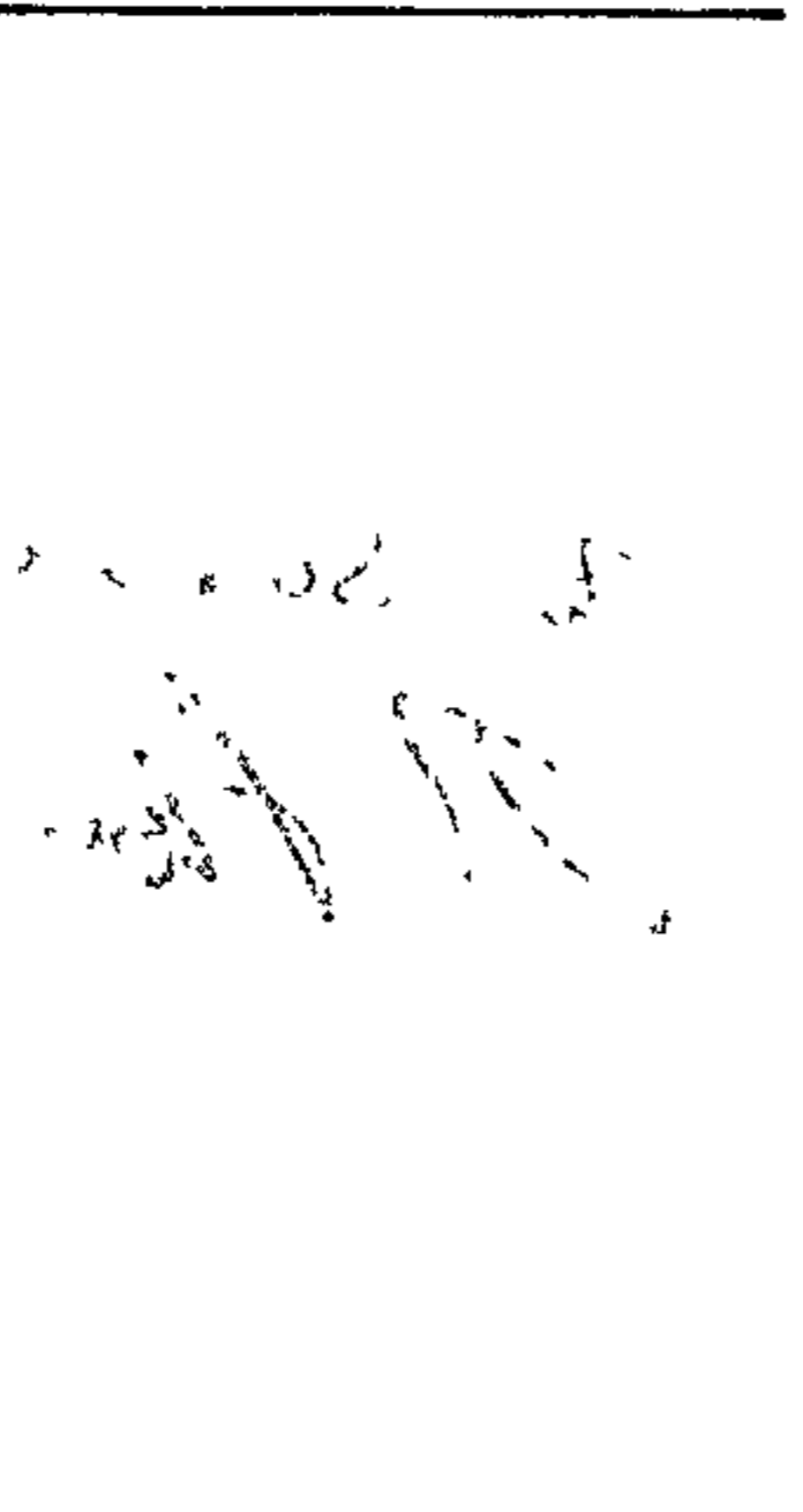
Edenvale's deputy fire chief, Mr R G Cloete, said

that if he were fire chief at Modderfontein dynamite factory, he would have cleared all grass and trees for 50 metres around the magazine area.

Trees in the firebreaks could have caused the fire to spread in windy conditions. The area around the magazine should have been covered with non-combustible materials such as tar, concrete or sand, Mr Cloete said.

If firebreaks could not be burnt because of air pollution laws, he said he would have bulldozed them, although this would have been expensive.

The inquiry continues — Sapa



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131

Huge blast at Rand dynamite factory

CT 30/9/76

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A raging veld fire went out of control yesterday and detonated about 20 tonnes of high explosive in a magazine at the Modderfontein dynamite factory near here

Nobody was hurt in the explosion but last night men from five fire brigades were still fighting to prevent the blaze reaching other areas of the factory — the world's largest

The explosion which was heard over large areas of the East Rand, sent a huge

detonated it with a deafening roar

The factory manager, Mr Ken Horsley, said last night that a routine investigation would be carried out

Windows smashed

"But without doubt we can rule out any question of sabotage. The incident was simply a case of a very large veld fire, fanned by strong winds, getting out of control," he said.

Edenvale on the East

A Rand Daily Mail photographer Rod Samson was 300 metres above the dynamite factory at the time of the explosion. "I was taking pictures of a veld fire when the explosion occurred. It was terrifying. The plane lurched sideways and I thought we had been hit by anti-aircraft fire," he said.

mushroom-shaped cloud soaring into the sky

Modderfontein sent out a general alarm to all fire brigades in the area at about 3pm yesterday after the factory's own fire fighters had struggled unsuccessfully for five hours to control the blaze.

The fire started north-west of the factory but, fanned by strong winds, changed direction several times, finally leaping the factory's 200-metre-wide fire-breaks

At about 4.30pm firemen were pulled back from the front of the blaze as it veered towards one of the magazines, less than 2 km from the centre of the dynamite complex, and

Rand took the full force of the blast and thousands of rands damage was done

Van Riebeeck Avenue, the town's main thoroughfare, was a street of desolation, with heavy plate-glass windows shattered from one end of the street to the other

Furniture stores, motor showrooms and smaller shops and office blocks all suffered and the pavements were littered with broken glass

● Huge veld fires in the Melmoth-Babango district in Zululand, destroyed thousands of hectares of farm land at the weekend. Last night a police spokesman said the fire was still out of control

Dynamite factory 30/9/76 accused of negligence

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG

Firemen from three of the fire brigades called in to fight Sunday's blaze at the Modderfontein dynamite factory have accused the factory of negligence in its fire prevention precautions.

The veld fire swept into the Modderfontein complex detonating a dynamite complex before firemen from at least five fire brigades could bring it under control.

Yesterday, Mr Ronnie Cloete, deputy chief of Edenvalle Fire Brigade said his men had been placed in unnecessary danger because the factory authorities had allowed grass to grow around the dynamite magazines.

Randburg's fire chief, Mr N J van Dyk said that it was negligent to allow grass to grow right up to the edges of the magazines.

But a spokesman for AECI said every precaution against fires had been taken.

"All the grass around the magazines is continually kept very short and our 200 m-wide firebreaks are not only ploughed but sprayed with herbicide to stop grass growing on them," he said.

Huge blast at Rand dynamite factory

CAPE TIMES
20/9/76

Own Correspondent

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Work health hazards: what are the remedies?

29/7/76 nm

131

TUESDAY'S article by Bill Faili discussed the health hazards faced by South African workers, in many cases far more severe than in comparable countries overseas. Where do the faults lie and what can be done about them? Today's article goes into these questions.

WHERE does the fault lie for the generally low standard of industrial health in the Republic? What can be done about the situation?

These were among the questions which the Erasmus commission of enquiry into occupational health tried to answer.

The commission found fault both with the industrialists and with the laws aimed at curbing health hazards at work places.

Except at gold and diamond mines, the majority of managements are not industrially health-minded and do not set out to promote it. The general attitude is that something may go wrong but they simply carry on as usual and hope for the best.

Confused

Managements also take scant notice of the visits of Government inspectors. They seemed to be confused by the variety of inspections and about the Acts in terms of which these visits are made.

A consequence of the don't care attitude of managements is that control over people or materials used or handled leaves much to be desired, comments the commission's report.

With a few notable exceptions, far too few persons are appointed by managements to take responsibility for industrial health. In the whole country there is only a handful of industrial medical officers. Sisters and nurses are frequently found on the site, but few of them have any knowledge of industrial health.

Use is also made of general practitioners, but mostly in a part-time capacity. They are called only when needed and seldom have any training in industrial health or any knowledge worth mentioning of the subject.

Fumes

The control over toxic substances and over vapour and fumes caused by manufacturing processes is poor and leaves much to be desired.

"In industries in the Republic, one finds all dangerous substances and vapours and fumes that are encountered in industries overseas, but in some cases the ignorance and carelessness in the handling and control of these were shocking," comments the report.

Far too little instruction is given and not nearly enough use is made of danger signs. In their own interests workers should be enlightened about the dangers of substances that are injurious to health and with which they are obliged to work.

"One also rarely finds that places where severe heat or noise is

MUCH more monitoring of the health of industrial workers will be necessary if standards are to be improved. According to the Commission of Enquiry it should be the duty of employers in any industry which has special health hazards to have pre-employment and routine medical examinations carried out — and to tell the workers involved the results

generated, or where there are other dangers, are clearly demarcated. The result is that the worker enters the danger zones without being properly equipped for eventualities."

From the point of view of laws and their enforcement, in testimony before the commission, one organisation stated that there was a Babel-like confusion among employers regarding the department or body under whose control they came in regard to industrial health matters.

Another organisation said that because of the overlapping of laws administered by various departments, nothing or very little was being done to give effect to industrial health legislation.

A third organisation testified that in its endeavours to apply such legislation, the Republic was being incredibly wasteful of manpower, in that three different departments, each with the same type and number of trained staff

were trying to achieve the same object, with the result that three times the number of staff were required than would otherwise have been needed.

"The true position is not necessarily as sketched above by the three organisations but there is a measure of truth in what each of them had to say," according to the report.

There are about a dozen Government departments that are concerned with industrial health.

Position

All these bodies' powers are defined in various Acts in which there is considerable overlapping. This causes confusion among inspectors and officers and is wasteful of manpower and money. Because one department does not want to interfere with the functions of another, it fails to exercise its lawful powers and in the process industrial health sometimes falls between two stools and nothing is done or else a minimum is done after an unconscionable lapse of time.

Confusion is made worse by the fact that the inspectors and officers concerned are not required to have the same qualifications and attributes.

Officers who have overlapping functions and who are responsible for applying law related to industrial health may sometimes be members of the police force with a rank below that of sergeant, whereas in other cases officers are required to be medical practitioners.

To clear up this situation, one of the commission's main recommendations is that overall control of industrial health

should be vested in a single central body — the Department of Health.

This department has all the pegs on which the various aspects of industrial health can be hung. From the point of view of decentralisation it is the proper body because it has strategically situated regional offices, each with medical officers, from which an industrial health inspectorate can operate. There is good co-ordination between the department and local authorities.

Because the Department of Health is not concerned with industrial production operations, it is in a position to form an impartial and objective opinion about industrial health problems.

The proposed establishment of regional and higher appeal boards guards against any possible abuse of powers by the Department of Health.

Control

From the point of view of industry it is recommended that industrialists co-operate in the control of health problems. They should undertake technical research and keep statistics on such problems. The provision of rehabilitation facilities for workers would be one of their duties, while pre-employment and periodical medical examinations should become compulsory.

The report concludes that the recommendations are so framed that they may where desirable be carried into effect gradually. But it sounds a note of warning in suggesting that an immediate start should be made on their implementation. "In view of the urgency of the position."

Industrial accidents disable thousands

Cape Times

15/7/76

Staff Reporter

At least 3 241 workers in the Western Cape were disabled in industrial accidents last year, according to the annual report of the National Occupational Safety Association (NOSA).

The report was presented in Cape Town last night at NOSA's 25th annual meeting. This is only the number of reported disabling injuries.

Accidents in the food, drink and tobacco industry disabled 922 people, and accidents in the iron and steel industry injured 567.

A total of 373 people were injured in building and construction accidents.

"Noscar"

According to the report, it is safest to work in the leather industry, which reported only one person injured on the job last year.

The Mayor of Bellville, Mr. D Uys, presented NOSA's annual awards to firms in the Western Cape which successfully improved their safety measures over the past year.

The highest award the "Noscar" went to AE and CI, in Somerset West, and Somchem (Pty) Ltd, Somerset West.

"Perfect awards", for firms which worked more than a million injury-free man hours, were presented to Janssens Clothing (Pty) Ltd, and Motors Western Province.

131

SA industrial health too low

24/6/76

STAR.

Marais Malan,
Science Editor

The Commission of Inquiry into Occupational Health says South Africa's industrial health standards are lower than those overseas.

The commission, in its report tabled in Cape Town today, also says air pollution in South Africa is bad.

Industries caused far too many emissions into the atmosphere compared with industries overseas where the population concentration was infinitely greater

The report says that at present at least 11 Government departments are concerned with indus-

trial health, leading to much overlapping, confusion and waste of money and manpower

It recommends that the Department of Health should become the central control body over industrial health with a unified industrial health inspectorate

DIVORCED

The commission also recommends that the National Research Institute for Occupational Diseases, which was "not happy" to operate under the Medical Research Council, should be divorced from the MRC and work under the Health Department

Control over industrial health in underground mining and in the Railways should be retained by the

Department of Mines and the SAR respectively. The Departments of Defence and Industries should likewise exercise direct control over industrial health in so far as it falls within their industrial activities

It is also recommended that the Department of Health should exercise overall control over radiation, radioactive material, and over source and nuclear material used in universities, hospitals and laboratories in respect of which the Atomic Energy Board has issued a permit and which is not connected with the AEB's own research

The report says consideration should be given to the training of safety officers, industrial health nurses, doctors, hygienists, and health inspectors

Bodies exercising direct control over industrial health should have powers of enforcement

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DD
28/4/76

Starch burns worker

EAST LONDON — An employee at the Cyril Lord textile factory, Mr Patrick Mahlaka, 29, was taken to Frene Hospital yesterday after being burned by boiling starch.

A solution of boiling starch spilled onto Mr Mahlaka's legs near one of the machines which uses the starch.

The factory manager, Mr J. Goddard, said yesterday he only had preliminary reports of the accident and could not give any further details.

A hospital spokesman said Mr Mahalaka had burns on his legs and body and blistering on his right leg.

His condition was described as "not too bad" — DDR.

F.M 23/4/76

~~788~~

② 131

That a great many employers are still grossly negligent when it comes to reporting industrial accidents?

According to his latest report (for the year ended February 1975) the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner discovered 25 816 cases where employers had failed to report accidents, or alleged accidents, to him. Nearly 7 000 employers were summoned by the Department of Labour to supply information.

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CRATE FELL ON MAN WITNESS

ARBUS
23/3/76

TWO men appeared in the Regional Court, Cape Town yesterday on charges of culpable homicide, arising from the death of a man who was fatally injured in Table Bay docks last year.

Mr Martin Harris, 48, of Bexhill Road, Wynberg, an overseer, and Mr Hendrick Muller, 27, of Cambridge Road, Matieland, a crane-driver, pleaded not guilty.

They are alleged to have caused the death of Mr Reginald Patrick Black, a superintendent for Aero Marine Services, by neglecting to see that a crate was properly secured to the crane, neglecting to see that the load was balanced, and neglecting to take the necessary safety precautions in hoisting the cargo.

FELL ON MAN

Mr M. J. Cronje, an assistant crane foreman, said in evidence that about 10 pm on May 14 he received news that a crate had fallen on a man and killed him. He investigated, but found the dead man had already been taken away.

He spoke to the crane driver, Mr Muller, who could not explain what had happened but said it seemed as though the crate had tipped while it was being lifted.

ROPES

Mr Milton Yeye, foreman of the contract workers, told the court that ropes and not wire were used to fasten the crate to the crane.

"I said the ropes were not right; they were too short. One was nylon, and the other rope," he said.

Mr Yeye said he was tying the ropes to the crane hooks and was still standing on top of the crate when it was hauled up. He jumped off immediately.

The case has been postponed till June 24.

Mr J Vermeulen was on the Bench, and Mr F. Silbert prosecuted Mr R. van Rietz appeared for Mr Harris, and Mr C. Y.

(1) 314
(2) Industrial Accidents

Compensation of R65 for boy who lost arms

Staff Reporter

AN African boy aged 16 who lost both his arms in a machine accident owes the Boksburg-Benoni Hospital R1 568 for treatment, but has so far received only R65 compensation.

Ben Senkha was admitted to hospital on November 13, 1973, as a Workman's Compensation Act case, although he was then a minor.

His grandparents, Mr John Senkha, 69, and his wife, Paulina, 62, are trying to find out who will pay his medical fees.

They are working as farm labourers in Grasmere.

According to a medical report, Ben was admitted to the Boksburg-Benoni Hospital after an electric sharpening machine cut both hands while he was at work on the morning of

November 13. Both arms were amputated above the elbow.

He was in hospital for 141 days at R8 a day during his first admission and for 55 days, also at R8 a day, during a second admission.

According to forms completed by his former employer, Mr F. J. Geldenhuys, a farmer at Witpoortjie in Brakpan where the accident took place, Ben's occupation was given as "an employee". How the accident happened is briefly stated in the form.

A worried Mrs Senkha told the Rand Daily Mail yesterday she went to the Witpoortjie farm with Ben to collect R65 as part of compensation for his injury.

The money, she said, was given her last month by another farmer, Mr J. H. P. du Plessis. He handed over the cash on behalf of Mr Geldenhuys, whom, she said, had since left Witpoortjie.

"Mr Du Plessis said I should call again for more cash. We don't know how much it is. But what we are worried about is the huge fee owed to the hospital. Who will pay it?" she asked.

Ben had left school at the time of the accident. He worked at the farm for R1,20 a week and his job, among other things, was pulling up weeds in the fields.

After his treatment at Boksburg-Benoni Hospital, he was transferred to Natalspruit Hospital where he was fitted with artificial arms.

① 131
② 288

RDM 11/3/76

'Industrial chest': new evidence

① 131
② 212

STAR 5/3/76

The incidence of "industrial chests," silicosis and mixed dust pneumoconiosis, was relatively high among workers in different South African industries, according to the SA Medical Research Council.

The latest evidence of the relatively high rate of occupational disease in

the country was gathered by the National Research Institute for Occupational Diseases of the SA Medical Research Council

A statement released by the council disclosed other causes of "industrial chest" included exposure to diatomaceous earth, tin, cobalt, asbestos and quartz dust when repairing furnaces

The functions of the National Research Institute for Occupational Diseases include research work and statutory services on pneumoconiosis for the Department of Mines; studying the problem of asbestosis and related malignant tumours in workers in the mining and non-mining industries.

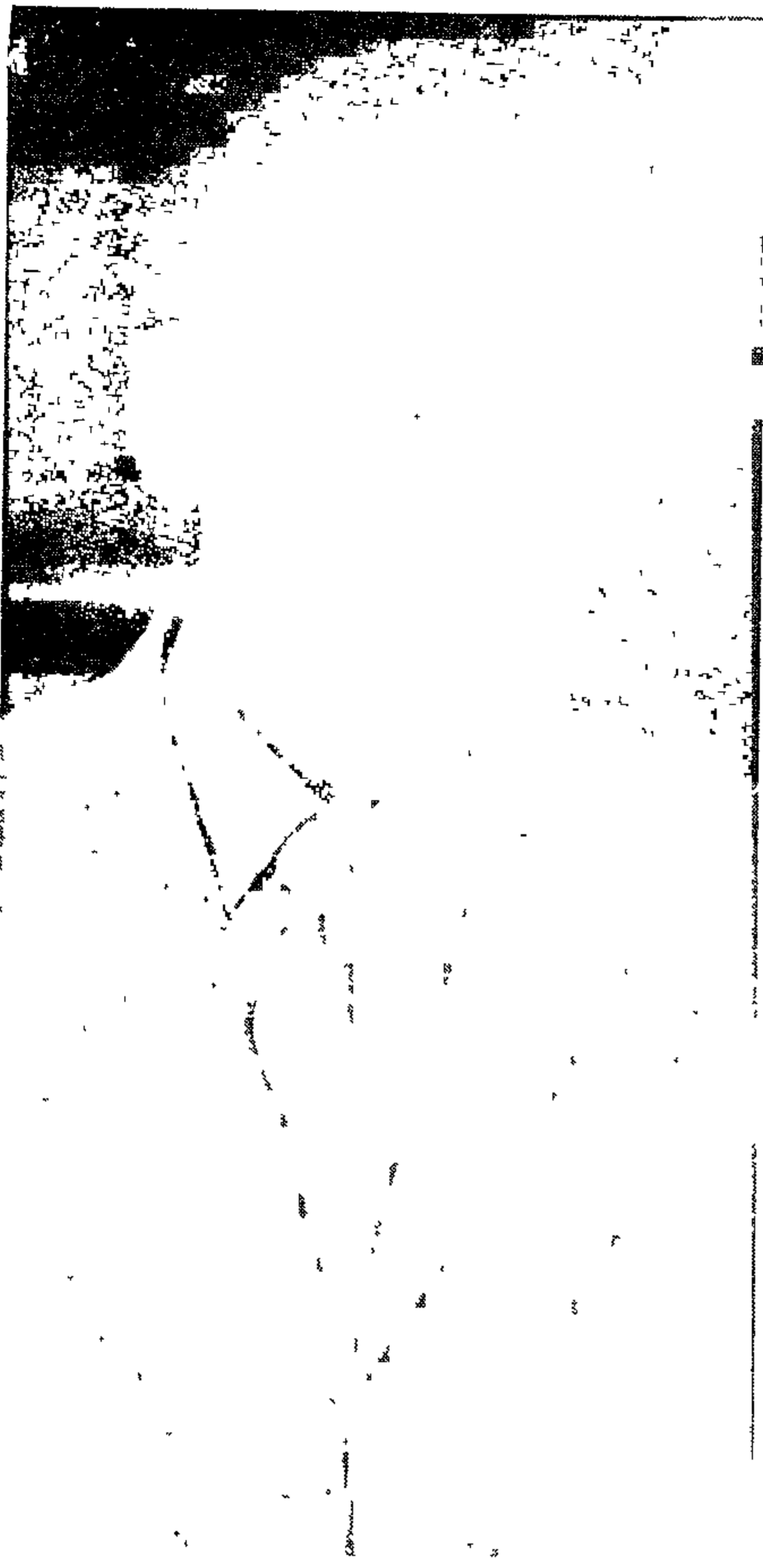
A careful watch is being kept on the toxic effects associated with the manufacture and possible industrial use of polyvinyl chloride

This project is financially supported by one of South Africa's largest producers of the chemical

Marked central nervous system changes had been found in a few employees exposed to manganese, but the manganese could be removed from the body with prolonged therapy

Pollution studies have also been carried out into the number of asbestos fibres present in the Johannesburg atmosphere.

CLEANER WHO BECAME A PROFESSOR



Amazing career of labour academic

A former engine cleaner on the Railways who left school at 15 has become the first Professor of Labour Relations at a South African University.

He is the remarkable Nicholas Everhardus Wiehahn, aged 46, a self-made man whose personal story can serve as an inspiration to every South African of whatever race.

Professor Wiehahn has been appointed director of the new all-race Institute of Labour Relations, established with a great grant of R100 000 from SEIFSA, at the University of South Africa.

Born in Mafeking, Nick Wiehahn had to leave school at 15 and managed to get a job as a Rail worker, his main task being to clean railway engines.

"After 18 months I decided I must get my Junior Certificate and returned to school — the R36 I had saved from my job all went to pay for my school fees," he recalls

He obtained his JC Certificate in six months and armed with this managed to get a job as a salesman in a men's clothing store in Kimberley, continuing to

study at night for the National Senior Certificate which he passed.

Next he rejoined the Railways, first as a messenger but was soon promoted to clerk and transferred to South African Airways.

"In 1949 I decided I wanted to study at University but discovered that my National Senior Certificate was not a university entrance qualification," Professor Wiehahn said

BACK TO SCHOOL

"So I returned to school at the age of 21 and obtained my matric certificate in six months

"With R6 in my pocket I enrolled at the University of the Free State and got a job as switchboard operator from five to eleven o'clock at nights in the Bloemfontein Hotel to support myself."

In 1953 he joined African Explosives and Chemical Industries as a laboratory assistant at Modderfontein but later returned to Bloemfontein where he joined the Shell Company as a clerk, studying at night to obtain a BA.Lib degree

REGISTRAR

During his last year of his part-time studies he worked as a registrar for a Supreme Court judge, the Hon Justice S A. Hofmeyr. He qualified as an advocate in 1962 and was admitted to the bar but instead of practising law he continued part-time studying and moved to Natal University as a lecturer.

In the next few years he moved around considerably, studying at the University of South Africa (where he obtained his doctorate) and at the universities of London, Hamburg, Cologne, Heidelberg and Munich ILO Research.

He also did research work on labour law at the International Labour Organisation in Geneva and obtained practical insight into labour problems and practices at first hand at the MAN truck factory in Munich and the Volkswagen factory at Wolfsburg.

He was Professor of Labour Law at the University of Port Elizabeth when offered the challenging new job of setting up UNISA's Institute of Labour Relations.

Professor Wiehahn is married and has two sons, the eldest now in his third year at University

What first made him interested in labour?

"It arose through my academic research," Professor Wiehahn

(Continued on page four)

TUCSA may have say in new university labour institute

Tucsa is to be invited to serve on the board of control of the University of South Africa's newly-formed Institute of Labour Relations, the institute's director, Professor Nic Wiehahn, told Labour Mirror.

The Professor and his first fulltime staff member, Mr. Jacobus Farrel, 26, who has a B.Comm and MBA from the University of Pretoria, began work in January, establishing contacts among academics, businessmen, government leaders and trade unionists and planning the courses to be offered by the institute.

The courses will be tailored to practical trade union and management requirements as well as to academic needs.

Besides offering a bachelors degree in labour relations, the institute will

run diploma courses of about a year's duration as well as shorter courses, ranging from a week to a month long, for labour organisations

Programmes will also be designed for management and personnel officials and a major international seminar on labour relations is being planned for next year

A number of researchers will be appointed to the institute, including Blacks, and Professor Wiehahn hopes the institute will be able to make on-the-spot investigations when labour trouble breaks out.

"One of the biggest

problems facing us in South Africa is that people here are not trade union educated — they are not familiar with trade union management, structure philosophy, its role in industrial society, its governmental effect and its potential for the common good of the whole society," he said

Thus courses will cover labour psychology, labour economics, labour law, labour politics and industrial psychology — providing not only a thorough knowledge of the history of labour and labour theories but also insight into the situation in South Africa with its multiracial workforce.

Because the working place is the most important place of racial contact between South Africa's various racial groups, labour relations have a large part to play in determining race relations in this country.

So that Professor Wiehahn's institute, its research, its findings and the knowledge it spreads can make a vital contribution to racial harmony in this country

In this respect it is an organisation almost unique in the world and its progress and achievements may eventually have an international impact, benefiting people far beyond South Africa's borders.

Putco cuts down STAR 27/1/76 on this



Putco's accident rate has been dropping significantly in recent years, despite a period of rapid expansion and increased road traffic.

In the year ending June 1971 each Putco driver was averaging 0,92 accidents for every 16 000 km. The accident rate decreased to 0,70 for the year ending June 1975.

"We are on the way to an even better year this year," said Mr Ian Archibald, Putco staff development manager. "We should hit an accident rate of only 0,68 for 16 000 km."

This was the case despite the recent collision of two Putco buses in Boksburg, in which two people died and 115 were injured.

1 (131)
2 STS

It was the first accident for Putco involving fatalities in the last eight bus accidents in South Africa with fatal casualties.

"With respect to our size, we are 500 percent better than the national average," said Mr Archibald.

Expansion

Putco employs 1 700 drivers for a fleet of 1 200 buses. Each driver averages 45 hours a week on the road and drives an accumulated 60-million km a year.

"We are in a period of rapid expansion yet our accident rate continues to fall. We have reformulated our testing and training procedures in recent years which has helped," Mr Archibald said.

Putco, which averages 500 000 non-White passengers every day, once relied on drivers who came to the company with licenses and experience. Today it carefully screens and trains every one of its drivers.

Before aptitude tests were augmented in 1951, Putco had a high accident rate.

High rate

Putco drivers maintain relatively clean driving records while operating in Johannesburg and Pretoria, cities with one of the highest accident rates in the western world.

Johannesburg in 1971 had a death rate per registered vehicle four times that of New York.

Aptitude tests, psychological testing, a strong organisational welfare programme and an accident rating system were Putco innovations that helped to cut drastically the number of accidents.

Putco's accident rate has been affected at various times following periods of social unrest or driver dissatisfaction.

The Alexandra bus boycott in 1957 following a rise in fares brought about driver retrenchment and insecurity causing an immediate increase in the accident rate.

Sharpeville in 1960 had a similar, but not so pronounced, effect.

- Gerry
Wilson

SA factory hazards "alarming"

★ The Cape Times, Friday, July 16, 1976 13

By BOB MOLLOY

A STRONGLY worded report of the Commission of Inquiry on Occupational Health has lambasted industrialists in the Republic and South West Africa for their indifference to factory hazards which have created an "alarmingly high" incidence of asbestosis, lung cancer and other occupational diseases.

The commission, headed by Mr Justice Erasmus, tabled a report last month which called for sweeping changes in legislation affecting industrial health.

In its work, which started in October, 1975, the commission found itself so hampered by poor and unreliable statistics on occupational diseases in South Africa and also by the lack of a uniform industrial health system that it declared it "almost impossible to determine the prevalence or the incidence of occupational diseases in this country."

Exceptions were the gold, diamond, iron, asbestos and coal mines "but not the surface works at all these mines".

In a series of personal inspections and interviews with individuals, companies and organizations the commissioners found the following:

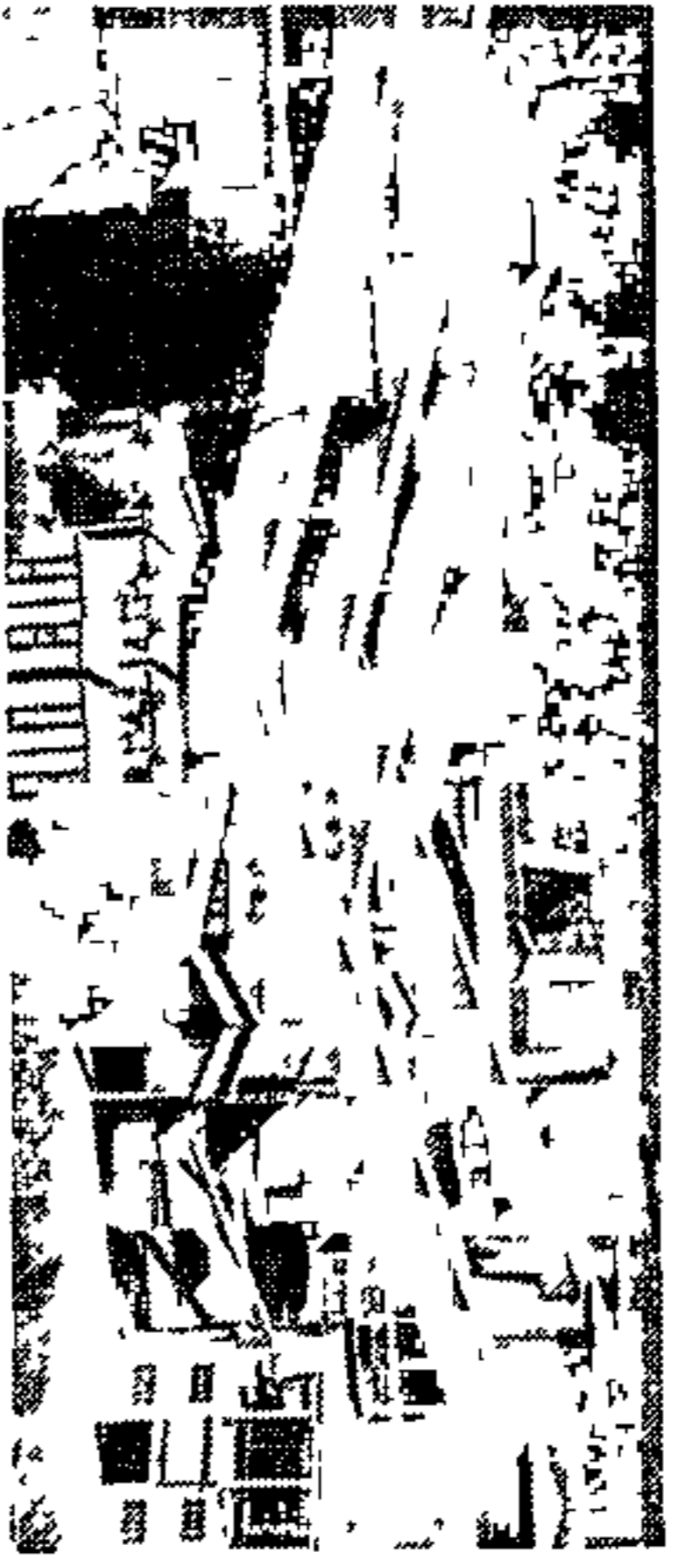
● Asbestos — almost 10 percent of workers in four factories affected

● Asbestosis — caused lung cancer — more than 28 percent of cases caused by "unknown sources" of asbestos, a situation which the commission describes as "positively alarming"

● Pneumoconiosis — 10 percent of workers in a quartz-crushing factory affected, the commission noting that "this discovery was made after large X-ray plates had been used instead of miniatures"

● Lead poisoning — "exposure in the Republic is so inordinately high that if the factories in which these investigations were carried out had been situated in the United States or Sweden they would have had to close"

● Platinosis — a disease caused by platinum salts which occur in the platinum refining industry, bringing about inflammation of the whole respiratory tract,



An asbestos mine — the report said asbestos can cause lung cancer.

bronchial asthma and allergic dermatitis. In three platinum refineries 27 percent of the workers had platinosis

● Chromium processing — at one factory 75 percent of all workers had active lesions in their nasal passages and 46 percent had complete perforation of the nasal septum

At an electro-plating plant in a large printing works the commissioners interviewed a worker who was already showing signs of severe nasal damage. Preventive measures were inadequate but the management said they paid a bonus to the workers "as an inducement to continue working in the poor conditions"

● Mercury poisoning — 23 percent of the total labour force of one factory which made mercury vapour lamps showed some degree of poisoning

● Industrial noise — at least 230 000 workers in the Republic are threatened with industrial deafness

"Notwithstanding this danger, it is doubtful whether 10 percent of these workers are supplied with or use ear protectors or have been properly informed about the potential noise hazard to which they are exposed," says the report

overseas. Our industries are responsible for far too many emissions into the atmosphere in comparison with other countries where the population is greater

Commenting on their findings, the commissioners say that "this poor showing can be attributed to indifference on the part of the industry which can be seen in the small numbers of industrial health staff employed, the failure to use protective equipment, the absence of warning signs and preventive measures, a lack of knowledge of the products handled, and scant guidance"

Among other recommendations the commission asked for overall control of industrial health to be vested in the Department of Health as opposed to the present situation in which 11 Government bodies have overlapping functions

Increase in fines for criminal offences, powers of enforcement for controlling bodies and appeal boards to prevent "possible abuse of powers by the Department of Health" were also recommended

A Cape Times check of bodies and organizations affected found spokesmen apathetic and in some cases completely ignorant both of the commission and its findings

None were prepared to comment on the report which has been public property for almost a month

A spokesman for the Cape Chamber of Industries said simply that he had not read the report. The Transvaal chamber said they had "nothing to say"

Calls to the Johannesburg and Cape Town branch offices of the National Occupational Safety Association found no-one who had even heard of the commission. The association's head office in Pretoria said that "the chairman would know about it but he isn't here"

Mr Arthur Grobbelaar, general secretary of the Trade Union Council of South Africa (Tucsa) said that as Tucsa was one of the bodies called to give evidence before the commission the report was now being studied "with close attention"

131

Killers in factories slated

15/7/76

N.M.

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—The commission of inquiry into occupational health has lambasted industrialists in both the Republic and South West Africa. They say they are indifferent to factory hazards which have created an "alarmingly high" incidence of occupational diseases.

The commission, headed by Mr. Justice Erasmus, tabled a report last month which called for sweeping changes in legislation affecting industrial health.

In its work, which began in October, 1975, the commission found itself so hampered by poor and unreliable statistics on occupational diseases in South Africa and also by the lack of a uniform industrial health system that it declared it "almost impossible to determine the prevalence or the incidence of occupational diseases in this country"

Exceptions were the gold, diamond, iron, asbestos and coal mines "but not the surface works at all these mines"

In a series of personal inspections and interviews with individuals, companies and organisations, the commissioners found the following:

● Asbestosis — almost 10 percent of workers in four factories affected.

● Asbestosis - caused lung cancer — more than 28 percent of cases caused by "unknown sources" of asbestosis, a situation which the commission describes as "positively alarming."

● Pneumacosis — 10 percent of workers in a quartz crushing factory affected, the commission noting that "this discovery was made after large X-ray plates had been used instead of miniatures."

● Lead poisoning — "exposure in the Republic"

U.S.A or Sweden they would have had to close."

● Platinosis — a disease caused by platinum salts which occur in the platinum refining industry, bringing about inflammation of the whole respiratory tract, bronchial asthma and allergic dermatitis. In three platinum refineries 27 percent of the workers had platinosis.

● Chromium processing — at one factory 75 percent of all workers had active lesions in their nasal passages and 46 percent had complete perforation of the nasal septum.

At an electro-plating plant in a large printing works the commissioners interviewed a worker who was already showing signs of severe nasal damage. Preventive measures were inadequate, but the management said they paid a bonus to the workers, "as an inducement to continue working in the poor conditions"



KILLERS ON THE LOOSE!

27/7/76 AM

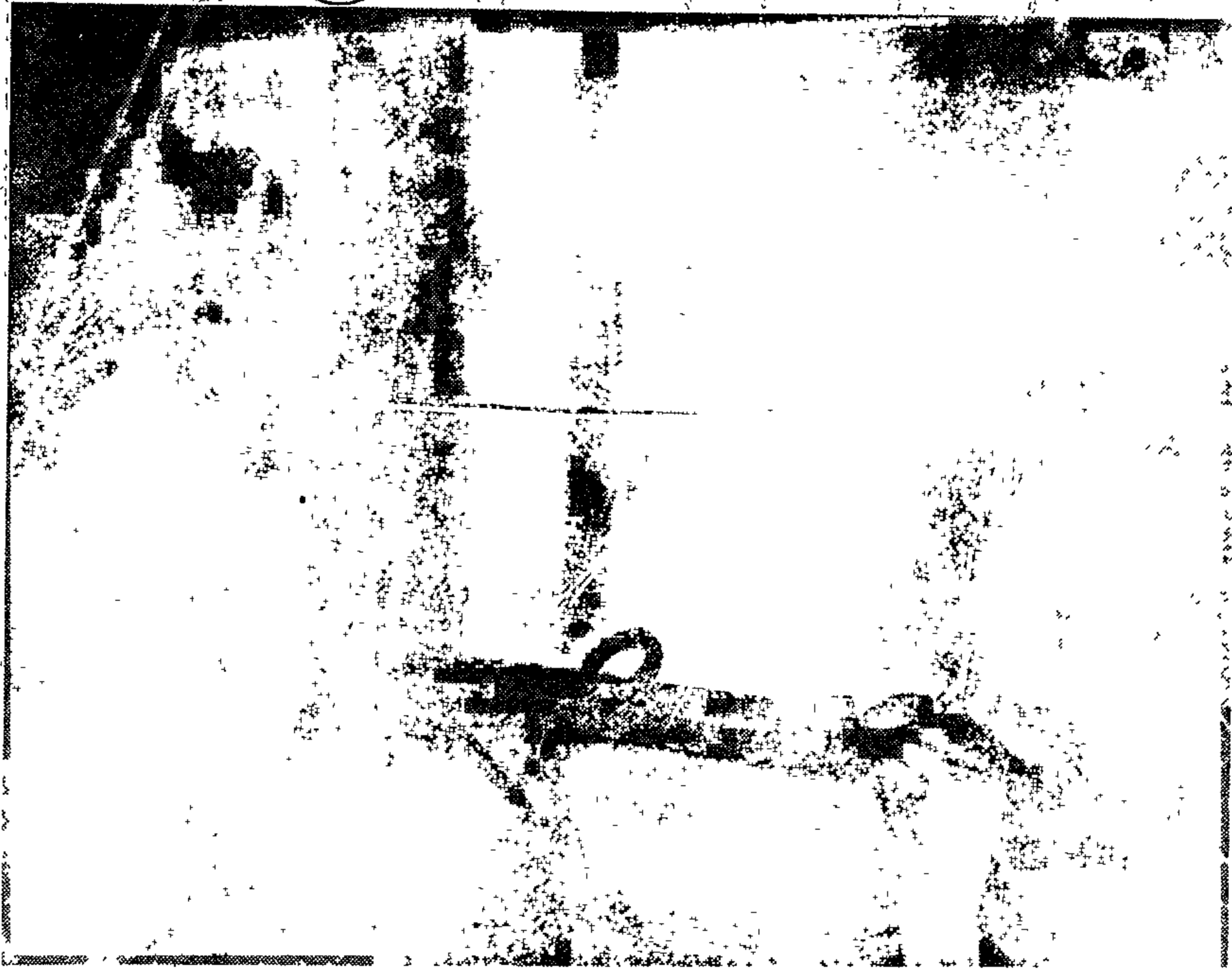
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NOT ONLY industrial workers face a wide range of occupational health hazards in the Republic — members of the public, even those remote from the industries concerned — may become victims.

Some of the graver hazards faced by the latter may strike before it is known what caused them. This situation usually arises where tons of ore with some dangerous constituent are being stored or transported. Some of the material may be scattered over a wide area by the wind.

Asbestos, mined wet but processed in a dry form, is a case in point.

by
Bill Fail



It is estimated that the number of workers potentially exposed to heat numbers 300 000 Dermatitis, dehydration, heat exhaustion and heat stroke, as well as protracted periods of sterility may be among the results of over-exposure.

This can be distributed over many kilometres from storage dumps or surface workings by winds. The same thing can happen if hazardous substances are transported in open trucks.

During tours of inspection in the Republic and South West Africa, the commission of inquiry into occupational health, which recently published its report, encountered several instances of these dangers.

Other examples cited in the report include toxic gases released from factories and dust clouds originating from quarries, brickfields and construction works. Any of these may have a deleterious effect on passing people.

Considering asbestos alone, for which there are more than 3 000 uses, the position regarding cancer is described as "positively alarming". Of 465 cases mentioned in the report, due to exposure to asbestos, 106 were environmental and another 133

stemmed from unknown causes, still, however, listed under the heading of asbestos.

Within the asbestos-cement industry, just a shade under 10 percent of workers in a group of four factories had either asbestosis, calcified pleura or thickening of the pleura.

The opinion of the National Research Institute for Occupational Diseases, part of the South African Medical Research Council, is that outside the factory environment a product made from asbestos or asbestos cement does not constitute a hazard as long as it is not mishandled.

But the problem hinges on the word "mishandled". Once the product is in use, who can be sure what abuses it may be subjected to?

In America, a much stronger view is being taken than in this coun-

try. Consumer and environmental organisations are petitioning the U.S. Government to ban products containing asbestos and to require manufacturers to repurchase supplies already sold. The organisations say that more than one million Americans may be exposed annually to potentially cancer-causing fibres in their own homes.

One has to weigh up the relative lack of concern shown by the public here against the fact that U.S. groups concerned with the environment often react very vehemently indeed.

Within the industry, the asbestos hazard, according to the Medical Research Council, is being controlled by better methods of milling and packing and by improved ventilation. But people within the industry have told me that there is much more lip service

than action in this respect.

It is clear, however, that the MRC is not too happy about the asbestos situation. Preliminary studies, it says, indicate that much larger studies should be planned.

Asbestos has been gone into rather fully here, mainly because, on a world-wide basis, it is a controversial material. But other substances that can cause health ravages are legion and most if not all of them were noted by the commission of inquiry.

The picture that emerges, notes the report, is clouded by lack of statistics — a shortcoming responsible for the fact that priorities with regard to the health of the worker do not receive the attention they should.

A further difficulty stems from the delayed action of industrial wastes. Diseases some-

times occur years after the last exposure. On top of this there are many short-term workers who are difficult to trace once they have left a particular industry.

If they are taken ill, it is unlikely that their illness will be connected with earlier employment in a particular factory, unless the medical staff involved have been specially trained in occupational health and are prepared to dig into the patient's history.

Coronary disease, polyneumitis and mental disorders may, for instance, occur a long time after exposure to carbon bisulphide, while boilermakers may die of heart diseases that develop long after exposure to carbon monoxide.

Many people may hardly be aware of the existence of carbon bisulphide, but in the Republic 66 398 workers in 845 factories are potentially exposed to it. Five thousand of these are regarded as being at high risk.

The number of cases of workers with lead poisoning appears to have risen sharply since 1972. Once this, jump was accepted by the Department of Health, wheels were set in motion, for lead is used in 2 088 factories and works employing 155 678 workers.

In a detailed investigation of 60 factories undertaken by the Department of Labour it was found that 528 workers out of 3 745 had lead poisoning in various stages.

Regulations in other parts of the world provide for the statutory removal of workers in a lead environment when lead absorption exceeds a certain limit. Precise levels are laid down for this in Sweden, Britain and the U.S.

Tentative

The Commission's report notes that there are no such regulations in force in the Republic at present but that a tentative arrangement has been made with the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner under which certain workmen are to receive compensation.

The levels set before this is done are all materially higher than overseas.

The general impression gained by the Commission is that industrial health in our mines — with the exception of asbestos, lead, manganese and tin — compares favourably with the best in the world but that factories in the Republic do not maintain the standard of industrial health that one finds overseas. Deficiencies and shortcomings in this sphere may and should not be underestimated.

The report says that with a view to future national and international developments, it will be desirable to take progressive steps and to make radical changes in the existing state of affairs.

Occupational health: A horror picture

By BOB MOLLOY

RED tape has strangled official enforcement of occupational health regulations to the stage where some South African industrialists have been permitted to operate what seems like factory hells

Between the dry statistics and the careful diplomatic prose of the official report of the Commission of Enquiry into occupational health tabled in Parliament during the last session, there is emerging a horror picture reminiscent of the "satanic mills" of Victorian England

And at this stage, almost a month after the report became public property, there is still an apathetic lack of urgency in official pronouncements

The commissioners, headed by Mr Justice

Erasmus, complained that almost a dozen different government bodies concerned themselves with occupational health. Management, confused by the plethora of inspectors, in the end tended to ignore them

The maze of red tape and bureaucratic featherbedding became obvious last week in a Cape Times attempt to gain comment on the report, which in the light of answers received must be the most studied government document on record

Of five government departments approached, four said they had no comment as the report was still "under study." The fifth admitted that the study was being carried out "with close attention"

During the inquiry it became clear that no single

department regarded itself as competent to react to the report as a whole

As approaches to officials moved down the level of administration from central government departments to provincial, divisional council and municipal bodies it was also obvious that the sense of public accountability increased

Local medical officers and town clerks reacted immediately with crisp comment to specific questions. Unfortunately these were limited to their areas of control — industrial pollution, public hygiene and sanitation

Cause for concern

All agreed that pollution gave cause for concern and gave details of forward planning to combat the problem, possibly the only area of the commission's inquiry in which this has been done

What remains is a welter of overlapping legislation and the duplication of effort by various government departments giving rise to a situation in which the following horror stories are being enacted

● Almost half the labour force in South African lead-processing industries would be declared medically unfit due to lead poisoning if they worked in Sweden or the USA. Our control regulations place only 3.2 percent in this category

● Of three platinum refineries more than one worker in four had platinumosis — a condition caused by platinum salts, giving rise to chronic inflammation of the respiratory tract, allergic dermatitis (skin eruptions) and bronchial asthma

● In the Republic there are 102 different occupations in which more than 165 000 workers are exposed to chrome processing. Among other conditions, such as cancer, skin sores, eye inflammation, yellow discoloration of the teeth and tongue, it may also burn away the tissues separating the nostrils. At one works the workers were "paid a bonus as an inducement to continue working in poor conditions". At another 75 percent of the workers had internal nose sores and 46 percent had complete perforation of the nasal septum

The commissioners add "All patients interrogated expressed the opinion that they expected to have perforated nasal septa in common with their workmates and that when they came off duty they were covered in a fine blackish dust"

● A nurse at a factory testified that workers filling mercury vapour tube lamps show signs of emotional instability within 12 to 18 months. Two maintenance workers at this factory were clinically proven cases of mercury poisoning. Three cases of early stage mercury poisoning, and 13 cases of initial stage were found at the same factory — representing 28 percent of the total labour force

● Asbestos processing work, which could include pipes, roof sections, brake linings and up to 3 000 other applications had been found to lead to various lung diseases including cancer. The commissioners say "Actually, the dangers inherent in asbestos only came to light when the connection was established between exposure to asbestos and cancer, and various countries took drastic measures"

In England the exposure level to Cape blue asbestos was limited to 0.2 fibres per

cubic centimetre. In the Republic the Department of Mines has proposed an exposure level 200 times higher than this "as a guide for the surface and underground mining activities"

This figure is to be reduced at the end of this year to a level 25 times higher than the European requirements' comment. "Industries other than the mining industry are inclined to follow the figures used by the Department of Mines"

For the national incidence of asbestosis the report gives statistics which "do not look too good" and adds that the "position regarding (asbestos-caused) cancer is positively alarming"

Unknown sources

Indicating some pollution of the environment by asbestos (found in the air of at least one large city in the Republic) are statistics in the report which show that 28.5 percent of asbestos-caused cancer is due to sources unknown.

Lack of space forbids other detail. The report is available from the Government Printer and should be required reading for anyone with the faintest concern for health, occupational or otherwise

131

131

Hansard 9
col 648
24/3/76

**Factories, Machinery and Building
Work Act**

549. Dr A L BORAINÉ asked the
Minister of Labour

(a) How many cases of violation of
safety regulations framed under the
Factories, Machinery and Building Work
Act, 1941, were found by inspectors
during 1975 and (b) how many prosecu-
tions were instituted as a result

The MINISTER OF LABOUR:

(a) 1 091

(b) 229

131

Hansard 9
col 648
24/3/76

Workmen's Compensation Act

558 Dr A L. BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Labour

How many accidents resulting in (a) injury to and (b) death of workers were reported under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1941, during 1974 and 1975, respectively.

The MINISTER OF LABOUR

(a) and (b) Separate statistics are unfortunately not available as yet. The total number of accidents which were reported during the respective years was as follows

1974	359 758
1975	355 613

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS & HEALTH

~~131~~ AUGUST 1977 — NOV 1977

131

Cape Times 8/1/77
Docks death fall
A LABOURER, Mr R Kerspay, address unknown, died of head injuries yesterday after falling from the first floor of a dockside shed at B. Berth in the Cape Town docks. After the accident he was taken to Woodstock Hospital where he died shortly after being admitted.

131
131
131

Injured workmen miss out on R3m

131

RDM

12/1/77

By KEITH ABENDROTH
THOUSANDS of South Africans — mainly Black — have missed out on nearly R3 million, simply because they have failed to notify a change of address

This is the total in the kitty of the Public Debt Commissioners, held in trust for people who have had workmen's compensation claims approved following injuries on duty and who have never collected the awards

A spokesman for the Compensation Commissioner said in Pretoria that superstition played a big role in the difficulties Blacks to whom compensation was due

Often a Black who had been injured on duty went to work after recovery and then disappeared after developing the belief that there was a "tokolosh" hounding him there

The spokesman said "If employers would try to keep us informed of forwarding addresses for employees who resign it would make our work considerably easier"

He said it took some time to complete claims made on the workmen's compensation fund and often workers disappeared before the final authority was given

Every possible effort was made to trace work-

ers, even those to whom amounts as small as R1,50 was owing, but many could not be found

Lists of beneficiaries were published at three monthly intervals in the Government Gazette, the various Bantu Affairs Commissioners were also called in to help trace beneficiaries, and details of awards were published frequently in the various ethnic newspapers

Money not claimed was paid over to the Public Debt Commissioner for safekeeping and interest was earned. In some cases awards had been unclaimed for more than 20 years — increasing, through interest earned, to more than double the original amount

The spokesman said that the fund was established in 1943 to give a measure of protection to workers injured on duty. So far about R230-million had been paid out to about 4-million people

The latest list shows various sums owing — ranging from R2,51 owing to a Mr Vincent Lichoancho, formerly of Meyerton, R2 68 to a Mr Nogolo Mpongosa, formerly of Nigel, and R2 69 to a Mrs Elizabeth Moroka, formerly of Springfield Johannesburg, to R1 960 owing to a Mr Julius Mohai, formerly of Barberton

131

Audio/visuals

Verne

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

Accident at dock: Man, 74, dies

Argus 14/1/77

A SUPERVISOR in Table Bay Harbour, Mr Jack Bourne, 74, died today when he was struck by a roll of newsprint weighing several hundred kilograms.

Mr Bourne, a pensioner, was employed by Cape Town's three daily newspapers to supervise the off-loading of rolls of newsprint in the harbour. He was well-known in newspaper circles and had worked for the Cape Times about 25 years before retiring. He had come to South Africa from Britain in 1933 to assemble a press at Cape Times

MANAGER

He stayed on, however, and joined the newspaper. He was night-shift foreman there before he retired.

After his retirement he became manager of the Paarden Eiland warehouse of the Cape Times and recently started work in the harbour supervising the off-loading of newsprint.

Details of today's accident, which occurred about 9.45 am, are not yet known.

An ambulance arrived minutes after the accident but Mr Bourne was already dead. His body was taken to the Woodstock Hospital and then to the mortuary.

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... be able to hear? ... to use a microphone? ... lic address system ... led? Will there be ... g noises and can ... ced during your

... e darkened easily? ... cient power supplies ... ed visuals or

... will you have at ... Will there be an ... ectionist

... itable visuals or ... films, videotapes, ... des, etc.) already

Visi

(a)

(b)

(c)

Budget

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

Andic

Paper reel kills printer

Staff Reporter

Cape Times 18/1/77

A FORMER machine room manager of the Cape Times, Mr Jack Bourne, 74, was killed in the docks yesterday when a paper reel weighing nearly a tonne fell on him.

An ambulance was on the scene in minutes but Mr Bourne was already dead. His body was taken to the Woodstock Hospital and then to the Salt River Mortuary.

Mr Bourne, who came out of retirement to be a cargo supervisor for Cape Town's three daily newspapers and a paper company, was at his job in a shed on the Elbow Quay this morning.

He was inspecting paper reels for damage caused by last night's storm, which swept water into the shed.

It appears that while Mr Bourne was examining a reel suspended in a lift truck, another reel fell on him.

He leaves a wife and a step-daughter.

Mr Bourne, who is known throughout South Africa in the printing profession, was machine room manager of the Cape Times for 35 years before he retired in 1970.

In 1935 he joined the Cape Times and installed the Hoe printing press, which was still operating in early 1974.

Mr Bourne started his apprenticeship in 1915. He installed and "ran-in" presses in Britain, Copenhagen, Paris, Buenos Aires and Moscow.

He went to Russia in 1932 to put up the world's largest single-line press of that time for Pravda, the Russian Communist Party newspaper.

Mr David Saunderson, who succeeded Mr Bourne, said yesterday: "Mr Bourne was known throughout South Africa in the printing profession, particularly with the old generation. He was very popular."



Mr Bourne, shortly before his retirement in 1970, stands next to the Hoe printing press which he installed for the Cape Times in 1935.

Budget

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

131

AFRICAN DIES IN BLAST

Mercury Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG.—An African railway worker was killed and another critically injured in a mystery explosion in a Luipaardsvlei, Krugersdorp, hostel on Monday.

Detectives were yesterday still trying to establish what had exploded in the railways workers' hostel.

The dead man has been identified as Mr. Alfred Maroweng (30) who is believed to have been handling the explosive object in his lap when it went off.

Police said Mr. Maroweng's legs and pelvis were blown off in the blast, while a man standing next to him, Mr. Tobias Sefulna (25) had his arms blown off.

Five others in the room escaped injury.

Police yesterday said there was nothing yet to connect Monday's explosion with two other recent blasts.

131

Back to normal

ROOM 21/1/77

Staff Reporter

WORK at the Naschem explosives factory at the Lenz military base is back to normal after an explosion last Thursday halted production for three days.

A production supervisor, Mr J. van der Merwe of Randfontein, who was injured in the blast, is making good progress in the Workers Rehabilitation

Hospital. He was admitted suffering from flesh wounds in the leg.

Mr T. R. Gibbon, general manager of Naschem, described the explosion as a minor detonation and said the tight security net thrown over the incident was normal procedure.

"Damage was so slight that production is back to normal," he said.

Vose Mr W. c/o British Embassy, 6 Hill Street , PRÉTORIA 0002

Weichel Ms. K. 6 Berkley Street CAPE TOWN 8001

West Dr. M. c/o Dept. of Social Anthropology, U.C.T. RONDEBOSCH 7700

Westcott Ms. G. c/o SALDRU, Dept. of Economics, U.C.T. RONDEBOSCH 7700

Whisson Dr. M. c/o Dept. of Anthropology U.C.T. RONDEBOSCH 7700

Wilson Dr. F. SALDRU, School of Economics, U.C.T. RONDEBOSCH 7700

Wilson Prof.M. Hunterstoun, HOGSBACK 5705

Young Mr. G. P O Box 339 CLAREMONT 7735

31/1/22
Man burned
JOHANNESBURG — An African worker was burned when a can of diesel fuel burst into flames at Crystal Confectionery, Beit Street, Doornfontein, Johannesburg, yesterday.

ALIVE AFTER 220 000 V ACCIDENT

PORT ELIZABETH — An Addo farmworker, Rienkie Erasmus (16), is recovering in the Livingstone Hospital here having survived a 220-000-volt shock and a fall of 18m.

He received the shock about 1 p.m. on Friday when he climbed to the top of an Escom power line pylon while out looking for goats on the farm Soetgenoegd, owned by Mr. W. H. Stoltz.

His fall from the top of the 18m pylon was broken by the barbed-wire security fence around its base, and this probably saved his life, according to Mr. R. Knoetze, the Kirkwood ambulance driver, who took Rienkie to hospital.

"When I arrived Rienkie was not fully conscious," he said. "But when we put him on a blanket he told us we were hurting him. He was badly burnt on his chest, face and arms. His leg was broken in three places."

Mr. Knoetze said it had taken him nearly two hours to get to the scene because of the rough terrain. He said he had reached Rienkie at 1.30 a.m. on Saturday, more than 12 hours after the accident.

Boy, 16, survives 220 000 volts

131

3/1/77

PORT ELIZABETH — An Addo farmer worker, Rienkie Erasmus, 16, was recovering in the Livingstone Hospital here at the weekend after surviving a 220 000 volt shock and a fall of 18 m.

Rienkie was discovered by a farm worker who became anxious when the goats arrived from the veld without Rienkie. He went to look for him and found him at the foot of the pylon — DDC

He received the shock after apparently climbing to the top of an Escom power line pylon while searching for goats on the farm, "Soetgenoegd," of Mr W Stoltz.

His fall from the 18 m pylon was broken by the barbed wire security fence around its base.

According to Mr R. Knoetze, the ambulance driver who took Rienkie to hospital, he was badly burnt on the chest, face and arms. His leg was broken in three places.

Mr Knoetze said it took nearly two hours to get to the scene because of the rough terrain.

He reached Rienkie more than 12 hours after the accident.

131

Man burnt by fuel

AN AFRICAN worker was burnt yesterday when a can of diesel fuel burst into flame at Crystal Confectionery, Beit Street, Doornfontein, Johannesburg.

Mr Joe Olivier, a welder, had been called in to repair an oven when a spark from his welding torch ignited the nearby can of fuel.

Mr Aaron Zulu, his assistant, was burnt when he tried to move the flaming can. He was taken to hospital and treated for burns on his body and hands.

Crushed to death in mill *Steph*

131

WITBANK. — Mr J. P. Pretorius, 19, employed at Highveld Steel, Witbank, was crushed to death yesterday when he fell into a flume in the firm's rolling mill.

official of the company said an inquiry is to be held.

Mr Pretorius had been employed by Highveld Steel for less than a month. His only known relative is a widowed mother in Mafeking.

Details of the accident were not disclosed but an

131

BLAST KILLS MAN

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — A Black man was killed and two seriously injured when an explosion ripped through a laboratory in Iscor at Vanderbijlpark on Monday morning.

The men — all construction workers — working outside the building took the full impact of the explosion. The laboratory, empty at the time of the explosion, is separated from Iscor's main buildings.

A spokesman for Iscor said last night the explosion happened at about 11 a.m. According to him, the laboratory — on the ground of a three-storey building — was completely destroyed.

131

Man dies in Iscor blast

Vereeniging Bureau

A construction worker was killed and six others injured, two seriously, in an explosion in a control laboratory at the Vanderbijlpark Iscor plant yesterday.

The name of the dead man has not yet been released.

The dead man was not employed by Iscor but by an outside contractor. Some of those injured were not in the laboratory at the time of the explosion.

Walls were blown away and in the upper storeys some windows in their frames were flung out by the force of the blast.

It is believed a petroleum gas leak caused the explosion. An investigation is being held.

Police probe Iscor blast

RAM 8/27/77 131
Staff Reporter

A BLACK construction worker was killed and two others badly burnt when an explosion destroyed an Iscor laboratory at Vanderbijlpark yesterday. The police are investigating.

A spokesman for Iscor said last night he could not give an estimate of the damage.

Workers on the other two floors of the three-storey building said many windows were shattered in the explosion.

One of the seriously injured men was undergoing surgery in the Vereeniging hospital last night.

The third man suffered third-degree burns but was said to be out of danger.

131.

Fish kills stevedore

Cape Times 9/3/77 Staff Reporter

A FROZEN fish caused the death of a stevedore in Cape Town docks at the weekend.

It happened on Sunday when the Chinese trawler, Ming Horng No. 3, was being unloaded.

A frozen fish slipped off a load being lifted from the vessel and crashed down onto an ammonia pipe in one of the ship's small holds. The pipe broke, leaking gas into the confined space.

There were three men in the hold. Two managed to escape, but a middle-aged man known as Mr Kinsla was overcome by the gas.

Mr Kinsla was taken to New Somerset Hospital but he was dead on arrival. He was a migrant worker from Transkei.

Death fall finding ^{RDM} 30/3/77

A JOHANNESBURG inquest court yesterday found that a construction company and a foreman were to blame for the death of a labourer who fell 11 storeys to his death from a building.

The labourer was Mr Bekendi Madondo, 25.

The magistrate, Mr W. P. Dormehl, found that Tiber Bonvec (Pty) and the foreman Lionel Camacho should not have allowed Mr Madondo to work in an unsafe place.

131

Cape Times 6/4/77

Industrial accidents costing SA R1 a second

INDUSTRIAL accidents in the Republic are costing the nation more than R1 a second or R65 a minute, according to figures released by the National Occupational Safety Association.

The figures cover the industrial year for 1972 and are given in the latest Nosa bulletin on injury statistics. They show that every four hours, day and night, during that period a workman was killed, 16 were permanently crippled and 160 injured.

A total of 348 005 injuries were recorded of which 32 019 were permanent and 2 284 proved fatal. The cost to the country was R34 384 925.

The bulletin adds that 98 percent of all these injuries could have been avoided.

131

Man dies trying to

save labourer

ARGUS 14/4/77

A FATHER of three who was employed as an electrician at the Knysna Municipality was electrocuted yesterday when he tried to free another man from low-voltage cables in a Knysna township.

Mr Benjamin Meyer, 37, was working with a team of labourers in Howard Street, Hunter's Home, about 11 am when one of the labourers, Mr Martin Uys, touched a live cable and was unable to free himself.

Mr Meyer tried to free Mr Uys but was electrocuted when he also touched the wire. Another labourer then grabbed a piece of timber and struck at Mr Uys's hands.

Mr Uys was freed and was taken to the local hospital. When he was admitted he was unconscious but had regained consciousness by late last night and is reported to be in a satisfactory condition.

Mr Meyer's body was also taken to hospital but he was certified dead on arrival. It is believed he was killed instantly. Mr Meyer leaves a wife, Loraine, and three children aged 14, 12 and two years.

TOESPRAAK DEUR SY EDELE S P BOTHA, MINISTER VAN ARBEID, TYDENS
DIE JAARLIKSE BANKET VAN DIE NASIONALE BEROEPSVEILIGHEIDSVERENIGING
(N.O.S.A.) TE ELIZABETH HOTEL, PORT ELIZABETH OM 20h00 OP
29 APRIL 1977

VIR VFYSTELLING NA LEWERING OM 22h00 OP 29 APRIL 1977

Meneer die Voorsitter, Eregaste, Dames en Here

Ek waardeer die uitnodiging aan my eggenote en myself om vanaand hier
teenwoordig te wees en sodoende nader kennis te maak met diegene
wat nou gemoeid is met die voorkoming van werksongelukke in ons
land. Ek stel die geleentheid wat die Nasionale Beroepsveilig-
heidsvereniging my bied om u toe te spreek hoog op prys.

Tydens my amp as Minister van Bosbou het ek deur middel van my
destydse Departement reeds kennis gemaak met u Vereniging en kon
ek waarneem hoe daadwerklike hulp verleen is om beroepsveiligheid
in die Staat se plantasies en saagmeulens met sukses te bevorder.
Verskeie veiligheidstoekennings is dan ook aan my destydse
Departement deur u Vereniging gemaak, waarop ek baie trots is.

Werksongelukke is 'n wêreldwye probleem. Vaar ek egter vanaand
'n gehoor toespreek wat hoofsaaklik bestaan uit verteenwoordigers
van die handel en nywerheid en van diensleweraars in ons eie land,
wil ek meer bepaald kortliks verwys na die probleme vir sover dit
op die Republiek van toepassing is.

Aansienlike vordering is op die gebied van ongeluksvoorkoming
gemaak maar daar vind nog steeds elke jaar duisende voorkombare
ongevalle plaas. Om 'n idee te kry van die omvang van die probleem
waarmee ons te kampe het, kan maar net gelet word op die ongevalle-
statistiek van my Departement waarvolgens naastenby 355 000
werksmense jaarliks ongevallen opdoen in diens van werkgewers wat
by die Ongevallefonds en ander risikodraers ingevolge die
Ongevallewet verseker is.

Die getal werksdae wat verloor word as gevolg van al hierdie
ongelukke is naastenby 4,6 miljoen. Hierby moet egter potensiële
verlies aan werksdae as gevolg van die noodlottige ongevallen en

gevalle van blywende arbeidsongeskiktheid bygetel word wat volgens algemeen aanvaarde standarde op 27,9 miljoen bereken word. Dit kan dus aangeneem word dat daar minstens 32,5 miljoen werksdae jaarliks as gevolg van beserings op diens vir ons land verlore gaan.

Om die slagoffers van werksongelukke finansiële bystand te verleen word skadeloosstelling en mediese koste van naastenby 43 miljoen rand per jaar deur die Ongevallefonds en ander risikodraers soos die Staat, sekere groot munisipaliteite, die Rand Mutual in die mynbedryf en die Federated Employers' Mutual in die boubedryf, betaal.

Dames en Here, 'n doeltreffende ongevalleversekeringsprogram behels egter nie net die betaling van skadeloosstelling en mediese koste nie. Dit sluit ook in ongeluksvoorkoming en die rehabilitasie van die beseerde werker vir welke doel die Ongevallefonds dan ook jaarliks aansienlike bydraes bewillig.

Aan die Nasionale Beroepsveiligheidsvereniging is gedurende die afgelope boekjaar van die Ongevallefonds 'n subsidie van bykans £00 000 rand deur die Fonds gemaak. Dit toon hoeveel waarde my Departement aan ongeluksvoorkoming heg.

U Vereniging wat by werkgewers algemeen bekend is as NOSA dit wil sê die letterwoord van die Vereniging se Engelse naam, het verlede jaar sy 25 jarige bestaan herdenk en het oor die jare heen daarin geslaag om belangstelling en geesdrif vir beroepsveiligheid by talle van ons land se werkgewers en werksmense te wek. Na ek verneem is daar nou meer as drie duisend van die groter ondernemings, met naastenby 1,5 miljoen werknemers, wat reeds NOSA se veiligheidsprogramme benut deur aktief daaraan deel te neem.

Ongeluksvoorkoming behels eintlik opvoedingswerk. 'n Masjinerie-inspekteur van my Departement kan die regulasies afdwing wat ingevolge die Fabriekswet nagekom moet word, naamlik regulasies wat te doen het met beheer oor die bediening van masjiene, beligting, ens. wat alles goeie en baie noodsaaklike maatreëls is. Geen wetgewing ter wêreld sal egter noodwendig werkgewers en werknemers veiligheidsbewus maak nie, selfs nie die strenge toepassing daarvan nie want daar is talle ongevallen waar die

persoonlike faktor as oorsaak 'n belangrike rol speel en slegs deur opvoeding bekamp kan word. Dit is dan ook 'n belangrike funksie van NOSA om werkgewers en werknemers veiligheidsbewus te maak - ja nog meer om hulp te verleen met die opleiding van veiligheidsbeampes wat bestuur met gespesialiseerde kennis kan bystaan wanneer veiligheidsprogramme oorweeg en geïmplimenteer word. Dit is met genoë dat ek verneem dat NOSA sedert die begin van verlede jaar reeds weer 86 veiligheidsbeampes tydens drie intensiewe veiligheidskursusse opgelei het en wil ek u Vereniging gelukwens met wat ek beskou as 'n prysenswaardige prestasie.

Die Ongevallefonds se statistiek toon dat ten minste 34 persent van al die ongevallen wat gerapporteer word te wyte is aan werksmense se onveilige optrede soos versuim om veilige klere te dra of persoonlike veiligheidstoerusting te gebruik, buitewerkingstelling van veiligheidstoestelle, gebruik van hande in plaas van toerusting wat spesiaal verskaf is, ens. Dan is daar ook nog 'n groot persentasie ongevallen wat deels aan onveilige optrede te wyte is.

Dit is dus duidelik dat waar so 'n groot persentasie ongevallen deur die onveilige optrede van werksmense veroorsaak word, NOSA met die opleiding- en opvoedingswerk waarmee dit tans besig is, 'n waardevolle bydrae lewer om ongevallen te voorkom.

Dit is egter nie net die werknemer wat bearbei moet word nie. 'n Groot aantal van die ongevallen vind plaas hoofsaaklik as gevolg van onveilige werkstoestande waaraan werkgewers meer aandag kan en moet gee. In een geval is onlangs 'n bedrag van 52 duisend rand as vermeerderde skadeloosstelling kragtens artikel 43 van die Ongevallewet toegeken ten opsigte van 'n ongeval wat uitsluitlik veroorsaak is deur die nalatigheid van bestuur. In nog so 'n geval is 'n bedrag van 13 duisend rand toegeken. Daar is by ondersoek gevind dat die betrokke ongeval voorkom kon word indien bestuur die nodige aandag aan werksveiligheid gegee het of daarop aangedring het dat die veiligheidsmaatreëls nagekom word.

Ladies and gentlemen, if workmen know that management is concerned about their welfare, they have a feeling of security. This must of necessity result in higher productivity which is so essential in combating the vexing problem of inflation.

Then of course, as many of you know, a favourable accident record means that an employer who pays assessments to the Accident Fund can qualify for a substantial merit rebate from the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner. These rebates are usually paid every three years and are based on assessments exceeding 150 rand for the rebate period. During the Accident Fund's financial year which ended on 28 February 1977, rebates amounting to slightly more than 14 million rand were paid to employers.

Moreover, any employer who has a very favourable accident record and qualifies regularly for merit rebates, may be granted a reduction in the rate at which he is assessed. In this manner he may pay relatively less than the other employers with whom he is grouped and who are assessed at the basic rate fixed according to the accident experience of the group as a whole.

The value of propaganda and education in accident prevention campaigns has been proved by the success of NOSA since it started its activities many years ago. NOSA has educated employers and employees in the principles of safe practice and procedure, amongst other means, by presenting safety courses and competitions and using field staff to visit the premises of employers for the purpose of rendering assistance to management. I am told that NOSA has introduced a Five Star Grading System which is similar to that applied to hotels. I believe the system is intended to reach the senior management echelon and is based on the fact that man, being competitive by nature, always accepts a challenge. Certain objectives are set for managements and they must strive to attain these objectives. Five Star Gradings are only awarded to those firms achieving over 91% of the set target in a similar manner to the way this hotel has achieved its high rating.

It will never be possible to avoid accidents completely but I think the majority of industrial accidents can be avoided if adequate care is taken and proper safety devices and methods are used. An accident very seldom happens unless there is an unsafe condition or unsafe act. We will never succeed in reducing loss of life and limb unless we all get ourselves totally involved in the efforts made for the conservation of our country's most valuable asset, namely our workforce. Without the loyal services of all

our workers the Republic could not have become one of the most industrially advanced countries in Africa to-day.

You will remember that in 1973 we launched a very successful treeplanting campaign in South Africa. It was appropriately codenamed our Green Heritage. I wonder if we should not have considered the codename "Anti-waste" for our 1977 campaign against the wastage of manpower, food, fuel, money, etc. It is difficult to measure the success of safety education because so many factors influence accident statistics. Factors such as industrial expansion, recession, wage and salary adjustments and periodical amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act have a large influence on these statistics. However, there is positive evidence that many of the employers who had never paid attention to accident prevention have improved their safety record significantly with the assistance of NOSA and now qualify regularly for merit rebates. I am told that many of them have also qualified for NOSA Safety Awards and I wish to offer them my hearty congratulations on their achievement.

In so far as compensation benefits are concerned, I wish to mention that the Workmen's Compensation Act has, since it came into operation in 1943, been amended on several occasions to provide for improved benefits. The amendments which have been approved by Parliament this year, have increased maximum compensation benefits by approximately 62%. Provision is furthermore made for the payment of pensions to Bantu on the same basis as for the other population groups. The cost of accidents will thus increase considerably and I wish to appeal to employers in their own interest to make every effort to reduce the frequency of accidents by co-operating enthusiastically with NOSA which renders services free of charge to employers who are registered with the Accident Fund and also by co-operating closely with the Inspectors of my Department, who have played such an important role in the promotion of occupational safety.

In conclusion I wish to thank all those who have thus far participated in accident prevention programmes. I am aware of the valuable contribution made in respect of accident prevention also by other organisations such as the Road Safety Council. the

Accident Prevention Committee of the Chamber of Mines and the National Institute for Occupational Diseases which is, inter alia, concerned with research work for the purpose of the prevention of occupational diseases. As South Africans we have met many challenges in our lifetime. I am convinced we can meet this challenge which is eroding one of our most valuable assets, namely, skilled manpower. You have done well in the past and I wish to congratulate you on the success obtained up to the present and I am convinced that you are motivated in your own interest to do even better in the future.

It now gives me pleasure to hand over the trophies to the winning firms - may they keep up their good work!

UITGEREIK DEUR DIE DEPARTEMENT VAN INLIGTING OP VERSOEK VAN
DIE MINISTERIE VAN ARBEID

KAAPSTAD

29 APRIL 1977

DAILY STAR 19/4/77

Poison gas kills three builders in pipeline

WITBANK — Three men died and three others were admitted to hospital in a serious condition after being overcome by carbon monoxide gas in an overhead pipeline at the Highveld Steel and Vanadium Corporation plant near here

The six-man building team were working on a new pipeline at the plant. Three men died from carbon monoxide poisoning in the pipeline and another fell 10 m and sustained multiple head

injuries. Two men are in a serious condition in a mine hospital here.

Those killed were Mr Trevor van Staden, 30, Mr Lood Hattingh, 35, and Mr James Mlambo, 30.

Mr G Jacobs, 48, was also overcome by the gas and fell 10 m to the ground. He was admitted to hospital in Pretoria with head injuries. His condition is serious, according to a hospital spokesman.

The team was lining the pipeline with furnace

bricks

Shortly after Mr Jacobs fell, a rescue team entered the pipeline and discovered the bodies of the three men as well as the two who were unconscious.

Mr L. Boyd, general manager of Highveld, said a full investigation would be held by the Department of Mines into the cause of the accident.

Those who died were employees of a Johannesburg building contractor — SAPA.

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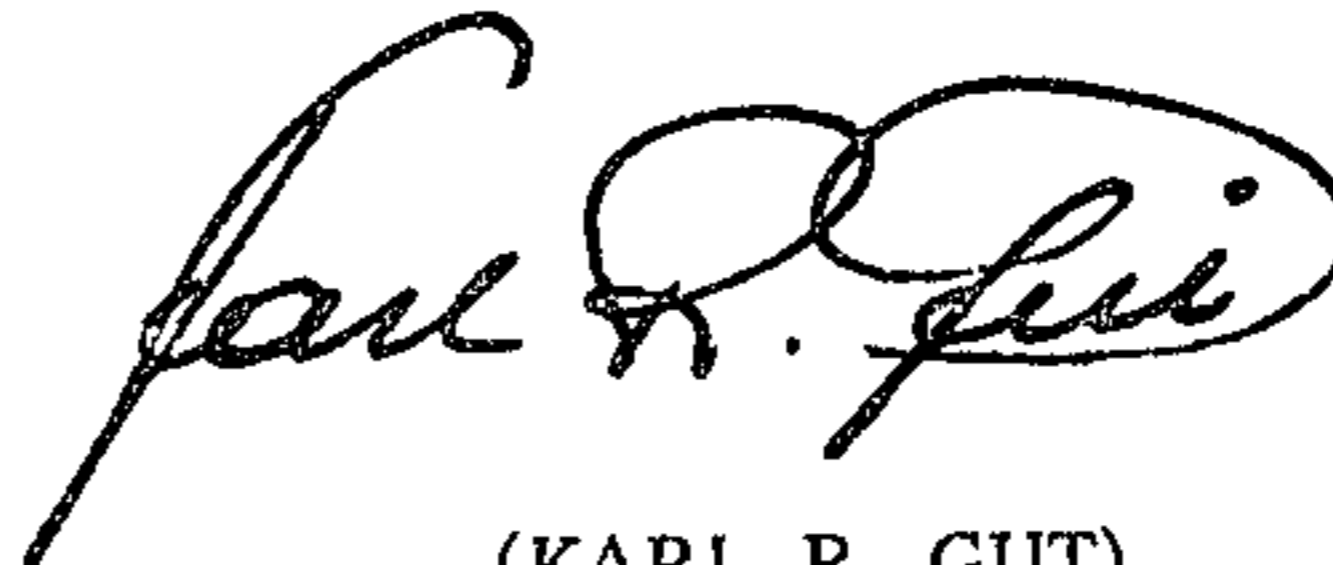
vertaal, die amp wat die Gees gee of die Gees uitstort. Verder word dit genoem die amp van die Nuwe Testament volgens 2 Korinthiers 3: 6 en die amp van die sleutel (Matthéus 16: 19, Lukas 11: 52) met betrekking tot die Stamapostel-amp. Hulle was ook genoem boodskappers in Christus se plek en voorbereiders van die Bruid (Romeine 15: 18, 2 Korinthiers 5: 20 en 11: 2). Hulle was genoem vissers van mense en dié wat die oes inbring in wese (Matthéus 4: 19; Lukas 5: 10, Johannes 4: 38). Hulle was ook die lig van die wêreld en die sout van die aarde genoem (Matthéus 5: 13-14). Hulle was genoem bedienaars van die verborgenhede van God (1 Korinthiers 4: 1) en bouers van die goddelike tempel (1 Korinthiers 3: 10) vergewers van sonde in Christus se plek (2 Korinthiers 2: 10).

Liewe Jeug, as ons dink aan hierdie name wat óf deur die Here Self óf deur Sy Apostels gegee was, dan moet elke normaal denkende mens tot die gevolgtrekking kom. Hierdie amp kan nie vervang word nie en wanneer dit wel deur ander ampte vervang was, het die geskiedenis sonder twyfel bewys dat niks dit kon vervang nie, want die Gees het uit die kerke verdwyn en die werke van duisternis het sigbaar geword. Miskien is dit genoeg vir hierdie eerste vergadering.

Met die oog op hierdie bykomende kennis, mag die vreugde en ywer vir die wonderlike werk in die Wingerd tot helderheid groei in julle.

Ontvang dit met al my liefde

Opreg die uwe,



(KARL R. GUT)

(~~SECRET~~)

Post-mortem results will not be made public yet

20/4/77
RDM

RDM
20/4/77
131

By ROY DEVENISH

POST-MORTEMS on the three men killed in Sunday's gas leak at Witbank were held yesterday, but the results will not be released at this stage

A senior police spokesman said the results would not be made public in view of the inquiry being conducted by the Inspector of Mines and Machinery

The gas leak, in an extraction pipe under construction at Highveld Steel and Vanadium, near Witbank, killed Mr Lood Hattingh, Mr Trevor van Staden and Mr James Mlambo

A fourth worker in

George Jacobs of Germiston, was admitted to a hospital in Pretoria after falling about 10 metres

Two other African workers were admitted to a hospital in Witbank

The Whites killed and injured in the accident were all furnace bricklayers

They were apparently overcome by carbon monoxide fumes while working inside the extraction pipe after gas had escaped from one of the other extraction pipes

Mr Van Staden's wife, Pat, of Norton Home Estates, Benoni, who is expecting the couple's second child in September,

said yesterday she last saw her husband on Sunday morning, only hours before he died

Mrs Van Staden said he had worked for a Johannesburg contractor for the past 12 years and had done a number of contracts at Highveld Steel

He had been working on the present contract for about three weeks

Mr Van Staden's employer, Mr Syd Coon, arrived at her home on Monday morning to tell her personally of her husband's death

Mr Van Staden, 28, will be buried in Benoni tomorrow

DAIKY MSP
23/4/77

Man's arm torn off by mill

PORT ELIZABETH — A young farm labourer's right arm was torn off at the shoulder yesterday when his overall got caught in the driving belt of a hammermill.

Mr Pieter Pieterse, 22, underwent a five-hour operation after the freak accident on a farm near the Addo elephant park.

He also suffered a badly broken jaw and chest injuries when he was pulled over into the pulley of the hammermill.

Suffering from severe shock and loss of blood, he received emergency First Aid from an Addo doctor before being rushed to hospital here where four doctors battled for his life.

At the end of the five-hour operation, a surgeon last night described Mr Pieterse's condition as "still critical, but improving."

He said the shoulder where the arm was torn off was badly crushed and mutilated. — DDC

'2000 will be killed at work this year'

16/6/77 Star

Before the year is out more than 2 000 South Africans will be killed at work and 32 000 will be permanently maimed, many hundreds so badly that they will never return to work

In addition, 110 000 hands, 50 000 feet and 40 000 eyes will be badly injured and more than 250 000 people will be victims of on-the-job accidents serious enough to keep them away from work for at least a day.

These figures were given by Mr H J Matthysen, general manager of the National Occupational Safety Association (Nosa) in Johannesburg last night at a symposium on industrial disease, health and safety

TREND

It was difficult to determine the cost to the economy because the "iceberg" situation applied — hidden costs not reflected in the accounting system

Nevertheless, about R43-million a year was paid out in workmen's compensation and about 32-million man days were lost

There was fortunately a

downward trend in occupational injuries, Mr Matthysen said. If the trend of the 1950s had continued, the injury figure would have been some 250 000 more than it was now

Although there was no room for complacency, this improvement was encouraging and already the workmen's compensation commissioner had, over the past few years, been able to lower the insurance premiums in several classes of industry

One of the greatest challenges which faced South African management today was to plan its efforts at accident prevention on scientific lines to dovetail into its day to day managerial activities and so conserve South Africa's greatest asset — skilled manpower.

Professor A M Coetzee, head of the department of occupational medicine at the University of Pretoria, said that the Erasmus Commission in 1975

painted a most unsatisfactory picture of health in South African industries, with the exception of the mines and some larger industries

If it were not for the present industrial slump, far reaching improvements in the legislative control of health in industries would already have been introduced, he said

The symposium was sponsored by the Institute for the Study of Man in Africa

NATAL MERCURY 5/7/77

Man dies in railway-line crane crash

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A lorry driver was killed and main-line train services at Matroosberg, near Touws River, were disrupted yesterday afternoon when a heavy construction crane which had been off-loading four-ton concrete blocks collapsed.

Police, ambulancemen and firemen battled for over three hours to free the body of the lorry driver — whose name is being withheld until next of kin have been informed — from the flattened wreckage of his cab.

The incident occurred shortly after 1 p.m. on the site of the Montague-Koor highway construction near Matroosfontein where a bridge is being built over the railway line.

According to railway officials, the crane went out of control, spun in a complete circle and then crashed on to the lorry.

The crane had been off-loading concrete beams and one four-ton block was hurled on to the railway line.

Power lines were severed and tracks damaged. The driver of the crane, Mr. P. J. Geslin, escaped unharmed.

The trains on the line, which had been carrying one-way traffic from Cape Town to the north, were re-routed to a nearby system. Only slight delays occurred, according to a spokesman for the railway head office in Cape Town.

Another crane was ordered from Worcester to lift the block from the lines. Both railway and road construction workers worked side by side to clear the debris.

(13)

TYPE OF FARM EMPLOYEE - REGULAR		RACE - COLOURED											
AVERAGE MONTHLY TOTAL WAGE FOR ALL ECONOMIC REGIONS = R 38.23													
DEVIATIONS FROM AVERAGE MONTHLY TOTAL WAGE BY ECONOMIC REGION													
EC REGION	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
DEVIATION	3.52	.41	-7.66	.05	-5.14	.05	-12.28	-5.37	-13.09	-16.94	-5.83	-6.97	
EC REGION	13	14	15	16	17				21	22	23	24	
DEVIATION	-11.76	-8.14	-2.50	-14.50	-11.68				-16.97	14.12	1.60	8.34	
EC REGION	25	26	27	28	29				33	34	35	36	
DEVIATION	25.79	50.49	28.14	49.39	70.41				.00	-19.70	23.37	-31.71	
EC REGION	37	38	39	40	41				45	46	47	48	
DEVIATION	-17.27	09.27	-3.00	-10.41	-19.6				-7.26	-5.96	-19.73	-12.25	
EC REGION	49	50	51	52	53				57	58	59	60	
DEVIATION	-17.53	-19.13	-15.58	-19.76	-19.6				-26.32	-21.01	-11.88	-24.69	

TYPE OF FARM EMPLOYEE - REGULAR		RACE - COLOURED											
AVERAGE MONTHLY CASH WAGE FOR ALL ECONOMIC REGION													
DEVIATIONS FROM AVERAGE MONTHLY CASH WAGE BY ECONOMIC REGION													
EC REGION	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
DEVIATION	3.33	-1.77	-7.03	-12.92	-3.0				-9.41	-14.18	-10.19	-8.62	
EC REGION	13	14	15	16	17				21	22	23	24	
DEVIATION	-15.51	-15.04	-5.07	-13.45	-9.41				-19.38	9.87	-6.72	10.38	
EC REGION	25	26	27	28	29				33	34	35	36	
DEVIATION	20.43	60.13	30.05	36.91	71.73				.00	-16.31	21.57	-25.84	
EC REGION	37	38	39	40	41				45	46	47	48	
DEVIATION	-15.76	73.10	-3.53	-16.35	-17.54				-5.74	-8.29	-18.54	-15.95	
EC REGION	49	50	51	52	53				57	58	59	60	
DEVIATION	-16.42	-21.35	-19.36	-20.45	-19.62				-24.02	-19.43	-19.03	-20.44	

Man dies in factory boiler explosion

Staff Reporter
 ONE man was killed and three others seriously injured when a boiler exploded at a Germiston factory late on Wednesday night.

The dead man was Mr Majozi Mdedeleni. The three injured are Mr Christiaan Sitsio, Mr Johannes Matsoso and Mr Samuel Nkabinde.

They were admitted to Natalspruit Hospital, where their conditions were yesterday described as reasonable.

The accident happened shortly before midnight at Feeds and Chemicals in Euclid Street, Industries East. The cause of the blast, which damaged part of the building, is being investigated.

Rpm 12/6/73
 (31)

To be completed and handed in on the week beginning 5th May.

131

Natal Mercury 22/6/77

Gaol for workers' deaths

1. Constant long run
- a) mean that
- b) mean that
- c) mean that
- d) mean that
- e) none of the above

TURIN — Five officials of an Italian firm making chemical dyes have been convicted here of manslaughter in connection with the death of 13 workers from urinary bladder cancer.

The two managing directors of the IPCA firm of Cirue, near Turin, were sentenced to six years in gaol. The doctor of IPCA, the so-called "firm of cancer," and two technicians got from three to four years in gaol.

The IPCA officials were convicted for the death of some of the workers because of insufficient safety measures, the Court ruled.

The firm was also ordered to pay damages to the relatives of the victims. — (Sapa-AP.)

a firm
advantages to small rather than
will be produced;
is as cheap as any other;
is taking place;

Which of the above is correct? Explain briefly.

(5%)

2. Assume a farmer can produce 40 bushels of wheat or 30 bushels of corn on the same land. Also assume the farmer can produce 10 bushels of wheat and 20 bushels of corn.

What choices are available in the short and long term? What is his best choice? Explain your assumptions.

(15%)

- 3.

Output (No. of units)	Labour (No. of men)
0	0
1	6
2	11
3	15
4	21
5	31
6	45
7	63
8	85
9	111
10	141

Assuming wages of R5 per man, fixed cost of R100, calculate Total cost, Total Variable Cost, Average Fixed Cost, Marginal Cost.

Draw graphs to show the relationship between these curves.

(30%)

Three die as ditch collapses

THREE labourers were killed and two seriously injured yesterday when the sides of a ditch they were digging collapsed on top of them at Waltloo, near Pretoria.

Firemen and teams of labourers battled for more than an hour to free the two injured men at the Maizecor Mills.

Eventually a large earth-remover was used to free the men who were trapped under about 1 m of soil and rocks.

Labourers using picks and shovels dug desperately to find the bodies after the collapse.

The labourers were digging a ditch across the lawns in front of the Maizecor buildings.

The names of the victims have not yet been released.

— Sapa.

C.T. 7/7/77
Falling crate

kills dockworker

Staff Reporter **(131)**

A DOCKWORKER was killed yesterday when a crate fell on his head during offloading operations at F berth

The man, whose name was not released, was helping to discharge cargo from the American ship African Mercury. The crate fell as it was being lifted from the ship by a crane.

8 August 1977

N. MERCURY
Death plunge
 Mercury Reporter 15/7
 AN unidentified African
 labourer fell to his death
 through a hatch while
 painting on the vessel
 Finnish Wasa in Durban
 Harbour at the weekend.

(131)

1. The vessel Finnish Wasa
 was in Durban Harbour
 at the weekend.
 2. An unidentified African
 labourer fell to his death
 through a hatch while
 painting on the vessel.
 3. The vessel was in Durban
 Harbour at the weekend.
 4. The labourer was painting
 on the vessel.
 5. The vessel was in Durban
 Harbour at the weekend.
 6. The labourer was painting
 on the vessel.
 7. The vessel was in Durban
 Harbour at the weekend.
 8. The labourer was painting
 on the vessel.
 9. The vessel was in Durban
 Harbour at the weekend.
 10. The labourer was painting
 on the vessel.

LEADS — DDC

D.D 2317/77

Bodies in lift

PARK RIDGE (Illinois) —
The bodies of four men, all
shot to death, were found
yesterday in a lift

"I pushed the elevator
button and when the door
opened I saw them," Mr B
L Sherston, an employee
in the building said

"The four men were pil-
ed on top of each other in
a bloody mess" — SAPA-
AP

131

(274) (131)
Train kills
RDM 26/7/77
3 workers

Staff Reporter

THREE black railway workers were killed and five injured yesterday morning near Springs when they were struck by a passenger train as they jumped out of the path of a locomotive approaching on another track.

One of the injured is in a serious condition at the Far East Rand Hospital

The Railways will not reveal the names of the dead or injured until their next-of-kin have been notified.

The accident happened on the Springs-Johannesburg main line about 9 am.

N. Mercury
Rescue attempt death

131

JOHANNESBURG
A Johannesburg City Engineer's Department foreman was electrocuted yesterday as he tried to save the life of a workmate receiving high voltage shocks

A spokesman for the department said a high pressure water hose had snapped off at a coupling, swung up in the air and landed over a high-voltage power line.

The current flowed through the armature of the hose critically injuring Mr. C. A. Seabrook.

The foreman, Mr. Norman Cole (50), tried to pull Mr. Seabrook away from the hose but he was instantly electrocuted.

An unidentified Black man was also seriously injured in the accident.

The cultural
(37) See W. W. F. ...
(38) For the ...
(39) See ...
(40) These patterns are well ...
(41) According to ...
(42) Unnatural Native Vice ...

It is to be noted ...
"American War", in this Volume.
evaluation of the status ...
Chibaro.
perception of the ...
Second, the ...
Mkuku
organization
usage and ...
See also ...
Det. Probationer ...
opposed to ...
the ...
Editor ...
assumed ...
Incest ...
by ...
See also ...

- Transvaal Police, 22 June 1912.
- (44) Sunday Times, 16 June 1912. See also DJ 144/1 - 3/778/12, Det. A. Hoffman ...
- (45) ...
- (46) ...
- (47) Splinter ...
Orange Free State and Kimberley between 1906 and 1912. (The latter town, in particular, was more than capable of providing the most cultured of ...
to Pretoria News, 3 Feb. 1911. ...
- (48) This ...
because ...
- (49) This ...
Africa, vol. i (see Index); vol ii, Ch. 5.
W. Dower, The Early Annals of Kokstad and East Griqualand
R. Ross, Adam Kok's Griquas

Man burnt in Benoni blast is 'serious'

(131)
DOM 26/8/77

Staff Reporter

ONE of the men injured in an explosion at a Benoni metal manufacturing firm late on Wednesday night is "very serious but conscious."

The man, Mr Lucky Tshabalala, 19, is in the intensive care unit of the Natalspruit Hospital

He was transferred there from the Boksburg-Benoni Hospital where he was admitted after being severely burnt in an explosion at Metal Sales, Aberdeen Road, Benoni

Mr Pierre Nel, a supervisor at the plant, has been transferred to the

Workmen's Rehabilitation Hospital in Johannesburg. He is in a satisfactory condition.

The two other workers injured in the blast were admitted to the Boksburg-Benoni Hospital with burns. They are Mr Ezekiel Dladla and Mr Johnston Hlongwane, and both are reported to be in satisfactory condition.

The explosion, believed to have been caused by a fault in a filter system, caused damage estimated at R500 000. A spokesman for Metal Sales said, however, that no details will be released at this stage.

representing themselves at the Associations' in Rhodesia'. In addition, the W.N.L.A. Labour Limited (originally entered into 'Union in 1943), whereby W.N.L.A. would use workers recruited for the mines but remained undisturbed.^{12/} This agreement when the A.N.L.L. folded up and ceased

'agreement' between the two bureaux worked higher wages stipulated on the latter's determinant of the distribution of labour and government limitations on permissible

W.N.L.A. recruitment levels enabled the R.N.L.S.C. to secure a growing level of supplies as its permit maximum was periodically re-negotiated upwards. In northern Bechuanaland a similar pattern of W.N.L.A. superiority prevailed, the supply of R.N.L.S.C. recruits from this country being very small. South of latitude 22° S. the N.R.C. operated for the Chamber of Mines.

Even after the establishment of the Federation in 1953, whereby Nyasaland became more firmly under the political power of Southern Rhodesian employers, W.N.L.A. continued to dominate the Nyasaland foreign contract labour market. However, Southern Rhodesia continued to place most of its reliance on the 'free-flow' system though the R.N.L.S.C. did build up annual recruitment to a relatively high level. The peak was reached in 1956 with a total recruitment of 16 234 workers. After 1958, with the onset of economic recession in the Federation, the growth of a substantial labour surplus in Southern Rhodesia and the adoption of a new foreign labour policy by the Southern Rhodesian government, the R.N.L.S.C. contract system faced steadily increasing supply constraints. Its annual throughput began systematically to be run down. This occurred as W.N.L.A. hegemony in Nyasaland became more easily asserted and as farm wages fell seriously in real terms in Rhodesia after 1963. By 1960 the Chamber of Mines (S.A.) had recruited 83 000 'Tropicals' (20,9 per cent of all their African mine-workers in South Africa). By 1973, as may be seen in the table below, the figure for Malawian workers alone had reached 106 638 or 27,7 per cent of the total complement.

/Table 1

ARGUS 25/8/77

131

R250 000 damage in factory blast

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Doctors are fighting to save the life of one of four men injured in a factory blast at Benoni last night. Damage to the building was estimated at R250 000.

Nineteen-year-old Lucky Tshabalala sustained 90 percent burns in the explosion at Metal Sales which rocked the Nestadt industrial site at about 10 30 pm.

He is now in the intensive care unit at Natalspruit Hospital.

Mr Pierre Nel, the only white man injured, is being treated at Boksburg-Benoni Hospital for burns.

Two other men, Mr Johnson Hlangwane and Mr Izkiel Dladla, are both in a reasonable condition.

NO CAUSE YET

The blast, which shattered a building at Metal Sales, was felt in Brakpan and the southern suburbs of Boksburg.

There was little fire. Firemen dampened a small amount of burning metal powder and metal shavings.

A police officer said the cause of the blast could not yet be established. An intensive investigation would be mounted.

	Number of men
	41
	7
	50
	68
	100
Durbanville Municipality)	65
Durbanville Municipality)	40
unicipality)	42
	160
pers	605
5)	178
	80
	90
	46
	8
	45
S.A. Sea Products Compound	340
Rest	71
8. TOKAI & CONSTANTIA - (domestic, single)	
Union Dairy Farm	75
Rest in small numbers	421
9. Elsie's River Dairies	60
10. Sir Div. Graaff	21
11. Cape Divisional Council - forestry Simonstown to Blouberg	120
12. Watchmen on site (all over from Simonstown to Kraaifontein, Muizenberg to Blouberg).	216
13. Cristiaani and Neilson (Simonstown - temporary permit for specific construction - 3½ years)	100
14. CAPE FLATS	
Lotusvale Dairies	48
National Portland Cement (Landsdowne Road, Philippi)	100
Union Dairy, Philippi	66
Joyces Dairy, Philippi	63
Farm Finance & Technical Services, Philippi	75
W.P. Owners and Trainers Association, Philippi	49
Rest in small numbers	287
15. Kraaifontein Municipality	49
Rest in small numbers (garages, country fair, farms, etc.)	18
TOTAL OF DIVISIONAL COUNCIL	3 804

Three killed in Modder blast ⁽¹³¹⁾

By PAUL BELL

THREE men died and 24 were injured when three tons of nitro-glycerine-based explosive blew up at the Modderfontein dynamite factory near Johannesburg yesterday

The blast, heard in Germiston 15 km away, shattered windows and shop fronts and damaged roofs for several kilometres around

The building in which the explosion occurred, a final-processing house for the measuring of explosive ingredients, was des-

troyed

Two of the dead were Mr Willem Hendrik Supra, 23, who leaves a wife and daughter, and a bachelor, Mr Cornelius Johannes Grobler, 24. They were process operators

The name of a dead African worker has been withheld until his next of kin have been informed

The injured men were taken to the Modderfontein Hospital and treated for shock and minor injuries

Mr Ken Horsley, the factory manager, said the blast came at 8.35 am

The cause of the explosion has not yet been established. An inquiry is to be held by the Inspector of Explosives

Mr Horsley said factory installations were not "substantially damaged", and production would not be affected. A grassfire caused by the blast was quickly put out by Modderfontein firemen

Modderfontein is the largest commercial explosives factory in the world. The explosion yesterday was the fourth there since 1974

Worker ^{RDM} 5/11/77

killed (131)

A BLACK factory worker was killed in Pretoria yesterday when he was caught in the conveyor belt he was cleaning. He was identified as Mr Alpheus Pitse, of Mamelodi East.

The incident happened at about 10 am at Gypsum Industries in Welthagen Street, Hercules.

Errand saved Modder worker

(131) RM 16/11/77

Staff Reporter

AN errand saved the life of a worker at the Modderfontein Dynamite factory.

Mr Joseph Phiri was sent to fetch drinking water, and while doing so, an explosion ripped through his section, killing three men and injuring 24 others, a court of inquiry was told yesterday.

Mr Phiri told the court of inquiry, at Modderfontein that he started work at 5.30 am on October 20 this year.

After washing tanks in a section known as "The Washrooms," in which nitroglycerine is washed, first by water and then by soda, he was asked by a white trainee overseer to fetch drinking water.

As he was returning to the washroom, he heard a big bang.

The explosion killed two operators, Mr C J Grobler, 24, and Mr W H Supra, 23, and a labourer, Mr Josias Moeti. Twenty-four other

workers were slightly injured in the blast.

According to evidence, all the victims were working in the washroom.

Mr Phiri said before he left, one load of nitroglycerine arrived and an overseer tested it.

Operators from the section which supplied the washroom with the explosive said it had appeared normal and of good quality.

Shortly after the second batch of the day was delivered, the explosion occurred.

Earlier, the Chief Research Officer of the CSIR's National Electrical Engineering Research Institute, Mr A J Eriksson, who is conducting research into lightning phenomena, said the chances of lightning having caused the explosion were extremely low. There had been no registration of lightning flashes in the area.

The hearing will continue on November 27.

are we to answer, except that Nature's rebuttal is justified and the plea she puts forward is a true one? But suppose it is some man of riper years who complains - some dismal greybeard who frets unconsciously at his approaching end. Would sh not have every right to protest more vehemently and repulse him in stern tones: 'Away with your tears, old reprobate! Have done with your grumbling! You are withering now after tasting all the joys of life. But, because you are always pining for what is not and unappreciative of the things at hand your life has slipped away unfulfilled and unprized. Death has stolen upon you unawares, before you are ready to retire from life's banquet filled and satisfied. Come now, put away all that is unbecoming to your years and compose your mind to make way for others. You have no choice. I cannot question but she would have right on her side her censure and rebuke would be well merited. The old is always thrust aside to make way for the new, and one thing must be built out of the wreck of another. There is no murky pit of Hell awaiting anyone. There is need of matter, so that later generations may arise, when they have lived out their span, they will all follow you. Bygone generations have taken your road, and those to come will take it no less. So one thing will never cease to spring from another. To none is life given in freehold; to all on lease. Look back at the eternity that passed before we were born, and mark how utterly it counts to us as nothing. This is a mirror that Nature holds up to us, in which we may see the time that shall be after we are dead. Is there anything terrifying in the sight - anything depressing - anything that is not more restful than the soundest sleep?

There is no wretched Tantalus, as the myth relates, transfixed with groundless terror at the huge boulder poised above him in the air. But in this life there really are mortals oppressed by unfounded fear of the gods trembling at the impending doom that may fall upon any of them at the whim of chance.

There is no Tityos lying in Hell for ever probed by birds of prey. Assuredly they cannot find food by groping under those giant ribs to gut them throughout eternity. No matter to what length that titanic frame may be outstretched, so that he covers not a paltry nine acres with his spread-eagled limbs at the whole extent of earth, he will not be able to surter an eternity of pain nor furnish food from his body for evermore. But Tityos is here in our midst - that poor devil prostrated by love, torn indeed by birds of prey, devoured by gnawing jealousy or rent by the fangs of some other passion.

Sisyphus too is alive for all to see, bent on winning the mastery of office, its rods and ruthless axes, by the people's vote. To strive for this profitless and never-granted prize truly is to push a boulder to see it, one the top is reached, rolling and bounding the plain.

By the same token to be for ever feeding a good thing's but never satisfying it - the fate we enrich us with their products and their ever-changing flowers of life for ever pouring water into a leaky pail.

As for Carbas and the witchy belching flames, these are not and cannot be darkened by the fear of distribution for our misportion to treat anomaly, and by the penalties and ghastly precipitation from Tarpeia's Crags, the boiling pitch, the firebrand and the branding iron are not physically present yet the consciousness torment itself with its own cords and whips. It be to its suffering not where its punishment can be at death may serve merely to intensify pain.

Woman fatally burnt on crane

Star 6/12/77 (131)

A woman-crane driver who died from burns suffered when molten copper spewed onto an oil-covered floor died through "an act or an omission amounting to an offence" on the part of the company that employed her.

A Johannesburg inquest magistrate Mr A T Meiring, yesterday found that this "act or omission" was committed by McKechnie Brothers, (Pty) Ltd, who employed Mrs Anna Johanna Gertruida Engelbrecht (43)

Mrs Engelbrecht died on February 15 this year from 80 percent burns received on February 3

Mr Anthony Thomas Schultz, shift foreman at McKechnie Brothers, told the court that molten copper from a metal pot poured onto the floor, setting the timber-floored cab of Mrs Engelbrecht's crane alight

FLOOR ALIGHT

The pot was attached to a crane operated by Mrs Engelbrecht, and as she was lowering it, "the pot suddenly overturned, and the molten copper fell on the floor, causing oil on it to catch alight."

Mr Carson John Cross,

plant engineer at McKechnie Brothers found that the malfunction was caused by three discrepancies in the original design of the crane

These were the holding furnace bridle was 12 mm shorter than the designed length; the gearbox side

bearing had moved outboard by 24 mm, the hanger bar was incorrectly assembled to the trunion bearing causing the bar centre to be 12 mm farther outboard than the designed dimension

The crane was designed by McKechnie Brothers.

Inquest told of man's death as switch explodes

After a Sasolburg worker hammered a steel pin through an electric cable, the foreman at the local power station turned on the wrong switch. The 11 kv switch exploded, and that evening, the foreman died from his burns

This emerged in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday at the inquest of Mr Jan Hendrik Espach (34) of Fedmis Ltd, Sasolburg, who died on January 11.

The magistrate, Mr A P Meiring, found death to be accidental and no one was to blame.

Mr F M van Niekerk, Fedmis's head engineer, said in a statement that after the cable had been pierced, the consequent short circuit caused a substation switch to trip out. Then Mr Espach switched on the wrong switch — which immediately exploded

Mr van Niekerk said the explosion would not have occurred if Mr Espach had tested which cable had faulted and then turned on a different switch

Another electrician said that after the explosion he saw a grievously burnt Mr Espach shouting "my wife, my wife!"

Two injured as oil solvent drum explodes in blaze

Star 8/12/77

(131)

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG — Two people were injured — one seriously — when an oil solvent drum exploded in their faces and a fire swept through a factory building at the Willowton Oil and Cake Mills here early today

One of the injured, who is being treated for serious burns, Miss Maggie Ndlovu (20), said that she had been working in the oil solvent plant when the explosion occurred.

"I was working near a drum of oil solvent that I think was leaking when somebody lit a match. There was a loud noise and a blinding flash.

"All I remember after the flash was being flung into the air and hitting something. The next thing I remember is being in the ambulance"

Miss Ndlovu was taken to Adendale Hospital, where a spokesman described her condition as serious. She has burns to her arms, face, chest and legs

Mr. Baker Fataar, who was in the plant with Miss Ndlovu, was taken to Northdale Hospital in a private car. A hospital spokesman said that he was "quite ill" when admitted but his condition had improved considerably and he was now satisfactory.

Workmen's Compensation Act

642 Dr A L BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Labour

131

How many accidents resulting in (a) injury and (b) death of workers were reported under the Workmen's Compensation Act in 1976

The MINISTER OF LABOUR:

(a) and (b) Separate statistics are unfortunately not yet available. However, the total number of accidents which were

- 1. Zero.
- 2. Not measurable.
- 3. Variable.
- 4. Infinite.
- 5. None of the above.

a

50. If you won't have to give up particular thing, then its o

1. Benefit producers in th
 2. Harm both producers and
 3. Benefit both producers
 4. Benefit both producers
 5. Increase exports.

reported to the Accident Fund during 1976 was 220 656. The total number of accidents reported to the other insurance carriers will only be available towards the end of April 1977

country.
 ing country.
 ing country.

49. In a simple two country world trading a simple homogeneous commodity, the effect of a tariff imposed by the importing country would be to :

- 1. Black workers like it that way.
- 2. Employers do not need labour right through the year.
- 3. The economy is expanding.
- 4. The pursuit of two goals, viz. (a) Economic growth, (b) Creation of independent Bantustans in which all South African Blacks must be citizens.
- 5. It happens everywhere else.

48. The primary cause of oscillating migration in the South African economy is that

- 1. The failure in 1972 to find many anchovies off the Peruvian coast.
- 2. World economic growth and the high income elasticity of demand for meat.
- 3. The burning of surplus crops.
- 4. World population growth outstripping food supplies.
- 5. Deliberate cutbacks by major producers in the output of wheat.

47. According to Edwin P. Reubens' article in Challenge the world food shortage is due primarily to -

- 1. Can never be self financing.
- 2. Costs the government nothing because it buys or sells stocks at the same price.
- 3. Stabilises incomes as well.
- 4. Both 1. and 2. above.
- 5. Can never work because one cannot control the weather.

46. A buffer stock scheme which aims to stabilise prices -

Harvard 2 Q vol 659 17/3/77

Factories, Machinery and Building Work Act

131

18. We define an inelastic demand curve as one for which the price elasticity of demand is less than one. 646 Dr A L BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Labour
1. An inelastic demand curve
 2. A negative price elasticity of demand
 3. A positive price elasticity of demand
 4. An elastic demand curve
 5. None of the above
- (a) How many cases of violation of safety regulations under the Factories, Machinery and Building Work Act were found by inspectors during 1976 and (b) how many prosecutions were instituted as a result
19. Income rises and the demand for cups is inelastic. The MINISTER OF LABOUR
1. A fall in the price of cups
 2. A fall in the demand for cups.
 3. A rise in demand for cups of more than 10%.
 4. A rise in demand for saucers of less than 10%.
 5. A fall in demand for both cups and saucers.
- (a) 1200
(b) 212
20. If the price elasticity of demand for cabbage is 1,3, would a rise in output due to favourable weather conditions cause farmers to
1. Make more money than they would otherwise have done.
 2. Make less money than they would otherwise have done.
 3. Plant different crops next year.
 4. Demand a higher price per cabbage.
 5. None of the above.
21. Assume that the supply of maize is perfectly elastic. A decrease (shift to the left) in demand will
1. Cause the price of maize to rise.
 2. Cause farmers' incomes to fall.
 3. Cause farmers' incomes to rise.
 4. Lead to a reduction in the supply of wheat.
 5. None of the above.
22. Consider the following statements :
- (A) The cobweb model is based on the assumption that price in year t determines quantity supplied in year $t+1$.
- (B) The supply curve of agricultural products is likely to be elastic in the short run.
1. A is correct because B is correct.
 2. B is correct because A is correct.
 3. Both A and B are correct but there is no casual relationship.
 4. Neither A nor B is correct.
 5. A is correct but B is incorrect.
23. One reason why the quantity demanded of a good tends to fall as its price rises is
1. The increase in price shifts the supply curve upwards.
 2. The increase in price shifts the demand curve downwards.
 3. At higher prices suppliers are willing to supply less.
 4. People feel poorer and cut down on their use of the good.
 5. Demand has to fall to restore equilibrium after a price rise.

Stansand 17 de cols 1211 to 1212 27/5/77

131

Permanent disablement/death of workmen

(1030) Dr A L BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Labour

How many workmen in each race group (a) suffered permanent disablement and (b) died as a result of injuries sustained at work during 1976

The MINISTER OF LABOUR

Statistics for 1976, analysed on the basis as requested, will not be available before

1979 The latest year for which such statistics are available is 1974, and are as follows for all insurance carriers

	(a)	(b)
Europeans	3 214	236
Asiatics	228	24
Coloureds	1 398	189
Bantu	28 836	2 073
Total	33 676	2 522

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

1-1-79 - 18-12-79

~~129~~

151

✓

history was far more vivid in the minds of the people than was the largely mythical history of Young. The Ngoni pest was relatively recent, and, when compared with the dreary realities of 1.1.1.1.

Man dies, two hurt in Hout Bay blast

Cape Town 11/1/79

131

By DIANA POWELL

A FATHER of six children, Mr Morgan Mohammed, 30, was killed yesterday in a massive gas explosion in the engine-room of a crayfishing trawler in Hout Bay harbour.

Two other men were seriously burnt in the blast which is understood to have been caused by a cigarette igniting liquid petroleum or leaking acetylene gas

The injured men are Mr Charles Davids, 20, who was aboard the trawler, and Mr Samuel Engelbrecht, 25, the driver of a road tanker, fully loaded with diesel, parked on the quayside preparing to refuel the ship

The explosion, which was audible for several kilometres, sent up a column of black

smoke several hundred metres above Hout Bay

The harbour was sealed off to allow rescue units to carry out their work as hundreds of holiday-makers crowded the dock gate for a view of the trawler

First on the scene of the blast were about 20 members of the Hout Bay Civil Defence Unit, including a doctor who treated Mr Davids and Mr Engelbrecht on the spot for shock and second-degree burns

Dr A G MacMahon, chief of the emergency service, Metro, arrived soon afterwards and with firemen, ambulancemen,

police and Divisional Council traffic officers, began searching the trawler for Mr Mohammed. The search was severely hampered by gas fumes and pitch darkness in the wrecked engine-room

Mr Mohammed's wife, Elizabeth, was standing on the quayside for more than an hour, anxiously awaiting news of her husband. They have six children, the youngest being two months old.

With her was Mr Davids's mother, Mrs Georgina Davids

A representative of Chapman's Peak Fisheries (Pty) Ltd, owners of the trawler, broke the news of Mr Mohammed's death minutes before his body was brought ashore. A Fire Department spokesman said he died of burns

Mr Mohammed and Mr Davids were doing maintenance work on the trawler, the 292-ton Ker Yar Vor of Chapman's Peak Fisheries' Cape Coast deep-sea trawling fleet

Mr Engelbrecht, a tanker driver employed by Mobil, is believed to have gone aboard the trawler to arrange to refuel it, and so was on board when the explosion occurred

The fuel hose had not yet been connected to the trawler's tanks

According to a senior fire officer the explosion was caused by leaking acetylene or liquid petroleum gas. Bottles containing both types of gas were on board the trawler but it was not sure which had been leaking

It was assumed that someone lit a cigarette, igniting the gas, he said

Mr Engelbrecht and Mr Davids were admitted to Victoria Hospital where their condition last night was described as "fair"



Fire and ambulancemen carry the body of Mr Morgan Mohammed ashore after the gas explosion aboard the trawler Ker Yar Vor in Hout Bay harbour yesterday

By experience of District Councils in the North-West Province is that the Chiefs were so tired of trying to get their grievances redressed that they turned to the 'fraternal' associations in the hope that the latter, being more educated, would bring greater pressure to bear upon the Government.

question of language policy arose, and decisions were made about 1.1.1.1. policy which are still felt today.

so too did the Livingstonia Mission's Reverend Yesaya Chibambo do the same for the Ngoni. Chibambo's task was far easier than Young's, as Ngoni

Cape Town 6/1/79 (131)

Nightmare 6 km swim in stream of sewage

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Mr Steve van Rensburg, 52, had a nightmare experience when he was swept away in a sewage stream 25 m below Johannesburg's streets at lunchtime yesterday

Thirty minutes later and six kilometres farther on, he was found by a search party standing on a ledge in his underwear and clutching on to a safety bar

The drama started when Mr Van Rensburg, a City Engineers' employee, was working on a sewer pipe 25 m below the municipal bus depot in Main Road near John Vorster Square

Either Mr Van Rensburg's safety belt slipped or his gumboots slid away beneath him, for he fell backwards into the sewer stream. Colleagues raised the alarm

All the City Engineers' vehicles were

alerted by radio. They sped to manholes along the sewer line Mr Van Rensburg was in

Search parties were sent down all the manholes to watch out for him. A badly shaken Mr Van Rensburg was found near Concordia

Mr Van Rensburg, shocked by his experience, was treated at the Milpark Hospital. After an anti-disease injection, a good wash and a stomach check

he was sent home to his family. A City Engineers' spokesman said fortunately lunchtime was not the busiest time of the day down in the sewers so Mr Van Rensburg was not submerged in the torrent

The spokesman said all sewers were equipped with safety rails. "By grabbing hold of one Mr Van Rensburg managed to save his life. It must have been a frightening experience"

Man spoel

6 km in

7/19/131

rioolpyp af

Deur LUCIA GOMES

„WAS dit nie etensyd en stiel nie, het ek by Goudkoppies of Olfantsfontein uitgespoel. En dan was ek ook nie net halfyf in die gemors nie, maar dieper. Ná etensyd styg die rioolstroom aansienlik...”

So praat die oupa van vier kleinkinders wat Vrydag 'n noue ontleding gehad het toe sy voet gly en hy ses kilometer ver in 'n rioolpyp in Johannesburg afspoel. Hy is mnr. Stephen van Rensburg, 52, van Bellavista in die suidelike voorstede.

Gister het mnr. Van Rensburg vertel hoe hy Vrydag besig was om 'n muur te bou toe sy voet gly en hy in die rioolpyp beland. Hy werk vir die Johannesburgse munisipaliteit.

„Die veiligheidsbarnas waarmee ek vasgekoppel was, het gebreek en die water het my meegesleur. Ek het in Fortsburg in die water beland en hulle het my later by die ghoftbaan by Crown Mines uitgehaal,” sê mnr. Van Rensburg. Dit was meer as 'n halfuur later.

Hy sê die omvang van so 'n rioolpyp is so groot soos 'n vertrek, maar die wande is so glad dat 'n man glad nie vastrapplek kan kry nie. Jy moet eenvoudig saam.

„Ek dink my oud-kollega, Anzac Massey, het my lewe gered. Voordat hy afgetree het, het hy my gewaarsku dat indien ek in die pyp beland, ek nie panikerig moet raak nie. 'n Mens moet saam met die water gaan, anders verdrink jy.”

Etenstye loop die water en gemors nie so hoog in die pyp nie. Mnr. Van Rensburg was net halfyf daarin. Ná etensyd styg die water aansienlik. Was dit dus nie etensyd nie, was die water dieper en sterker en hy ys wat dan sou gebeur het.

* VERVOLG OP BL. 15 *

Man in rioolpyp

* VERVOLG VAN BL. EEN *

Die krag van die water het die sitvlak van die oortpak wat mnr. Van Rensburg gedra het, kaf gevreet. Toe sy kollega hom in 'n gehawende toestand uit die pyp lig, is hy na die hospitaal gebring, waar hy behandel is. Hy het in die hospitaal oornag.

Gisteroggend was hy weer tuis en kla net dat sy liggaam vol pyn is. More moet hy weer dokter spreek. Hy sê hy weet nou hoe lyk elke las in daardie pyp van ses kilometer waarin hy deur Johannesburg se gemors meegesleur is.

„Wat peasants are

“, “suspicious”, and and projects. One has may be a logical

vulnerable position in more advanced groups of exploitation.

commitment to projects people believe that they and economic environment

to change the basic

This would depend on their in the political structure.

basic change may be crucial, ch influence people's

; for example, how whether they run bers (others I shall paper).

grated rural development lysis of the present

and which work.

even considering the restrictions on how far as can develop (vide Part I), involvement in the present situation is worthwhile at least the earning process for all concerned.

One must not, however, make the mistake of believing that one can judge the potential of what will happen in a future society by what is happening in projects at the moment. There are so many restrictions imposed on projects that one cannot know how they would have developed had these not been there.

- (a) To expose the workings of the present system and to look for places in the existing social order in the reserves where there seems to be potential for change.

- (b) To try to discover through experience and assessment, types of projects which foster equitable development

WIRE - JAMES 16/2/79

(31)

Guillotine beheads man

A MAN'S head was severed by a guillotine at a rubber factory last night

Mr J Grootboom of Galilee Walk, Hanover Park, was work-

ing in the factory at 8 pm when he was beheaded by a big guillotine used for cutting rubber

A spokesman for the factory declined to comment

WIRE

2

11

131
1979/12/27
COMPENSATION

Diagnosis in dispute

Years of dispute between miners and compensation authorities have led to the appointment of a commission of inquiry into compensation for occupational diseases. The commission, headed by RAU economics professor Piet Nieuwenhuizen, met for the first time on February 2.

The diagnosis of the diseases for which compensation is available (certifiable diseases) is the focus of hot dispute. The Mine Workers' Union claims that the medical bureau for occupational diseases often fails to diagnose such diseases. Says MWU general secretary Arrie Paulus: "Often a man who dies from other causes is found after death to have had a compensable disease."

The bureau explains that minor scars caused by dust in the lungs are usually too small to be seen on X rays, although they can be detected by post-mortem examination. Such scars are regarded as grounds for compensation despite the fact that they are not in any way disabling.

Paulus also quotes Department of Mines figures which show that 71 out of every 100 miners with 25 years of service are certified, either while alive or after death. He thus wants all miners to receive compensation after 25 years irrespective of whether they have been found to have contracted a certifiable disease. The bureau, on the other hand, maintains that many men work longer than 25 years without contracting any occupational disease.

All lesions, whether or not they impair the cardio respiratory functions, count as certifiable. So 54% of white miners who were certified in 1976 were nevertheless fit to carry on working. But at the same time, many miners who suffer from disabling diseases unrelated to their work go without compensation.

Compensation at present does not amount to much. White miners get a lump sum of R19 800 for a disease causing more than 40% disablement. Tuberculosis sufferers get only R5 500. Black miners get a mere R1 100 for dust diseases — regardless of the extent of disablement.

DEPARTEMENT VAN GESONDHEID

No R 326

23 Februarie 1979

WET OP GEVAARHOUDENDE STOWWE, 1973 (WET 15 VAN 1973)

REGULASIES OM VOORSIENING TE MAAK VIR DIE AANSTELLING VAN 'N NASIONALE ADVIESKOMITEE OP ELEKTRONIESE PRO- DUKTE

Die Minister van Gesondheid het ingevolge artikel 29 (1) (q) van die Wet op Gevaarhoudende Stowwe 1973 (Wet 15 van 1973), die volgende regulasies gemaak wat vanaf die datum van afkondiging hiervan van toepassing is

REGULASIES

1 *Woordomskrywing*

Tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken die uitdrukking "die Wet" die Wet op Gevaarhoudende Stowwe, 1973 (Wet 15 van 1973), en het elke uitdrukking waaraan in die Wet 'n betekenis geheg is, die betekenis aldus daaraan geheg en beteken—

1.1 "Departement" die Departement van Gesondheid,

1.2 "Komitee" die Nasionale Advieskomitee op Elektroniese Produkte

2 *Aanstelling en samestelling van Komitee*

2.1 Hierby word 'n Komitee aangestel wat die Nasionale Advieskomitee op Elektroniese Produkte heet en wat die bevoegdhede kan uitoefen en die werksaamhede moet verrig wat by hierdie regulasies aan die Komitee verleen of toegewys is

2.2 Die Komitee bestaan uit soveel lede as wat die Minister van tyd tot tyd bepaal en aanstel

2.3 Die Minister wys een lid van die Komitee aan as Voorsitter van die Komitee en een lid as Ondervoorsitter

2.4 Terwyl die Ondervoorsitter as Voorsitter optree het hy al die bevoegdhede en vervul hy al die pligte van die Voorsitter

2.5 'n Voorsitter of 'n Ondervoorsitter kan die amp van Voorsitter of Ondervoorsitter ontruim sonder dat sodanige ontruiming op sigself sy lidmaatskap van die Komitee beëindig

2.6 Die Komitee kan na goeëdunke en met goedkeuring van die Sekretaris subkomitees aanstel uit lede van die Komitee, of uit lede van die Komitee en persone wat nie lede van die Komitee is nie om ondersoek in te stel na en aan die Komitee verslag te doen oor aangeleenthede wat binne die bestek van die Komitee se werksaamhede val

2.7 'n Beampete van die Departement tree op as Sekretaris van die Komitee

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

No R 326

23 February 1979

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES ACT, 1973 (ACT 15 OF 1973)

131

REGULATIONS TO PROVIDE FOR THE INSTI- TUTION OF A NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMIT- TEE ON ELECTRONIC PRODUCTS

The Minister of Health has, in terms of section 29 (1) (q) of the Hazardous Substances Act, 1973 (Act 15 of 1973) made the following regulations, which shall apply with effect from the date of publication hereof

REGULATIONS

1 *Definitions*

Unless the context otherwise indicates, the expression "the Act" means the Hazardous Substances Act, 1973 (Act 15 of 1973), and any expression which is defined in the Act shall have the same meaning as in the Act, and further—

1.1 "Committee" means the National Advisory Committee on Electronic Products,

1.2 "Department" means the Department of Health

2 *Establishment and composition of Committee*

2.1 A Committee, to be known as the National Advisory Committee on Electronic Products, is hereby instituted and it may exercise the powers and shall carry out the duties assigned to it under these regulations

2.2 The Committee shall consist of as many members as the Minister may determine and appoint from time to time

2.3 The Minister shall appoint one member of the Committee Chairman and one member Vice-Chairman of the Committee

2.4 While acting as Chairman, the Vice-Chairman shall have all the powers and carry out all the functions of the Chairman

2.5 A Chairman or a Vice-Chairman of the Committee may vacate the office of Chairman or Vice-Chairman without such vacation having the effect of terminating his membership of the Committee

2.6 The Committee may, at its discretion and with the approval of the Secretary, appoint subcommittees from among the members of the Committee or members of the Committee and persons who are not members of the Committee to investigate matters falling within the scope of the functions of the Committee and to furnish it with reports

2.7 An officer of the Department shall act as Secretary for the Committee

3 *Werkzaamhede.*

Die Komitee moet—

3.1 die Sekretaris van advies dien ten opsigte van alle sake rakende elektroniese produkte,

3.2 maatreels bestudeer wat buite die Republiek van Suid-Afrika teen die gevare verbonde aan elektroniese produkte toegepas word en daarvoor aan die Sekretaris verslag doen

4. *Vergaderings*

4.1 Die Komitee vergader minstens twee keer per jaar, en 'n nooditting van die Komitee kan te eniger tyd deur die Sekretaris aangevra word

4.2 Die kworum vir 'n vergadering van die Komitee is die meerderheid van die lede soos op die datum van daardie vergadering

4.3 Indien die Voorsitter en die Ondervoorsitter van 'n vergadering van die Komitee afwesig is, kies die aanwesige lede uit eie geledere 'n Voorsitter wat gedurende daardie vergadering en totdat die Voorsitter of die Ondervoorsitter sy pligte hervat, al die werkzaamhede en al die bevoegdhede van die Voorsitter verrig en uitoefen

5 *Onbevoegdheid, ontruiming van amp en vul van vakatures*

'n Lid van die Komitee ontruim sy amp indien—

5.1 sy boedel gesekwestreer word of indien hy met sy skuldeisers 'n akkoord aangegaan het,

5.2 hy sonder verlof van of kondonering deur die Komitee van meer as twee agtereenvolgende vergaderings afwesig was,

5.3 hy skriftelik sy bedanking by die Minister indien,

5.4 hy ophou om 'n Suid-Afrikaanse burger te wees,

5.5 hy pasient word soos omskryf in artikel 1 van die Wet op Geestesgesondheid, 1973 (Wet 18 van 1973),

5.6 hy aan 'n misdryf skuldig bevind word ten opsigte waarvan hy gevonnissen word tot gevangenisstraf sonder die keuse van 'n boete,

5.7 die Minister in die openbare belang sy lidmaatskap beëindig

6 *Ampstermyn en besoldiging van lede van die Komitee*

6.1 Lede word vir 'n tydperk van 3 (drie) jaar aangestel, uitgesonderd lede wat aangestel word om toevallige vakatures in die Komitee te vul, wie se aanstelling net vir die oorblywende gedeelte van die toepaslike tydperk van krag is

6.2 Iemand wie se ampstermyn as lid van die Komitee verstryk het, kan weer aangestel word.

6.3 'n Lid van die Komitee, of van enige subkomitee daarvan, wat kragtens regulasie 2.6 aangestel is, uitgesonderd iemand in heeltydse diens van die Staat, ontvang besoldiging en toelaes ten opsigte van sy dienste as 'n lid van die Komitee of subkomitee volgens die skale wat op Kommissies van toepassing is

3 *Functions*

The Committee shall—

3.1 advise the Secretary with regard to all matters concerning electronic products,

3.2 study measures applied outside the Republic of South Africa to combat the dangers associated with electronic products and report to the Secretary on such measures

4 *Meetings*

4.1 The Committee shall meet at least twice a year and an emergency meeting of the Committee may be requested at any time by the Secretary

4.2 The quorum for a meeting of the Committee shall be the majority of the members as at the date of that meeting

4.3 If the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Committee are absent from a meeting, the members present shall elect from their ranks a Chairman who shall, during that meeting and until the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman resumes duty, exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of the Chairman.

5 *Disqualification, vacation of office and filling of vacancies*

A member of the Committee shall vacate his office if—

5.1 his estate is sequestrated or if he has entered into a composition with his creditors;

5.2 he has been absent from more than two consecutive meetings of the Committee without permission from or condonation by the Committee.

5.3 he tenders his resignation in writing to the Minister,

5.4 he ceases to be a South African citizen,

5.5 he becomes a patient as defined in section 1 of the Mental Health Act, 1973 (Act 18 of 1973),

5.6 he is convicted of an offence in respect of which he is sentenced to imprisonment without the option of a fine,

5.7 the Minister, in the public interest, terminates his membership.

6 *Term of office and remuneration of members of the Committee*

6.1 Members shall be appointed for a period of 3 (three) years, excluding members who are appointed to fill incidental vacancies on the Committee, in which case appointments shall be effective for the remainder of the relevant period only

6.2 A person whose term of office has expired may be reappointed

6.3 A member of the Committee or of any subcommittee appointed in terms of regulation 2.6, excluding someone in the full-time service of the State, shall receive remuneration and allowances in respect of his services as a member of the Committee or of a subcommittee, according to the scales applicable to Commissions

LARGE GROUPS

SALDRU/SAMST CONFERENCE ON THE ECONOMICS OF HEALTH CARE

R35m lost through accidents annually 191
5/3/79
DD

JOHANNESBURG — Statistics show that at least 2 000 workers are killed each year in South Africa as a result of accidents and as much as 31 million man-hours lost

Speaking at a seminar here on business and industrial security, Mr Ken Maud, executive director of an electronic and telecommunications firm, said it was estimated that the direct cost caused to South Africa by these accidents was more than R35 million annually. However, relatively inexpensive steps could be taken to prevent them.

"Management should ensure that as many of its employees participate in safety programmes, that greater use is made of protective clothing, and that the employees who avoid making the mistakes which lead to accidents should be rewarded," he said

Turning to industrial security, Mr Maud said South African industry was losing as much as R6 million a day through theft alone, mainly due to staff pilferage and fraud. This accounted for the extremely rapid growth of the local security industry in recent years

"The potential hazards which face the industrialist today and which have an impact on his profits are numerous. They include theft, fire, fraud, malicious damage, burglary, bomb threats, riots and industrial espionage."

In the case of a bomb threat the role of security was immeasurable, Mr Maud said. It enabled information to be assembled and risks analysed in as short a time as possible so that management could be correctly advised about what decisions should be taken. —DDC

TIME	A	B	C	D
Tuesday 4.00-5.30 p.m.	Ms. J. Natrass (22) Mr. S.F. Archer (69)	Ms. E. Katz (51) Ms. Miller/Green (64)	Mr. Maud Prof. T. H. Robertson	
Wednesday 11.00a.m.-1.00p.m.	Dr. J. Smith (11) Ms. G. Raine (12) Ross/Maswogo/Moja (4)	Mr. T. Adler (68) Dr. I. Levy (57)	Mr. Miller Dr. Maud Mr. et	
Thursday 11.00a.m.-1.00p.m.	Prof. P. Folb (60) Dr. J. Pearson (29) P. Burney (56)	Prof. G. Beaton (32) Prof. R. Kirsch (9)	Dr. Maud MS	
Chairman				
Secretary				
Venue	AA	BB	CC	F8

Injured shunter dies in hospital

STAR 15/3/77 (131)
East Rand Bureau

A rescue team battled for half-an-hour yesterday to free a Springs railway shunter, Mr T Botha (59), who was trapped under the wheels of a steam locomotive.

Mr Botha, who was to have gone on pension in July, died shortly after being admitted to the Far East Rand Hospital yesterday afternoon. He had severe internal injuries and developed breathing problems on the way to hospital.

His left foot was severed and he had compound fractures of his legs and arms.

The accident happened during a shunting operation at Geduld station which is on the Springs/Witbank line. Mr Botha was pinned under the firebox which made the rescue operation dangerous.

CONSCIOUS

Fireman Flip de Beer managed to crawl under the locomotive and then a paramedic fireman, Koos Grobler, moved medical equipment under the engine to assist a doctor who gave Mr Botha a pain-killing injection and put him on a drip to counteract shock.

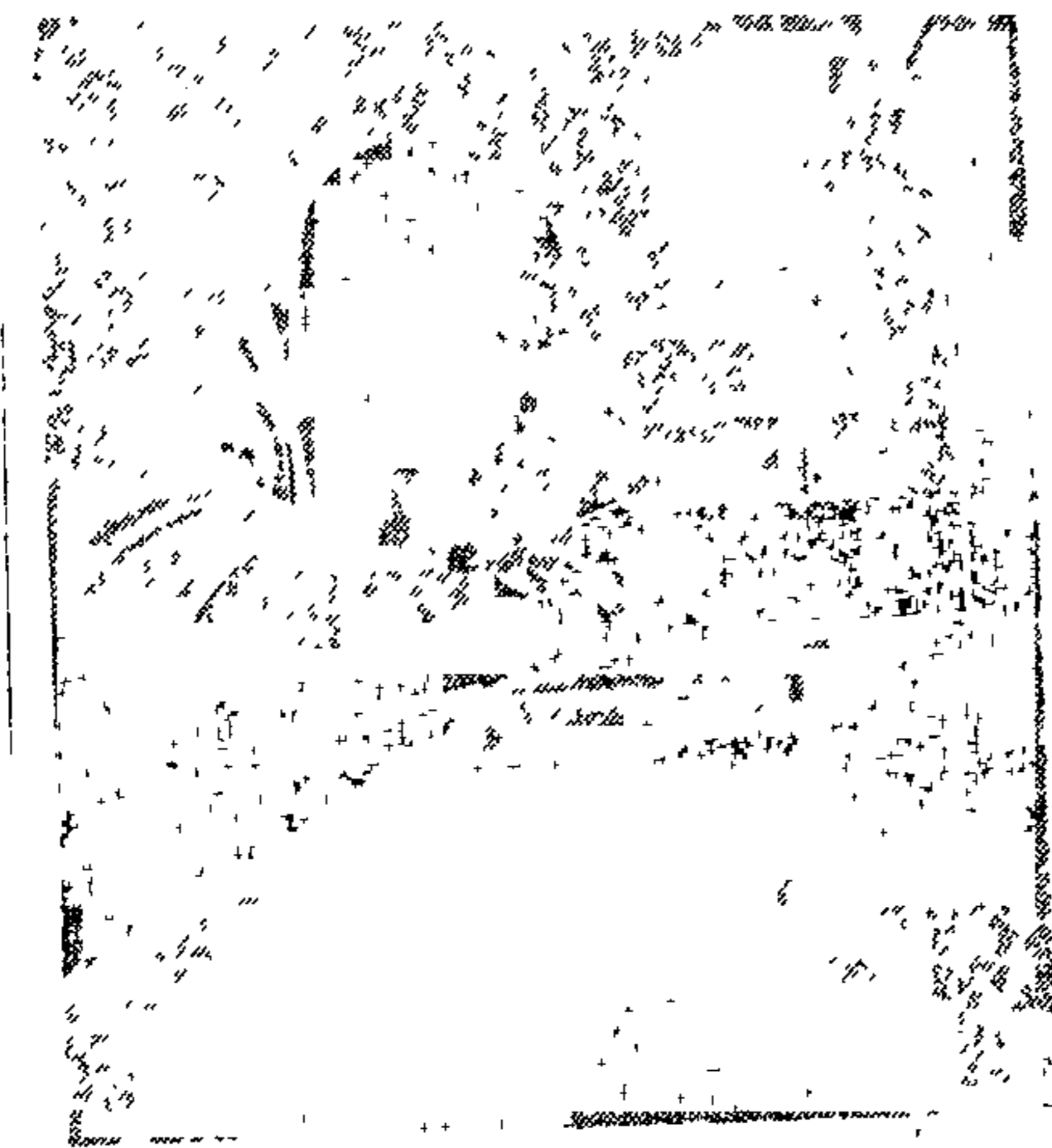
During the rescue bid Mr Botha was fully conscious and said the lower part of his body was completely numb.

Factory death

STR 1913/77 (131)

East Rand Bureau

An electrician, Mr B M
Avis, of Casseldale,
Springs, died on Saturday
after falling through the
ceiling of a Springs fac-
tory on Friday.



A quadriplegic resident of Ithuseng paraplegic rehabilitation centre at work on sign writing with a special wrist device.

Ithuseng's

STAR 28/3/79

men on the move

(1) 131 (2) 299

November, 1978.

By Iain Macdonald

Just outside Welkom beneath a lightly-clouded sky, two mixed basketball teams clicked, rattled and clashed on a sun-hot court this week to the roars of a rumbustious and excited audience.

Igniting the pounding frenzy of the spectators, the teams in green and orange hissed and spun their ways from goal to goal, their straining biceps and glistening faces alive as they turned, stopped and raced their vehicles with consummate skill around the court.

The players were all paralysed from the waist down, and their silver-tubed chairs were used as both surrogate legs and as paraplegically precise vehicles for what seemed almost to be a new game, and certainly a new dimension.

Among the hundred or so wheelchair-bound paraplegics lining the sides of the rectangular court, was a small silver-haired man in a dark grey suit.

Looking remarkably like a miniature Albert Schweitzer and with grins, waves and shouts of joy to the manoeuvring and flashing players, this tiny man had earlier

and the medical profession took the defeatist attitude that the best thing for the patients would be to let them die," he said almost cordially and with no trace of bitterness in his voice.

"Miss Scruton even had to spend two months typing in a small bathroom because we couldn't get any office space," he chuckled.

"But this... this brings me the kind of happiness which cannot be expressed in words. It's the fulfilment of a dream and exactly what I always envisaged a centre for paraplegics should be," he said, pointing to the handsome low brick buildings.

Certainly the centre is impressive enough, with housing, workshops, sport and recreation facilities in abundance, and set on 10 ha of mellowing grassland bordered by groves of firs.

Built at a projected completed cost of R2-million, the centre can introduce a crippled mine-worker into the dubious joys of once again becoming a self-sufficient taxpayer. It is also able to perform a comprehensive paraplegic rehabilitation service for the entire lifetime of a paraplegic.

"If a man in a wheelchair is a taxpayer, he can

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STAR

28/3/79

opened this centre for black paraplegics near the Ernest Oppenheimer hospital.

Known as "Ithuseng" — "Help Yourselves" — the centre is one of the most modern and best equipped in the world and represents part of the fulfillment of a dream by its "Papa," world-famous neurosurgeon and father of the paraplegic games, Sir Ludwig Guttman.

Sir Ludwig began his war on the defeatists of spinal injury at the same time World War 2 was about to cause the paralysis, by bomb or bullet, of thousands of soldiers throughout the world.

At the opening ceremony of South Africa's paraplegic rehabilitation centre this week Sir Ludwig outlined the primitive conditions that he and his secretary, Miss Joan Scruton, had had to face. He spoke of the resistance and indifference which met him from the then medical establishment.

"We had to fight for everything when we started. No nurse or doctor wanted to be involved with chronic paraplegics,

look into your eyes and say "Mister, I'm at least as good as you," Sir Ludwig said.

"Look around. The faces here are all joyful, and that's what the doctor ordered," he said as the Xhosa choir burst into a full-blooded paean of thanks to God.

Sir Ludwig has based his successful rehabilitation of men once thought to be beyond recovery on two prime motivating factors — work and sport.

He explained that the work gave the patient a reason to live again and restored his sense of self-reliance. It also helped to shift emphasis from a patient's handicap.

Sport was introduced by Sir Ludwig "because I felt it would have been an omission otherwise."

"It worked immediately with the introduction of wheelchair polo some 30 years ago. We then introduced the Stoke Mandeville paraplegic games, which have now become world famous," he said.

Paraplegics now take part in almost every sport from archery and table-tennis to swimming, shot-putting and basketball.



Paraplegics manufacture hose-clamps for the mines in one of Ithuseng's well-equipped workshops.

Age of KFC customers	16-34	35-49	50+	Total
	20	43	37	100
	32	33	35	100
	17	38	45	100

Violation of safety regulations
 Hansard 8 (563) 29/3/79
 578 Dr A. L. BORAINÉ asked the
 Minister of Labour.

(a) How many cases of violation of safety regulations under the Factories, Machinery and Building Work Act were found by inspectors during 1978 and (b) how many prosecutions were instituted as a result

The MINISTER OF LABOUR

(a) 1 079.

(b) 173

131

3. The Findings of the Market Research Survey

The market research survey, prepared by the representative of KFC sent to South Africa, was based on information collected locally over a period of three months. It included the findings of professional researchers commissioned by KFC based on interviews with local people in the three suburbs of Johannesburg (Orange Grove, Malvern and Kenilworth) where KFC's representative believed the first three shops might be opened. It furthermore contained the summary of the informal meetings between the KFC representative and the marketing expert of a leading chain of delicatessens in the Transvaal Province. Finally, it was concluded with the KFC representative's own detailed assessment of the situation, his personal comments on the value of the two other sources of marketing information together with his final recommendations.

The market researchers first tried to establish the eating habits of the people in the selected areas under review and found that two-thirds of the families interviewed ate chicken at least once a week. Chicken was considered an 'every-day type' of product rather than a meal for special occasions. Over half of the housewives were aware that Kentucky Fried Chicken came from America. Just under half claimed to know who the founder was, although not all knew his name. Indicating an open-minded attitude of the potential buyers, the fact that Kentucky Fried Chicken came from America did not seem to have any bearing on the attitude towards the product. The housewives were interested in the quality and the price of the product, rather than the origin of the recipe.

In order to find out more about the consumer acceptance of the product, a certain quantity was prepared with the help of a caterer during a trial period in the and during a ten-day period sales were conducted in the units, while a semi-permanent special care was taken in Grove, Kenilworth and Malvern areas. Orange Grove, Kenilworth for the lower-income group customers. Buyers in these areas the

Research information

ARGUS 30/3/77
City fisherman
leaps - drowns

Shipping Reporter

A CAPE TOWN seaman — Mr Nicholas Flagg — drowned when he and the other 15 crew of the 100-ton trawler Ocean Surf abandoned ship 25 miles north of Durban last night.

The Ocean Surf, which was originally based in Cape Town, ran aground on an inshore reef at Genozano Beach after its engine failed.

The crew, which included four men from Cape Town, jumped into the water when the trawler was about 50 metres from the rocks but Mr

Flagg lost his life jacket and drowned in the surf.

His body was recovered. Chief mate of the Ocean Surf, Mr Don Hendricks, said today that the skipper of the steel fishing boat, Mr Chris Musgrave, radioed for help as they drifted towards the reef.

Second Engineer Mr Benjamin Fisher of Cape Town said 'When we realised the vessel had had it we jumped into the surf with our lifejackets on . . . but Nicholas's jacket came off and he went under'.

Owners of the trawler today refused to talk about the incident or discuss salvage.

Labourer killed in cement mixer

Mercury Bureau
 PIETERMARITZBURG — A construction site labourer died of multiple injuries when he was inside a cement mixing machine and it was inadvertently switched on, the Inquest Court heard here yesterday.

The accident occurred at the C.M.G.M. Construction site in Khan Road here on February 16 this year.

Mr. Thulam Jethro Phakathi (24) of the Inadi Higher Primary School, Edendale, had been detailed to clean the machine

every afternoon.

In order to do so he had to climb inside it. Mr George Mnguni (26) said in a statement before the Court that a colleague had asked him to switch the machine on so that the bucket could rise and be cleaned. On doing so he heard screams coming from inside the machine.

He immediately switched the machine off and removed Mr. Phakathi, who died later at the Edendale Hospital.

6/4/79

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28	Mining Statistics 1976, p. 49	These figures might be misleading because pigs could be slaughtered more frequently (annually) to provide meat.	As a result, stocks are never built	high economic returns compared to sheep and goats. (See Appendix 3, p. 76).	Mining Survey No. 86 (No. 3 of 1977), p. 18.	These figures might be misleading because pigs could be slaughtered more frequently (annually) to provide meat.	Mining Statistics 1976, p. 49	As a result, stocks are never built	high economic returns compared to sheep and goats. (See Appendix 3, p. 76).	Mining Survey No. 86 (No. 3 of 1977), p. 18.	These figures might be misleading because pigs could be slaughtered more frequently (annually) to provide meat.	As a result, stocks are never built	high economic returns compared to sheep and goats. (See Appendix 3, p. 76).	Mining Survey No. 86 (No. 3 of 1977), p. 18.
27	up in fare	average numbers a	over to and	worthing	and Met	Table 20	These 20	Alampom	of figu	as a fig	least 50	four chi	protein	They cou
26	S.A. Mining and Engineering Journal, August 1977: p. 29. The development of the North pit at Sishen was commenced in 1974. The south pit has been	seventy per cent of the pit was kept for pigs while 96% kept 3 or less	main number of pigs in 1975 was 1800. This is rather low as pigs yield	high economic returns compared to sheep and goats. (See Appendix 3, p. 76).	Mining Survey No. 86 (No. 3 of 1977), p. 18.	These figures might be misleading because pigs could be slaughtered more frequently (annually) to provide meat.	Mining Statistics 1976, p. 49	As a result, stocks are never built	high economic returns compared to sheep and goats. (See Appendix 3, p. 76).	Mining Survey No. 86 (No. 3 of 1977), p. 18.	These figures might be misleading because pigs could be slaughtered more frequently (annually) to provide meat.	As a result, stocks are never built	high economic returns compared to sheep and goats. (See Appendix 3, p. 76).	Mining Survey No. 86 (No. 3 of 1977), p. 18.
25	Between 1974 and 1976 employment by Cape copper producers contracted from 9144 to 7662, while Transvaal employment was reduced from 6377 to 5607.	N = 154	Percentage Owning up to and including this number of Pigs	Ibid.	Ibid.	Interview at Anglovaal, September 1977.	96	86	71	Ibid.	0	1	Interview at Anglovaal, September 1977.	96
24	Interview at Anglovaal, September 1977.	96	86	71	Ibid.	0	1	Interview at Anglovaal, September 1977.	96	86	71	Ibid.	0	1
23	Ibid.	0	1	Interview at Anglovaal, September 1977.	96	86	71	Ibid.	0	1	Interview at Anglovaal, September 1977.	96	86	71
22	Ibid.	0	1	Interview at Anglovaal, September 1977.	96	86	71	Ibid.	0	1	Interview at Anglovaal, September 1977.	96	86	71
21	Mining Statistics 1976, p. 49.	Percentage Owning up to and including this number of Pigs	Ibid.	Ibid.	0	1	Interview at Anglovaal, September 1977.	96	86	71	Ibid.	0	1	Interview at Anglovaal, September 1977.
20	Chamber of Mines: Annual Reports 1975 (p. 66), 1976 (p. 66). Data refers to sales. Natal Mines are Natal Coal Owners' Society members.	Percentage Owning up to and including this number of Pigs	Ibid.	Ibid.	0	1	Interview at Anglovaal, September 1977.	96	86	71	Ibid.	0	1	Interview at Anglovaal, September 1977.
19	Chamber of Mines: Annual Report 1976: p. 7.	Far less pigs were kept than other livestock as Table 19 clearly shows.	The number of coalmines rose temporarily to 63 in 1975 and fell to 55 in 1976: Mining Statistics for 1966 and 1976.	Chamber of Mines: Annual Report 1976: p. 7.	Far less pigs were kept than other livestock as Table 19 clearly shows.	The number of coalmines rose temporarily to 63 in 1975 and fell to 55 in 1976: Mining Statistics for 1966 and 1976.	Chamber of Mines: Annual Report 1976: p. 7.	Far less pigs were kept than other livestock as Table 19 clearly shows.	The number of coalmines rose temporarily to 63 in 1975 and fell to 55 in 1976: Mining Statistics for 1966 and 1976.	Chamber of Mines: Annual Report 1976: p. 7.	Far less pigs were kept than other livestock as Table 19 clearly shows.	The number of coalmines rose temporarily to 63 in 1975 and fell to 55 in 1976: Mining Statistics for 1966 and 1976.	Chamber of Mines: Annual Report 1976: p. 7.	Far less pigs were kept than other livestock as Table 19 clearly shows.
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16	Chamber of Mines: Annual Report 1974: p. 7. and Annual Report 1976: pp. 6-7.	64	71	Chamber of Mines: Annual Report 1974: p. 7. and Annual Report 1976: pp. 6-7.	64	71	Chamber of Mines: Annual Report 1974: p. 7. and Annual Report 1976: pp. 6-7.	64	71	Chamber of Mines: Annual Report 1974: p. 7. and Annual Report 1976: pp. 6-7.	64	71	Chamber of Mines: Annual Report 1974: p. 7. and Annual Report 1976: pp. 6-7.	64
15	Chamber of Mines: Annual Report 1976: p. 7.	Far less pigs were kept than other livestock as Table 19 clearly shows.	The number of coalmines rose temporarily to 63 in 1975 and fell to 55 in 1976: Mining Statistics for 1966 and 1976.	Chamber of Mines: Annual Report 1976: p. 7.	Far less pigs were kept than other livestock as Table 19 clearly shows.	The number of coalmines rose temporarily to 63 in 1975 and fell to 55 in 1976: Mining Statistics for 1966 and 1976.	Chamber of Mines: Annual Report 1976: p. 7.	Far less pigs were kept than other livestock as Table 19 clearly shows.	The number of coalmines rose temporarily to 63 in 1975 and fell to 55 in 1976: Mining Statistics for 1966 and 1976.	Chamber of Mines: Annual Report 1976: p. 7.	Far less pigs were kept than other livestock as Table 19 clearly shows.	The number of coalmines rose temporarily to 63 in 1975 and fell to 55 in 1976: Mining Statistics for 1966 and 1976.	Chamber of Mines: Annual Report 1976: p. 7.	Far less pigs were kept than other livestock as Table 19 clearly shows.
14	Republic of South Africa, Department of Mines: Mining Statistics 1976, p. 47.	Percentage Owning up to and including this number of Pigs	Ibid.	Ibid.	0	1	Interview at Anglovaal, September 1977.	96	86	71	Ibid.	0	1	Interview at Anglovaal, September 1977.
13	Chamber of Mines: Annual Report 1976: p. 99.	Percentage Owning up to and including this number of Pigs	Ibid.	Ibid.	0	1	Interview at Anglovaal, September 1977.	96	86	71	Ibid.	0	1	Interview at Anglovaal, September 1977.

Cancer scare over copper smelters

13/4/79
131

NEW YORK — A study of the copper industry says thousands of workers risk developing lung cancer because they are exposed to hazardous levels of cancer-causing agents in smelters.

The study, conducted by Inform, a Manhattan research group, says company attempts to protect the health of employees are inadequate, falling far short of efforts to protect production equipment.

As a result, smelter workers, who produce copper from ore, are exposed to hazardous levels of arsenic, which is released into the air during the smelting process and is a cancer-causing agent.

In addition, workers are exposed to harmful levels of sulphur dioxide, a gas that can damage the respiratory system and further the cancer-causing effects of arsenic.

Asarco, one of the firms surveyed, has dismissed the report, saying it contains many errors.

Inform is a six-year-old group that does research on the impact of US corporations on the environment. Financial support for the project came from the Ford and Samuel Rubin foundations.

The study found that safety conditions in smelters "are among the worst in all industry and worse than previously reported in government data."

From 1972 to 1976, 27 of every 100 smelter workers suffered an injury or illness each year, it says. In the same period, the national average for all manufacturing was 14 injuries or illnesses a 100 workers.

"The industry has done a ter-

rible job of protecting its workers," says Mr Manuel Gomez, who directed the project.

The study looked into the working conditions of the 5 000 people employed at Americas 16 copper smelters. The group was able to get information on 2 800 workers.

Almost half of these "are exposed to hazardous levels of arsenic."

A quarter of the workers are exposed to harmful levels of sulphur dioxide and many others are exposed to harmful levels of noise, copper dust and in some smelters, lead and cadmium. Lead is known to damage the central nervous system, and cadmium can damage the kidneys — UPI

Explosion as 18/4/79 fire guts shoe factory

Mercury Reporter (131)

A JACOBS shoe factory was gutted by fire early yesterday when a machine exploded, injuring three workers.

The entire second floor of the building containing the Sherine Footwear factory, in Hidcote Lane was gutted, although no damage was caused to the furniture factory on the floor above the garage below.

The operator of a buffing machine saw it spark and pulled the wall plug out of the socket. The machine exploded. Firemen battled for four hours to extinguish the blaze.

Three African workers were injured and admitted to King Edward VIII Hospital. They were Mr V. Shoba (23), Miss D. Mthembu (19) and Miss H. Dlamini (18).

Manager Mr Gregory Naidoo said the entire stock had been ruined.

Production would probably be back to normal within a couple of weeks, he said.

① 131
② ~~156~~
③ ~~24~~
786

Workers walk out after death

84 v 2/5/79

Own Correspondent

About 50 African labourers at a fruit packers' and distributors' co-operative near Joubertina in the Langkloof, have resigned and returned to Transkei because of the alleged killing of a fellow worker by a white manager at the co-operative

A murder docket was opened after the incident and is now with the Attorney-General in Cape Town awaiting a decision about prosecution.

The District Criminal Investigation Officer at Oudtshoorn, Maj C P Snyman, said today Mr Pono Siselle (57) died after allegedly being hit and kicked while he was working at Lanko Co-Op at Louterwater, on March 24.

Mr Siselle is believed to have switched on a machine he should not have and allegedly put another man in physical danger.

The man concerned made a statement to the police.

Major Snyman said he did not know of any uprising of workers at the co-operative or their demanding the sacking of a manager or threatening to kill him, as had been reported in the Press.

The manager of Lanko Co-OP, Mr J P Terblanche, today denied allegations of any action by dissatisfied workers.

He said it was a "normal thing" that blacks came and left the company. It was possible about 50 of the 180 black workers there had left in the last month.

However, no dissatisfaction had been reported to him.

9/19 ST (131)

Toppling logs kill workman

Own Correspondent

PAARL — A man was killed yesterday when logs of wood, each weighing hundreds of kilograms toppled from a lorry at the government saw-mills at Wemmershoek.

The logs fell on the man, Mr Hendrik Loff, 38, an employee at the saw-mills

He was taken to the Paarl East Hospital but was dead on arrival

C.T. 4/5/79 (131)

Chemical injures 11 firemen

ELEVEN firemen from the Epping fire brigade were overcome by a toxic chemical when they turned out to a "fire" at an Epping rubber company yesterday.

When the symptoms — burning skin and coughing — became evident, a doctor was called and the men were sent home after medical treatment

At 10.40 am the fire brigade was called to Vitafoam (SA) (Pty) Ltd, Epping Industria, where personnel had seen what appeared to be smoke coming from the plant.

Two fire engines and two support vehicles manned by 11 firemen turned out to find that the "smoke" was caused by a strong chemical — one of four used in the manufacture of foam rubber — which had spilled from a malfunctioning machine and flooded the plant floor

Firemen donned breathing apparatus and for two hours, with the chemical giving off toxic fumes and smoke in reaction with air, battled with hoses and other equipment to clean the plant floor.

Once back at the station, the firemen found their skin was "itching and burning terribly" and many were either coughing or having difficulty breathing, a fire brigade spokesman said.

A doctor was called and, after examining the men — the entire fire-fighting complement of the Epping fire station — administered medication and sent them home.

They were station-officer Viljoen, fire-officer Psaredilis, leading fireman Marais and firemen Basson, Groenewald, Myburgh, Smit, Johnson, Manzoni, Stroh and Kuun.

All were reported to be "recovering" last night but it was not known when they would be fit for work again.

Firemen from other station in the Peninsula were called to man the Epping station.

"At no stage was the fire station left unmanned," a brigade spokesman said

The chemical had been identified as Toulone Disocganate, he said.

Workers flee tanker blast

270 00
16/5/79

DURBAN — More than 120 railway workers were evacuated from their huts along the Tinley Manor stretch of line after three derailed diesel tankers exploded

By the light of the 30 m flames they scrambled to safety and away from another 27 tankers filled with volatile fuels

The drama began when the train derailed at 3 30 am on the North Coast line

Thirteen of the 30 tanks bound for Richards Bay with petrol, furnace oil, anhydrous ammonia, high octane fuel and diesel left the lines, wrecking the overhead system and rails

Three tanks of diesel caught fire on impact

At dawn the thick pall of smoke from the burning diesel could be seen from more than 20 km away

Within 30 minutes of

the accident the Tongaat security crew had arrived and evacuated the area

They spray-cooled a 50 000 l tanker coupled with one of the burning tanks until water supplies ran out

Railways, Durban Central and Durban North firemen were at the fire

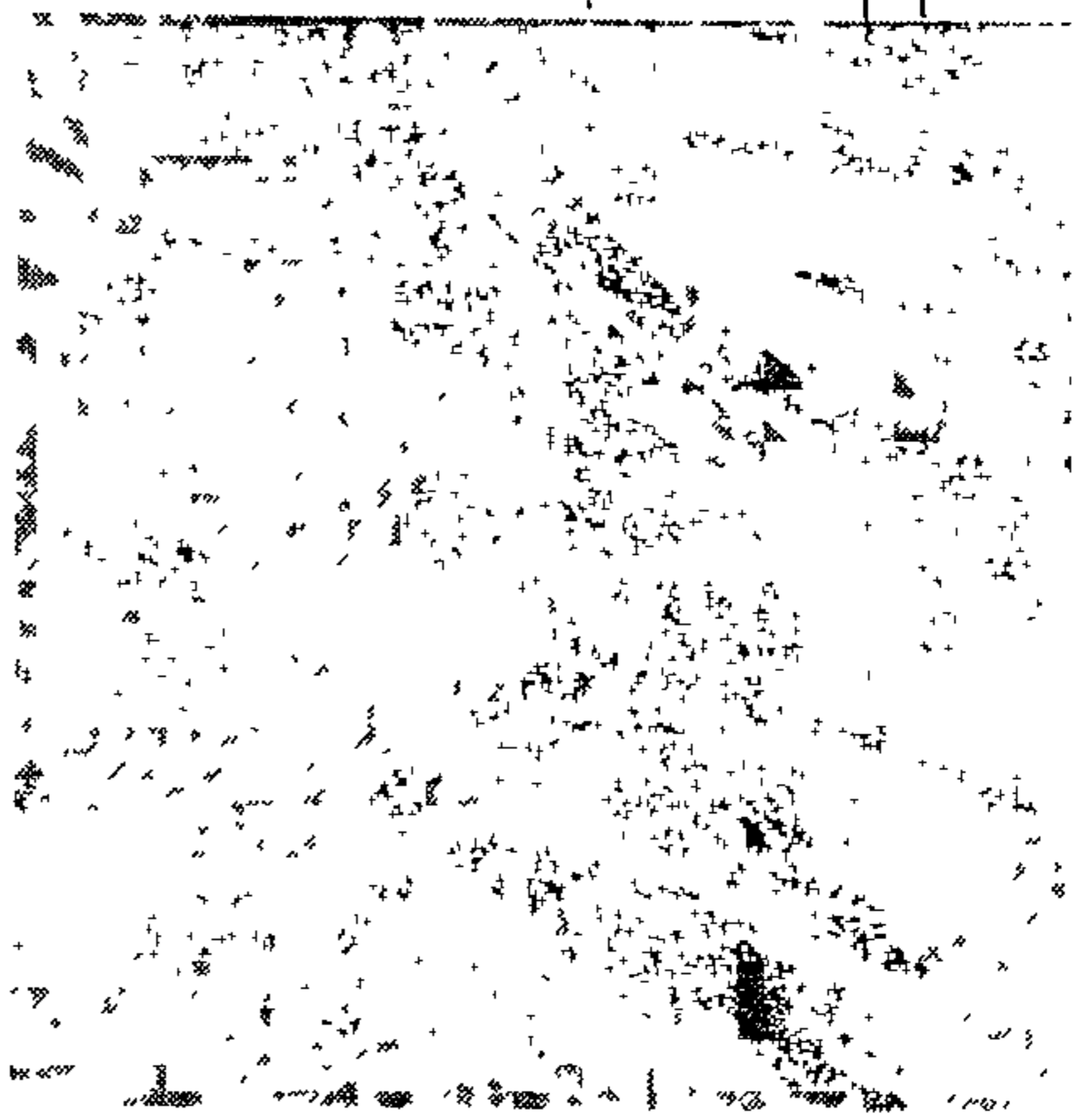
Overhead electricity was cut off for 1,5 km on either side of the derailment

Eventually water was brought by rail and when foam hoses were connected at 8 45 am the fire was rapidly brought under control

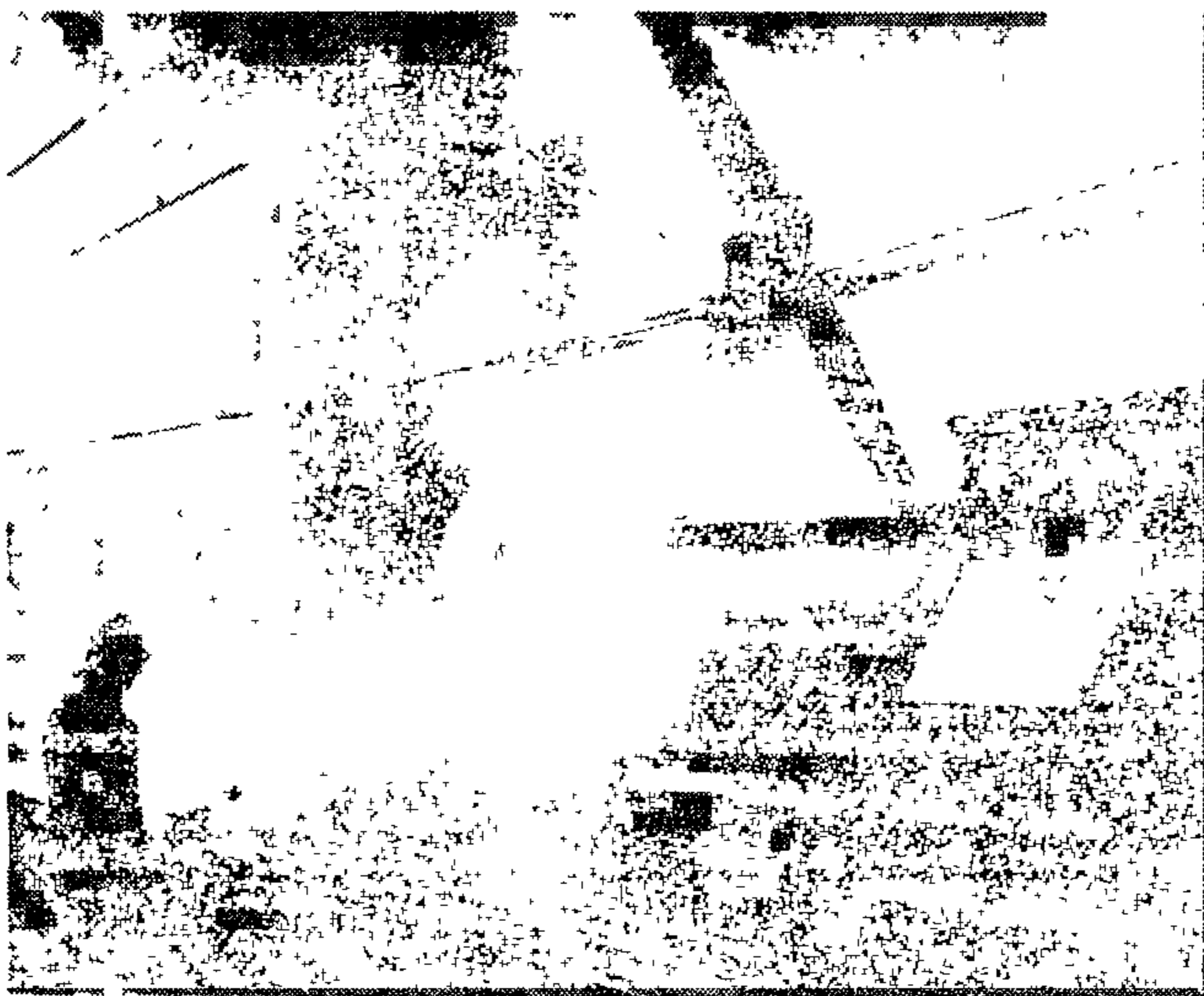
The leaking tanks were filled with foam

About 80 000 l of leaking petrol and diesel soaked into surrounding canefields, which were also sprayed with foam

Officials expected clearing-up to take at least 24 hours — DDC



An aerial view of the crash scene.



A fireman directs water onto a locomotive while smoke and flames rise from a burning tanker in the background.

(13)

131

For full text
see Acts 1979



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

STAATSKOERANT

VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

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Vol. 168]

CAPE TOWN, 27 JUNE 1979

[No. 6531

KAAPSTAD, 27 JUNIE 1979

DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER

DEPARTEMENT VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER

No 1370 27 June 1979

No 1370 27 Junie 1979

It is hereby notified that the Acting State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information —

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Waarnemende Staatspresident sy goedkeuring geheg het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word —

No 83 of 1979 Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Amendment Act, 1979

No 83 van 1979 Wysigingswet op Bedryfsiektes in Myne en Bedrywe, 1979

OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES IN MINES AND WORKS
AMENDMENT ACT, 1979

GENERAL EXPLANATORY NOTE:

- [** Words in bold type in square brackets indicate omissions from existing enactments
- Words underlined with solid line indicate insertions in existing enactments

ACT

To amend the provisions of the Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Act, 1973, so as to provide for the further increase of benefits and special awards; to make different provision regarding the restrictions relating to the performance of work subject to which certain certificates of fitness may be issued; and to provide for matters incidental thereto.

*(Afrikaans text signed by the Acting State President)
(Assented to 15 June 1979)*

BE IT ENACTED by the State President, the Senate and the House of Assembly of the Republic of South Africa, as follows —

Increase of
benefits and
special awards

1. (1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (2), a benefit as defined in section 1, and a special award referred to in section 101 or 115, of the Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Act, 1973 (Act No 78 of 1973) (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), which are payable in terms of the principal Act but have not yet been paid, and which were increased by the Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Amendment Act, 1974 (Act No. 67 of 1974), the Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Amendment Act, 1975 (Act No. 45 of 1975), and the Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Amendment Act, 1977 (Act No 117 of 1977), shall be further increased—

- (a) in the case of any such benefit, by ten per cent;
- (b) in the case of a special award referred to in section 101 of the principal Act, by an amount which the commissioner may in his discretion determine, but not exceeding ten per cent of any such special award payable immediately prior to the commencement of this section; and
- (c) in the case of a special award referred to in section 115 of the principal Act, by an amount which the authority referred to in that section may in its discretion determine in accordance with the availability of moneys in the Fund referred to in that section not required for the payment of benefits under the principal Act or this Act.

Provided that any pension or any such special award so increased shall be calculated to the next complete rand

(2) The provisions of this section shall not apply with reference to any one-sum benefit, as defined in section 1 of the principal Act, to which a person became entitled before the commencement of this section

Worker hurt by flare

Mercury Reporter

A DISTRESS flare yesterday exploded in the scrapyard of Clairwood businessman Mr. Falcon Khan — slightly injuring a Black worker, Mr. Anthony Manna.

It is believed the flare, first thought to be a homemade bomb, exploded when Mr. Manna picked it up.

Mr. Khan said: "I suspect the explosion was a follow-up to anonymous telephone calls threatening my life and my business because of my pro-Government affiliations."

Mr. Khan is an active member of the Reform Party.

Colonel Herman Stadler, chief of Durban Security Police, said last night that an examination of the explosive device indicated it was a distress flare of a type used by ships and aircraft.

Inquest on workers who fell 40 m from scaffold

THE Attorney-General has ordered an inquest on two construction workers who died at the Koeberg nuclear power station in May — they fell 40 m after a scaffolding plank broke.

The workers were Mr Norman Aponeo, who

lived at the Koeberg labour compound, and Mr A Fortuin of Ribault Street, New Orleans, Paul.

A spokesman for the Attorney-General's office said no date had been set for the inquest, which will be held in Malmesbury.

EAST LONDON — 'The Supreme Court was told here yesterday how a cleaner died with his neck trapped inside a machine used to cool chicken carcasses

Mr David Kholisile Lalaphi, 26, pleaded not guilty to a charge of murder, and guilty to an alternative count when he appeared before Mr Justice Kannemeyer and two assessors yesterday

His appearance follows the death of Mr Boysie Rasie, 38, on June 2, 1978 at the Panmure Chickens factory

The alternative charge was that Mr Lalaphi failed to carry out an order in the interest of safety by

14/8/79 (131)

Court told of man's death in chicken chiller

being absent from the control switch of the spin-chiller machine while it was being cleaned.

The supervisor of the factory, Mr P. Jacobs, told the court his instructions to Mr Lalaphi were that he should be near the control switch while the inside of the machine was being cleaned

The spin-chiller consisted of a horizontal cylindrical drum about 7 m long and 1,7 m in diameter with an opening at the top. The machine was fitted internally with two steel paddles which rotated at about 23 revolutions a minute, agitating cold water inside the drum. The paddles

were set in motion by a switch nearby, Mr Jacobs said. In his defence, Mr Lalaphi said Mr Rasie was standing next to the machine, spraying the inside with a hose. The paddles were revolving at the time.

Mr Rasie did not tell him that he intended climbing into the cylinder and he left the room for a few minutes. When he returned, he found Mr Rasie being spun around by the paddles. He immediately switched off the machine and found Mr Rasie dead.

The prosecution did not press for a conviction on the murder charge.

The hearing continues today — DDR

Friends (Quakers) Committee deurgeb verskillende deleings toegespreek Corporation, van Departement van J van die American verbonde aan vers

Gedurende Augustu Nederland, Switze Hy het vooraansta lomite, senior am en verskeie reger ontmoet. Hy het aan opvoedkundige aan Nederland het gram ontvang van Gereformeerde Ker

Professor J. L. B. Program, het met in Natal en Trans en industriële fi

(b) Konferensies Gedurende 1978 he bygewoon.

Jaarlikse Konf en Raadsverg tuut vir Ras

Suid-Afrikaans Society of F

Negende Wêreld Verhandelings bygewoon van logiese Ver van Suid-Af

c) Ander lede:

- Mnr K. Bosman
- Professor A. Cupido
- Mnr N. Daniels
- Mnr Achmat Davids
- Professor R.J. Davies
- Professor J.J. Degenaar
- Mnr René de Villiers
- Dr I.D. du Plessis
- Professor J.J.F. Durand
- Professor J.B. du Toit
- Mnr A. Flederman
- Professor R.F. Fuggle
- Mnr G.J. Gerwel
- Eerw. D. Guma
- Professor A. Paul Hare
- Dr Gertrud Heydorn
- Mnr F.A. Jacobs
- Mnr H.M. Jimba
- Mnr H.W. Middelman
- Eerw. M.T.L. Moletsane
- Professor A.D. Muller
- Sheik A. Najaar
- Mnr Victor Norton
- Professor N.J.J. Olivier
- Mnr L. Phillips
- Professor H.P. Pollak
- Mnr W.J. September
- Mnr Franklin Sonn
- Mnr P.M. Sonn
- Regter J.H. Steyn
- Mnr R. Tobias
- Professor R.E. van der Ross
- Professor J.H. van Rooyen
- Mev S. Walters
- Professor F.A.H. Wilson

d) Twee Ere-Fellows:

- Professor J.L. Boshoff
- Dr Sheila T van der Horst

Lede word na die Algemene Jaarvergadering van die Maatskappy uitgenooi en kies elke drie jaar 'n verteenwoordiger op die Beheerraad. 'n Verkieping is in 1978 gehou en die huidige ampsdraer is Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn. Terwyl geen verpligtinge aan lede opgelê word nie, word hulle geraadpleeg in verband met sake wat die Sentrum se program raak.

NAVORSING

Gedurende die verslagjaar het die navorsing van die Sentrum die volgende behels:

- A. Mobiliteit en Politieke Verandering in Suid-Afrika
- Hierdie projek is 'n paar jaar gelede aangepak. 'n Onderzoek onder die kleurling bevolking van die Kaapse Skiereiland is onderneem. 'n Aantal tydelike navorsings-

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

(May)

Ridgworth

- 1 fresh green medium size cabbage
- onions
- carrots

- tomatoes
- fresh pi
- radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leavin form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly leave of the cabbage leaving the stalk pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and in a bowl adding any juice from the tom salt and black pepper to taste. Toss w into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with bowl of mayonnaise for those who like roses, cut across the tops in a double iced water until the radishes open up.

---o0o---

GERMAN POTATO SALAD

Ethn,

- boiled potatoes
- cooked bacon
- mayonnaise

- chopped oi
- salt and

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

---o0o---

EGG SALAD

May Benneti, Ridgworth

- hard boiled eggs
- salanaise

- salt and peppcr
- pepruka and parsley

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter; cut side down. Pour over salanaise.

---o0o---

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

S. Drury, East London

- 1 cup cooked chicken, diced
- 4 T finely chopped walnuts
- french dressing/mayonnaise
- lettuce

- 1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced
- 1 cup cooked green peas

Marinate chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refrigerate until ready for use.

French dressing:

Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

---o0o---

SPRING GREEN SALAD

131 DD
7/9/74

and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

---o0o---

APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

- 1 medium head lettuce, torn in bite-size pieces (4 cups)
- 2 cups diced apple
- 1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin orange sections, drained
- 1 6 1/2 oz can tuna, drained and broken in large chunks
- 1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
- 1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
- 2 t soya sauce
- 1 t lemon juice

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

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F.M. 19/10/79 (131)
FACTORIES ACT (131) (131)
Safety at Revertex

Most employers would be irked by any suggestion that they need a trade union to tell them how safe their factories are. But a recent management-trade union dispute in the Durban area indicates that they sometimes do — or so the union says.

The unregistered (largely African) Chemical Workers Industrial Union believes it is the first unregistered union to use the Factories Act to gain improvements in safety precautions at a factory. The factory concerned is British-owned chemical firm Revertex, which last year won an industrial safety award, and which subscribes to the EEC code of conduct — and which vigorously denies the union's allegations.

According to the union, Revertex workers were becoming increasingly restive at what they considered were inadequate safety precautions at the plant, to such an

extent that "feelings were running high". The union believes that safety precautions at Revertex did not meet the requirements of the Factories Act and it recently sent the company a lawyer's letter asking it make certain changes or face a court action.

According to the union, management reacted to the letter by making a number of immediate changes. Many of the complaints centred around charges that workers were not provided with adequate protective clothing, and also that safety precautions against injuries sustained from contact with chemicals were lax.

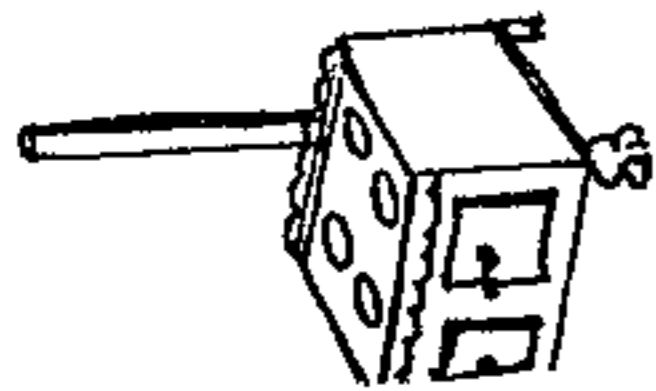
According to a union spokesman, "most of the things the workers were unhappy about have now been attended to". He adds, however, that the union now wants management to make these changes permanent by committing to writing the verbal instructions it issued to supervisors.

The union adds that "workers are very often afraid to raise safety issues. They thus remain unresolved and create tension on the factory floor. Only a union's intervention can bring these problems to management's attention. He cites this as an additional argument in favour of union recognition by management. "Revertex have consistently refused to recognise the union. This incident is further evidence that their workers need a union."

A Revertex spokesman denies that safe-

ty conditions were inadequate before the union's letter. He says "our safety record speaks for itself" citing the fact that Revertex received a merit award for industrial safety from Nosa (National Occupational Safety Association) in 1978. The union's allegations, he says, "were not well founded".

He says Revertex simply reacted to the letter by assuring our workers of the company's commitment to strict safety precautions — and he rejects union suggestions that tension on the factory floor was rising as a result of the safety complaints. He concedes however that certain specific changes were made as a result of the union's letter.



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N.M. 131 19/10/79

Double trouble

Mercury Reporter

FOR the second time in two days a Durban woman watched from a window in horror as a man clung desperately to a painter's cradle which slipped three floors at Fair-sands flats in Rutherford Street yesterday morning.

Mrs. M. I. du Plessis, who the day before had watched firemen rescue two painters seven floors up after the same cradle slipped at the building, said yesterday:

"I was in my flat on the seventh floor when an African man working for a scaffolding firm arrived. He was not involved in yesterday's mishap.

"The cradle was still at a steep angle near the window of my flat, after it had slipped before, and the man asked if he could use my window to climb on to it," said Mrs. du Plessis.

A spokesman for the scaffolding company, which supplied the cradle, said Mr. Alfred Mthethwa was told to secure a rope to the cradle for it to be pulled to the top of the building.

Slipped

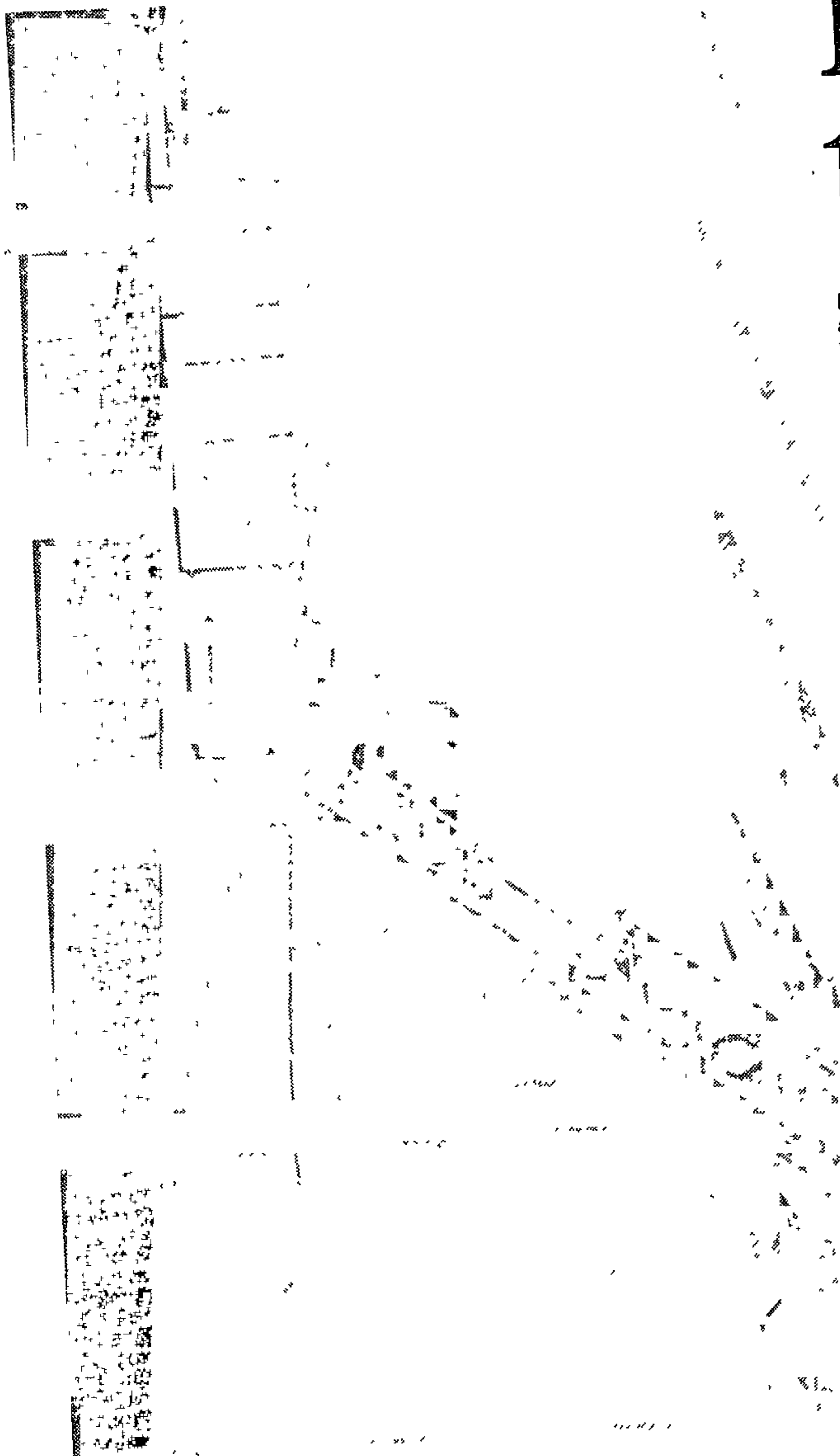
Mrs. du Plessis had just told Mr. Mthethwa she was glad all had ended well the day before when she looked out the window and saw him clinging to the cradle's handrails.

When Mr. Mthethwa stood on the top of the cradle, which was hanging near the window, it slipped, swung downward and hung parallel to the building by a single cable.

Scores of people gathered as he perched himself on one of the cradle's handrails and waited for rescue.

About 15 minutes later firemen had extended a ladder to the cradle and Mr. Mthethwa was helped to safety.

By late yesterday afternoon the cradle was still in the same position.



RESCUED a fireman helps a shaken Mr Alfred Mthethwa, perched four floors above Durban's Rutherford Street, on to an extended ladder yesterday

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY

Role of unions

131
Fm 16/11/79

Trade unions have been criticised for devoting little time to health and safety. But employers can now expect more union involvement in these issues.

The latest *Labour Law Bulletin* accuses unions of tending to "abdicate their



Industrial safety . . . time unions put the gloves on

responsibility to their membership by leaving prevention (of health and safety abuses in industry) within the four corners of the Factories Act, enforcement to an overtaxed inspectorate of the Department of Labour, and compensation to the administration of the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner."

If unions leave policing to statutory bodies, says the *Bulletin*, workers become excluded from setting standards — which may not be stringent enough. The Factories Act "responds slowly to the fluid developments of modern technology. And there are just not enough inspectors to effectively enforce the standards. Less than 30 inspectors cater for over 30 000 factories."

Unionists are not entirely at variance with the *Bulletin's* view. SA Boilermakers' general secretary Ike van der Watt says that it is often difficult to

push for better safety measures, since the unions do not represent all workers. Alec Erwin, general secretary of the Federation of SA Trade Unions, adds that unregistered unions have been unable to push for changes because employers have been unwilling to deal with them. Some unionists, however, seem happy with safety standards. Textile Workers Industrial Union general secretary Norman Daniels says textile factories are "very safety conscious."

But, say unionists, safety issues are now occupying more of their time. Ben Nicholson, general secretary of the South African Electrical Workers Association, says that his union has been campaigning for an amendment to the regulations on the servicing of lifts and escalators for the past year. It wants the authorities to make it compulsory for mechanics not to work alone under certain circumstances. However, "the Minister refuses to discuss anything," he claims.

And the SA Boilermakers' Society is in the process of appointing an education and training officer, who will brief shop stewards on safety.

Unions are particularly worried about the potential hazards of working with asbestos. The Council of Mining Unions has decided to ask the Minister of Mines to investigate the possible ill-effects of working in asbestos and uranium producing mines. Fosatu is looking into this issue and Daniels says he is worried about the potential dangers of working with woven asbestos.

The *Bulletin* argues that unions could seek common law remedies independent of the Factories Act. To get an application for "prohibitory relief" against safety abuses, a union would have to canvass four essential allegations — the system or defective machinery must involve a reasonably foreseeable risk of injury, there must be a practical way of avoiding the risk, the injury must result from the system or a defect, and the failure to eliminate the risk must have been unreasonable.

131 16th November

GG 6732

DEPARTMENT OF MINES

No 2556

16 November 1979

DECLARATION OF CONTROLLED WORKS AND RISK WORK

The Minister of Mines has, in terms of section 10 of the Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Act 1973 (Act 78 of 1973) declared the works known as Impala Platinum Metals Refinery and Impala Nickel-Copper Refinery on the farm Geduld 123 IR, situated in the Municipal District of Springs, Province of the Transvaal, which are at present being worked by Impala Platinum Ltd, P.O. Box 61386 Marshalltown to be controlled works, with effect from 1 January 1980

GG 6732

DEPARTEMENT VAN MYNWESE

No 2556

16 November 1979

VERKLARING TOT BEHEERDE BEDRYWE EN RISIKOWERK

Die Minister van Mynwese het kragtens artikel 10 van die Wet op Bedryfsaektes in Mynne en Bedrywe 1973 (Wet 78 van 1973) die bedrywe bekend as Impala Platinum Metals Refinery en Impala Nickel-Copper Refinery, op die plaas Geduld 123 IR, geleë in die landdrosdistrik Springs, provinsie Transvaal, wat tans deur Impala Platinum Ltd, Posbus 61386 Marshalltown bedryf word, met ingang van 1 Januarie 1980 tot beheerde bedrywe verklaar

24 No 6732

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, 16 NOVEMBER 1979

The following work at the said works has been declared risk work by the Minister, in terms of section 13 of the said Act, with effect from the same date (i.e. 1 January 1980)

All work performed within the areas demarcated on plans of the works filed in the Office of the Government Mining Engineer, Johannesburg, excluding work of a temporary nature performed by contractors or their employees, which shall be completed within a period not exceeding 12 months

Die volgende werk by genoemde bedrywe is met ingang van dieselfde datum (d.i. 1 Januarie 1980) kragtens artikel 13 van genoemde Wet deur die Minister tot risikowerk verklaar

Alle werk wat verrig word binne die gebiede soos aangedui op planne van die bedrywe wat in die kantoor van die Staatsmyningenieur Johannesburg, geliasseer is, met uitsondering van werk van 'n tydelike aard wat deur kontrakteurs of hul werknemers verrig word binne 'n tydperk van hoogstens 12 maande afgehandel moet wees

Insurance won't pay out for Induna victim

SUNDAY POST

Reporter

THE owners of the ill-fated coaster, The Induna, Rennie's Coasters, are trying to make a well known insurance company pay a R10 000 claim to the family of one of the ship's crew members.

Mrs Ethne Kenton, secretary for the coaster's owners, told SUNDAY POST this week that although their first attempt with an insurance claim

on behalf of Mr Moses Mdunge (26), a steward in the coaster, failed, they would continue pressing the claim.

"We will not leave things as they are, because we know very well that Mdunge was insured with Metropolitan Homes Trust Life Assurance.

"I was paying the stop order to the company," she said.

She said the insurance company claimed that they had not drawn up a policy for Mr Mdunge.

S. Post
12/11/79

22

131

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THE ARGUS, FRIDAY

Warning on noise level dangers

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Almost one in every seven factory workers in South Africa is exposed to noise levels which could cause loss of hearing, Mr Jopie de Beer, noise abatement control officer for Pretoria said.

He was speaking at the biennial health congress of the Institute of Public Health being held in Pretoria.

It has been proved that noise can cause physical and psychological harm, so it is essential to take steps to combat this form of pollution.

ELIMINATION

The objective of any noise abatement programme should be to eliminate specific noise problems rather than silence all sources of noise.

The most persistent noise is usually from motor vehicles followed by aircraft, trains, loading processes, human voices, trade activities and construction works.

To help to combat vehicle noise the City Council is testing all models of vehicles to determine noise norms and define 'excessive noise'.

TRAFFIC LIGHTS

More attention will also be given to the synchronisation of traffic lights to ensure a smoother traffic flow, and the special training of heavy vehicle drivers to abide by procedures to combat noise.

the Colonial Mutual Life financial assistance.

with selected major categories of disease. Clearly, this is an entirely hypothetical situation. However, these competing risks life tables not only provide an indication of the relative importance of various disease categories to both the overall mortality experience and also to expectation of life of the three communities, but also, since there is an approximately linear relationship between the reduction of mortality and the percentage increase in life expectancy, any improvement will give rise to a proportional improvement in the expectation of life. Thus, if the mortality associated with any of the diseases included in Fig. 6 are reduced by 50%, then the increase in the expectation of life will be 50% of the improvements indicated.

With the exception of Neoplastic Diseases and Diseases of the Circulatory System in men, the 'coloured' community stand to gain most from measures directed at the control of any of the selected diseases included in Fig. 6. Of particular importance are the Infectious and Parasitic Diseases, diseases which are frequent

to the implementation of relatively

RITIO Seen boom boom boom

CT 8/12/79  131

A NEW DIAMOND rush, in which four lives have already been lost, has developed along the Western Cape coast. Divers, some allegedly employed in contravention of new regulations, have earned R15 000 in a single day.

Mining company executives describe the coastal rush as a boom which has produced diamonds worth more than R10-million in the past year, compared with about R500 000 previously, creating new jobs and new wealth for depressed towns in the region.

The rush has also provoked a bitter row, now the subject of a government investigation, over the safety of hundreds of divers employed in the undersea mining operations.

A spokesman for the Department of Mines confirmed yesterday that the Government Mining Engineer was working on legislation intended to protect the divers which would be comparable with stringent Department of Manpower Utilization laws governing commercial diving.

A Cape Times investigation has found mining companies adamant that they are taking reasonable precautions in what was an admittedly hazardous line of work. Divers interviewed said the risks were worth the money.

November 6 1979 7
Employment Offered
STUDENTS
 Two divers with own suits for Diamond operation in Hondeklip Bay — Phone 29 Henne
 G-77

One of the advertisements that appeared in local newspapers recently seeking divers — but no mention was made of certification required in terms of regulations sent recently to concession-holders.

But at least two firms had not complied with regulations in terms of the Mines and Work Act, although a spokesman for the Government Mining Engineer said all concession-holders

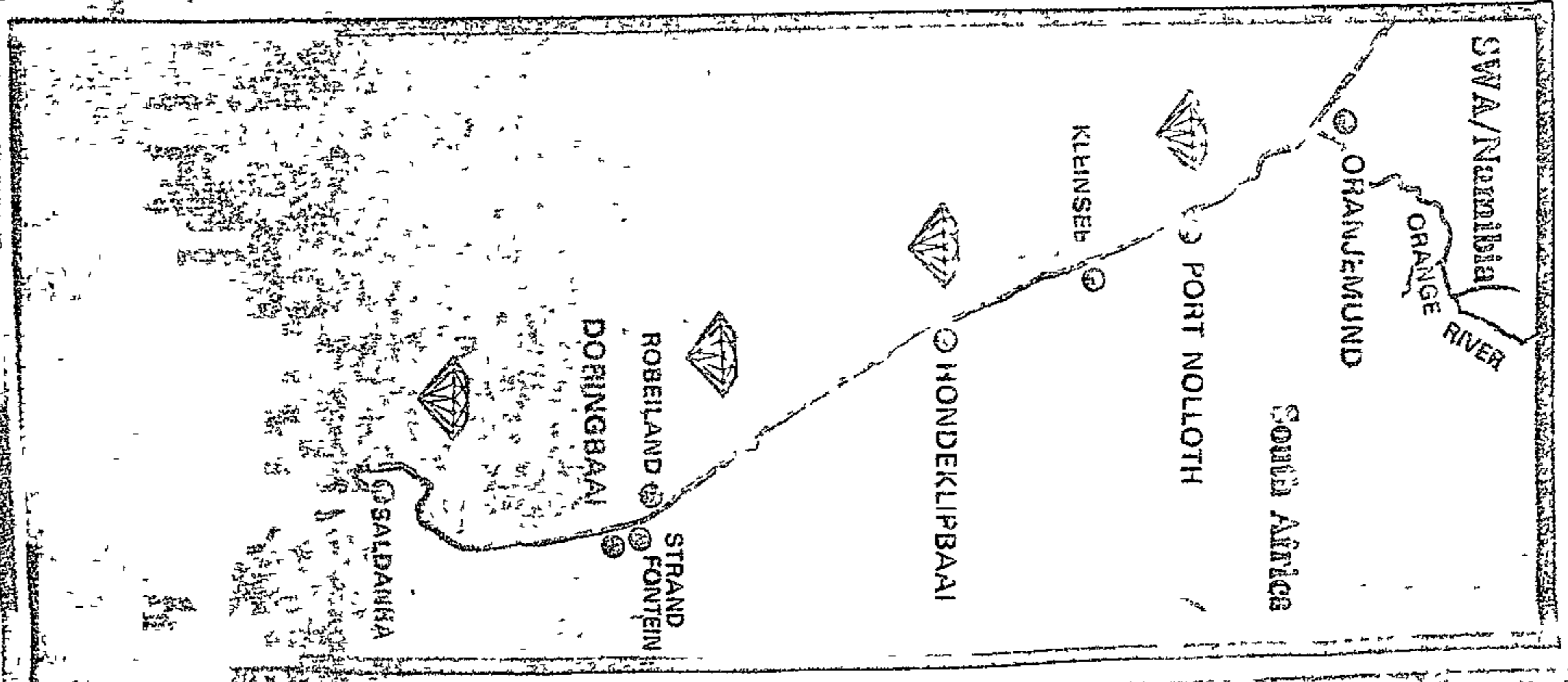
had been notified of the regulations by registered mail several months ago.

One employer was openly advertising for student divers at a time when the regulations required that all new employees hold government diving certification.

A commercial diving instructor, Mr. Scott Richardson, maintained in Cape Town yesterday that many diamond divers were not adequately trained and that some employers were ignoring their responsibilities.

Estimating that there were about 278 divers operating along the West Coast, he said 250 would require further training to attain government certification standard.

A former diamond diver himself, Mr. Richardson said at least six men had died working in the coastal diamond industry in the past few years, but the Cape Times was able to establish that only four had died while at work. Two men had heart attacks days after their last dive.



HONEY CAKE

- 1 cup flour
- 4 t baking powder
- 2 T butter
- 1 egg
- 1/2 cup sugar
- 1/4 t salt
- 1/2 cup milk

Sift dry ingredients. Heat milk and 2 tablespoons butter until melted. Beat egg and add to milk and butter. Mix with dry ingredients and bake in buttered fairly deep pie dish approximately 20 minutes at 350°F or 180°C.

Melt honey and 1 1/2 tablespoons butter and pour over hot cake before serving. Serve with whipped cream.

NUT CAKE

- 4 eggs
- 1/4 lb sugar
- 1/4 lb ground almonds (or hazelnuts)
- 1/2 t baking powder
- 1/2 T flour
- 1/4 grated lemon (skin & lemon)

Beat yolks with sugar until creamy, then add nuts, flour, baking powder and lemon. Fold in stiffly-beaten egg-whites. Bake at 350°F for 1/2 hour. Serve with whipped cream.

Margaret

Worker's arm reattached in marathon op

10/12/79

Staff Reporter

131

TWO City surgeons yesterday reattached the lower half of an Elsie's River printing worker's arm in a marathon 12-hour operation at Conradie Hospital

The right arm of Mr Bennie Bosman, 35, was severed just below the elbow while he worked on a printing press at the Nasionale Pers printing works in Elsie's River early yesterday

Late last night a Conradie Hospital spokesman said that because it was "not just a one-stage op", it was too early to tell whether it had been a success or not

The blood circulation on one side of the re-attached arm was "quite good", while the other side was "not as satisfactory"

The spokesman said doctors were pleased the blood was circulating as this offered "a ray of hope", but they could not call the operation a success till they were assured that blood circulation was normal.

Mr Bosman was taken to hospital in a private car and the severed portion of his arm was brought to the hospital later by an ambulance after it had been retrieved from the printing press

Bid to mend the nerves

Two plastic surgeons were called and the operation, initially expected to take five hours, got under way at about 10 am

In such an operation, a secondary suture of the nerves would normally be attempted "four or five days afterwards"

He said an attempt to mend the nerves would be made at a later stage

Mr H G van der Merwe, chief security officer at the printing works, told the Cape Times yesterday Mr Bosman had started his shift at 3 30 pm on Saturday and was due to go off duty at midnight

He had been told to work overtime, however, and had spent the night working on a machine which needed repairs

"For some reason, which I cannot fathom, he fiddled with another machine, one which he had not been told to work on and must have started it, something which he is not supposed to do. Then this thing happened," Mr Van der Merwe said

Mr Bosman's lower arm was cut off between one of the off-set press's cylinders and a roller

for 1 hour. Bring to boil again, add rest of

ingredients. Simmer till beans are tender. Cool.

Remove meat and 1 cup beans. Purée remaining

soup in blender. Heat slowly. Put a few reserved

beans in each serving bowl. Sprinkle with Worcester

sauce. Cover with soup. Garnish with cream and

crumbled bacon or croûtons.

PRESERVED BRINJALS

Sue J

brinjals

white vinegar

olive oil

garlic

fresh marjoram

Peel brinjals and cut into Julienne strips.

Put into enamelled pot and cover with white vinegar

and bring to the boil. Cook for as short a time as

CT 15/12/79

131

Probe into safety standards of ships

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA — A one-man commission of inquiry has been appointed to investigate safety standards on South African and foreign ships sailing from this country's ports

The appointment of the commission follows strong criticism of safety standards on South African and foreign-registered ships after the sinking of the Induna, in which 17 lives were lost

The commission will investigate:

- The effectiveness of measures governing the safety of lives at sea
- The effectiveness of the powers of the minister in enforcing these measures
- The ability of the marine branch of the Department of Transport to apply these measures
- The standard of service and maintenance work done on

ships by South African companies.

- The quality and effectiveness of lifejackets approved by the government.

The commissioner will be Mr Hercules van Huyssteen, a former chief magistrate of Cape Town and an expert on marine matters

appears for the State.
 August 18/12/79
Sewn-on
 arm (B1)

transact **amputated**

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 Hendriks
 ions to
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 LIFO for
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Medical Reporter
 PRINTING worker Mr
 Bennie Bosman, whose
 severed arm was reat-
 tached in a marathon
 operation at Conradie
 Hospital a week ago, has
 lost the injured limb.
 A spokesman for the
 hospital said today Mr
 Bosman's arm was ampu-
 tated on Friday, after a
 venous thrombosis (blood
 clot in the veins) devel-
 oped.
 Although the blood was
 circulating in the reat-
 tached limb the clot
 caused complications and
 the arm had to be re-
 moved.
BELOW ELBOW
 Mr Bosman's arm was
 severed just below the el-
 bow on December 9 when
 it was caught in a print-
 ing press at the Nasionale
 Pers printing works in El-
 sies River. On the same
 day it was reattached by
 two plastic surgeons in a
 12-hour operation.

secure the tax benefit,
 re clouded by accounting
 e of the principle object-
 tories are consistently
 After the application of
 inventory valuation,
 prices, tends to become
 misstates the current

The apparent effect of LIFO on working capital
 reveals a weakening structure whereas in real terms
 there is actually a strengthening of the working
 capital position.

Example 6

LIFO is applied for the first time during the current year
 and the LIFO adjustment (being the difference between the
 FIFO valuation and LIFO valuation of end of year inventory)
 is R10. The tax rate is 40%. Assume a bank balance of
 R20 and that tax is paid therefrom.

Nap on dock ends in death

Angus
4/1/80
131

A MAN taking a lunch-time nap was killed when the wheels of a lorry-drawn trailer passed over him in Table Bay docks yesterday.

Mr Daniel Petersen, 52, a labourer of Thames Avenue, Manenberg, fell asleep reclining against the front wheels of a stationary trailer.

When a tow truck moved the trailer forward, he toppled over from a sitting position, landed under the trailer's back wheels and was fatally injured.

THIRD FLOOR

Miss K Fourie fell from the third floor of Sharoma Flats, Lawrence Road, Matieland, just before midnight — and landed on her feet. However, she toppled on to her back and was injured.

She was admitted to Groote Schuur Hospital where she was reported to be in a satisfactory condition.

A man was stabbed in the back with a broken bottle on board the S A Ventura in Table Bay harbour yesterday.

He was admitted to Somerset Hospital where his condition was reported to be fair. The man's name was being withheld until his next of kin had been told.

No arrests have been made in connection with the attack, which allegedly followed a brawl among the crew of the ship.

KENNISGEWING 98 VAN 1979
DI PARTEMENT VAN MYNWFSE
KOMMISSIE VAN ONDERSOEK NA VER-
GOEDING VIR BEDRYFSIEKTES

In opdrag van die Kommissie van Onderzoek, aangestel ingevolge Algemene Kennisgewing 2575 van 1978 wat in *Staatskoerant* 6251 van 22 Desember 1978 verskyn het word belanghebbende persone en organisasies wat skriftelike vertoe tot die Kommissie wil rig, versoek om memoranda (in negevoud) in te dien waarin sodanige vertoe vervat word wat betrekking het op enige aangeleentheid wat binne die opdrag van die Kommissie val. Die opdrag is in bogenoemde *Staatskoerant* gepubliseer.

Memoranda moet so gou moontlik, maar nie later nie as 9 April 1979, by die Sekretaris van die Kommissie van Onderzoek na Vergoeding vir Bedryfsiektes, Privaatsak X59, Pretoria, 0001, ingedien word.

Die Kommissie kan vereis dat mondelinge getuienis voor hom afgelê word indien hy verdere inligting oor memoranda verlang. Waar mondelinge getuienis ook afgelê moet word, sal die betrokke persone en organisasies in kennis gestel word van die datum waarop en plek waar dit aangehoor sal word.

Ten volle gemotiveerde versoeke om mondelinge getuienis af te lê, sal sorgvuldig deur die Kommissie oorweeg word.

Afskrifte van die volledige opdrag van die Kommissie is verkrygbaar by die Sekretaris.

A HENNING, Sekretaris
Pretoria, 9 Februarie 1979
(9 Februarie 1979)

NOTICE 98 OF 1979
DEPARTMENT OF MINES

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO COMPENSA-
TION FOR OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES

By direction of the Commission of Inquiry, appointed in terms of General Notice 2575 of 1978, as published in *Gazette* 6251 of 22 December 1978, interested persons and organizations wishing to submit written representations to the Commission are invited to submit memoranda (in ninefold) containing such representations pertaining to any matter falling within the terms of reference of the Commission. The terms of reference were published in the above-mentioned *Gazette*.

Memoranda should be submitted as soon as possible but not later than 9 April 1979, to the Secretary to the Commission of Inquiry into Compensation for Occupational Diseases, Private Bag X59, Pretoria, 0001.

The Commission may require oral evidence to be given before it if it needs further information on memoranda. Where oral evidence also has to be given, the persons and organizations concerned will be notified of the date on which and the place at which hearings will take place.

Fully substantiated requests to give oral evidence will be carefully considered by the Commission.

Copies of the Commission's terms of reference in full are available from the Secretary.

A HENNING, Secretary
Pretoria, 9 February 1979.
(9 February 1979)

Enclosed is the programme of the Pre-University Course. The Course aims to assist new students with the transition from school to university, and to help them plan their first year of study as fully as possible. The various sections and activities of the Course are outlined below.

The Faculty of Arts is offering lectures dealing with the content of the courses offered in the Faculty. Students will be able to attend lectures in those subjects of interest to them. This will assist them to make informed decisions as regards their curriculum. In addition, four lectures will be given on Study Methods, and lectures will also be given on Librarianship, Education and Law.

Attendance is strongly recommended because the course forms an integral part of the first year registration programme. Attendance is also recommended for those students in other faculties who intend including Arts courses in their

INTRODUCTION:

PRE-UNIVERSITY COURSE : 17 - 19 FEBRUARY 1979

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
FACULTY OF ARTS

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

ACCIDENTS

1978

Big blast rocks Modder factory

STAR 7/1/78
131

Staff Reporters

An explosion rocked the Modderfontein explosives factory this morning. First reports were that buildings were damaged but no one was injured.

The explosion was felt at least 1,5 km away by employees of a sulphuric acid plant. One said the blast was the same strength as one in October last year in which three people died when three tons of nitro-glycerine exploded.

SMOKE COLUMN

Kempton Park residents telephoned The Star to say they had heard a "terrific bang" accompanied by a "column of white smoke over Modderfontein."

The Star also received calls from Sandton, Edenvale and other eastern suburbs reporting the blast.

A Modderfontein service station operator said there was a big bang then a mushroom plume of smoke rose more than 100 m. into the air.

Kempton Park and Edenvale fire services said they had heard about the blast but had not been asked to help.

Mrs Valerie Bergström, who lives less than a mile away from the dynamite factory, said she heard "a very severe bang" which rattled all her windows and opened cracks in her ceiling cornice that had just been repaired after the last blast a few months ago.

She said she saw a dark column of smoke with yellow smoke underneath it, over the factory.

EIGHT DEATHS

Since 1974 there have been three major explosions at the Modderfontein factory. Eight people have been killed.

In October last year three men were killed when three tons of nitro-glycerine went up. The blast was heard 15 km away and windows and roofs were damaged for several kilometres around.

In September 1976 a grass fire swept through the area, igniting one of the magazines and setting alight 28 tons of high explosive.

In October 1975, five people were killed and 28 others were injured when nitro-glycerine exploded at the factory.

7/1/78 (131)

w/E ARBUS 7/1/78 (131)

MAN DIES, 21 HURT IN GIANT NITRO BLAST

JOHANNESBURG. — One white man was killed and 21 workers were injured, one critically, when 2 500 kg of nitroglycerine exploded at Modderfontein dynamite factory near here today.

Mr Michael Blizard, public relations officer, said that five whites have slight injuries, while two whites had to receive treatment after inhaling poisonous fumes.

Thirteen blacks have minor injuries.

All the injured were taken to the Modderfontein factory's hospital.

The name of the dead man and the injured will be released after next-of-kin have been told.

The explosion, about 11 15 am, could be heard 42 km away. A spokesman said there was no danger of more explosions.

People living in the area saw a huge mushroom of smoke above the factory.

The cause of the blast, the second in four months, was unknown. No details would be released until an official inquiry had been held, said Mr Blizard.

The explosion occurred in a single-storey, one-room building set aside for nitroglycerine — where the first stage of the manufacturing of explosives takes place.

Previous blasts

Since 1974 there have been three major explosions which have claimed a total of eight lives at Modderfontein, said to be one of the largest factories of its type in the world.

● In October three men were killed when three tons of nitroglycerine went up. The blast was heard 15 km away and windows and roofs were damaged for several kilometres around.

● In September, 1976, a grass fire which swept through the area ignited one of the magazines and set alight 28 tons of high explosive. A board of inquiry found that ABCI had been negligent in clearing grass and dry vegetation around the magazine.

● In October, 1975, five people were killed and 28 injured when nitroglycerine exploded at the factory. Sapa and Weekend Argus correspondent.

TWEE STERF IN ONTPLOFFING

REPORT

8/1/78

131

TWEE blankes is dood en 37 ander blankes en swartes beseer deurdat 2 500 kg nitrogliserien gisteroggend by die Modderfontein-dinamietfabriek naby Johannesburg ontplof het.

Die oorledenes was mnr. J. J. Bester van Benoni, 'n proseswerker wat as voorman waargeneem het, en mnr. W Egan van Johannesburg, ook 'n proseswerker by die fabriek.

Agt blankes en dertien swartes word nog vir ligte beserings in die hospitaal op Modderfontein behandel. Sestien swartes is reeds uit die hospitaal ontslaan.

Die gebou waarin die nitrogliserien ontplof het in die no 2 fabriek is totaal verwoes. Modderfontein is die grootste plofstoffabriek ter wêreld wat vir handelsdoeleindes plofstof vervaardig.

Die geweldige ontploffing het gisteroggend omstreeks 11.15 deur die fabriek geruk. Die slag kon kilometers ver gevoel en gehoor word. Enkele oomblikke ná die ontploffing het 'n digte swart rookwolk oor die fabriek gehang, vertel inwoners van Kemptonpark, etlike kilometers van die toneel van die ontploffing.

* VERVOLG OP BL. 12 *

J.G. I.E. M. M.E. P. R. M.

Twee sterf in ontploffing

* VERVOLG VAN BL. EEN *

Mnr. K. Horseley, bestuurder van die fabriek, het gistermiddag gesê dat hy in die stadium geen idee het wat die oorsaak van die ontploffing was nie. „Dit kan die weer of enigiets wees. Maar ons weet nog nie.”

Mnr. Horseley het gesê hulle is altyd bewus van waar elke werker hom bevind. Almal behalwe 'n blanke wat by die fabriek gewerk het, is na die voorval gevind.

Die man wat dood is, was 'n opsiener, terwyl die twee ernstig beseerde mans as operateurs by die fabriek werk. Een van die ernstig beseerdes het suur-brandwonde.

Al die beseerdes is na die

Modderfontein-fabriek se hospitaal gebring, maar sommige is later na ander hospitale oorgeplaas.

'n Amptelike ondersoek na die oorsaak van die ontploffing sal eersdaags deur die hoofinspekteur van plofstof uitgevoer word. Tot dan sal geen verdere besonderhede bekend gemaak word nie.

Gister se ontploffing by die fabriek was die tweede binne enkele maande. Die ondersoek na die oorsaak van die vorige ontploffing is reeds afgehandel, maar die bevindinge is nog nie bekend gemaak nie. Drie mense is in die vorige ontploffing gedood.

Enkele minute ná die ontploffing het veiligheids-

beamptes alle nuuskieriges, vriende, en ander mense van die terrein weggekeer met die woorde „Ons het 'n noodtoestand hier. Draai asseblief om.”

Noodwerkers, noodvoertuie en ambulanses het tot lank ná die ontploffing nog heen en weer oor die fabrieksterrein rondgejaag. Buite die terrein se hoofhekke het lang tye swartmense — ander werkers, familie en vriende — asook verskeie blankes angstig op nuus gestaan en wag.

Vensters en deure van kantore en swart woonkomplekse tot 2 km van die fabriek af het aan skerwe gespat. Mnr. Horseley het gesê dat hierdie skade nie ernstig is nie.

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)	Gen. Biology(2-)
)	Animal Biology(3)
)	S&D(2-)
)	HII(3)
)	PSIIA(2-)
)	PSIIA(3)

Blast (131) victim lived in fear

JOHANNESBURG. — Mr Wilhelm Egen, who died in Saturday's explosion at Modderfontein dynamite factory, lived in fear of an explosion for 15 years and was to be transferred to a lower-risk department at the factory today

A process worker at Modderfontein, Mr Egen, 52, a bachelor, lived in Orange Grove, Johannesburg, with his half-brother and his family

Last night Mrs G Garrun, Mr Egen's sister-in-law said. "Wilhelm worked at the factory for nearly 20 years, and of these years 15 were spent in fear of a nitroglycerine explosion

"Saturday was his last shift in that section of the factory as he was expecting to be transferred to the refrigeration site on Monday."

She said the family teased Wilhelm about how he always managed to be on leave when there was an explosion at the factory

"But now he is dead and his greatest fear in life has come true"

● When 2 500 kg of nitroglycerine exploded, Mr J J Bester, 42, of Benoni, a temporary foreman, was also killed

Two men who escaped were Mr L C Loubser and Mr P J C Coetser, both of Kempton Park. They are being kept in the Modderfontein Hospital for observation.

Another 37 men who were admitted to hospital have all been discharged.

9/1/78 (31)

WORKERS WARNED OF DEATH BLAST

Mercury Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG - A sudden alarm to get out sent four workers scrambling up the stairs of a bunker at the Modderfontein dynamite factory on Saturday morning.

Seconds later 2 500kg of nitroglycerine exploded, destroying the bunker and killing two of the men, including Mr. J. J. Ester (42) of Benoni, the temporary foreman who gave the warning.

An eyewitness said yesterday that Mr. Ester was the last to leave and was about 20m from the bunker when it exploded. The blast swept him off his feet and he was killed immediately.

Mr. W. Egan (42), a process operator of Orange Grove, was also killed. The eyewitnesses said he stumbled and fell and was flattened by a shower of rubble which included molten lead.

He was transferred from the Modderfontein Hospital to the Johannesburg General Hospital, where he died soon afterwards.

"It was awful. A mushroom cloud as white as snow shot into the air. Then it turned blood-red. The heat from the blast was so intense that you were seared by it hundreds of metres away," the eyewitness said.

The two men who escaped the bunker were Mr. L. C. Loubeher and Mr. P. J.

C. Coetser, both of Kempton Park. They are being kept in the Modderfontein Hospital for observation, and have only minor injuries.

The other eight Whites and 20 Blacks who were admitted to hospital have all been discharged. Most were treated for shock, and two were treated after breathing the poisonous red fumes which spiralled from the bunker after the blast.

The explosion occurred in a bunker at Factory No. 2 where nitroglycerine is made by feeding glycerine into a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids.

It was reported that a mechanical fault in the equipment that feeds the glycerine into the mixture was suspected of causing the blast.

When the glycerine is poured into the mixture too fast, the resulting red fumes probably alerted Mr. Ester, who then screamed out his warning.

A spokesman for AECI would not confirm this yesterday. He said the facts would emerge in an official inquiry which would be held in two or three weeks.

But he said: "There is no question of sabotage. It was purely an industrial accident."

The spokesman said damage was relatively light.

The bunker was surrounded by sand and cement

mounds intended to divert and blast upwards, rather than outwards.

He said few damage reports from surrounding areas had been received. He was only aware of broken windows, although the blast was felt over a wide area of north-eastern Johannesburg.

Saturday's blast was the fourth in three years. Last month an employee was killed when some black powder ignited.

Two operators and a labourer were killed when two tanks containing about

2 500kg of nitroglycerine exploded last October, demolishing a washroom and causing a crater 20m wide.

The formation of a board of inquiry into this blast is expected soon.

In September 1976 30 tons of dynamite exploded following a void fire.

Nobody was injured but a board of inquiry blamed the negligence of AECI for the blast.

In February 1974 six people were killed when a dynamite store exploded.

MODDERFONTEIN BLAST ^{15/1/78} PROBE WILL START ON TUESDAY ⁽¹³⁾

THE MASSIVE nitro-glycerine blast at Modderfontein dynamite factory last Saturday will be the subject of an official inquiry

Two died and more than 30 were injured when two-and-a-half tons of explosive rocked an area 24 kilometres wide
This week Mr Mike

Tribune Reporter

Blizzard, a spokesman for African Explosives and Chemical Industries, said that there would be an official inquiry by the state's chief inspector of explosives

At least 20 people have died in explosions at Mod-

derfontein during the past 15 years. There have been three explosions in the nitro-glycerine manufacturing process, taking 10 lives. The last was in October last year.

The deputy chief inspector of explosives, M. Heiman van Dyk, said the inquiry would be held on Tuesday at the plant.

Conflicting evidence at blast inquiry

Assault plea postponed

The commission of inquiry into the Modderfontein blast that claimed the lives of three people on January 7 heard conflicting evidence yesterday.

The commission was discussing a piece of machinery located at the blast site. A worker, Mr N Opperman, said difficulty in operating a part of the machine called the "dead man's handle" was experienced.

The handle had been stiff since about November last year. Many complaints had been submitted.

A foreman, Mr J Joubert, who is Mr Opperman's senior, said he had received no complaints about the "dead man's handle".

Another witness, Mr N J Oosthuizen, was referred to a doctor before Mr H van Dijk, chairman of the commission, would accept further evidence from him. Mr van Dijk said that Mr Oosthuizen might still be suffering from shock as a result of the explosion.

The commission will continue to hear evidence today.

A prisoner's urgent plea to the Rand Supreme Court for an order restraining certain members of the Brakpan Murder and Robbery Squad from assaulting him has been postponed for the second time — this time to March 1.

Mr Ebenezer Khoza (23) of Katlehong, who claimed he had been assaulted after his arrest on January 6 in connection with an armed robbery and murder, brought the application last Wednesday against seven respondents, including the Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger.

The hearing was postponed with the consent of both sides.

Blast probe told of man who played the fool

By LEON BEKKER

ONE of the men who died in the nitroglycerine blast at the Modderfontein dynamite factory this month was an impatient man who was apt to play the fool.

This was said in evidence given during an inquiry into the explosion.

A foreman in the nitroglycerine manufacturing process, Mr James Henry Lindsay, was asked to give his evaluation of the men who worked under him at the Modderfontein factory.

He described Mr J. J. Bester, one of the two who died, as a rather impatient man who was apt to play the fool with his men.

Another worker in the section, Mr J. Laubscher, was not very intelligent and not very good, said Mr Lindsay.

The inquiry also heard that a handle, known as the dead man's handle, fell off its mounting seconds before the explosion.

A factory worker, Mr Johannes Oosthuizen, said he was working in a production hut when the handle, which controls the amount of glycerine in the manufacturing process, fell off.

Mr Bester put the handle back on, but at a different angle, and seconds later red flames shot out of a nearby separator.

Rules

Mr Oosthuizen said he ran out of the room and when he was about 10 metres away the explosion occurred.

Mr Laubscher, who was badly injured, said workers had deviated from the rules laid down for the nitroglycerine manufacturing process.

"I knew the procedure differed from the printed rules hanging in the hut, but I accepted that my instructors knew what they were doing," he said.

The inquiry report will be submitted to the attorney-general of the Transvaal next month.

Safety film proved in ~~SOME~~ recent bomb explosions

SEEN EXP.
29/1/78
131

PLASTIC SAFETY film — the kind that is being stuck to windows to prevent or reduce glass shattering as a result of a bomb explosion — is really proving itself in practice, according to one manufacturer whose product has been proved effective in two recent explosions

Klingshield MD, Leon Levy, says that his company's safety film as well as the solar film now being produced, proved highly effective in the recent Modderfontein dynamite factory explosion as well as in the November Carlton bomb explosion. In both instances, says Levy, Klingshield

proved its worth, and as such is the only safety film which has so far been effective in practice in South Africa.

In the Modderfontein explosion, says Levy, untreated windows flew out in jagged pieces. Windows treated with the safety film were found to be intact.

A few of the north-facing windows were protected against excessive heat with solar film, and while some of these cracked, the film again proved to be a significant safety feature

With the Carlton Centre explosion, the information kiosk in the vicinity of last November's explosion was

treated with the product, and was the only glass structure to have come out intact in the explosion. As a result of this, Carlton management made it compulsory on all tenants to have safety film installed

Carlton security chief, Ken Flood, feels that safety film will become increasingly important to shopowners and office building landlords, particularly if there is any increase in urban terrorism.

He warns, however, that it is important to ensure that the film is applied by experts and with the correct adhesive, for maximum safety

131

4 sacked after nitro blast

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Four workers involved in a nitro-glycerine explosion in which two men died at the Modderfontein dynamite factory on January 7 have been sacked

A spokesman for the factory owners, AECI, confirmed yesterday that the contracts of four men in the blast explosives department had been terminated

He refused to give further details, saying the matter was sub-judice

If necessary a statement would be made after the findings of the commission of inquiry into the blast were released, he said

It is reliably understood that the four men were all working in the hut where the explosion occurred. They all gave evidence at the inquiry.

One of the men, who asked not to be identified, said yesterday that they had been instructed not to speak to the press

They were told that they may be summonsed after the

Attorney-General received a report from the Inspector of Explosives, he said.

He refused to discuss the reasons for their dismissals, but another worker said the men had been accused of negligence by factory officials.

In evidence at the inquiry last month a worker testified that some senior operators at the factory allowed workers to deviate from the safety rules laid down for the manufacture of nitro-glycerine.

Another worker admitted deviating from the rules "It

was always done that way. It was how I was taught. I knew that the procedure deviated from the printed rules hanging in the hut but I accepted that my instructors knew what they were teaching me," he said.

The deputy-chief inspector of explosives at the Department of Commerce in Johannesburg, Mr H van Dijk, who conducted the inquiry, said yesterday that his findings would probably be released in about two weeks.

16/2/78
Mine deaths

Two black miners have been killed in a mudrush at the Premier Diamond Mine, Cullinan. The men were working 500 m underground. Names have not been released.

Sapa

says SA's "bloody battlefield factory floor" isn't that bad, though still costly enough — and deadly enough — to warrant a continuous purge on mishaps.

"The hidden costs of accidents are enormous. Another R160m can be added to the R43m paid out last year by the Workmen's Compensation Commission," he adds

Whatever the true death and disability bill Nosa's stark statistics are unnerving. Despite an accident rate fall of 4% of workers in 1950, to 2,3% now, 250 000 employees are annually hurt badly enough to keep them away from work for one full day. Several hundred will not work again and 2 300 will die

"The sad thing is that 90% of these accidents can be avoided," says Matthysen

ACCIDENTS FM 31/3/78

Hidden costs (131)

A personal industrial injury insurance pay-out of R111m (only the US fire victim's nose remained intact) is one of the alarming statistics American loss control lecturer Frank Bird will give at next month's Programme for Improved Efficiency convention in Johannesburg

National Occupational Safety Association (Nosa) MD Bunny Matthysen



Matthysen . . . the battle on the factory floor



Bird . . . blowing fortunes out of holes

So, presumably, could 90% of the cost to industry to which he and Bird believe accountants conveniently turn a blind eye

Workers recuperating from an accident draw 75% of their pay to a maximum R300 a month from the WCC. Matthysen says the gap is virtually always made up in the injured person's pay by the employer. The latter also has to find a replacement and stand the expense rarely included in the cost of the accident, of finding another worker, training and lost production

"Even the cost of time and production lost by onlookers at an accident would give MDs a fright," says Matthysen.

Bird, executive director of the International Loss Control Institute, will also tell convention delegates how industry literally blows fortunes through faulty pneumatic connections and old hoses

Managements reluctant to replace equipment kid themselves they've got an old tube leaking a little air. They don't want to know that R25 000 a year is being blown through that hole and they don't want anybody to tell them," he says

Bird has worked out in 18 years as

director of engineering with the Insurance Company of North America that for every lethal or maiming accident there are 10 minor injuries, 30 mishaps involving factory property or machine damage and 600 near miss incidents in which injury or damage were avoided though production lost

He estimates that for every R1 paid as medical or compensation insurance up to R50 is lost through damage to buildings, tools or product and production delays. Another R2 to R3 goes (for every insured rand) on hiring, training and investigation of the accident

The convention is from April 12-14

HANSAWA. ~~5~~ 9 3rd April 1978
Question 367 Col 525.

131

INTRODUCTION

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economy.

525

MONDAY, 3

MONDAY, 3 APRIL 1978

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

Industrial accidents

367 Mr I ARONSON asked the Minister
of Labour

- (1) How many industrial accidents occur-
red during the year ended 31 De-
cember 1977,
- (2) what amount was paid out by the
Workmen's Compensation Fund in
respect of such accidents,
- (3) what was the total period that the
injured persons were off work as a
result of such accidents

The MINISTER OF LABOUR

- (1) 197 228
- (2) R27 280 518,42
- (3) 2 507 017 days

Note The figures furnished in (1) and
(2) are for the year which ended on 31
December 1977, while the figure in (3) is
for 1974, as statistics for 1975, 1976 and
1977 are not yet available. Furthermore,
the details furnished relate to the Accident
Fund only and not to the other insurance
carriers

ere is evidence that fish
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ost Third World countries,
element of the rural

FAO figures show that protein from foods of animal origin is dangerously
lacking in the everyday diet of much of the population of Africa. This
can cause ill-health, poor growth and susceptibility to disease. Fish
culture is one of the best ways of increasing the supply of protein.
Fish meat contains as much as 60% high quality protein on a dry water
basis, and Fish converts raw food into protein at a far more rapid rate
than most land based animals.

It is interesting to consider some of the factors that enable fish to
grow so rapidly. The fact that they are cold blooded means that they do
not have to use up energy in maintaining body heat. This energy can
be used for growth. Fish live in a medium more or less the same density
as their bodies, and therefore do not require a heavy bone structure to
support themselves against the force of gravity. The ratio of flesh to

HANSHARD - 7-10 12th April 1978
Question 499 Col. 606

131

TALK WITH MR BAR-DAVID, ADVISOR TO LESOTHO FISHERIES AT MASERU

This is a transcript
of the fish farming meeting

Government and private

The Fisheries Section
is responsible for the
construction of fish

Violation of safety regulations

499 Dr A L BORAINÉ asked the
Minister of Labour

(a) How many cases of violation of
safety regulations under the Factories,
Machinery and Building Work Act were
found by inspectors during 1977 and (b)
how many prosecutions were instituted as a
result

The MINISTER OF LABOUR

(a) 1 123

(b) 161

in which he explains

Ministry of Agriculture.
starting from the
management.

Today the fish ponds in Lesotho are divided into two sectors. One sector is attached to the government and the other sector belongs to the villagers. The government runs the hatchery in Maseru which is used for experimental purposes, and also a farm in Tshakolo near Mafeteng, where a big project is planned. We have done a pilot project at Tshakola on a smaller scale to see if the conditions are all right.

The other sector belongs to the villagers. The village either applies to the Fisheries Section for assistance or the Fisheries Section finds a good site and suggests the village establishes a fish pond in this area. Design and construction is carried out partly by us and partly by an engineer. The engineer draws up the plan; but we indicate to him the size of pond, slope of pond, water supply, etc. Construction can either be done by hand or it can be done by machinery owned by the government's Soil Conservation Section.

Difference between a pond and a dam

There is a big difference between a dam and a fish pond. It's not just a difference in size. A fish pond has a suitable shape for netting and an outlet for draining. You can control the level of water. You can control the fish population. In a dam which has been built for soil conservation purposes or irrigation you can't do all this. You can't easily drain the water if you see that the fish aren't growing or they're sick. Dams often have stones or reeds at the bottom so fish may be difficult to net.

However, we do use many dams in Lesotho for fish production. Sometimes the fish are caught with lines, sometimes with nets. We're not fertilising the dams or feeding the fish in them, but we do stock dams with fish.

Cancer sufferer's life valued at R74 a month

By MARTIN CREAMER

FOR 16 years Mr Pieter Swan worked at an asbestos-cement factory. At 49 he was found to be suffering from a fatal asbestos-linked cancer, and died an excruciating death.

Not even heavy doses of morphine could ease the pain.

He died, his 64-year-old widow says, in the belief that she and two dependent grandchildren would be financially well compensated.

It turns out that, in workmen's compensation terms, Mr Swan's life was worth R74 a month. That is the value placed on it by the men in Pretoria and that is all Mrs Swan is receiving from them.

Mr Swan applied for the compensation from his death bed. But it wasn't until he was buried that it began arriving.

Mr Swan's death promise to his wife, Mrs Elgonia Swan, was that her standard of living would not drop as a result of his death.

"When I received the first payment of R74, I just broke down and wept," Mrs Swan lamented this week.

A comparison with payouts under the Mines and Works Act shows that



MR PIETER SWAN
Agonising death

MRS ELGONIA SWAN
A raw deal

Mrs Swan got something of a raw deal. Mr Swan, being employed by a factory, fell under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

The widow of a miner who died from a disease contracted through his work got up to R19 800 in a tax-free, lump-sum amount, a spokesman for the office of the Compensation Commissioner for Occupational Diseases confirmed.

Delay

Properly invested, Mrs Swan said, such an amount could have earned her at least R100 more a year in interest alone, and she would still have had the benefit of the capital.

"As far as I am concerned, an occupational disease caused through mining should have no greater value than one re-

sulting from work in a factory," Mrs Swan said.

She said there had been a long delay before the first R74 was paid.

She believed this was the result of uncertainty about whether her husband's disease — mesothelioma, a cancer on the outer surface of the lung — was compensatory in terms of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

An assistant Workmen's Compensation Commissioner, Mr R. A. Botha, confirmed that mesothelioma was not on the official schedule of compensatory occupational diseases under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

It was established, however, that the Commissioner has adopted a policy to pay compensation if the mesothelioma can be linked to the victim's occupation.

An autopsy on Mr Swan revealed traces of asbestos in the region of his lungs, which qualified him for the R74 a month.

Mr Swan worked at the Everite Limited asbestos-cement factory at Klip River. This company has supplemented her husband's pension as a compensatory measure.

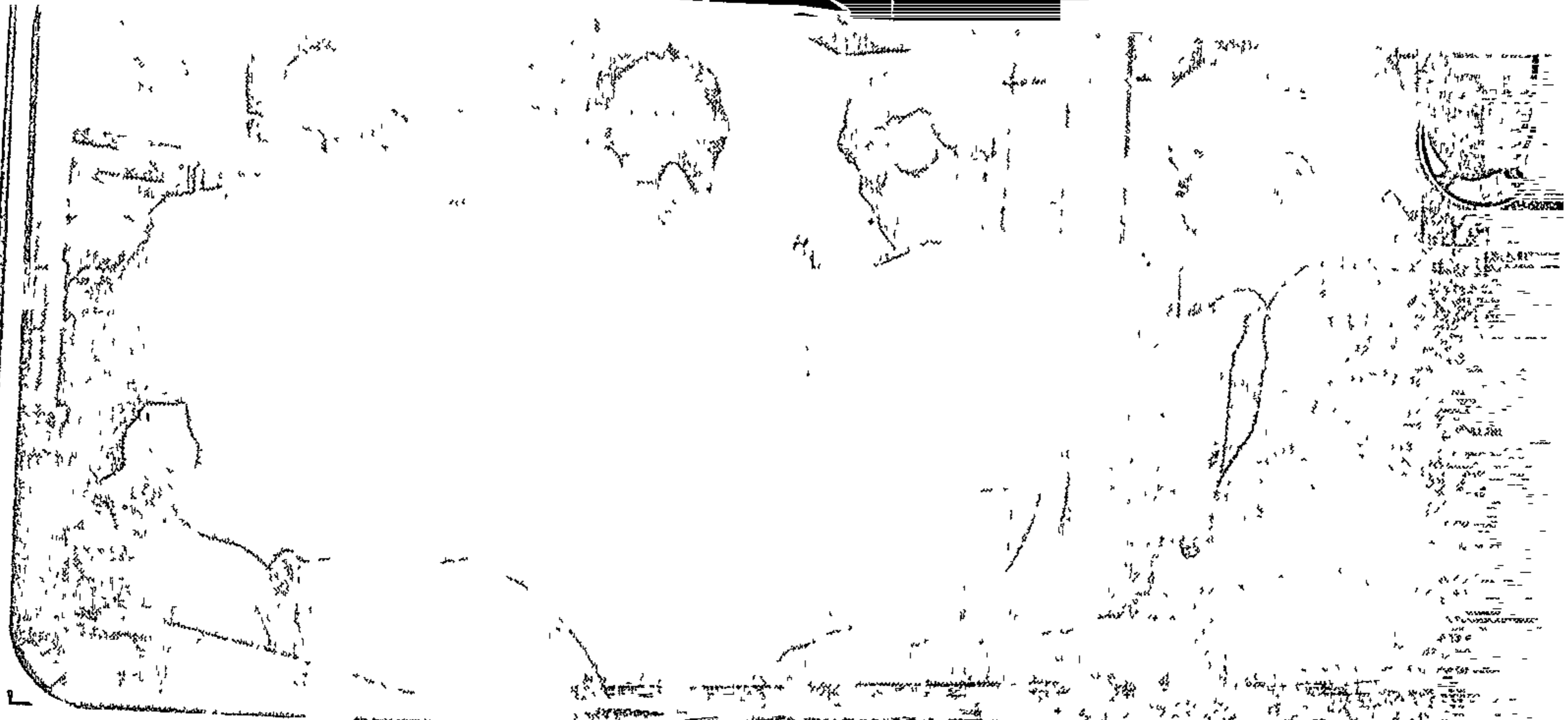
Mrs Swan's pension has been based on what she would have received had Mr Swan worked to the age of 65. Everite has also agreed to give an additional R100 a month for the two dependent grandchildren cared for by Mrs Swan, which brings the total pension to about R266 a month.

No risk

The managing director of Everite, Mr H. Thoeni, said he knew of two Everite employees who had died from mesothelioma, Mr Swan and one other.

"But there is no longer any risk in working for us. The asbestos-cement industry is now safe for everyone, provided they adhere to the instructions and regulations."

"All these cases are coming up from the past when we didn't recognise the dangers of asbestos," Mr Thoeni said.



MR DAVE PRYCE, safety officer at The Argus, demonstrates the use of a fire extinguisher to (from left) Mr Jan Jurius, Mr Edris Cozyn and Mr Yusuf Adams

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Argus leads

in safety ^{ARGUS} 30/6/78

AFTER four short years of implementing the National Occupational Safety Association's safety programme, The Argus has progressed from an above average injury frequency rate to the top safety award of a five star safety grading.

The Argus is the only newspaper in the country to hold the five-star grading.

This week The Argus was also awarded the D A Sales Trophy for safety effort and achievement in the printing and paper industry, in the Western Cape, jointly with Die Burger.

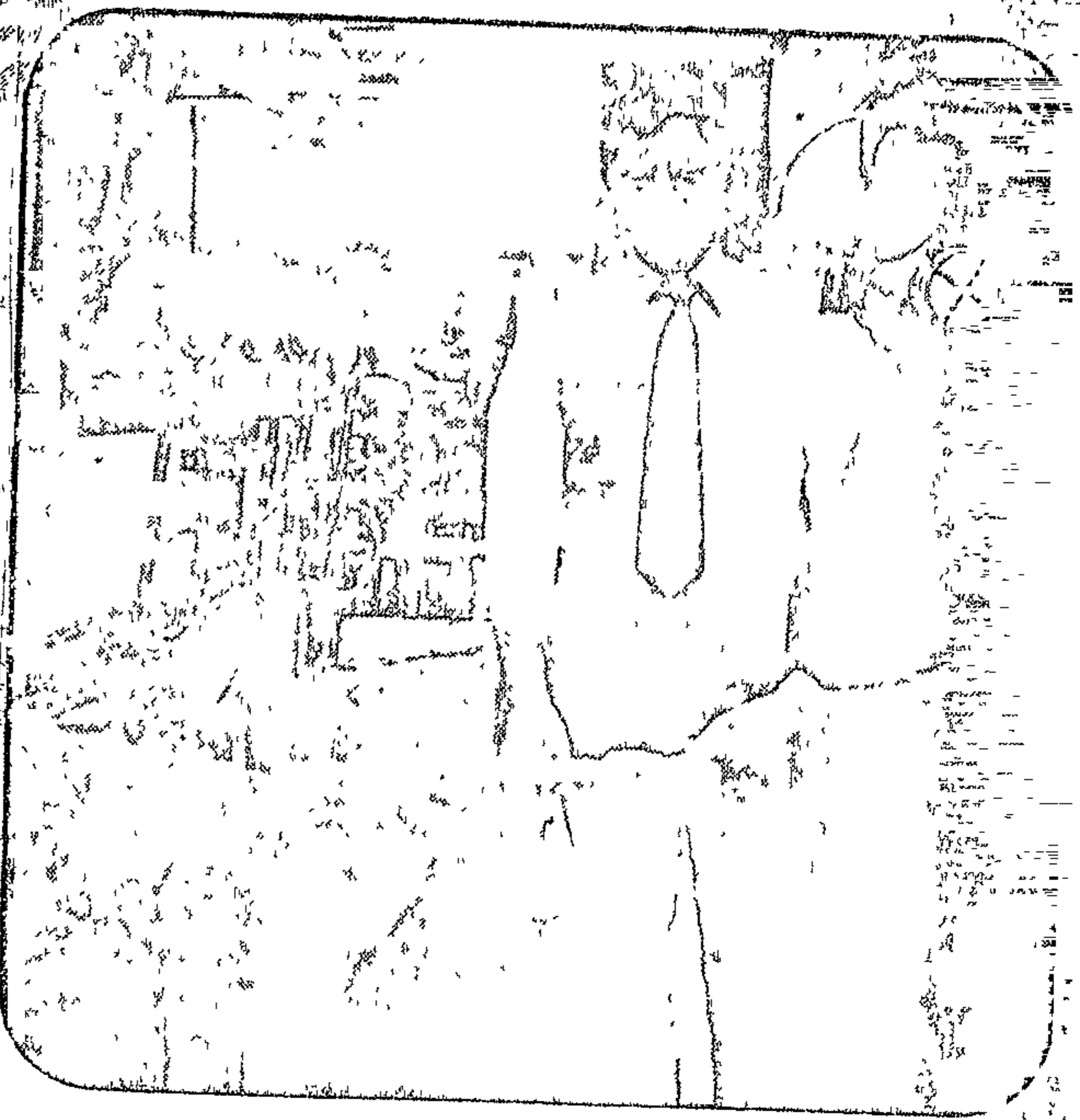
From an accident frequency rate of 15,04 disabling injuries per million man hours work in 1974, The Argus has progressed to a rate of 2,96 at present.

The Argus started implementing a safety programme in 1974 after it was found that there

was a dire need for stricter safety control, Mr P Snyders, chief engineer at The Argus, said.

Problem areas were tackled step by step, starting with improved housekeeping — general cleanliness and tidiness. A thorough investigation into every injury suffered in an accident enabled problem areas and dangers to be eliminated, with training.

A large measure of our success in improving safety control is due to the enthusiastic co-operation of our entire staff, particularly the coloured and black workers, Mr Snyders said.



MR PIETER SNYDERS (chief engineer) watches Mr Magadien Benjamin crossing stereo metal — using a protective mask, gloves and a respirator.

In 1976 The Argus received its first grading from NOSA — a three star rating. Last year it was graded with four

stars and this year achieved the top grading of five stars. The one achievement that has eluded us is an injury free million man

hours worked. We have several times reached over 500 000 man hours worked without an injury but never hit the million, Mr Snyders said.

NOSA's vital business

THE National Occupational Safety Association (NOSA) makes safety and loss control in industry its business and the business of all industrial management.

The promotion of safety in industry has been NOSA's full-time business since 1951 and since then they, together with co-operating industries, have managed to cut industrial injuries drastically and save the country millions of rands in lost time.

About 29 million man hours are lost annually in South Africa as a result of industrial accidents where workers are injured — this is virtually comparable to giving the entire working population of Cape Town a month-long holiday. Mr R H P Meyer, regional manager of NOSA in the Western Cape, said.

NOSA implements its safety controls by visiting different industries and pin-pointing problem areas. The regional safety advisor who carries out this inspection will indicate areas where improvements could be made and pinpoint danger areas. This visit is followed up later by a checking inspection.

Once a firm has established a safety programme and tried to eliminate danger areas, it qualifies for grading by NOSA. The grading system consists of one- to five-star ratings.

The coveted five-star rating is given only to firms who have an injury frequency rate of less than five for a million man hours worked. The average frequency rate for all industry (excluding mines) in the Republic is 13.

NOSA backs up its safety promotions with training, films, literature and seminars for all levels of employees from management to the worker on the factory floor.

Training programmes start with general background instruction on accident prevention and is followed by more specialised training involving loss control techniques and workmen's compensation. Mr Meyer said.

'It is a serious responsibility of management to implement safety control as it not only involves the lives of employees but is a financial and administrative saving,' he said.

NOSA is financed from the accident fund controlled by the workmen's compensation commissioner. Industries contribute to this fund and thereby to

NOSA, 'thus directly paying for the service we give in advance,' Mr Meyer said. NOSA does not charge for services as they are being supplied.

NOSA is one of the top safety in industry organisations in the world and its star rating system has just been adopted by a similar American organisation, with Britain, Canada, New Zealand and Australia about to follow suit.

Cape Claymanite plant

blast —

1 killed

ARBUS 28/8/78

1 Injured

131

A MAN was killed and his supervisor injured in an explosion which flattened a building and damaged several others today at the AECI explosives factory at Somerset West.

Windows rattled and the blast was heard at Stellenbosch, The Strand and Gordon's Bay

The explosion took place at 7.15 am in the fumigants and igniters plant, virtually in the heart of the factory which has the second largest explosives' manufacturing plant in the world

The cost of the damages has not yet been estimated, but it is expected to run into thousands of rands.

Transkei

The dead man has been identified only as a contract worker from Transkei. His name will be released after the next-of-kin have been informed.

The supervisor, whose identity has not been disclosed, received super-

and The Argus received many inquiries.

A plume of white smoke was seen curling up from the wooded area of the factory grounds for a few minutes after the explosion.

The factory manager, Dr Peter Aswell, declined to identify the injured man who was admitted to hospital after the blast.

"There will of course be an investigation," he said. The factory has an excellent safety record. The last fatal accident took place in 1962 when six people were killed.

Statement

A statement issued through the company's head office in Johannesburg, said the worker was screening potassium chloride when the explosion occurred.

The explosion startled residents in many areas

131

Factory blast kills labourer

By MALANE BOSMAN

A "MIGRANT" worker was killed, his supervisor injured and several employees treated for shock in an explosion yesterday at the Somerset West-based factory of AECI Ltd.

It was the first fatal accident at the explosives factory in 14 years

A loud blast in the "no smoking" control area in the heart of the factory grounds, rocked the area at 7.15 am, rattling windows and waking residents kilometres away

The migrant worker from the Transkei was killed instantly when the 3m x 3m

room in which he alone was screening potassium chlorate, a chemical used in the manufacture of fumigants and igniters, disintegrated in the explosion.

A spokesman for the dynamite factory said "There were no other serious injuries, but a supervisor received abrasions, and several employees working in the vicinity, were treated for shock in our hospital on the premises.

"There was no fire and only minor damage was done to adjacent buildings. The explosion hasn't interfered with production.

"The police were informed

and the chief inspector of explosives will investigate the accident. The cause is not yet known.

"The company regrets that a worker was killed. He had been working here for several years.

"The accident was unfortunate. We are extremely proud of our safety record. It is safer to work here than to cross Adderley Street on a Saturday morning"

A plume of white smoke that curled up from the grounds after the explosion, disappeared minutes afterwards. There was no sign of panic at the factory or in the neighbouring residential areas.

Mr Rex Gibbon, safety officer for AECI, said the factory had not had an explosives fatality since 1962, when six people were killed and several seriously injured.

The last fatal accident was in 1964 when a worker drowned.

"Our objective is not only to prevent fatalities but to prevent injuries and the subsequent loss of time

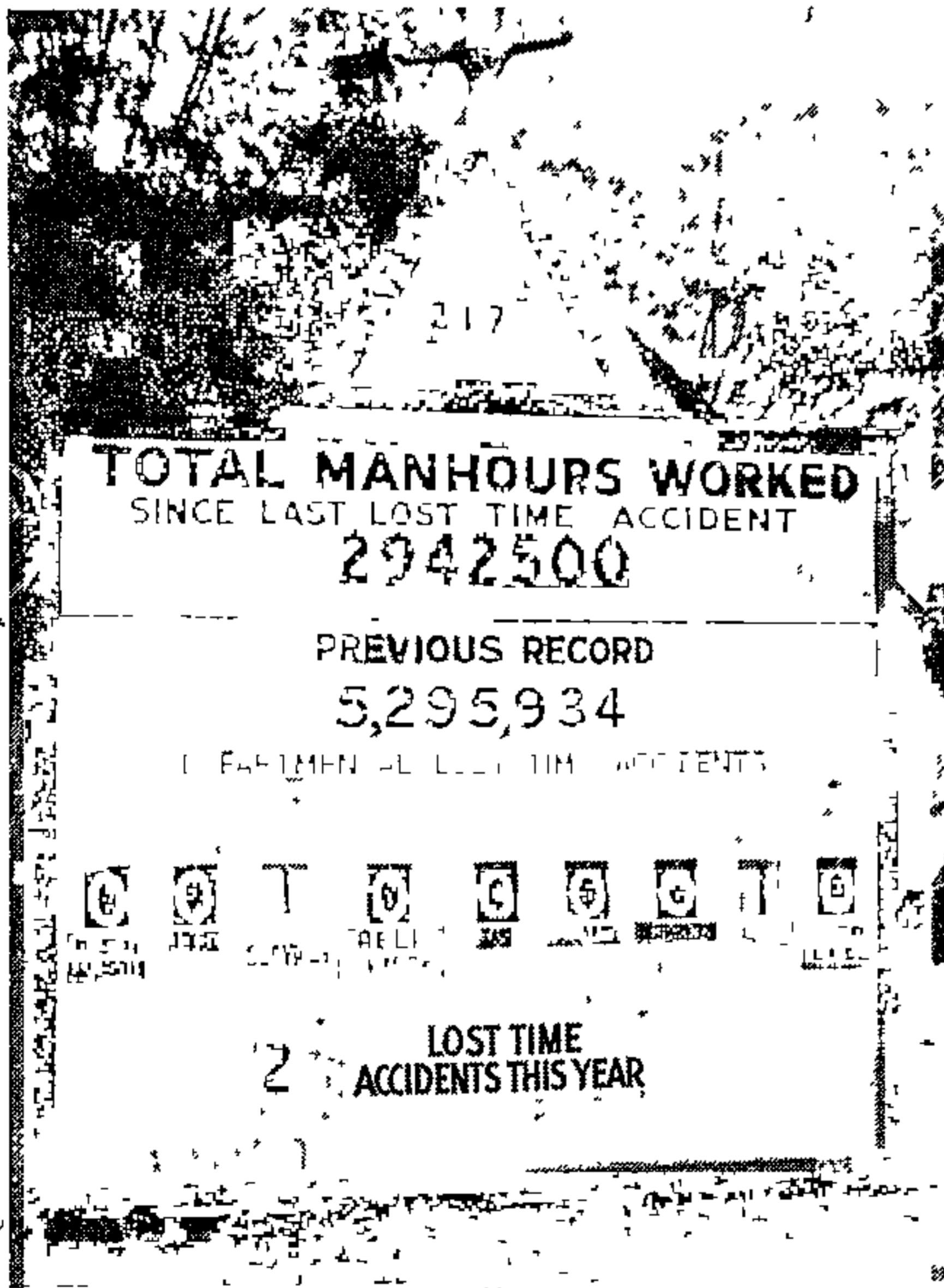
"Since January 20 this year, more than 2 000 employees have worked 2 942 500 man-hours without a lost-time accident."

Residents in the nearest Strand block of flats, a three-storey building, said they heard a single "loud bang" at 7.15am and felt the building tremble.

"But we were not scared. It was loud, but we realized it would be from the factory," a resident said

The telephone exchange at the factory was inundated with enquiries yesterday.

During an explosion at another Somerset West explosives factory, Somchem, in 1976, three people were killed and a fourth died in hospital a few days later.



The proud man-hour record board on the AECI explosives factory premises yesterday. Today the board will be cleared and the zero above blasting explosives accidents will be changed to one after a man was killed in an explosives accident yesterday

is looking

OUTLINE

ECONOMICS HONOURS

1. INTRODUCTION

2. CURRENT DEVELOPMENT MODELS

- 2.1 Formal models
- 2.2 Inductive, historically based methodology

SOUTH AFRICAN ECONOMIC PROBLEMS - PAPER 10

September 1, 1978

Paper **may have** **killed** **loader**

131

131

CAPE TOWN
1/9/78

3. THE ROLE OF AGRICULTURE IN S.A. ECONOMIC DE-

Court Reporter

NEGLIGENCE in using rubber clamps while offloading a wet roll of paper might have resulted in it crashing to the deck of a ship in Table Bay docks, an inquest magistrate found yesterday

The magistrate, Mr E van Zyl, found that the roll of paper might have hit a stevedore and that the force of the blow might have resulted in his death

Mr Neose John Pikoko, 49, died while offloading the MV Gouritz on February 2 this year. Mr Van Zyl said that although the cause of his death was unknown, he might have had heart failure after being hit by a heavy mass.

Mr Van Zyl made his findings on affidavits before the informal inquest.

Mr Sheldon Welch, assistant manager of Grindrod Cotts Stevedoring (Pty) Ltd, said his firm was unloading large rolls of paper from the MV Gouritz when Mr Pikoko died. Rubber-faced clamps were being used and to his knowledge there had been no accidents with them.

When he visited the site of the accident, the paper roll seemed to be wet on the outside and very wet on the inside.

Mr Michael Bain, a stevedore foreman, said a crane was heaving two rolls of paper between the ship and the quay when one roll slipped out of its clamp and fell to the deck

It was his impression that Mr Pikoko was hit by the paper.

29th May, 1978

Gillian Raine

The Rise of the Atlantic States (17)

...and their own... German... 1450 and... Wittenberg in 1502... the German Reformation... Humanist ideals... Erasmus of Rotterdam...

17 Hajo Holborn, A History of Modern Germany, vol 1, The Reformation (1959), 106
18 Eugene F Rice, Jr., The Renaissance Idea of Wisdom (1958), 94

Northwestern Development (18)

...prolific writer and editor, he also wrote commentaries on the Epistle of Paul and... Erasmus of Rotterdam...

...the church selected... Armacor man killed... Pretoria - A white employee of Armacor was killed and two other employees were injured in an explosion at a military test ground near here yesterday...

...the names of those involved would be released after their next-of-kin had been informed... The blast, which occurred at a small-bore shooting range next to Eufes Road, was heard for kilometers around... Fire engines afterwards extinguished a fire - Sapa

July 1968
The History of Humanism in the West... Erasmus of Rotterdam...

19 E. Harris Harbison, The Christian Scholar in the Age of the Reformation (1956), 58.
20 For what follows, see Harbison, Christian Scholar, 61, 69-78, Johan Huizinga, Erasmus of Rotterdam (tr 1952)

Safety training: Fighting worker myths

RDM, 12/10/78
(131)

South African industrial workers suffer 350 000 disabling injuries annually. **MARTIN CHALLENOR** reports.

SOME black workers in South Africa's most developed industries still believe crippling factory accidents are caused by angry forefathers or evil curses.

This kind of myth, and the suspicion workers have of most management-inspired projects, are major problems facing safety training officers trying to prevent industrial accidents. Each year South Africa has 350 000 disabling industrial injuries.

Last year half the East Rand companies which employ more than 100 people each lost R4,1-million through 5 174 disabling injuries, according to returns they submitted to the National Occupational Safety Association (Nosa).

The other half, amounting to some 400 factories, did not submit accident returns. They probably had even heavier losses.

Nosa realised the need to teach black workers about safety. So they appointed a former teacher and welfare worker, Mr Abel Mayisa, 41, as a training officer. In the past three months he has lectured to some 600 workers, and encountered some typically South African problems.

"Most black workers at first think I have come to worry them," Mr Mayisa told me. "Everybody is worried about their position and think they are going to be screened because they are too old or cannot write."

"Some think they have been sent to the safety courses because they were doing things wrong."

"Most of the senior workers are not well educated and believe they are being watched over by their forefathers. They think if they are injured it is because their forefathers are against them."

"We are fighting this myth by proving every accident has a cause. We use films and other visual aids to demonstrate the reason for accidents and the results. I show them pictures of eye operations in which the surgeon removes glass

splinters. Next day everybody is wearing their goggles.

"About 88% of accidents are caused by unsafe acts like using defective tools, horse-play, not wearing personal protective equipment, improvising with tools and not coming to work sober."

"Workers must be made to see that if they are injured they lose their earning power. Their families will suffer, as will as the company and machines," Mr Mayisa said.

Another problem is that many workers see some-

people feared doing certain tasks or using the machines that had been involved in worker injuries.

The main subject workers raise with Mr Mayisa is not linked to safety. They complain it is all very well for them to be safety conscious but they do not get enough money and they would rather sort out that problem first.

"That, I tell them, is something I cannot see to."

Another problem is that employers of black workers are not always concerned about their safety. "We teach the workers not to run on the factory floor because it is dangerous, but they are always being ordered to 'run and fetch me this or that'."



Mr Abel Mayisa — ensuring safety in worker training.

thing is wrong but do nothing about it.

"Everybody wants to preserve their position so they do not report faults in case it reflects on them. One way of being responsible though is telling the truth rather than letting the man on the next shift be killed."

As the demands on workers in factories increase, companies on the East Rand give their staff more and better training. Nosa is ensuring that safety drills become part of worker training.

Companies with good safety records tend to have a more stable staff, better production and higher worker morale. Mr Mayisa said the morale of black workers suffered with accidents as

"And if they report that things are wrong they are often told not to waste time."

"I hope these problems will go as more workers are trained and safety filters down from top management."

Mr Mayisa is a firm believer in teamwork. But teamwork and safety are not readily accepted by older men who have worked their way up and who believe in their own strength and potential, he said.

"They do not want to accept small details and feel we are trying to make children of them. These workers then clash with the more educated young employees who do believe in logic and in method," Mr. Mayisa said.

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131 15/11/78

Battle to save man after 35 m shaft fall

By JAYNE LAMONT

RESCUERS battled for more than an hour yesterday to free a labourer who had plunged more than 35 m down a narrow air-conditioning shaft at the South African Associated Newspapers building.

Mr Laurence Dladla, 23, a machine room worker at SAAN — which houses the Rand Daily Mail — broke both arms and a leg in the fall and sustained severe head injuries.

His screams for help were first heard at about 12.45 pm yesterday. A paralance unit and an ambulance team were sent to rescue Mr Dladla, who was trapped in the 2 m-wide shaft.

He was strapped to a special moulded stretcher "basket". Helpers said afterwards that the narrowness of the shaft and the seriousness of Mr Dladla's injuries made their task more difficult.

With the help of several workmen who heaved the stretcher through the narrow opening with ropes, Mr Dladla was eventually lifted from the platform where he had been trapped for almost two hours.

The accident occurred on the fourth basement level of the building in Main Street, Johannesburg, but in a part of the building where Metro Press cleaners do not usually work.

A member of Mr Dladla's cleaning unit said he had no idea what the man was doing near the shaft. "There are doors to the shaft which are normally bolted. When we got here they were open, but I can't imagine what he was doing near the shafts."

A spokesman for the Johannesburg General Hospital said late yesterday that Mr Dladla was in a satisfactory condition.

EL man hurt in mystery blast

24/11/78
131

EAST LONDON — A mystery explosion at Chicks Scrap Metal in Wilsonia critically injured a young man yesterday.

Mr Raymond Sofi suffered second degree burns on 90 per cent of his body and was in a serious condition at Frere Hospital last night, though the duty sister said he was making satisfactory progress.

Mr Sofi, who is unmarried, was using a gas cutter to demolish motor-car bodies when he was suddenly engulfed in flames.

"There were no petrol tanks and no inflammable liquid is allowed into the yard. We have no idea what caused the explosion, except that it was some form of inflammable liquid and a drum standing nearby exploded," said the manager of Chicks here, Mr C Abbott last night.

He said Mr Sofi had managed to tell him while waiting for the ambulance that he had not cut into the drum, but had been cutting the central section

of a motorcar.

Mr Sofi has been working at the firm since the start of the year and was a trained cutter

When the explosion occurred a mobile crane had been briefly engulfed in flames, but had been driven to safety

By the time the fire department arrived the flames had subsided and Mr Abbott said extensive investigations yesterday had failed to discover what caused the explosion — DDR

Boiling metal killed worker

131 R.D.M. 25/11/78

Staff Reporter

A 33-year-old man died of 95% skin burns after boiling metal splashed on him at a Vanderbijlpark engineering works, the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court heard yesterday.

The magistrate, Mr A T Meiring, found at an inquest that nobody was to blame for the death of Mr Caleb Machael Buchler.

Medical evidence was that he had died of 95% full thickness skin burns.

Mr D J A Jacobs told the court he had been employed

with Mr Buchler at Vecor Heavy Engineering in Vanderbijlpark.

On March 29 he saw a ladle filled with molten metal approaching the casting pit. The metal was boiling. It erupted and poured off the side of the ladle, Mr Jacobs said.

He ran towards the scene and saw Mr Buchler standing in the casting pit burning from head to foot.

Mr Buchler was wearing a hard helmet and safety clothes at the time, Mr Jacobs said.

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

blacks would soon cease the disastrous problem of markets

the 1830s and the peasant farmers of that heyday, were 23 Farming in present condition, and whites were 24 the main

market. by became necessary t/trader relationship the farmers to the

5) credit and capital). in black areas (lack of

The early period when some blacks became good farmers was a period of rapid class differentiation. "(The) success of a large stratum of peasants is not only compatible with, but it is a predictable feature of,

the underdevelopment of the society as a whole".²⁵ This process of differentiation was accelerated by specific government legislation and also by the restrictions which, while they applied to all blacks, tended to affect the poorest most quickly.

Discussing the class of successful farmers that emerged, Bundy writes, "The Glen Grey Act contributed to the definition of that class; to the overlapping of the categories of bureaucrat and well-to-do peasant, to the enjoyment by the headmen and their favourites of the choice land, to the circulation of funds and skills at the upper strata and to the heightened pressure on the young and landless to sell their labour."²⁶

Differentiation continued: "In 1936, Councillor Ntlatla from Idutywa in the Transkei told the Bunga that 'the people who are landless in the surveyed districts are equal to those who have land if not more ...'"²⁷

"In one location 3 out of 1000 stock owners held 70% of the sheep and 50% of the cattle. Some of the councillors had as many as 3000 sheep and most had 200 sheep and 50 cattle." (This was in 1953)²⁸

Edward Brett outlines the process of class formation in East Africa: the pattern he describes is equally applicable to the South African reserves. "The indigenous bourgeoisie emerged initially on a regional basis, within each area this group was recruited from the rich peasant families which had been able to afford secondary education; this generation was then able to move into positions in the bureaucracy, the co-operative movement and petty trade. It then became the leadership

STYLES
29/12/58

Man seriously hurt by forklift

Staff Reporter (131) ing in Victoria Road, Woodstock yesterday
A MAN received serious head injuries when he was knocked down by a forklift while working in Victoria Road, Woodstock yesterday
Mr W Watkins, of Gannet Street, Rugby, was taken to Woodstock hospital

Star 19/12/78

Blue smoke — and then came the 131 explosion

Moments before an explosion rocked the Modderfontein Dynamite Factory nine days ago, a process worker saw blue smoke in a mixing house, an official inquiry heard near Johannesburg today

Mr John Moore, a process leader, was testifying at an inquiry at the factory under the chairmanship of the chief inspector of explosives, Mr P H Cruywagen

The blast occurred at about 7.30 on Sunday, December 10, after a fire in one of the factory's explosives mixing houses detonated about 750 kg of explosives. Many homes were shaken by the force of the blast. The explosion was heard within a 10 km radius of the mixing house.

Mr Moore said on the morning of December 10, he was on his way to a mixing house when a colleague came out of the foreman's office and said "I smell something burning."

Mr Moore said at that moment smoke was slightly visible in a mixing house.

When the fire brigade arrived, "we heard a bang," Mr Moore said.

Mr Frans van Vuuren, acting production manager of the explosives plant, said although spontaneous combustion of raw materials under the conditions that existed at the plant on December 10 was not very likely, it was a possibility.

He said in 1975 a similar type of fire destroyed a raw materials store at the Somerset West factory. The cause of the fire was spontaneous combustion of inflammable dust that was heated by a hot-air fan.

(Proceeding)

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Introduction
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Factory Star blast: 20/12/78 finding to come

(131)

Committee in Practice

Spontaneous combustion was a possible cause of an explosion that rocked Modderfontein dynamite factory 10 days ago, an official inquiry heard yesterday.

Mr Frans van Vuuren, acting production manager of the factory's explosives plant, was testifying before Mr P. H. Cruywagen, chief inspector of explosives.

A fire in one of the factory's explosives mixing houses detonated about 750 kg of explosives.

Nobody was seriously hurt.

Mr van Vuuren said arson was an unlikely cause of the blast.

Evidence was given that a plant superintendent had given instructions for a raw material store to be cleaned. He told a foreman to reduce stock of ammonium nitrate in the store before storing it temporarily in the mixing house where the explosion occurred.

INSTRUCTIONS

Mr van Vuuren said neither he nor the management were aware of any possible non-compliance of safety and special rules at the plant on December 9 and 10.

As the acting production manager he had not been aware that a raw materials supply store had been cleaned on December 9.

Mr Henry Bond, a plant superintendent, said he discovered a loose board in the store and gave instructions for it to be repaired and the store to be cleaned.

"I told the foreman to reduce the ammonium nitrate stocks to two or three trolleys, consisting of six to eight bags each." He did not expect about 150 bags of the substance to be moved.

A finding is expected next month.

There is no doubt that generally employers have shown a marked preference for liaison committees rather than the works committee. According to the statistics available, there were 118 liaison committees in existence at the end of 1972. In effect these were non-statutory works committees which were replaced, by the new definition of 'liaison committee'. By the end of 1973 the number had increased to 773,²⁷ while at the end of 1974 the number had risen to 1 751.²⁸ Of these liaison committees, 750 were located in the Orange Free State (50,6%), 376 in Natal (25,4%), 298 in the Cape (20,1%), and 58 in the Transvaal (3,9%). By May 1975, 1 751 liaison committees had been established.²⁹ This fifteen-fold increase does appear remarkable.

Ryno Verster, of the Personnel Research Division within the Department of Industrial Psychology at the University of the Orange Free State, conducted an investigation into the constitution and functioning of liaison committees.³⁰ His survey included questionnaires addressed to 1 064 employers on the subject of liaison committees and he received a suitable response from 326 (roughly 30%) employing 164 995 African workers covered by 437 liaison committees. The organisations which participated in the investigation were classified in the following industrial sectors:³¹

Industrial Classification of Participants

Industrial Sector	Number of Organisations	%
Manufacturing	257	79,0
Construction	9	3,0
Commerce	9	3,0
Services	13	4,0
Local authorities	27	8,0
	11	3,0
Total	326	100,0

²⁷ Rand Daily Mail, 22 December 1972 p.1145. Cited in: R. Verster, Liaison Committees in the South African Industry, Bloemfontein, U.O.F.S., 1974, p.9.
²⁸ Ibid, p.3 columns 160-161, 22 August 1974.
²⁹ Ibid, p.10 column 691, 15 April 1975.

²⁹ Rand Daily Mail, 22 May 1975. Cited in: Muriel Horrell and Tony Hodgson, A Survey of Race Relations in South Africa, 1975. Johannesburg S.A.I.R.R. 1976, p.212.

³⁰ Op.cit. pp.14-16.

³¹ Ibid, p.17.

Factory

razed,

Cape Times 22/12/78

staff

escape

131

By MALANE BOSMAN

SCREAMING, panic-stricken children and 130 staff members of a first-floor factory in Observatory rushed to safety seconds before the rooms burst into flames yesterday morning.

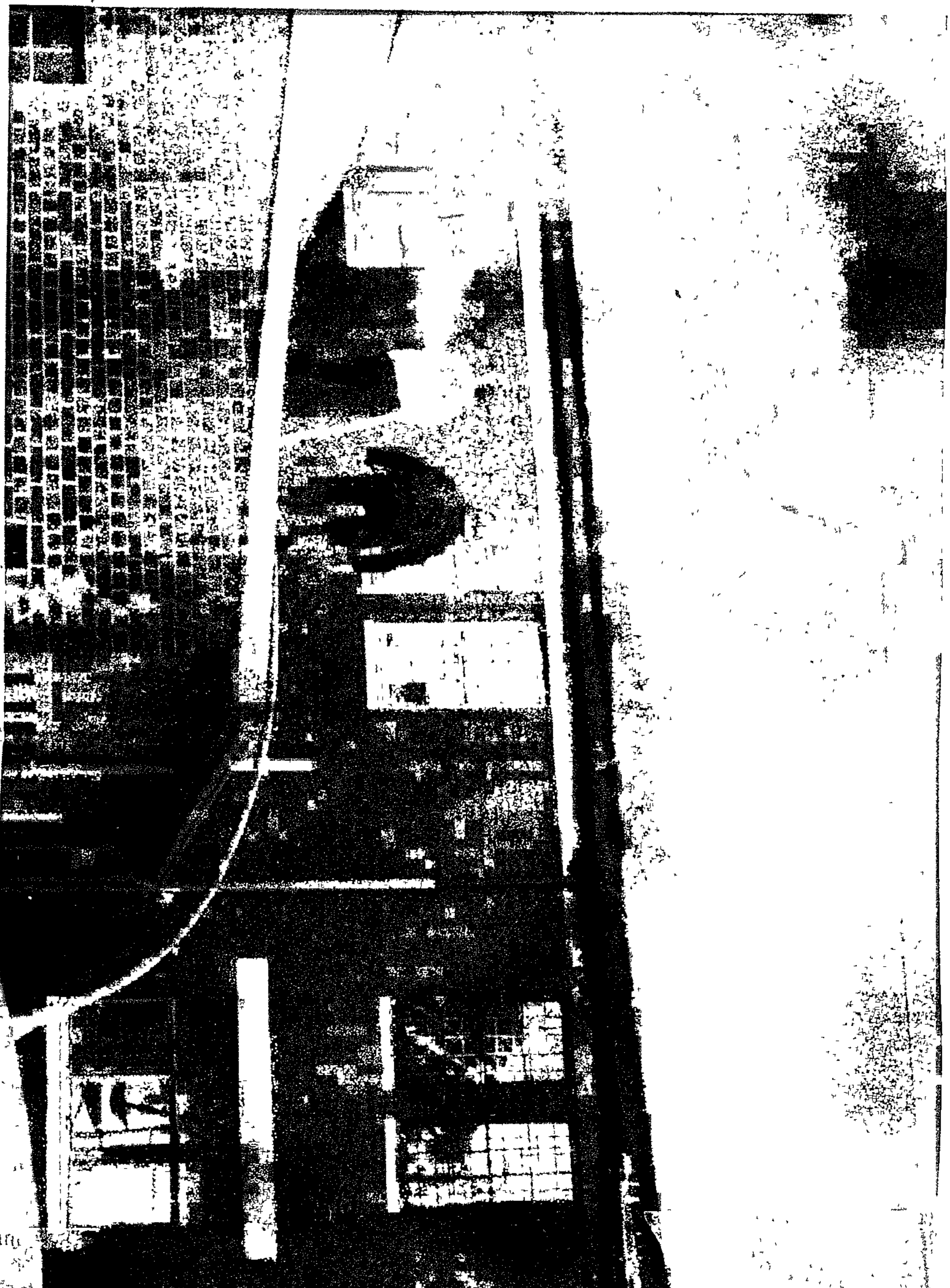
While 25 firemen fought the leaping flames, eyes streaming from the thick black smoke that poured out of the windows and roof, the old brick walls cracked and chemicals exploded in heavy bursts.

Within an hour all that remained of the building was a heap of wet, blackened bricks, charred beams and scattered roofing.

An emergency service doctor treated Mr Mo Lipsitz on the spot after his face was blistered when he ran into the smoke-filled downstairs offices to fetch a bunch of keys.

Another middle-aged employee hurt his leg when he ran into a wall while trying to salvage goods.

Mr Greg Zimmmer, the general manager of the first-floor clothing factory, Pret-A-Porter, estimated damage at R1 million. All the materials, ma-



Flames pour out of a double storey factory building in Observatory yesterday as a bystander jumps on to a roof to help a struggling fireman direct a hose on the blaze, which completely destroyed the building and its contents, causing damage estimated at more than R1 million.

Cape Times newscolour by Melwyn Bissell

chines, stock, printed records and pattern collection and thousands of rands in wages were destroyed.

"I can't believe it," the firm's production manager, Mr Larry Burnett said. "One minute we were having tea and the next we had lost the business."

Mr Barney Eilerman, owner of the ground-floor material wholesalers, Ellermans Sales, estimated damage at R250 000. Stock books and records collected over 20 years were destroyed.

It could have been an electrical short-circuit that started the fire. The building is 54 years old and the old timber in the ceiling and floors went up in flames so quickly. My 20 employees all ran to safety.

The owner of the building, Mr

→→→→
To page 2

B

INDUSTRIAL
ACCIDENTS
AND HEALTH

4 JAN 1980 — 18 April 1980

Pretoria Bureau

'Better mining, less cancer'

Fewer miners will contract lung cancer from radioactive gases in mines with improved mining technology, according to a leading American scientist.

Dr W. J. Bair, of the Battelle Pacific North West Laboratory in the

state of Washington, was addressing delegates at the summer school organised by the South African Association of Physicists in Medicine and Biology in Pretoria.

He said mines with advanced ventilation systems which extract dust and radioactive particles helped to hamper cancer. Other methods included plastering the walls in

mines or coating them with plastic.

Dr Bair, who has 25 years' experience of research of radioactive materials, is the guest of the Atomic Energy Board. He said tests conducted on miners who smoked and those who didn't showed that smoking brought on the symptoms of cancer faster.

He said it was first noted in 1924 that European miners suffered from health effects associated with chemicals in the industry.

In the 1930s it was assumed that radium was the main cause but in the 1950s it was established that the high energy decomposing bodies in radon gas emitted in certain mining activities was the greatest contributor.

Today experiments were being carried out to see what part diesel fumes and explosives played

A relatively stable business will have less risk in providing such assurance. A firm that makes a larger variety of products with higher probability of offsetting fluctuations in the demand for its various products can give more employment security by transferring employees from one product line to another. Governments and some nonprofit enterprises which respectively derive incomes from taxes or investments rather than from customer sales give greater security of employment for lower wages. Initially government jobs with greater security paid less, as in the post office. But recent legislation requiring pay equal to that of private firms will create an excessive demand for those jobs if that equality of pay is not offset by disadvantages in other features of the more secure job. Other resources employed by the firm, even the initial capital, are hired on a similar variety of terms, though usually with more explicit contracts. Firms hire (that is, borrow) capital funds for investments in plant and equipment. The stated interest rate on longer-term loans is constant over a long period and the firm continues to employ the funds even during recessions when the rate on new loans is lower. The firm also uses short-term loans, usually bank loans, of a few months' duration at interest rates that are more sensitive to short-term business conditions than are the long-term borrowing rates. These short-term loans are paid off ("paid-off" or "unemployed") when the firm reduces output in transient recessions. Every resource used in the firm is available under a variety of risk-bearing, insuring arrangements. Labor seems to make risk sharing arrangements with the employer, probably because of the higher costs (less security) for an employer.

less of the firm's fortunes. They agree to more assured employment at an assured (but slightly lower than otherwise) return. The employer then bears more of the risks of the future transient fluctuations in the net value of the products, net of the relatively constant, assured costs of those inputs. The employer maintains the wages and employment by using fluctuation-smoothing buffer inventories of goods and borrowed funds. When demand for products of the firm fall temporarily (the owner hopes), he retains those employees at various, probably less-useful tasks. And during transiently high demand, the employees with these arrangements have tacitly agreed on their part not to leave the firm for transiently higher wages that might be available elsewhere. There is an understanding that despite the usual transient shocks, misfortunes, and events, each would stay with the other, with the employer bearing the risks of those fluctuations and assuring a relatively steady income to these "tenured," higher-security employees over the longer interval. During short recessions, the firm would not so quickly lay off those employees and would maintain their wages. Other unemployed people like to get those maintained. But the employees, even at lower wages, are there. We therefore retaining workers asked by other people transient decreases in product. He honors his "tenured," senior employees during future employees would not act violators.

10 poisoned by gas 10/4/80 leak in laboratory

Own Correspondent

Ten people have been poisoned by chlorine gas in a laboratory drama at the University of Pretoria's chemistry department.

The gas leaked when a pipe on a chlorine-gas cylinder broke free yesterday while workers were clearing a first-floor post-graduate laboratory for building renovations to be carried out.

The valve on the cylinder was damaged and chlorine gas escaped into the air.

The escaping gas trapped one of the black workers inside the laboratory. He managed to break a window and escape to a ledge outside.

The people affected by the gas were admitted to four Pretoria hospitals.

Most seriously affected was a senior lecturer, Dr Godfrey Wittman, who spent about an hour inside the building and had to receive oxygen. He is in the Andrew McColl Hospital where his condition was today described as satisfactory.

DISCHARGED

A technical assistant, Mr Roeloff Wilsanch, who was admitted to the same hospital, was discharged today.

Two other technical assistants, Miss Lillian Holtzhausen and Miss Liesel Zimmerman, a lecturer, Mr Stef du Plessis, and a security officer, Mr Petrus Vermeulen, were admitted to the Eugene Marais Hospital, but discharged today.

Another university security officer, Mr M J du Plessis was admitted to the Magnolia Clinic and discharged today after treatment.

Three black workers were admitted to Kalafong Hospital and discharged today after treatment.

They were Mr Samson Sithole, Mr Dave Mphyre and Miss Christina Masilela.



Ambulance officer N. D. Wakeford feels for Mr Sipho Mvekweni's pulse as he lies trapped under the harvester.

BD
6-ton ^(B) vehicle kills driver
8/4/82

EAST LONDON — The driver of a six-ton mechanical harvester was crushed to death here yesterday when the vehicle left the road and plunged down a five metre embankment

Mr Sipho Mvekweni, of Mdantsane, was trapped in the driver's seat of the upside-down harvester

He was still alive when ambulancemen reached him shortly after 11 30 am, but a spokesman for the ambulance department said his pulse was already very faint

A breakdown vehicle was used to lift the harvester from Mr Mvekweni, but by the time he was freed from the wreckage at 12 10 pm he was already dead

The harvester was one of a convoy of eight travelling from the harbour to Wilsonia

Mr C M van Vlaardinger, the manager of Malcomess Ltd, the company which imports the vehicles, said he had no idea how the accident happened

"I was travelling right at the back of the convoy and the next thing I knew the harvester had gone over the edge," he said

The driver appeared to have lost control of the vehicle down a steep section of Woolwash Road and it plunged over the edge of a culvert into the bed of a small stream

Mr Mvekweni was crushed between the vehicle and the bank of the stream and a hacksaw had to be used to free his body once the harvester was winched onto its side

A fire department spokesman said a crane would be needed to lift the vehicle back onto the road.

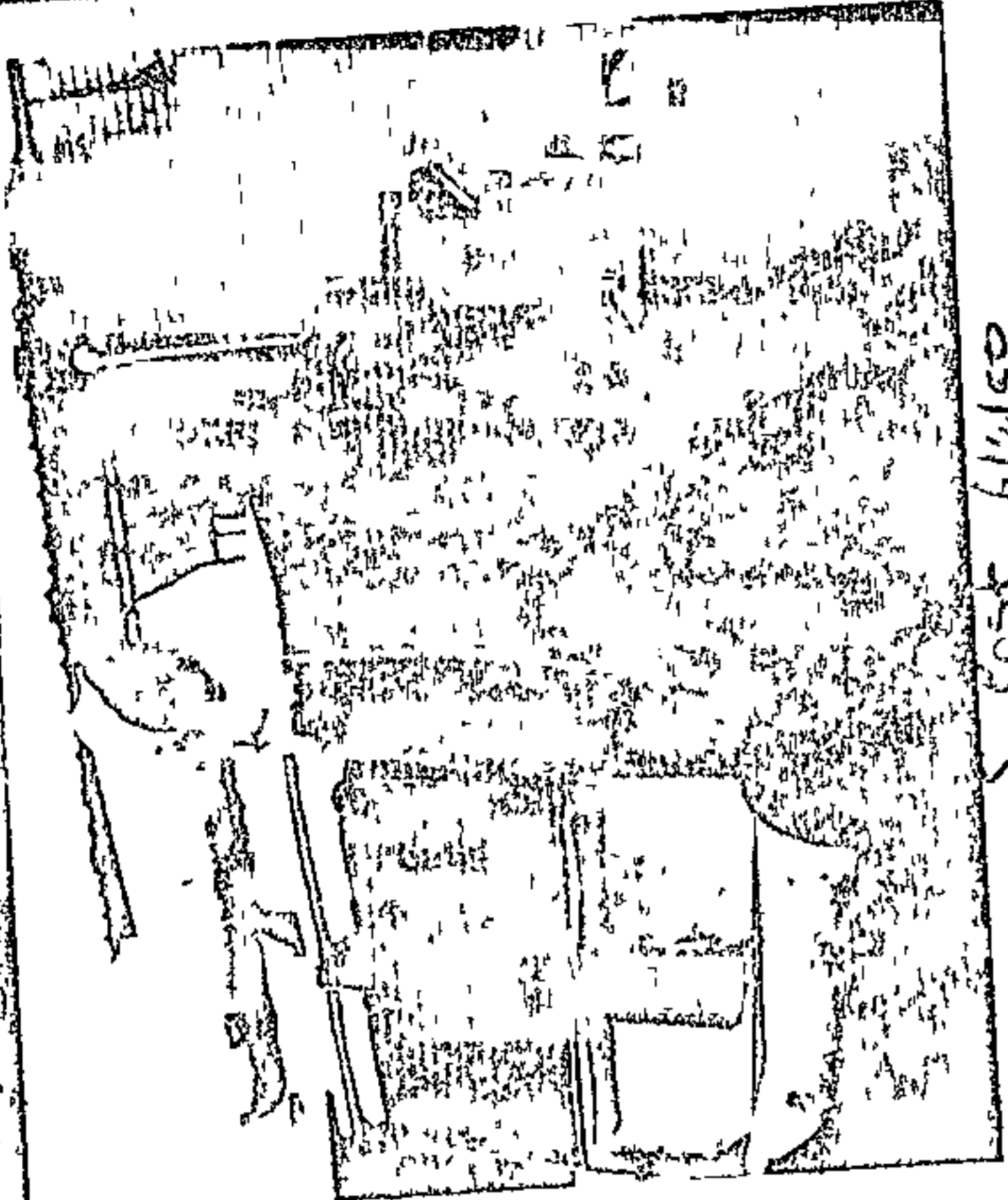
Mr Mvekweni was taken by ambulance to Frere Hospital where he was certified dead on arrival

He leaves his wife, but it could not be established yesterday if he had any children — DDR.

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Miners' families get compensation



THE payouts for the 28 black mineworkers who died at the Vaal Reef gold mine last week will be made according to the size of the victims' families.

The 28 miners, most of whom were from Transkei, were buried on the mine's premises this week and were not taken home for burial because of the state of their bodies.

A spokesman for the mine said the dead miners could be paid in terms of the Workmen's Compensation Act and widows of the men would be paid a certain amount until they died.

"The widows will be paid an amount for as long as they live and their children will also draw a monthly amount until they reach 18 years," the spokesman said.

The dependants of miners who were not married would be paid a lump sum.

The amounts would be paid out as soon as the

dependants had made their claims, the spokesman said.

The families will get 75 percent of the victims' annual earnings and benefits. Of this amount, 30 percent will go to the widow, and three children each until they turn 18 years.

In cases where the family has more than three children the percentage to be drawn will increase but will not exceed the miners' annual earnings," said the spokesman.

In instances where the miner was not married but had dependants, a payout of two thirds of four years' earnings will be made to the family.

Black mineworkers do not have a life insurance cover — they are covered only under the Act.

On April 10 a memorial service for the dead miners will be held at the mine.

Families of the miners will be transported to attend the service.

The future looks bleak for the dependants of the blast victims.

tims at the Industria metal firm.

The families of the 12 dead people will be paid only twice their annual pay. This means if a person earned R100 a month, his family will get R2 400.

Mr S F Malan, managing director of the company, said this was the normal compensation for families of people who died at work.

He said the money was from the pension fund which also covered death. Asked if there was no insurance for the men despite the type of work they did, he replied that a person who was not well informed should not ask such questions.

While the company spent R10 000 for funeral expenses of all the dead, the news that the dependants will receive only a meagre payout will certainly come as a shock.

Many of the dead men were the breadwinners of their families.

Mr Malan said some money from the Work-

an exploded furnace

been buried, some in their homelands and the others in Soweto.

Workers are working feverishly to repair the furnace which exploded.

When the first furnace — operated by Mr Joseph Masina — exploded the others followed like bombs throwing the workers all over the place.

— SUNDAY POST Reporters.

Compensation

Land was to be paid out to the families. He could not give details of the amounts.

Those who survived the blast on March 17 but were injured will benefit from the Workmen's Compensation scheme and are to receive their full wages while they recuperate.

All the dead men have

S. POST 6/4/80

SUNDAY POST, March 30, 1980

131 (189)

INDUSTRIA HORROR BLAST DEATH TOLL NOW 12

By DERRICK LUTHAYI

THE death toll of the blast victims at the Industria metal firm has increased by one, bringing the total to 12. Mr Lucas Matome died on Tuesday at the Coronation Hospital, eight days after he was admitted.

Two of the victims, Mr Alson Mbatha and Mr Samuel Xulu were buried on March 22 at Nquthu and Mahlabathuni respectively.

Four others were buried yesterday. Mr Samuel Mabasa was buried in Louis Trichardt, while Mr Koos Manamele was buried at Potgietersrus.

The others, buried at the Avalon Cemetery, were Mr John Kaigatsoe and Mr Edward Mokgadinnane.

Today three men, Mr Julius Yalezo, Mr Charles Mahlatsi and Mr Philemon Nkutha, will be buried at Avalon. A spokesman for the metals firm said that though the company was paying for the funeral expenses, there would not be mass funerals, even though some of the men were being buried on the same day.

He said the decision to bury the men separately was taken by their families, who were against the idea of a mass funeral.

The men died of serious burns on March 17 while on duty at the metal firm. One of the furnaces exploded and a sheet of flame enveloped the men.

Mr Joseph Masina, who was operating the furnace which exploded first, said the force of the blast threw him five metres away and he crawled to safety.

He left behind men screaming in pain trapped in the fire. He could do nothing to save them because he was blinded.

The injured were rushed to the Coronation and the Johannesburg Non-European hospitals. Some died on the way, while others died in hospital.

Blast ^{30/3/80}

victims (131)

buried (147)

TWO VICTIMS of the blast at an Industria metal firm last week were buried at the Avalon Cemetery yesterday

They were Mr Edward Mokgadinyane of Mapeta and Mr John Kaigatsoe of Naledi

Another two victims, Mr Edward Mabasa and Mr Koos Manamela, were buried at Sibasa and Potgietersrus respectively

The funerals in Soweto were attended by more than 1000 people

Three other victims, Mr Julius Yalezo, Mr Charles Mahlatsi and Mr Philemon Nkutha, are to be buried today at Avalon. They were all from Mofolo North

© See Page 7

CT 28/3/80 (131) (85) (183)

Black workers retire earlier

BLACK employees in an oil company contributed to the incidence of early retirement through ill-health in a ratio out of proportion to the number employed, a doctor told the general practitioners congress in Cape Town.

In a paper based on figures issued by a Cape-based oil company, Dr A. Spratt said, blacks formed 52 percent of all early retirements, while they made up only 32 percent of the work force. Second were coloured employees then whites, with Indians in the lowest group.

Labourers formed the largest grouping among the prematurely-retired, accounting for 37 percent. Average age on retirement was 53 and the main cause was hypertension (23 percent) followed by chronic lung disease (13 percent) and heart disease (10 percent).

JUST

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
140980P	BURRINGWALL	URSUL	118101	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I UP	(50)
159075H	ELEERS	CHARLES PETER	118101	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I UP	(50)
* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 2					
DEAN					
REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)					

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS
 LOWER DIPLOMA IN LIBRARIANSHIP
 YEAR : 1

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 1

12010

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 2

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48 50 52 54 56 58 60 62 64 66

DCA donations to blast families

Post 29/3/80

By LEN KALANE
THE Diepkloof Civic Association (DCA) has donated R150 to help bury the remaining victims of the explosion that occurred last week at an Industria factory.

The money has been handed to the mother body, the Committee of Ten which will distribute it to the victims' families. The DCA expects more donations, it was said at a memorial service held in honour of

the victims at the AME Church, Diepkloof this week

About 60 people attended the service organised by the DCA. The aim of the service was to bring people together to share in the tragedy of the families, secretary of DCA, Mr Godfrey Maisepe said

He said: "We do not know how funeral arrangements stand now. But the purpose is to help the families and donate money, especially to the needy to overcome fune-

al costs"

He said on behalf of the DCA "That the entire black community mourns the untimely death of our brothers who died in their struggle for survival in the land of their birth and we express our deepest sympathy"

Thirteen men and others were injured when a furnace exploded at the Supreme Metal Works in Industria, Johannesburg. At least three of the dead have already been buried and more burials are expected this weekend.



The memorial service at the Diepkloof AME.

Pic: Shadrack Nkomo

STUD NO	SUR NAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DISCRIPTION	SYMBOL
135656C	CAJILES	SQUARD STEPHANUS	110120	DRAMA I	F
1542494	CON PLOJ	MATTHYS CHRISTOFFEL	110120	DRAMA I	F
150702U	SILICHAL	MORGAN	110120	DRAMA I	UP (50)
102343K	MILITZ	NICOLA ANDREA	110120	DRAMA I	UP (50)
154020P	SAMUELS	MARIE CLAUDE	110120	DRAMA I	UP (50)

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 1

56	54	52	50	48	46	44	42	40	38	36	34	32	30	28	26	24	22	20	18	16	14	12	10	8	6	4	2

UJET

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

Runaway ambulance hits news vendor

N. Mercury 27/3/80

Mercury Reporter

A DURBAN man was injured yesterday when a runaway, driverless ambulance careered down a ramp at King Edward VIII Hospital, hit him, crossed Francois Road and smashed into a grassed bank.

Mr. Perumal Govender, 37, a newspaper vendor, was treated at the hospital for cuts to his forehead and discharged.

A hospital spokesman said the ambulance was from Kwa Mashu and apparently had rolled backwards down the ramp at the hospital's casualty area.

No one was in the vehicle.

UUCT

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	AS AT	PAGE
152327Y	VAN DER MERWE	BARBARA LOUISE	911101	MATHEMATICS I M102	F (37)	152327Y	10000
* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 1							
----- DEAN -----							
----- REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC) -----							

Post 2/9/80

Diplomas for top safety inspectors

131

By NTOMBI BIYELA

DID you know that dust, powder or even flour that is used for baking can cause an explosion when it comes into contact with oxygen?

This was learnt from Mr Kurz Hezmuth, an instructor working for National Occupational Safety Association (Nosa) during the presentation of diplomas and awards at Escom Training Centre, Sebokeng recently

Nosa deals with Industrial safety courses where workers are taught how to protect themselves against injuries at work as well as at home. The course is called Advanced Skills Development Training in Safety (Asdets) It is divided into six courses The sixth takes

three years to complete

Of the people who were presented with diplomas and awards, four were outstanding students who scored over 90 percent each.

These were Messers Seth Malopyane, Abel Mbhele, Joseph Mphana and Seth Potsana who scored the highest of them all Those who received the diplomas and awards are now safety inspectors They have to complete two more courses

The presentation was attended by Mr Vrere, the principle of Escom Training Centre, Mr Ngxongo, the supervisor and Ml Mkhonto the property manager

Firms and factories whose authorities have the interest of their workers' safety at heart can approach Nosa

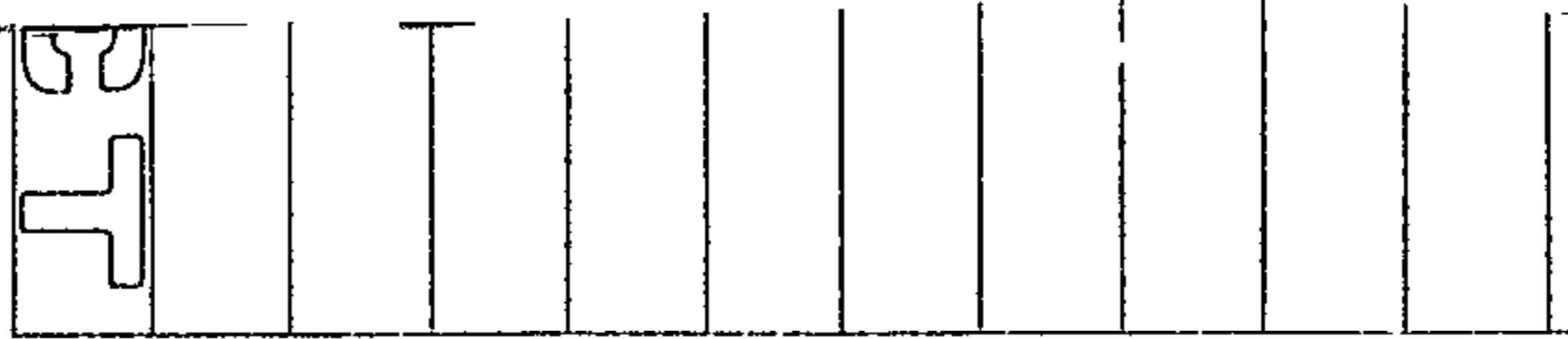


Harold Mabalane scored the highest marks in public speaking.



Mr Kurz Hezmuth among some of the workers who attended the course.

Pics: Len Kumaio



Man crushed to death

Mercury Reporter
 A HARBOUR employee was crushed to death yesterday when a pile of logs, which he had been helping to load on to a lorry, fell on top of him. Mr A M Msubo, 50, was taken to King Edward VIII Hospital but was dead on arrival.

An unidentified patient at Clairwood Hospital was found hanging outside the nurses' tea room on Monday morning after staff had noticed he was missing at 4.30 a.m. The patient, a black man, had been admitted to the hospital on March 7.

UOCT

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	AS AT	PAGE
152327Y	VAN DER MERWE	BARBARA LOUISE	91101	MATHEMATICS I-1102	F (-37)	29 02 80	1
* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 1							
DEAN							
REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)							

10000

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

Two die as train leaves rails

Argus 26/3/80

(131) ~~26~~ (270)

Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — The driver and guard of a train were killed last night in a derailment near Joubertina in the Langkloof.

Railway police and workers were today clearing and investigating wreckage at the scene.

The stoker of the train, which was carrying fruit from Port Elizabeth from Joubertina, was badly burnt.

Those killed were the driver, Mr. J. H. van der Mescht, 33, of Athlone Street, Mount Pleasant, and the guard Mr. K. C. Strydom, 30, of Pikkewyn Flats in Algoa Park, both of Port Elizabeth. Mr. van der Mescht was married, with three young children and Mr. Strydom married with one child.

HOSPITAL

The stoker, Mr. M. G. Clarke of Brickmakers Kloof, was first taken to the Joubertina Provincial Hospital, but during the night was transferred to Port Elizabeth Provincial Hospital by ambulance. His condition was today described as 'not serious'.

The systems manager for the Cape Midlands, Mr. B. J. Lessing said the train was derailed at 7.50 pm on a mountainous downgrade about eight kilometres from Joubertina. He said the locomotive and seven to eight trucks loaded with fruit had fallen down an embankment. He expected damage to be extensive.

He said the cause of the derailment was not known.

JOUBERTINA

DEAN

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 2

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
1523377J	ABULOLA	DUMLF	110120	DEAN I	APP
1523660	POUROND	JENNIFER SOLANGE	115101	FRENCH I	F (45)
* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 2					

STUD15-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARIS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 1 14210

14210 H.A.A./PERFORMERS DIP (SPEECH & GRAMA) YEAR: 1

Eight die in mine

EIGHT black mineworkers are now known to have died in Thursday's accident at Western Deep Levels gold mine, an Anglo American Corporation spokesman said at the weekend.

During Friday night the body of one of three missing workers was recovered "and work is continuing to recover the two remaining bodies", the spokesman said.

The men were killed in a pressure burst some 3 500m below surface at the mine's No 23 shaft - Sapa.

STUD ID		SURNAME		FIRST NAMES		COURSE		DESCRIPTION		SYMBOL		PAGE	
11	13010	BACHELOR OF ARTS		MELISSA JANE	911102	MATHEMATICS IA	3	(50)	1	159454V	5	13010	
13	152965K	MCHL		ANNETTE ELISABETH INGRID	100102 905102 916103	GERMAN INTENSIVE CHEMISTRY I ANIMAL BIOLOGY (HALF COURSE)	ABS F F	(27) (39)	7	152965R			
17	157093D	MFCUCPIO		GIANCARLO	110101	HISTORY I	ABS	(50)	1	157093D			
21	155747Q	MICHAELS		KAREN	003101 004101 107101	SOCIOLOGY I PSYCHOLOGY I ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	ABS UP SNX	(50)	1	155747Q			
25	156469Z	MITCHELL		JANE	118101	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I	UP	(50)	1	156469Z			
27	157815N	MORRIS		CATHERINE MARIA	004101 107101 115103	PSYCHOLOGY I ENGLISH I (PRE-1980) ITALIAN INTENSIVE	UP SNX F	(59) (48)	1	157815N			
31	150180P	MORT		MELISSA RUTH PRINCE	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	UP	(62)	1	150180P			
33	150783V	MULLER		SUSAN LORENCE	110101	HISTORY I	UP	(50)	1	150783V			
35	157521U	MURRAY		ESTELLE	115120	DRAMA I	ABS	(50)	1	157521U			
37	137983G	NAKTOIEN		HOGAMAT TOYER	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	SNX	(50)	7	137983G			
39	157560L	NASH		JENNIFER ANNE	004101 115102	PSYCHOLOGY I FRENCH INTENSIVE	F F	(61) (47)	1	157560L			
41	155924H	NEUMAN		JENNIFER ANN	111101	MATHEMATICS I (PRE-1980)	UP	(55)	1	155924H			
43	157913V	NORMANN		HANSJURG	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP	(52)	1	157913V			
45	155879H	O'CONNOR		SHIRLEY ANNE	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	UP	(57)	1	155879H			
47	162116N	PAM		JONATHAN RICHARD	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	3	(52)	7	162116N			
49	154187V	PALEXSON		IAN JAMES STEWART	107101 110101	FRENCH I (PRE-1980) HISTORY I	SNX F	(40)	1	154187V			
51	154286C	PETERSEN		DESIRE SHIRLEY	102103 116120	AFRIKAANS EM NEDERLANDS I Drama I	UP UP	(50) (50)	1	154286C			
53	156134L	PHLIPFER		FREDI CHRISTIAN	905104	CHEMISTRY IM	F	(49)	1	156134L			
55				FELICITY ANGLA	107101 110101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980) HISTORY I	SNX UP	(50)	1	150154L			
57				ROBERT STEPHEN	115102 115103	FRENCH INTENSIVE ITALIAN INTENSIVE	F UP	(40) (54)	1	133406G			

UCT

STU15-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS
 13100 PERFORMERS DIPLOMA IN SPEECH & DRAMA YEAR : N/A
 STUD NO SUPP.AVE FIRST NAMES COURSE DESCRIPTION SYMBOL

162324L-SIF2 DOGELYA-MCILA 110117 110117 PRACT ACT I AFRICAANS LUIE-TOES 3 162324L

TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS

 NEGATIVE (NEGATIVE)

Guard shot,
R45 000
STAR 26/3/80
stolen
(131) (275)

Crime Reporter

A 54 year-old security guard is in a critical condition after he was shot during a hold-up in Tufffontein today when robbers escaped with more than R45 000.

Mr J J Brits is in the Johannesburg Hospital. He was wounded in the chest during the robbery.

Mr Brits and another Fidelity Guards employee, Mr A J Roodt, were leaving L Suzman (Ltd), in Side Road, Tufffontein, with the company's deposit box.

They noticed a man in front of them with a wheelbarrow, and then a hail of bullets sprayed around them.

Mr Brits fell wounded but Mr Roodt escaped without injury. Neither man had a chance to draw his gun.

The robbers grabbed the trunk containing R28 756 in cash and R18 852 in cheques, got into a blue Cortina motor car and sped off.

No arrests have been made.

UCC

Escaped from hell

MAN TELLS HOW HE CRAWLED BLINDED OUT OF INDUSTRIA INFERNO

THE man who operated the furnace which exploded in an Industria factory this week killing 11 people has told of his miraculous escape from death.

When the first explosion took place Mr Joseph Masina (25) was operating the furnace and the force of the blast threw him about five metres

Momentarily blinded, Mr Masina could feel the searing heat as fire engulfed the factory

As he crawled away from the heat he heard the other furnaces exploding like bombs. "I could hear the screams of my workmates trapped in the fire," said Mr Masina

"There was no chance for anyone to be rescued from that blazing inferno"

Mr Masina said he did not know what caused the first explosion. He disclosed, however, that a few minutes before the explosion the furnace stopped functioning and the maintenance team was called in to look at it

Before the men could look into the problem the furnace started working again and they left without inspecting it

"About 20 minutes after their departure the furnace exploded"

Mr Masina said this was the second time in a week that the furnace had stopped working. The first time was when he was on night shift on the Wednesday prior to the day of the explosion. On that night a senior employee attended to the furnace

The plant manager, Mr H. Aensmeier, said the furnace had automatic switch gears and once the

'I could hear the screams of my friends'

By DERRICK LUTHAYI

A spokesman for the firm said the company had undertaken to pay the funeral expenses of all the dead men

One of the victims, Mr Philemon Kanzer Nkutha, was the childhood friend and neighbour of Mr Masina. He had been working at the firm since last year December

Breadwinner
His mother, Mrs Ester Nkutha, said her son was the sole breadwinner of the family. "Now that he is dead, we do not know where the next meal will come from and who is going to pay the rent," said Mrs Nkutha

The other victims were Mr Samuel Mabasa, Mr Petros Matsoga, Mr Alison Mbatha, Mr John Kaigatoe, Mr Julius Yalozo, Mr



The furnace operated by Mr Joseph Masina in which the first explosion took place.

Xulu, Mr Edward Mkgadiyane and Mr Koos Mamedani
Most of them were injured and buried at the Avallon Cemetery this weekend. Two of them, who were hostel inmates, may be buried in the home

temperature was too high they switched themselves off
He said investigators were still puzzled about the cause of the explosion which caused damage estimated at R250 000

Charles Mahlaku, Mr Samuel Xulu, Mr Edward
The plea by the police was that the perforation on Mrs Montwedi's ear was presumably caused by the explosion at her house

The injured men are being treated at the Coronation Hospital and the Johannesburg Non-European Hospital for serious burns

Service for blast victims

THE Diepkloof Civic Association, (DCA) will hold a memorial service tonight for the 13 victims of the explosion at Supreme Metal Works in Industria, Johannesburg, last week.

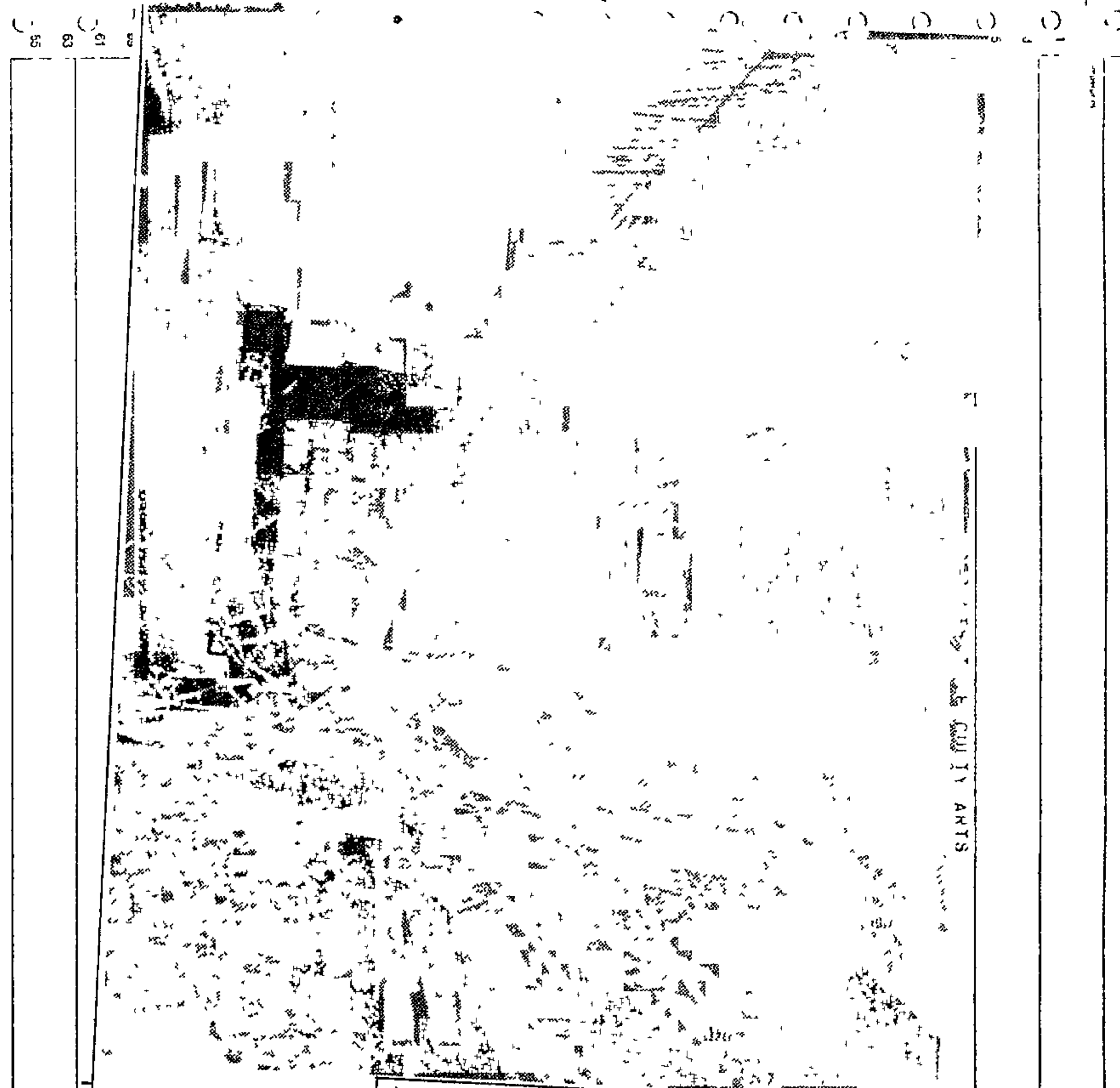
The chairman of the DCA, Mr Isaac Mogase, said the service will be held at the AME church in Diepkloof, Zone One and would start at 630 pm.

Mr Mogase said that his organisation was prepared to help families of the victims with funeral arrangements.

131
181
187
189

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	PAGE
1	STUD NO					
2	13010	PACHELOR OF ARTS				13010
3	155148P	JERVIS	115103	ITALIAN INTENSIVE	F (47)	1
4	156426D	JONES	106103	ECONOMICS IA	F (44)	1
5	160764U	JONES	115101	FRENCH I	UP (62)	1
6	162323N	JOSTE	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	ABS (54)	7
7	157009M	KATZ	114101	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I	ABS (54)	1
8	157519R	KENYON	107101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP (58)	1
9	160448A	KOOY	110101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX (48)	1
10	157025E	KOTZE	102103	HISTORY I	UP (57)	1
11	160168W	KRAIER	107101	AFRIKAANS FN NEDERLANDS I	F (48)	1
12	159476W	LE ROUX	115101	AFRIKAANS FN NEDERLANDS I	3NX (48)	1
13	157458L	LAUCASIER	107101	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I (PRE-1980)	UP (50)	1
14	159476W	LE ROUX	908101	GEOGRAPHY I	ABS (50)	1
15	102103	RIAAN	102103	AFRIKAANS FN NEDERLANDS I	UP (50)	1
16	004101	RIYANI	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	F (43)	1
17	102104		102104	LATIN I	F (46)	1
18	107101		107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	ABS (46)	1
19	102101	VIVIENNE NORAH	102101	AFRIKAANS I	ABS (46)	7
20	908101		908101	GEOGRAPHY I	ABS (46)	1
21	105103	GODEUN JOZUA	105103	GREEK & ROMAN LIT & PHIL	ABS (46)	1
22	106103	JENNIFER MARY	106103	ECONOMICS IA	ABS (46)	1
23	004101	JENNIFER ANN	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP (52)	1
24	103202		103202	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I (PRE-1980)	UP (50)	1
25	001101	ADRIAN	001101	COURTESIAL LAW A	ABS (48)	7
26	115103	RICCARDO EDUARDO GREGORIO	115103	ITALIAN INTENSIVE	F (45)	1
27	106107	SANDRA ROCHEL	106107	ECONOMICS IA	ABS (46)	1
28	107101	CECILIA AGNES	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX (48)	1
29	911101	MELISSA JANE	911101	HUMANITIES I (PRE-1980)	F (48)	1

UOCT



Workmen
NATAL MERCURY
hurt 22/3/80
in fall ⁽³⁾ ₍₁₃₁₎

WORKMEN inspect the damage after a 16m by 7m stretch of reinforcing and cement crashed to the ground yesterday at a construction site at Durban's new railway station in Umgeni Road. Five men were injured. An emergency van, a fire tender and two ambulances from Central Fire Brigade were rushed to the scene minutes after the incident. The injured were taken to King Edward VIII Hospital. It is believed the men - all Africans - were standing on the reinforcing and using wheelbarrows to pour cement on to it when it collapsed. The men were treated for shock and minor injuries and discharged. No body was...

under the section when it collapsed. A Government inspector of machinery said a full investigation would be conducted. The section under construction will form part of the new station's parcels depot at NMR Avenue

DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	
INTERNATIONAL LAW	ARS	101834P
INTERNATIONAL LAW	2-	(67)
INTERNATIONAL LAW	1	(76)
LAW & JURISPRUDENCE	13	(53)
LAW & JURISPRUDENCE	13P	(56)
LAW & JURISPRUDENCE		4
LAW & JURISPRUDENCE		4
LAW & JURISPRUDENCE		102255V
LAW & JURISPRUDENCE		1094440C
LAW & JURISPRUDENCE		1005444V
LAW & JURISPRUDENCE		103069G
LAW & JURISPRUDENCE		114438F
LAW & JURISPRUDENCE		115474Q
LAW & JURISPRUDENCE		101834P

131 151 21-3-80

Probe into Industrial blast

LABOUR inspectors this week held an inquiry into the blast at an Industria West steel factory on Monday.

The managing director of Supreme Metal Works, Mr S F Malan said that the investigating team was led by a magistrate, but would not give further details.

21/3/89 4 hurt
in fall (131)

TWO MEN were seriously injured and two escaped with bruises and scratches when the eight-metre steel scaffolding on which they were standing collapsed in Sea Point yesterday.

The men were painting the top storey of a house on the corner of Kloof Road and La Croix Road, Fresnaye.

According to one of the men who escaped serious injury, Mr Thomas Johnson, he and four others, Mr Desmond Adams, Mr Arthur Adams, Mr Paul Peterson and Mr Willem Louw, were painting the top storey of the house when the scaffolding began to topple backwards.

Two of the men, Mr Desmond Adams and his brother, Mr Arthur Adams, sustained severe injuries and were taken to Somerset Hospital.

team

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 30

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

UCST

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

YEAR : 1

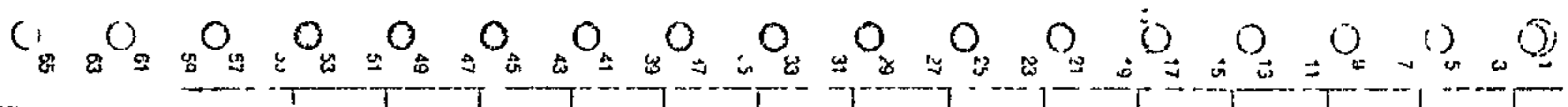
AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 2

15016

STUD ID	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
153982X	STACHAN	ANDREW KENNETH	105104	LATIN I	F (39)
156529Q	VISSEK	VIVIEN ELIZABETH	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP (50)
153547Z	MAINE	VINCENT CHARLES	004101 102101 107101	PSYCHOLOGY I AFRIKANS ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	ABS { 28 } F { 44 }
156638B	ZACHEL	SARAF RUTH	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	F (39)
157915X	ZACKUN	JEFFREY	102101 107101	AFRIKANS ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	UP (50) 3MX

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DEPARTEMENT VAN MINERAAL- EN
ENERGIESAKE

No. 524

21 Maart 1980

SKRAPPING UIT DIE REGISTER VAN
BEHFERDE MYNE

Hierby word ingevolge artikel 11 van die Wet op Bedryfsiektes in Myne en Bedrywe, 1973 (Wet 78 van 1973), bekendgemaak dat die Minister van Mineraal- en Energiesake verklaar het dat die myn bekend as Meerlust Quarries (Pty) Ltd, ontgin deur Peak Quarry (Cape) (Proprietary) Ltd, Posbus 34, Eerste Rivier, 7100, op die plaas Meerlust, in die landdrostdistrik Stellenbosch, Kaapprovinsie, met ingang van 1 Mei 1980 ophou om 'n beheerde myn te wees.

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL AND ENERGY
AFFAIRS

No 524

21 March 1980

131

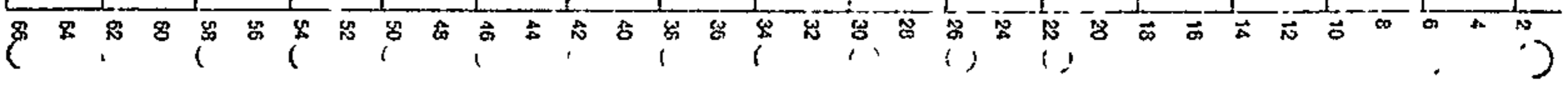
REMOVAL FROM THE REGISTER OF
CONTROLLED MINES

In terms of section 11 of the Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Act, 1973 (Act 78 of 1973), it is hereby notified that the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs has declared that the mine known as Meerlust Quarries (Pty) Ltd, worked by Peak Quarry (Cape) (Proprietary) Ltd, P O Box 34, Eerste River, 7100, on the farm Meerlust, in the Magisterial District of Stellenbosch, Cape Province, shall cease to be a controlled mine, with effect from 1 May 1980.

G.G. 6891

SULTS IN FACILITY ARTS	AS AT 29 02 80	PAGE 1
YEAR : 4		14149
FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION
EMARY KATHLEEN	102101	AFRIKAANS
DENTS 1	UP	(50)
REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)		
		102531X

UOST



Blast names

SUPREME METALS WORKS has released the names of the 11 people who died when there was an explosion on Monday.

In addition, the company has also released the names of nine injured

The dead were Mr Samuel Mabasa, Mr Julius Yalezo, Mr Alson Mbatha, Mr Charles Mahlatsi, Mr Philemon Nkutha, Mr Samson Xulu, Mr Koos Manamela, Mr Edward Mokhadinyane, Mr John Gaegatwe, Mr Edward Ndlovu and Mr Petrus Matsoga

Mr Enos Marokane and Mr Lucas Matome are still on the critical list Mr John Maimela and Mr Daniel Kekana are out of danger

Those with minor injuries and discharged from hospital Mr Dingaen Lekoa, Mr Jackson Mabasa, Mr Joseph Masina, Mr

Eric Mtamo and Mr Peter Lethoba

A company spokesman said there were no plans for a mass funeral for the blast victims Some of the relatives he had seen had expressed a desire to bury their own dead.

The Diepkloof Civic Association (DCA) will hold a memorial service for the victims next Tuesday at the AME Church

The service will be conducted by Father J Moselane It will start at 6,30 pm.

The DCA has made available R150 for families of victims

Two of the victims will be buried next weekend

Mr Charles Mungus Mahlatsi (21) of Mofolo North, will be buried at Avalon cemetery on March 30. A service will start at 12,30 pm and the cortege will leave for the cemetery at 2 pm

The funeral of Mr Julius Yalezo (52) of 1316 Mofolo North, has not been fully detailed.

Mr Yalezo, was father of nine. His widow, Mrs M Yalezo, is unemployed Four of her children live elsewhere, one attending school in Trans-Kei.

Post 150
13/20/80

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	PAGE
13020	BACHELOR OF ARTS			AS AT 29 02 80		13020
1342047	ADAMS	FAOLUWESSA	110202	HISTORY II	3	(52)
137152E	ALLIX	MARK LOKAIME	104101	ARCHAEOLOGY I	ARS	7
1402406	BRADALE	AMAREY-IGATEL	107201	English II	ARS	1
120414K	CHURVILLE	ELSABETH-MAYLE	003501 117201	SOCIOLOGY III POLITICAL SCIENCE II	ABS ABS	7
1304970	DE VILLIERS	JEANINE KAREN	113104	PHILOSOPHY I	2-	(67)
1361104	ESAU	FAIKA	105302	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY II(PRE F	F	(48)
136962X	ESSMAN	SOPHIA BRIGITTE	101103 115103	AFR LINGU. INTENSIVE (XHOSA) LIT. INTENSIVE	2-	(60) (51)
112047C	ELLINGHAM-SMITH	ELIZABETH-CLAIR	110216	PHYSICS I	F	(46)
113763F	FIELD	MARYREEN DAWN	110101 502107	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W. E. I HISTORY & THEORY OF ART. I	1 ABS ABS	1
137611V	GARSON	CATHERINE MARY	105202 107201	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I(PRE 12- ENGLISH II	12-	{ 60 } { 60 }
			105105	LATIN & LITERATURE	UP	(54)
			004101 104101	PSYCHOLOGY I PHILOSOPHY I	3 F	(58) (30)
				STUDIES II	ARS	(65)
				S IIA M204	2-	(68)
				STUDIES II	3	(55)
				SCIENCE I	F	(47)
				INTENSIVE (XHOSA) F	3	(50)
				ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	(38)
				ECONOMICS II	3	(52)

UJCT

Names of 6 blast dead are known

SIX of the 11 people who died in the Industria explosion on Monday have been identified but their names will not be released until names of the remaining four have also been made known. The managing director

of Supreme Metal Works where the explosion occurred said relatives were at the mortuary trying to identify the dead. Mr S F Malan said as soon as they have been identified their names will be released. He said

the company will assist in burying the blast victims.

Two of the victims whose pictures appeared in POST yesterday are among those who have died. They are Edward Mokgadinyane, who had 100 percent burns and John Raigai whose burns were 95 percent.

The men at the hospital were in bad shape on Monday and were writhing in pain with most of their skin having peeled off. *Post 19/3/80*

Three people were taken to the General Hospital after the explosion. One died on arrival while the other two, Mokgadinyane and Raigai were admitted. But they subsequently died.

Three died at Coronation Hospital where most of the injured were taken to. Three are still in a critical condition.

The explosion and deaths have shocked the people of Soweto. They were deeply touched and all expressed their deep-felt sympathy.

Mrs Lucy Mvubelo of the National Union of Clothing Workers said. "To the families of the deceased, we express our condolences. We hope that all benefits due to the workers will be paid accordingly."

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
133849N	PEARCE	CAREY SUSAN	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	3 (51)
140639U	PETERSEN	BERTRAND SYDNEY	102201 110201	AFRIKANS FN NEDERLANDS II F AFRICAN HISTORY I	F F
133499H	PLAJIJS	NANCY	101105	AFRICAN LANG INTENSIVE (SOT2-	(66)
131501H	PLAGIS	JOHN ACHILLES	001303	COMPANY LAW	ABS
139271G	REFUMAN	BAHRY GEORGE	105104	LATIN I	F (36)
052892U					139271G 052892U

NUMBER OF STUDENTS	HENRIETTA ANNE	AFRIKANS HISTORY II	AFRIKANS HISTORY I	ABS	REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)
57	106101	110202		3 (52)	

POST

^{STAR}
Blast
victims
named

19/3/86

131
789

The names of 11 of the victims of Monday's killer blast at an Industria factory have been released, but confusion about the actual number of dead remains

According to Brixton police, the death toll is 13. But Supreme Metal Works says that only 11 men died

DEAD

The men who died were: Mr Samuel Mabasa, Mr Julius Yalézo, Mr Charles Mahlatsi, Mr Phillimon Nkutha, Mr Samson Xulu, Mr Alson Mbatha, Mr Koos Manamela, Mr Edward Mokhadinyane, Mr John Gaegatwe, Mr Edward Ndlovu and Mr Petrus Matsoga

Mr Enos Morokane and Mr Lucas Matome are still on the critical list and Mr John Maimela and Mr Daniel Kekana are also still in hospital

Those with minor injuries who were discharged from hospital were Mr Dingaán Lekoa, Mr Jackson Mabasa, Mr Joseph Masina, Mr Eric Mtamo and Mr Peter Lethoba. — Sapa

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS
 BACHELOR OF ARTS
 YEAR : 1

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 3

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
160942M	FOLLETT	MARGARET JANE	107101	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I (PRE-1980)	160942M
157568V	FRIEDLANDER	RAE DEVORA	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	157568V
1502960	GARISCH	SONYA IRENE	115102	FRENCH INTENSIVE	1502960
158290E	GARNETT	DIANNE SYBELLE	905101 911101	CHEMISTRY IA CH 102 MATHEMATICS I MI02	158290E
154026V	GEFFEN	BENITA	109102	HEBREW INTENSIVE	154026V
154362K	GIANNAKAKIS	ASPASIA	115101	FRENCH I	154362K
153981W	GILL	CHRISTEL KAROLA	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	153981W
155173R	GILL	JUDITH MARY	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	155173R
159186D	GUSS	JOANNE ATHERSTONE	115101	FRENCH I	159186D
158211U	GREEN	JANET FAY	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	158211U
153855J	GRUSSE	KIRSTIN CHARLOTTE GERDA	106102	ECONOMIC HISTORY I	153855J
162285X	HALLIER	SUZANNE COLLINGS	106103	ECONOMICS IA	153855J
161662V	HANCOCK	EDWINA ANNE	107101	ENGLISH	
162109F	HARRIS	GWYNETH JULIA MARY	114101 115120	RELIGION MATHS I	
155641A	HART	TIMOTHY JAMES GRAHAM	004101 107101	PSYCHOL ENGLISH	
115954M	HARVEY	MARGARET JUANNE	911101	MATHS MA	
159604H	HEESE	SUSAN MARGARET	102101 114101	AFRIKAA RELIGION	
161491J	HENECK	TREVOR RONALD	117101	POLIT:C	
152126E	HEWSON	RONALD ALAN	115101	FRENCH	
155720L	HOPPEN	UTE	115101	FRENCH I	
152889J	HUSON	SALLY	115120	DATA I	
155148P	JERVIS	JOSEPHINE ALEXANDRA	004101 107101 115101	PSYCHOLOGY I ENGLISH I (PRE-1980) FRENCH I	155148P

Doctors battle to save arm

Staff Reporter

GROOTE SCHUUR doctors were battling in a marathon operation last night to re-attach the severed arm of a road construction worker.

Late last night Mr Simuel Keute who lost his arm inches from his shoulder in an accident involving road machinery yesterday afternoon was still in the operating theatre.

The medical superintendent on duty said the operation began at 5 pm and was not likely to be completed before midnight.

Mr Keute's condition was satisfactory.

According to an ambulance spokesman Mr Keute who lives at a road construction company compound in Langi was injured about 3 pm while working in Mitchell's Plain.

153720L
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155148P

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155148P



Edward Mokgadinyane of Mapetia . . . 100 percent burns.



Mr Joseph Mbongeni



John Raigai . . . 95 percent burns.

Six killed

in blast

131
~~131~~
Post
18/3/80

SIX men were killed and 24 severely burnt when an explosion ripped through a metal works at Industria, Johannesburg, yesterday.

Five people were killed instantly in the explosion at Supreme Metal Works, Bunsen Street

The sixth person died in Coronation Hospital where 14 of the injured workers were taken

The names of those who died at the firm and were taken to the mortuary could not be obtained

And the deputy sup-

By PHIL MTIMKULU

erintendent of Coronation Hospital, Dr A Broekeman, said he could not disclose the name of the person who died there or the names of those being treated

He said the condition of three of them was serious. Five were transferred to St John Eye Hospital, Soweto

Some of the seriously burnt men were taken to the General Hospital, Johannesburg

Two of those POST was allowed to interview were in bad shape. Edward Mokgadinyane had 100 percent burns. The burns of John Raigai were only about five percent less

The men were in such pain that it was an ordeal

for them to explain what happened.

They all either had skin peeling off from their bodies or were charred all over their bodies without hair, eye lashes and eyelids. Those without eyelashes could not keep their eyes open

In a brief Press statement, Mr S F Malan, managing director of the company, which processes aluminium, said the explosion was a terrible tragedy. They did not know what the cause of the explosion was and would make their own investigation

Camouflaged police arrived soon after the fire brigade had extinguished the fire and cleared the debris. But they soon left

Enos Marokane, who had burns all over the

body said that while he was working he heard a loud explosion

"There was fire all over the place. I stumbled through the fire to safety."

Mr Joseph Mbongeni, who had a fractured left elbow and lacerations to his left foot, said he heard an explosion and saw people burning

Edward Mokgadinyane, who is in the General Hospital with 100 percent burns, said he had to stumble through a ball of fire

"I could not see where I was going. I shielded my eyes from the heat. Somebody came to my rescue and I was taken to hospital"

A man who was lucky to have escaped the inferno, is Walter Mshali (27). He had gone to the toilet when the explosion occurred

Even two hours after the explosion, his mouth was still quivering and his whole body shaking

"I saw burning people with skin peeling from their bodies running away to safety," he said

Women workers at a nearby factory said the explosion was so tremendous that a ball of fire swept over their factory while the ground shook

See Page 3

Worker tells of killer blast

Post 19/3/60 (131) 1974

By **LEN KALANE**
A HORRIFIED labourer who handled the apparatus that allegedly caused the explosion at the Supreme Metal Works in Industria told yesterday how he crawled from the billowing fire for dear life

"I can't just tell what went wrong I regard myself the luckiest man alive today," said Mr Joseph Masina (25), of Mofolo North, Soweto. He works at the firm as a "blower"

Mr Masina is among the 24 labourers who were injured when the explosion went off at the Industria metal firm. Six people died and others were rushed to Corona tion and General Hospitals for treatment.

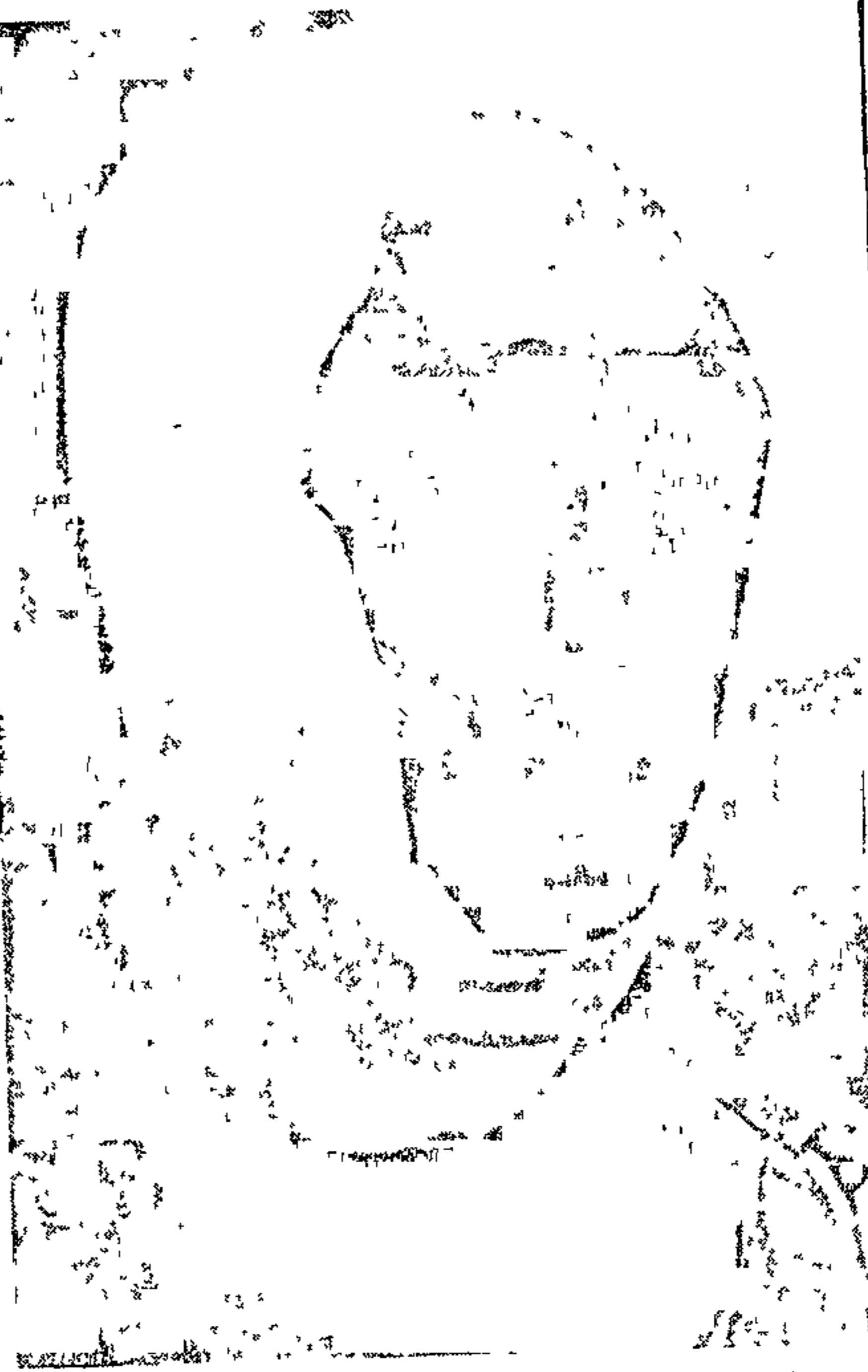
Five others, including Mr Masina, were later taken to the St John Eve Hospital.

Those taken to St John for observation are Mr Masina, Mr Eric Ntamo (21), of Dobsonville, Mr Peter Thoba (27), of Klipspruit, Mr Jackson Mabaso (61), of Diepkloof and Mr Dingaon Lekoa (50) of Central Western Jabavu. They have since been discharged.

Mr Masina said he was handling the apparatus that allegedly caused the explosion. He was "blowing" the powder that is used to make the aluminum metal when it suddenly "blew" in his direction forming a cloud, he said. The powder is hot.

"There was a sudden fire and I was knocked down by the impact. I was blinded and crawled away for safety leaving behind other labourers who were trapped inside," he said.

He was burned on the neck, head and the right foot.



Joseph Masina . . . lucky to be alive.

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133355C	SA F. W. D	ALE W. A. FUDGE		10 201
133355C	SA F. W. D	WEE W. G. G		107.2.1
137601Y	SI 211-0	LEO W. STEVEN		114101
134302F	SI L O U	THOR DANIEL		004201
135574U	SI 0115	TERESA		113101
135574U	SI 0115	TERESA		113302
135574U	SI 0115	TERESA		113302
121724A	VI 3491E	SUGF E FULTNER		102101
102166C	WULFFE	GENIIFITA A. E		110202
* TOTAL NO. OF SUBJECTS 57				

"I say what really happened. I only thank God that I am still alive. I can't believe it," Mr Masina said.

Another labourer, Mr Peter Thoba, who survived with minor eye injuries, said he heard a blast and saw the wall and roof collapsing. There were labourers inside the building.

"I was standing 50 metres away and watched helplessly as my colleagues were trapped in the dark cloud of flame. I later helped to take out some of the injured. The whole place was still on fire," Mr Thoba said.

The labourers said the whole drama lasted for about four minutes. There was a deafening thunder-like bang and everything started falling down.

"It was a narrow escape for us," they said yesterday.

OBJECT

Factory explosion: Warning alleged

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — An allegation by the works supervisor at Supreme Metal Works in Industria West that he had warned a factory official of water coming through the roof before Monday's blast which claimed 11 victims has been investigated by the factory's management

Meanwhile, five of the 19 people injured are still being treated at the Coronationville Hospital

The managing director of Supreme Metal Works, Mr S F Malan confirmed the investigation. He said Mr Daniel Kekana, a works supervisor at the factory had made a report about water leaking through the roof of the factory

"We have investigated the matter. The leak was in another section of the factory and could not have caused the explosion as there is no aluminium dust present there," Mr Malan said.

In hospital with burns

He said that had he received a report of a leak in the section where aluminium dust was present he would immediately have ordered the evacuation of the factory

Mr Kekana is in the Coronationville Hospital with burns to his hands and back. He claimed that he had reported a leak in the plant to factory official and alleged that the water coming in through the roof had come into contact with aluminium dust on the floor

Contact between aluminium dust and water produces hydrogen, a highly explosive gas

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	AS AT	PAGE
152327Y	VAN DER MERWE	BARBARA LOUISE	911101	MATHEMATICS I M102	F (37)	29 02 80	1
10000	MISCELLANEOUS ARTS						10000
* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS							1
DEAN							
REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)							

UJET

131
19/3/80

8 die, 21 injured in blast

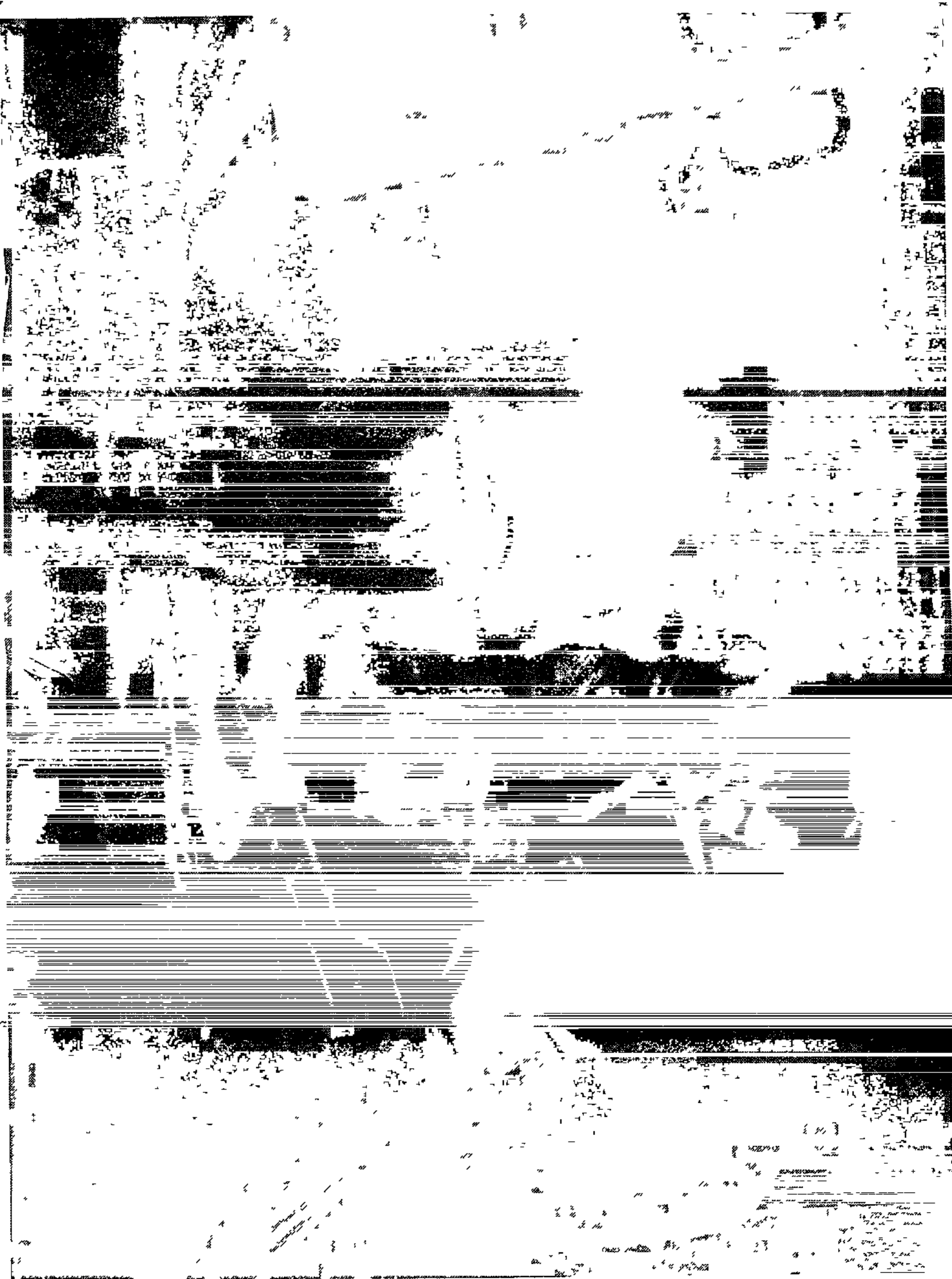
JOHANNESBURG. — Eight people died and 21 were injured — many of them seriously — when a blast ripped through a metal works in Industria West, Johannesburg, yesterday.

Own Correspondent

The explosion occurred in part of the factory of Supreme Metal Works, in Bunsen Road. The technical director of the company, Mr R Scherzinger, said yesterday the explosion was probably caused by a reaction involving aluminum dust and water. He was working on a theory that the blast was caused by a build-up of hydrogen gas produced by the interaction of aluminum dust and water. A joint investigation by the company, factory inspectors and police to determine the cause of the explosion was under way. The Divisional CI Officer for the Witwatersrand, Brigadier P N "Kajoes" van Zyl, said saboteurs had "not" ruled-out

The scene of the explosion in the factory

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 DIVISIONAL CLERK
 JOHANNESBURG
 1963-11-11
 11-11-63
 11-11-63



✓ Ambulance workers receive victims from the metal works factory at Industria West Johannesburg yesterday after a blast ripped through the building. By early this morning the toll was eight people killed and 21 injured. A possible reason for the blast was given as a reaction involving aluminum dust and wa-

18/3/80 CT

131

By late last night neither the police nor the company was able to identify the dead and injured

Apparently many of the 65 employees fled at the time of the blast, creating difficulties in finding out the names of those involved

It is understood that the plant producing aluminium dust — which in dust form can prove highly explosive under certain conditions — was at a standstill when the explosion occurred. It was undergoing its weekly clean-out and this probably rules out any possibility that the blast was caused by production processes.

From about 7 am onwards heavy rain had been falling in the area. The fact that the gutters of the factory roof, which are regularly inspected, may not have been able to carry the down-pour or became blocked is a theory under investigation at the factory. The explosion occurred shortly before 9 am.

A works manager from an adjacent factory said that just after the explosion he ran to the scene to help.

"I saw about half a dozen naked men running around. They were obviously blacks but their skin had been blasted off them. They were pink," he said.

"I have dealt with a fire case before and I have seen a man with his clothes burning. But I did not know what to do in this case. What could I do?"

Huge, white sheet of flame

Workers from adjacent factories described a terrific explosion that shook the whole area, spraying debris on to nearby premises.

According to witnesses, a huge white sheet of flame, about 15 m in height, shot up above the building. It ripped up the corrugated iron roof, buckling the metal skywards although most of the outer brick walls remained intact.

Mr Elias Mahlaba, a machine minder, was one of those first on the scene.

He said "I heard a big blast and ran into the factory. I dragged out one man. Most of his skin was burnt off. I do not know who he was and I do not believe I will see him again."

A security guard, Mr Rubin Ratsoema, said he had been sitting in an office on the far side of the factory when the blast occurred. "I ran into the factory. There were just forms lying all over the place. Some of them were trapped under bricks which had fallen in from the walls," he said.

He said there were up to 10 possible causes for the explosion. He confirmed the blast involved the "explosion" of aluminium dust.



Total devastation — part of the aluminum processing section of Supreme Metal Works after yesterday's explosion in which six people died. The roof was buckled upwards, plant was damaged and partial collapses of inner walls added to the injuries caused by the blast. (Rand Dall photo)



In an aftermath of shock and suspense at the Supreme Metal Works blast scene, workers and firemen wait out for further minor, controlled explosions expected in the "defusing" of aluminum dust by firemen. (Rand Dall photo)

18/3/80

(131)

Blast hero's mercy dash into inferno

(131)

RDM 18/3/80

By TONY STIRLING
Chief Reporter

A WORKER told last night of the horrific scene which confronted him when he risked his own life in a dash into the devastated plant immediately after yesterday's factory blast in Industria, to drag out a badly-burnt man

Mr Elias Mahlaba, a machine minder, was one of the first to arrive at the scene of the explosion in the aluminium processing section of Supreme Metal Works, in which six people died and many more were injured

He told the Rand Daily Mail "I heard a terrific blast and ran into the affected section

"I dragged out one man Most of his skin was burnt off

"I do not know who he was and I do not believe I will see him again He was scarcely living

"There were dead and injured people lying all around I cannot tell how many, but I think about 30

"I only took the one man out before the rescue teams arrived," Mr Mahlaba said

A security guard, Mr Rubin Ratsoema, said he was sitting in an office on the far side of the factory in Bunsen Road when an explosion shook the whole building

"I ran into the factory There were just bodies lying all over the place Some of them were flipped under bricks which had fallen in from the walls," he said

A Rand Daily Mail reporter saw bodies being removed

In some cases all the clothes had been blasted off victims

The dead and many of the injured were silvered by aluminium dust

Fragments of bodies were recovered and removed under blankets by the Johannesburg mortuary, ambulance and emergency units which went to the disaster area

Speaking at the scene, Johannesburg's Fire Chief, Mr G de Beer, said he could not pinpoint the cause of the disaster yet

There were up to 10 possible causes for the explosion

But he confirmed it involved an "explosion" of aluminium dust

He said one specially-

equipped fire engine dealt with the conflagration, using a dry-powder fire-fighting chemical to bring the blaze under control

Three fire-fighting pumps had been on standby

A number of firemen at present on a training course had been sent with the team to give them a "live" test

To prevent the risk of further explosions, the remaining exposed aluminium powder on the premises was being gradually submerged in water and the resultant hydrogen gas was being burnt off

This was likely to result in a series of relatively minor, controlled explosions

"There is no need for the use of further dry powder, and there is no danger of another major explosion," Mr De Beer said

He explained that on contact with water, aluminium dust produces highly inflammable hydrogen

But he would not commit himself on the possibility that the explosion had been caused by a build-up of the gas after contact with water

Mr De Beer said the explosion could have exposed the victims to temperatures of up to 1 000C

About 200 bystanders who gathered outside the factory were removed by police when the Fire Department decided to "defuse" the remaining aluminium dust

Scores of emergency vehicles were concentrated in the area, which was cordoned off to ordinary traffic

After being ordered off the premises, reporters were allowed to remain in the vicinity and were later given a statement by the managing director of the firm, Mr S F Malan

He said it was the first accident of its kind to occur in the plant's 18 years of operations "It is a terrible tragedy," he said

He said that in addition to investigations by the authorities, the firm would conduct its own investigation to determine the cause

He ascribed the cause of the explosion to "aluminium dust", but declined to elaborate

He ascribed the cause of the explosion to "aluminium dust", but declined to elaborate

THE DAY DEATH AND DESTRUCTION BLEW IN ON A SILVER SPRAY

Big blast rain link is probed

WATER dripping on silver aluminium dust probably sparked the horror blast that ripped through a Johannesburg factory yesterday, killing eight people and injuring 23 others — many of them seriously.

The explosion wrecked the aluminium processing plant at Supreme Metal Works, in Bunsen Road, Industria West. All the victims were blacks.

Sabotage was ruled out — and the firm's technical director, Mr. R. Seheringer, said later the cause was probably a chemical reaction involving aluminium dust and water.

He was working on a theory that the blast was caused by a build-up of hydrogen gas produced in this way.

The company, factories inspectors and police have launched a joint investigation into the cause of the explosion.

Brigadier P. N. "Kappies" van Zyl, the

By TONY STIRLING
Chief Reporter

Divisional CID Officer for the Witwatersrand, who was called to the scene, said that investigations had already ruled out sabotage as a possibility.

By late yesterday no-one had been able to identify any of the dead or injured. Identification was hampered because apparently many of the 65 black employees fled after the blast.

Late yesterday a Supreme Metal Works official was trying to compile a list of victims.

Five of the injured were discharged from hospital after treatment.

The Rand Daily Mail learnt the plant producing aluminium dust — which in



A policeman covers the body of one of the victims of yesterday's explosion at Supreme Metal Works in Industria, Johannesburg, which claimed six lives. The bodies were coated in aluminium dust and in most cases their clothes had been ripped off by the blast.

this form can be highly explosive under certain conditions — was at a standstill when the explosion occurred.

The plant was undergoing its weekly cleanout — thus ruling out any possibility that the blast was caused by production processes.

The explosion happened shortly before gain.

From about 7am, heavy rain had been falling in the area. One line of investigation is whether the roof gutters, which

are regularly inspected, may have been unable to carry the downpour or became blocked.

"We are trying to ascertain how it was possible for moisture to build up in the plant which produced aluminium dust," one source told the "Mail".

It is understood that the authorities have already been told that ignition of hydrogen gas by furnaces in the area has been advanced as the most likely cause. A works manager from a nearby fac-

tory told the "Mail" he ran to the scene to help.

"I saw about half a dozen naked victims running around. Their skin had been 'blasted off', he said.

Workers from other factories described how a terrific explosion shook the whole area, spraying debris on to nearby premises. According to witnesses, a huge white sheet of flame, about 15m high erupted over the stricken building. It ripped up the corrugated iron roof,

buckling the metal skywards, although most of the outer walls remained intact.

Inside the blast zone, plant was damaged and parts of inner walls collapsed.

Mr. Elias Makhaba, a machine minder, was one of the first on the scene — and ran into the inferno immediately, dragging out a terribly-burnt man.

Picture: DAVIE COETZER

6 die, ^{STAR} 23 ^{17/3/88} ¹³¹ ¹⁸⁹
 hurt as blast
 rips through
 city factory

By Michael Crooks, Josie Brouard and Elizabeth Wilson

Six people died and 23 are in hospital with serious burns after a violent explosion blasted a Johannesburg metal factory today.

And the death toll could rise because many of the injured are seriously burnt.

The names of the victims have not yet been released. They are all believed to be black. A fleet of ambulances ferried the dead and injured from the scene of the death blast.

The factory, Supreme Metals, in Bunsen Road, Industria, was rocked by an explosion in the aluminium processing section about 9 am.

Mr L Tseteng told of the horror of seeing two men with their clothing ablaze running from the building.

Mr H Smuts, a boiler-maker, said "I was in the reduction plant when I heard the explosion."

"I ran out. Everybody was running."

"I tried to help the men and told the office to call ambulances."

"Some men were very badly burnt."

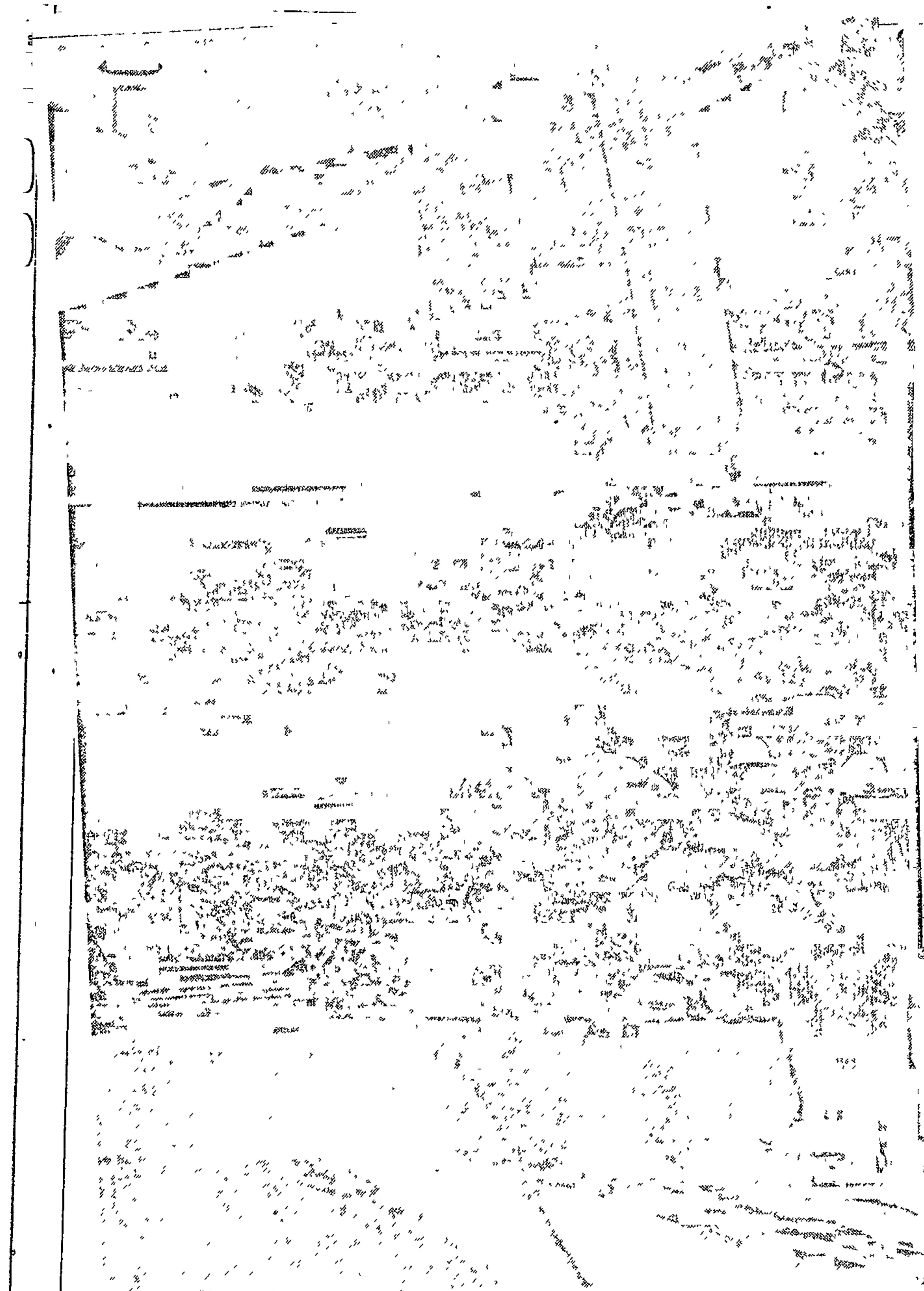
"They looked very bad. I tried to help cover them."

More than five fire engines, a dozen police vehicles and several ambulances jammed the cordoned off area.

Mr T M Leff, Chief Inspector of Machinery of the Department of Manpower Utilisation, arrived shortly after the explosion for a preliminary investigation into the cause of the accident, which is not yet known.

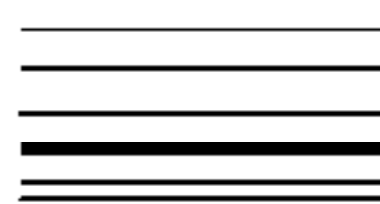
Mr S F Malan, managing director of Supreme Metals, said the accident was a "terrible tragedy."

It was the first time there had been any problems with the process, which had been in operation for 18 years, he said.



The explosion which claimed five lives wrecked this building at Supreme Metal Works in Industria, Johannesburg, today.

1	3	5	7	9	11	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47	49	51	53	55	57	59	61	63	65
			STU13	13010	STUD	16200	15895			16219	153965	157789	156503	153990	1536218	158572X	153796V	1404574	162384E	1559310	158919N	156415R	1623107	161480X	153863T	152866J	157359T	159744K				



Maritz sank after 'error of judgment'

CAPE TOWN 11/3/80

131

Staff Reporter

THE crayfish trawler Maritz which sank last month off Danger Bay with the loss of 28 lives was shipwrecked after an error of judgment by the skipper Mr Tohe Claesen the minister of transport affairs Mr J C Heunis, said in a statement released in Cape Town yesterday.

The finding was made by a preliminary inquiry, conducted by the department of transport, after the Maritz had sunk north of Saldanha Bay at 1 pm on February 8.

The skipper, Mr Claesen, 41 of Doringbaai was lost at sea with 27 of his crew.

Three men survived. Mr Jimmy Nyman and Mr Eric Swartz managed to cut loose a dinghy and using the wooden seats paddled to the coast. Mr Gerl Adams was found semi-conscious clinging to a raft eight hours after the trawler had sunk on a reef.

The inquiry found that although the skipper was a very competent and trustworthy person and fully conversant with the area concerned he made an error of judgment in his direction calculations resulting in the Maritz being flung on the rocks.

Extra five on board

At the time there were an extra five crew members on board the vessel although the boat's Local General Safety Certificate authorized a crew of only 24 the investigation disclosed.

Mr Heunis said a court of marine inquiry would not cast any further light on the matter.

The results of a preliminary inquiry into the sinking of another fishing boat the Richmond IV, are being studied by the department the minister said. A further statement will be released soon.

6/3/80
Traffic
officer (263) (131)

dies after collision

A CAPE TOWN traffic officer, Norman Anthony Riley, 29, has died in Groote Schuur Hospital after an accident in Rondebosch.

Constable Riley was a foot patrolman. He was injured in an accident during his lunchhour on Friday when his private motorcycle and a car collided in Main Road Rondebosch.

He was treated at Woodstock Hospital for a fractured femur.

Later he was admitted to Groote Schuur's intensive care unit when complications set in and infection developed in his lungs.

ON BORDER

Constable Riley had returned from the border in December after serving in the Citizen Force for two years.

He was the younger son of Mr and Mrs D Riley of Columbus Road, Claremont.

Mr Harry Attwood, the traffic department's deputy manager, said Constable Riley was a 'keen traffic officer who was very well liked in the force'.

The Traffic Department will provide a guard of honour at a memorial service being held for Constable Riley at the First Congregational Church, Claremont, at 4 pm on Friday.

Hangings 'envisaged' for ANC man

NM

6/3/50

54A
157

Mercury Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — Mr
Bhekizitha Oliver
Nqubelani, 28, yesterday
pleaded guilty in the
Supreme Court, Cape
Town, to three charges of
participating in terrorist
activities, including a
charge relating to the
bomb attack at the court in
May last year.

He pleaded not guilty to a
fourth charge in which he
is alleged to have written
and distributed a letter
designed to encourage its
reader or readers to un-
dergo illegal military
training.

Mr Frank Kahn, SC, for
the State, asked that the
pleas not be accepted and
that the State be allowed to
prove its case as though Mr

'Guilty' plea to court bomb attack

Nqubelani had pleaded not
guilty.

The death sentence was
envisaged.

The State alleged Mr
Nqubelani had left South
Africa for Botswana twice
in 1978 and had joined the
African National Congress

He was flown to Angola
for military training,
which included handling
explosives.

He had then returned to
Botswana where he had
received further instruc-
tions

Armed with a Makarov
pistol and ammunition, he
had slipped through the

border fence and arrived in
Cape Town

He had later left for
Botswana where he got
further training and
detailed instructions to do
'tasks' in South Africa.

In May he had visited the
Supreme Court, Cape Town
which was to be his first
target

He had made a bomb to
explode in a cloakroom and
had left the city.

A cleaner had come
across the bomb and took it
to his foreman who had set
off the detonator but not
the actual bomb, the State
alleged

arems 5/3/80 (131)

Woman must repay compensation



MRS G BRICKLES at the machine where she lost two of her fingers.

A RETREAT woman, who received R1 175 in compensation when she lost the use of two fingers of her left hand in an industrial accident, was told, two years later, that she had been overpaid by R624.

Mrs G Brickles of Lavender Hill, Retreat, had in the meantime spent all the money on the 'necessities of life'.

Now, four years after the accident, Mrs Brickles is still being 'advised' by the Workmen's Compensation Commission (WCC) to repay the money as 'soon as possible' from her wages of R30,50 a week.

PROBLEMS

And she says, the WCC has threatened her with legal action.

Mrs Brickles's problems started in 1976 when, after an accident at work, she had to have two fingers amputated.

When part of her first finger was amputated she received R551,40 in compensation from the WCC. Later when the second finger was removed she received R624,84.

'Because the second payment arrived 10 months after the first, I genuinely believed the first to be for the first finger and the second for the other.'

'I had no reason to believe this was not the normal working of the WCC.'

APPEALED

'I have repeatedly appealed to the commissioner to review my case and reduce the claim to an amount which is within my means.'

'So far, after numerous letters to the Workmen's Compensation Commission, I have not had the slightest show of sympathy from them.'

'All I received was a reminder from them that if the money was not paid before Friday, March 7, legal proceedings would be instituted against me.'

The commissioner, Mr J M van der Merwe, said it was regrettable he could not reduce the amount.

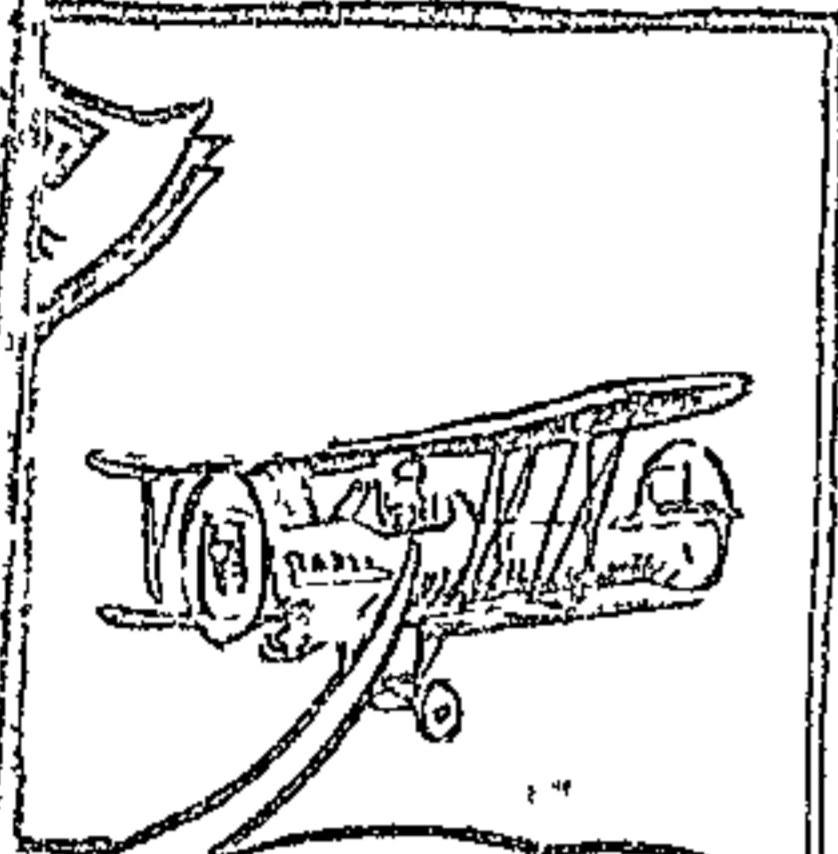
'We are, however, prepared to accept a reasonable monthly or weekly refund.'

Facts were wrong

5/3/80

107 44 171

SIR — Allow me to correct you on a few points in connection with your article "TB miner is dismissed" by Mathata Tsedu.



GET ON WITH THE JOB
GIVING THE PEOPLE
THEIR ... AND GODDLUCK!

MUGABE



Firstly Mr Mabala is said to have said that he had chosen to be trained as an electrician but was refused. This is totally devoid of all truth. He elected to be trained as a lorry driver and was sent to Seshego Occupational Orientation Centrum for tests. In spite of an unfavourable report, it was decided to send him to Lucas Driving School for tuition. During the period he was training he received his full wage and a fee of R270 was paid by Silicon Smelters. Secondly he states that he was told to get a Code 2 licence. This is not so. His code licence II licence was issued to him on 27 11 79 and he was granted two weeks leave on full pay for employment. He returned without having found work and was employed in our gardens until his discharge on January 3, 1980.

I would also like to stress the point that the company did not undertake to find alternative work for him, but to assist him in finding employment. I trust that you will publish this information in order to ob-

Letters to the Editor

tain a better perspective for Mr Mabala's case
P J MULLER
Managing Director
Johannesburg

Railways inquiry 4/3/80 (270)
into R1 000 000 accident (131)

Mercury Reporter

THE Railways has launched a full inquiry into the accident in which an employee lost an arm when a goods train ploughed into the side of an empty passenger train on the main Durban - Johannesburg line at the weekend

'We have no idea of the cause of the accident but

to look into it as a matter have appointed a three-member board of inquiry of priority,' the assistant system manager of the Railways, Mr B Heckroodt, said yesterday

He estimated damage at more than R1 000 000.

The accident happened early on Saturday at a crossing near Umlaas Road station

Poison ^{STAR} 3/3/80
scare at 131
harbour ~~235~~

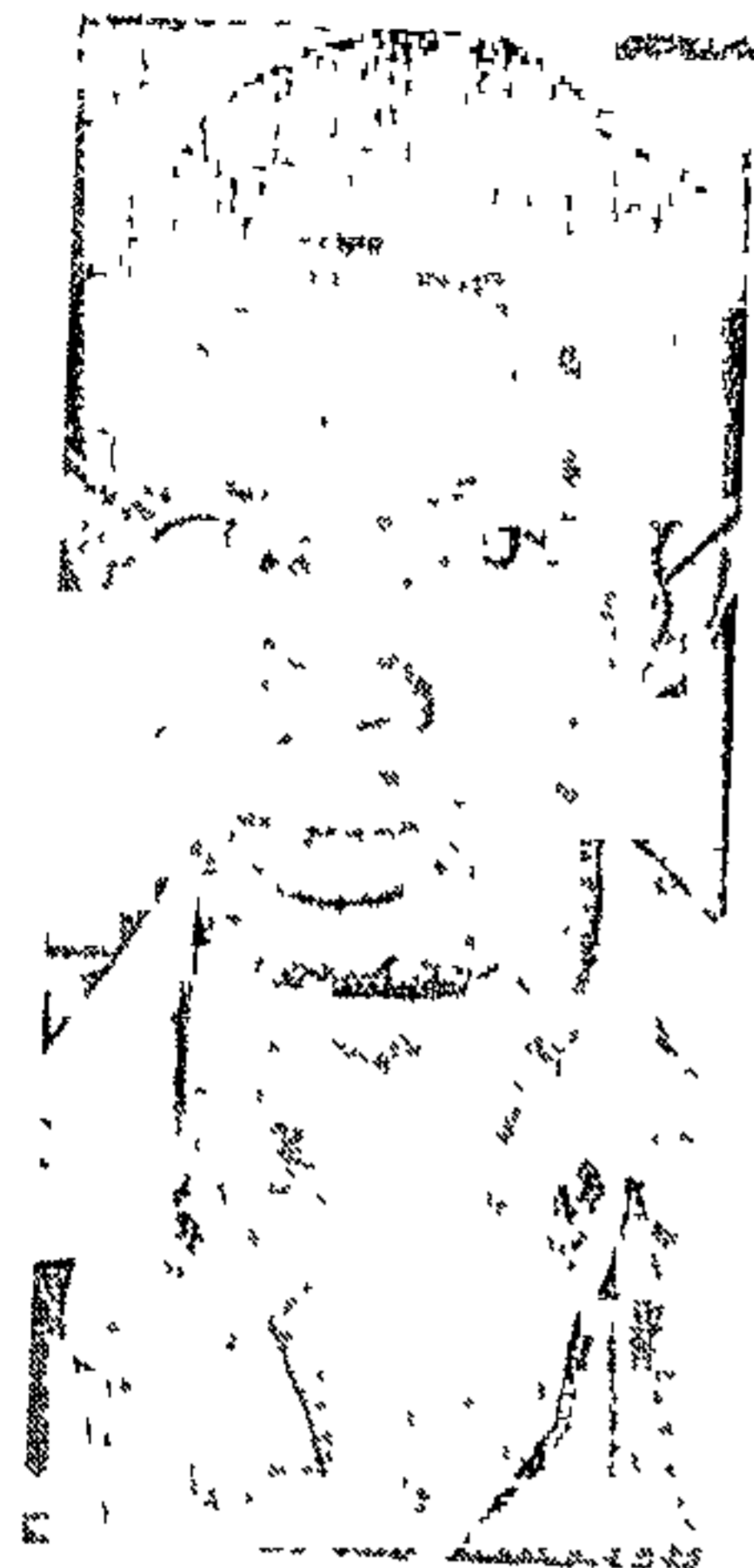
Own Correspondent

DURBAN -- There was a poison scare in Durban harbour yesterday when a container filled with deadly cyanide burst open and spilled its contents into the open hatch below.

The cyanide filled drum was part of a consignment being discharged from the Greek freighter Hellenic Laurel.

As a drum was being hoisted out of the hatch the lid apparently came off, and at least a kilogram of the deadly poison tumbled back down into the ship.

The cyanide was collected in a bag and later disposed of.



Mr Mashaba

Injured worker 'laid off', fired

1037 3/3/80 131
195

MR PATRICK NYAKO MASHABA was injured on duty last month and two days afterwards was fired when he went to collect his weekly wages.

Mr Mashaba (21) of 1135 Mapetla, Soweto, was employed by Union Printers on October 12, last year. He was fired on February 15 this year.

Mr Mashaba told Dignity Watch his problems started on February 13 when his finger was injured. He said he went to a doctor who laid him off for a week.

"Two days later, I went to my employer and showed him the doctor's letter. I was also to collect

my weekly wages. The owner of the company, Mr Natty King, did not want to listen to me and demanded my reference book.

"I give it to him. To my amazement, Mr King told me he was signing me off because there was no longer work for me.

"I felt bitter and humiliated by his action," he added.

Mr King told Dignity Watch Mr Mashaba was not injured "that much"

that he could stay off from work for a week.

He said Mr Mashaba had a small bruise on his finger.

Mr King said Mr Mashaba was on and off from duty. He stayed away from work almost two weeks each time he had a quarrel with anybody at work.

He said he once fired him for this, but re-employed him after Mr Mashaba had promised to "behave" himself.

NH 3/3/80

(270) (131)



After the crash, the big clean-up begins

Man loses train crash

Mercury Reporter

PIETERMARTZBURG — A driver's assistant on a goods train lost an arm when his train collided with an empty passenger train at Umlaas Road at the weekend.
Mr Kevin Milne, was taken to Grey's Hospital here where he was reported to be in a satisfactory condition.
Two other men, drivers, Mr L. Jonk and Mr C Grobler, were also taken to the hospital but were discharged after being treated for bruises and shock.

The accident apparently occurred when the goods train ploughed into the side of the passenger train, tearing up both Durban-to-Johannesburg lines and scattering debris over several hundred metres.

The unit in which Mr Milne was travelling and another two units were derailed and ploughed almost windscreen-deep into the ground before stowing to a halt.

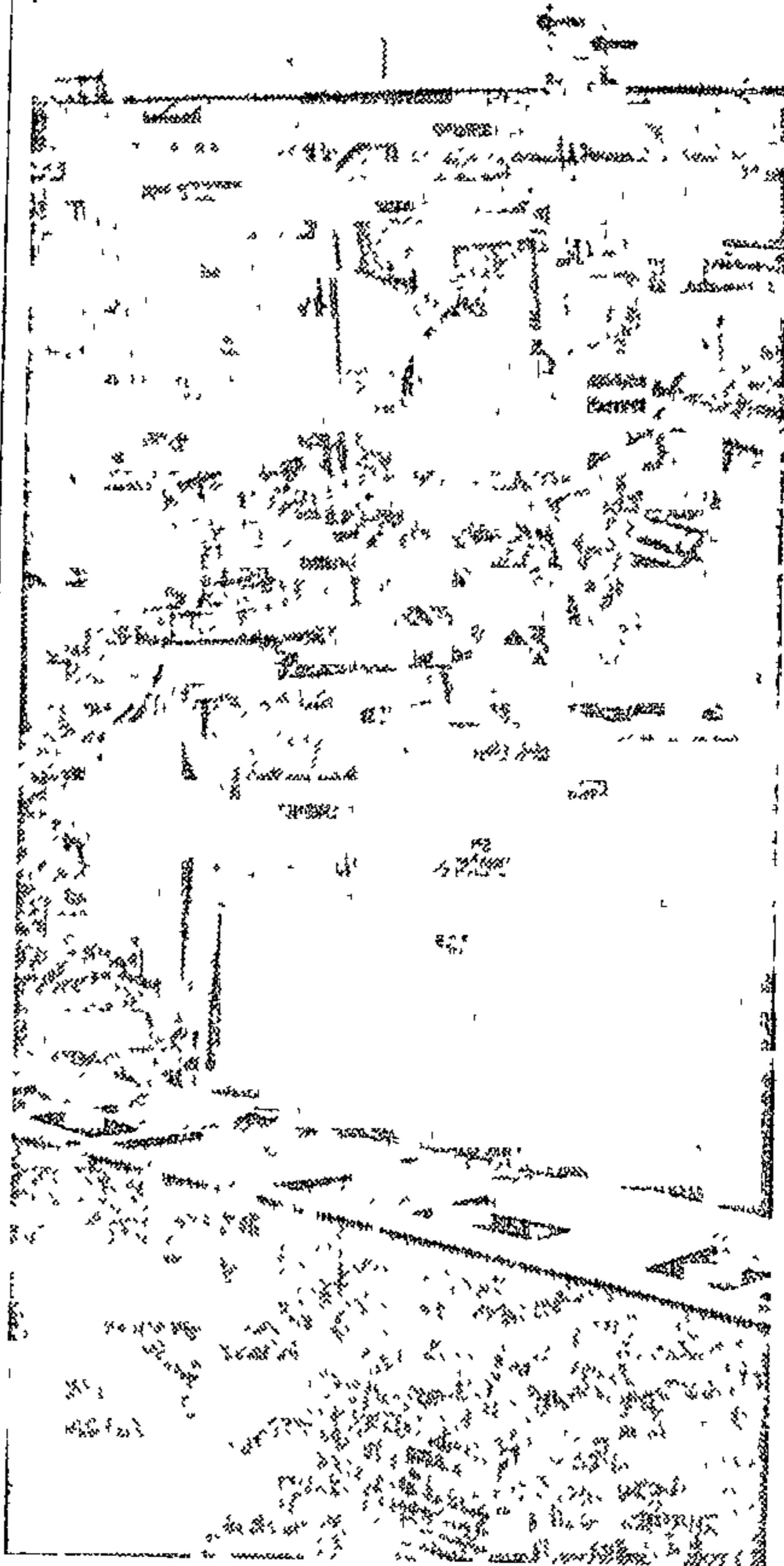
Repair crews from Durban and Pietermaritzburg were sent to the scene and worked with a 75-ton crane to clear the lines.

Railman's ~~270~~

(131)

arm torn off

JUN TRIP 2/3/80



Wrecked coaches and engines strewn over the torn-up Durban-Johannesburg railway line after the collision

Tribune Reporter

RAILWAY repair crews were working round the clock yesterday to clear the main Durban to Johannesburg line after a goods train ploughed into the side of an empty passenger train near Umlaas Road Station.

The driver's assistant on the goods train, Mr Kevin Milne, had his arm torn off in the collision. He was admitted to Grey's Hospital in Pietermaritzburg where he is said to be in a satisfactory condition.

Train drivers Mr L. Jonk and Mr C. Grobler were also taken to Grey's Hospital where they were treated for shock and bruises and discharged.

The collision occurred about 1am yesterday and blocked the line. Three electric units were derailed and badly damaged and three passenger coaches had their undercarriages ripped off. Considerable damage was done to other sections of the train.

Repair crews from Durban and Pietermaritzburg were sent to the scene with a 75-ton crane to lift the wreckage from the twisted tracks.

Railways officials said he expected the lines to be cleared early today. A full bus service has been introduced to relay commuters past the blocked section.

A commission of inquiry has been appointed to investigate the accident.

W/E ARGUS

SEVEN

1/3/80

BURIED

ALIVE

131

SEVEN farm labourers were killed on a farm in the New Bethesda district near Graaff-Reinet yesterday when an earth wall collapsed and buried them alive.

An eighth worker, Mr Jan Booysen, 40, of Murraysburg, was hauled out from the mound of wet sand by workers.

He is being treated for a slight back injury at the Midlands Hospital in Graaff-Reinet.

The accident occurred on Zuurplaats farm of Mr Mig Norje.

SMALL LAKE

The workers were constructing a weir on a small lake when the earth wall collapsed, according to a police spokesman.

The wall was apparently weakened by water which seeped from a dam.

All the dead workers who were aged between 18 and 24, came from Murraysburg.

The police spokesman said their names would be released as soon as their next-of-kin had been notified.

Workers burnt in cable mishap

Staff Reporter (131)

TWO railway workers were severely burnt when a power cable fell across the telephone lines which they were erecting alongside the railway line in Sir Lowry's Pass yesterday.

Electric sparks set fire to surrounding bushes in the area and forestry fire fighters were called in to control the flames.

Mr Andries Diedericks, 26, of Picketberg, suffered burns to his legs and shoulder, and Mr August Marcus, 28, of Klaver, was burnt on both hands, arms,

CT 26/2/80.
stomach and back. The accident occurred at 5.30 pm and the ambulance and firefighters arrived on the scene at 5.45 pm.

The fire-fighters in the area managed to control the fire, which spread along the pass at the railway bridge on the mountain-side.

The two men were taken to the Hottentots Holland Hospital from where they were sent to Tygerberg Hospital for specialized treatment. They were reported to be in a satisfactory condition late last night.

Concern as 37 die in sea disasters

docs
2/12/60

3 (fishing)

131

THE deaths in the past fortnight of 37 seamen in two separate incidents off the Cape coast has once again raised the question of safety at sea.

Fingers are being pointed at the regulations, at the ability of trawler crewmen to survival at sea, and at the attitudes of skippers

In the past two weeks

● The crayfish catcher Maritz, struck Cap Rock, near Saldanha Bay in heavy fog. She sank almost immediately and 28 men lost their lives

● The 34-m steel-hulled Rimmond IV rolled and capsized as the crew were pulling on board their fifth catch of the day.

In both incidents, said authorities, the loss of life could have been avoided.

The single most important factor to emerge from such incidents is the inability of crew to keep themselves afloat. The regulations do not make provision for any swimming competency. If crewmen were able to swim for only five minutes — to the nearest raft — their lives could be saved.

Secondly, skippers and crew do not 'think safety' and, thirdly, safety regulations are not enforceable

The net

Researchers have found that during trawling operations crew involved in the retrieval of the net hardly ever wear lifejackets. The possibility of the

load shifting and capsizing the craft does not enter their minds.

Authorities say that the skipper should compel crew to wear lifesaving devices. But, as one prominent shipping authority put it, 'in their greed to load more fish safety is thrown to the wind'

Regulations

The third point they make is that although South Africa is a signatory to Solas (Safety of Life at Sea) regulations laid down are virtually impossible to enforce.

A surveyor said vessels were often 'window-dressed' out of season when they were surveyed. But most of the safety equipment was detachable and he doubted whether every vessel that sailed for commercial fishing purposes was adequately equipped for a disaster.

Drink factor

The other factor which played a part in deaths at sea — drownings in particular — was alcohol. In 80 percent of drownings it played a role.

In spite of all this, and the necessity for revision of the regulations (which may come this session in Parliament), the safety record off the coast appears from statistics to be sound

No one to blame for oil tank blast death

Staff Reporter

NO ONE was responsible for the death of a worker who died from severe burns when an oil tank exploded at Epic Oil Mills, Matland, on November 21 last year, a Bellville inquest magistrate, Mr F R Smit, found yesterday

Mr Mzwanele Roxwana, 33, of NY 61-87, Guguletu, died in the Tygerberg Hospital intensive care unit from severe facial chest and limb burns, and two other men were admitted to hospital, after a tank exploded

Mr Ralph Bellstedt, works manager said "I was in the office at 10 45 am when I received a phone call from the office block informing me of the accident White fumes were emanating from the hydrogenation plant

"I tried to get inside but could not make out anything Roxwana emerged and his face and hands were covered in oil"

Mr Bellstedt said the accident was not caused by failure of any vessel or of the plant which could have been foreseen

Mr H F Brind, the workshop manager said that oil had leaked out of the hydrogenation vessel and caught alight due to spontaneous combustion

Mr I E James, the fitter with whom Mr Roxwana had worked said Mr Roxwana had been sitting in front of the outlet from which the oil had spurted

"I could hear him screaming for help but could not jump into the hot oil I was overcome by fumes and collapsed," Mr James said

(131) Room
19/1/50

Hand op recoveries

Staff Reporter

THE TWO Port Elizabeth men who each had a hand severed in factory accidents last week and were flown to Johannesburg for operations to have them sewn back on, are recovering in Crown Mines Hospital

Hospital authorities say Mr Davis Nkentshe, is recovering well but there is some concern for the hand of Mr Joseph van Vucht

Mr Nkentshe, 44, lost his left hand last Thursday when it was sliced off by a dough-making machine in the bakery where he works

Two days later Mr van Vucht, 42, a supervisor in a frozen vegetable plant, caught his right hand in the chain drive of a conveyor belt

If all goes well both men are expected to recover 50% use of their hands

analysis should include this element, showing it to be a cost. But how? In practice, the usual procedure, again, is to estimate the time lost at work through early death or absenteeism and multiply by the wage-rate to arrive at earnings foregone.

The rationale for this is not clear. The cost would appear to be the same whether the man died or whether he is merely chronically sick. It is not the cost to him of the accident or poisoning. On the other hand, it is not the cost to 'society' excluding him either, because while society loses his production (if wages do measure productivity, and there are no unemployed), it also gains what he would have consumed, on balance equal to his earnings. No values can be placed on his life as a factor of production, only as an individual; and of course this is the normal tenor of medical ethics.

Other approaches to valuing life (for example, looking at compensation awarded in law, or at the values implicit in actual decisions) are also tenuous. The enormous differences in compensation payable by firms on the death of different individuals suggest wide variations in social valuation of lives. Thus, no satisfactory value is available, although the question of what limits to set to expenditure to save life still has to be faced.

3.2 The Value of Money

If money proves to be an unsuitable measure for such a fundamental aspect of welfare as health, it is questionable how adequately it can represent other aspects which economic growth and development are supposed to promote.

Health, according to the W.H.O. definition, comes very close to a complete definition of the 'quality of life', and even the crude measures of health, such as length of life, may correlate more closely with what we wish to measure when we speak of levels of living than either G.N.P. or average per capita national income do. Perhaps it would be more useful for planners to have projects in other sectors valued in terms of their impact on health, rather than value health projects in money.

In practice, the two systems of valuation are bound to exist side by side for some time to come. It is doubtful whether enough research is

ever done on projects outside the health service sector to discover what their impact on health will be. The World Bank has realised that failure to take into account the health impact of many development projects has resulted in just the kind of costly mistake referred to earlier: dams which raise malaria risks, industrial enterprises whose effect on the environment is hazardous, etc. It recommends methods for the systematic evaluation of these effects.

3.3 Project and Programme Evaluation : Conclusions

1. It would seem that on the basis of the present information and techniques available, a universal approach to health problems involving all ministries can be approached only at an informal level and then

with difficulty (1) (11) would be ministerial

Trawler crew lost

CAPE TOWN. Nine crew members were feared lost yesterday when the South African trawler "Richmond 4", sank in minutes, about 32km west of Slangkop.

Twelve survivors, including the captain, have been picked up by other trawlers. The captain reports that the vessel is Dutch He says it is of Dutch origin, and was built in Cape Town. It was a local vessel and was carrying water. The vessel was out at 9.30 am on Monday. The ship, Richmond

It is feared the missing men jumped into the sea without lifebelts, as the ship foundered fast - Sapa

cost- of

131

2. For the effectiveness of reaching given objectives.

3. It is essential to involve those who are affected by health programmes in discussion of objectives, because their attitudes, and the change of attitudes which may result from the discussion, affect both the costs and benefits of the programmes involved and can much improve the options. For this, an informal method of discussing priorities, such as the one described here, is valuable.

4. This method may also be the most suitable for discussions among health service personnel and administrators; if the information available is not plentiful or of good quality, it may be the highest level of analysis warranted.

5. Where some epidemiological information is available, the results of the above exercise can be compared with a more formal analysis using an epidemiological approach. The most cost-effective methods for

Tense wait for trawler survivors

131
19/2/80

2 (news)

3 (Fishing)

By ZUBEIDA JAFFER

ELEVEN exhausted and shocked survivors of the sunken Cape Town-based fishing trawler Rijmond IV, which went down 20 km west of Slangkop yesterday, arrived at the Cape Town docks late yesterday afternoon.

In spite of an intensive air and sea search, nine of the crew are still missing.

Anxious relatives and fishermen, most of whom had friends on board the trawler, waited anxiously at the quayside as the rescue trawler, Saint Brac, docked.

Before the survivors were taken to Somerset Hospital, where they

were treated for shock, they were given overalls to keep themselves warm. Three hours later they were discharged and transported home by the company.

One of the survivors, Mr Henry Dear, the trawler's cook, told the Cape Times that the boat sank "within a few minutes".

"One minute we were on the deck and the next we were in the water," he said.

"We didn't stand a chance," said another crewman, Mr Isaac Mko-longwane, who was the last man on deck. "We had just pulled in a full net of fish when the boat capsized without warning. There was no time

to put on life-jackets."

For the skipper of the sunken trawler, Mr Clifford Arendse of Strandfontein, it was the second time in less than a year that he had been aboard a sinking ship.

"This time it was more traumatic," he said. "Last time we still had time to get on to the life-raft. This morning the boat capsized and sank within 10 minutes."

The men leapt into the water, where some were sucked under the boat. The rest remained floating till help arrived from nearby trawlers.

"This is the first time I have been in charge of a trawler that has sunk," Mr Arendse said. "I had to

make the right decision or more lives might have been lost. Fishing is my job and I will have to go back to sea again."

"But the shock will remain with them for a long time," rejoined Mrs Arendse, the skipper's wife. For her it was a second time in less than a year that she had to undergo the agony of waiting.

"In May last year my husband was aboard the Benguela Astra, which sank when a freak wave hit the trawler in the same area. They were floating on a raft for 48 hours then. He still has nightmares," she said.

There were tears in the hospital

corridor when Mrs Michelle Darries discovered that her husband, Mr Peter Darries, was one of the survivors.

"I was hysterical this morning when the police came to tell me that the boat had sunk," Mrs Darries said. "We rushed to the harbour but everybody had already left for the hospital. I had no way of knowing whether my husband was one of the survivors until I saw him here in front of me."

"I'm heartbroken," said one of the bystanders when he did not see two of his friends in the vehicles which went past the crowd. "I was on the Rijmond last month when it

went out to sea. It usually goes out for stockfish. After being on the sea for 15 years I've seen enough tragedy. Now my two friends who were going to be back here with me on Monday are gone," said the elderly fisherman.

For the nine men missing there is little hope.

"Only about four people had a chance to get to a life-jacket," said a spokesman for the fishing company which owns the sunken trawler. "The next-of-kin of those feared drowned have not been informed yet. The company will release information only when this has been done."



Four of the 11 survivors of the Rijmond IV, which sank 20 kilometres off Slangkop yesterday, with the skipper, Mr Clifford Arendse, second from right, are treated for shock at a city hospital last night.

Somerset Wes
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abafundi base
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Little hope for
nine missing
trawlermen after
boat capsizes

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Trawlers in the fishing area of Slangkop where nine men are feared drowned after the sinking of the 34m, steel-hulled vessel, Rijnmond IV yesterday, are continuing the search for survivors today

But there is little hope they will be found alive as it is believed the men took to the water without life jackets as soon as the vessel began shipping water soon after 9 15 am

The trawler capsized and sank while lifting a huge haul of fish

Twelve of the 21 crew were picked up by fishing boats in the area after they had spent nearly an hour in the icy, shark-infested waters. A subsequent air and sea search failed to find any trace of the missing men

The trawlers continued looking throughout last night, but by today the search had become low key and it is expected that the Port Captain's office will call it off officially some time later today.

SUDDEN

The Rijnmond IV suddenly began shipping water as it was loading its fifth catch yesterday and sank within minutes, dumping the crew into the sea

The incident happened so quickly that most of the men were not able to don lifejackets.

Only the prompt action of a sister ship from the parent company, Lusitania, and other trawlers in the area, kept the death toll down.

Soon after Cape Town radio was alerted at 9 30 am a Coast helicopter took off to search.

All they found was a large amount of dead fish floating in the sea, a small amount of debris and a kilometre-long oil slick

ports SACOS ucele onke amalungu awo nazo zonke ukuba zixhase abo bagxothwyo de baphinde de bavume uthethathethwano association uthe uza kuxelela onke amalungu awo

qabeshwe kungenjalo yonke imveliso yakwa ing College ne Bellville Technical College. gi abangaphezulu kwe - 500 Abafundi bavelu kwezi leyo nabasebenzi kwivekt ephilileyo kubekho

They returned to base after an hour. The names of the dead crew have not yet been released by Lusitania. Their next-of-kin still have to be informed

TOO MUCH

One of the survivors, Mr Mkotongwane (39), of Guguletu, said the catches were good in perfect conditions and the trawler was hauling in its fifth load when the weight proved too much and the boat keeled over

"We tried to get rid of the load but it was too late as the vessel began to ship water

"I was the last to jump overboard as the trawler sunk rapidly with its heavy load and there was no time to get a dinghy launched," he said.

ndawo yabantu yiyo lano neUnion. ezibetele ekunokubebesayini le (humi) obizwa le iyure ezisi - ndo nothethwa benz! bahlanu, jothwa kwabasebenzi 3 Monis efektri

slow 14/1/80

131

Little hope for missing fishermen

131
August
19/2/80

TRAWLERS in the fishing grounds west of Slangkop where the nine men are feared drowned after the sinking of the 34-metre, steel-hulled vessel, Rijnmond IV yesterday, continued the search for survivors today.

But there is little hope they will be found alive as it is believed the men took to the water without lifejackets as soon as the vessel began shipping water soon after 9.15 am.

Conditions have also deteriorated from yesterday's flat calm to a wind-whipped choppy sea.

Twelve of the 21 crewmen were picked up by fishing boats in the area after spending more than an hour in the icy, shark-inhabited waters. A subsequent air and sea search failed to find any trace of the missing men.

LOW KEY

The trawlers continued looking throughout last night, but the search has become low key and it is expected the Port Captain's office will call it off officially some time today.

The Rijnmond IV suddenly began shipping water as it was loading its fifth catch yesterday and sank within minutes, dumping the crew into sea. The incident happened so quickly that most of the men were not able to don lifejackets.

Only the prompt action of a sister ship from the Lusitania company and other trawlers in the area kept the death toll down.

OIL SLICK

Soon after Cape Town Radio was alerted by the Rijnmond III at 9.30 am a Court helicopter took off to search.

All they found were a large amount of dead fish floating in the sea, a small amount of debris and a mile-long oil slick. They returned to their base after an hour.

The names of the dead crewmen have not yet been released by Lusitania. Their next-of-kin still have to be informed.

● Panic as ship capsized
— Page 15

Panic as trawler sank — survivor



A NURSE at Somerset Hospital talks to survivors of the ill-fated trawler Richmond IV Eleven men were rescued after the ship capsized and sank west of Slangkop yesterday

SURVIVORS of the Cape Town fishing trawler Richmond IV last night described how they battled to stay afloat for more than 14 hours in the icy waters of the Atlantic after the vessel capsized and sank 20 miles west of Slangkop early yesterday.

The trawler, with a crew of 21, turned over after an attempt to haul aboard a huge catch and sank within minutes.

Nine crew are missing, presumed drowned. The search by other vessels which came to the aid of the 34-metre, steel-hulled trawler was halted at sunset yesterday.

One of the survivors, Mr I Mkolongwane, 39, of Guguletu, said catches were good and conditions perfect at the time.

The trawler was hauling in its fifth load when the weight proved too much and the vessel keeled over on its side.

We tried to get rid of the load but it was too late as the vessel began to ship water, he said.

I was the last to jump overboard as the trawler

sank rapidly with its heavy load. There was no time to get a dinghy launched, said most of the men panicked as the trawler sank and jumped into the water without lifebelts.

I kept clear of the boat because I knew it was going to sink, but I'm sure some of my mates were sucked under with it, he said.

It was terrible to listen to some of them scream for help as they struggled to stay afloat and to see them go under.

Mr Reginald Speto said they spent an agonising 14 hours in the icy water as they waited for other ships to come to their aid.

I stayed afloat by floating on my back and paddling, but I thought help would never arrive, he said.

Anxious relatives waited at the east pier in Table Bay docks yesterday for the Irvyn and Johnson trawler Saint Brnac which had picked up the survivors.

The distraught wife of the trawler's skipper, Mrs K Arendse of Strandfontein, gave a cry of relief when she saw her husband Kenneth leave the trawler.

I heard about the sinking on the radio and I can't tell you how happy I am to see my husband is alive, she said.

The survivors were all taken to Somerset Hospital where they were treated for shock and minor injuries.

A Court helicopter joined the search for the missing seamen but returned to his base in Table Bay docks after about an hour, finding no sign of them.

Other fishing boats of the company continued the search today but there was virtually no hope of any of the men being found alive.

The names of the missing men would be given as soon as next-of-kin had been informed, said a spokesman for the owners of the boat.

Some of the crew aboard the Richmond IV were aboard the trawler Benguela Astra when it sank in the same area last May.

131
D. J. J. J.

Inquiry told of wall collapse

13/2/21
1921

THE clay bank that collapsed and killed two workmen on the Nationale Koerante building site in Leeuwen Street, Cape Town, had been undercut by workmen that morning.

A carpenter, Mr. Daniel Cozyn, told a Department of Manpower Utilisation inquiry today that workmen had been instructed by the site foreman, Mr. D. Dyers, to trim the embankment back from a trench which had been excavated for a foundation.

The workmen were cleaning out the trench when the bank collapsed, Mr. Cozyn said.

Two labourers, Mr. Makalamo Isaac Ntwezolo and Mr. Funiselo July Ngoyi died in the accident shortly before noon on February 6 this year.

Another labourer, Mr. Douglas Tshatsi, suffered a broken leg.

RESPONSIBLE

Mr. Cozyn told machinery inspector Mr. M. Jaffe, who is conducting the inquiry, that the bank looked safe enough.

On the morning of the accident, he had been instructed to add more shoring and props to the embankment.

Mr. B. S. Brice, a director of Brice Brothers building contractors, said he was solely responsible for anything that happened on the site.

He told Mr. Jaffe that in his opinion heavy rain on the night of February 5 and the vibration set up by a heavy truck which passed the site just before had caused the bank to collapse.

Mr. Brice said he and his foreman Mr. Dyers had considered the bank to be safe. It had been standing two to three weeks before the collapse.

The record of the inquiry will be sent to the Attorney-General.

8 feared drowned as ship sinks

CAPE TOWN — Eight crew members from the Cape Town-based fishing trawler Rijnmond IV are feared drowned after the vessel began shipping water today and sank within minutes.

She was about 30 km west of Cape Town.

Twelve of the 20 crew were picked up out of the water by other vessels.

A one hour helicopter search failed to find any sign of the missing men.

The alert was first put out at 9 20 am, five other vessels in the area went to the aid of the Rijnmond IV.

It appears that the men panicked when the vessel began taking water and jumped into the sea without lifebelts.

HELICOPTER

A helicopter took off within 45 minutes of the vessel sinking but gave up the search after an hour.

The five other vessels in the area are continuing the search.

The 12 survivors, who are still on board the vessel, will probably return to Cape Town this evening.

It could not be ascertained immediately what caused the Lusitania-owned vessel to ship water and sink.

The loss of the Rijnmond IV is the second disaster off the West Coast within a fortnight.

Earlier this month a crayfish catcher, the Martiz, sank at Danger Bay with the loss of 30 lives.

N. M. K. K. K. K. K.

February 18, 1980

131

The Surgeons Who Stitch . . . and then pray

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Most of the 30 people whose severed hands or fingers have been sewn on by the Johannesburg microsurgery unit return to their original jobs within six months of the operation, a member of this top surgical team said yesterday.

The unit last week performed two operations within two days on two Port Elizabeth men who each lost a hand in separate industrial accidents.

Mr David Nkentshe, 44, of Walmer township had his left hand cut off by a dough-making machine in a bakery on Thursday, and Mr Joseph van Vught, 42, of Schauderville had his hand torn off when it became tangled in the chain-drive of a conveyor belt in a frozen vegetable factory early on Saturday.

Both men were rushed to Johannesburg by air — together with their severed hands in buckets of ice beside them — for the highly complicated precision-surgery that could soon see them back on the road to near-normal use of their hands.

Five years ago they would have had no alternative but to leave hospital with a hook in place of a hand.

The microsurgery unit in Johannesburg, formed only two years ago to deal with the accidents that befall

circular-saw and machine operators, has had an 80 per cent success rate.

The surgeon, who may not be named for ethical reasons, said yesterday that Mr Nkentshe, who is at Crown Mines Hospital, had a 'very good chance' of regaining 50 per cent use of his left hand. This is considered successful in replant operations.

However, he said he was concerned about the success of the operation on Mr van Vught, who is at the Johannesburg General Hospital. He was 'in a satisfactory condition considering the circumstances', a hospital spokesman said yesterday.

Mr van Vught lost his right hand about 2 a.m. A doctor at Port Elizabeth's Livingstone Hospital decided he should go to the microsurgical unit and chartered a plane to Johannesburg.

The plane was met at Rand Central Airport by the Radio Highveld helicopter which flew him to the helipad at the Johannesburg General Hospital.

By midday he lay on the operating table. The operation took eight hours.

What saved both men's hands for surgery, he said, was that they had been cleanly severed in the accidents and had been immediately packed in ice.

As soon as possible after a limb is severed, he said, it should be packed in ice — ordinary cubes are perfect — and the victim rushed to hospital. The doctor will then contact the microsurgery unit at either Groote Schuur, Tygerberg or the Johannesburg General Hospital.

A severed limb normally has a 'life' of six hours, but packed in ice it is suitable for reattaching 18 hours later. In the operation the surgeons must shorten the bone, cut away bruised flesh and then join the bone.

This is so that undamaged flesh can be joined, giving a better chance of healing.

Then the tendons, — about 15 in all — which control finger and wrist movements, are joined.

This the surgeon does with the naked eye, but for the next three steps of the operation he works through a microscope at 10 amplifications to see the tiny vein and nerve ends. The veins measure only 1mm across.

He joins the nerves, veins and arteries with sutures thinner than a human hair, sews up the flesh and skin — and then prays for his patient's recovery.

'This type of surgery is exceptionally demanding. It requires speed in the beginning and then precision when it comes to joining the vessels.

'One of the team said it very accurately: "The problem

with this procedure is that the margin for error is minimal' — if it is not perfect, the hand will die,' the surgeon said.

The results of a replant operation have to be compared with the alternative — a hook which works well but lacks sensation.

'A successfully replanted hand has limited movement of about 50 per cent of normal, but it develops near-normal sensation

'The patient will have pinch movement, can grasp large objects such as a glass or handle, and can hold and feel a coin. But he would not be able to make a fist.

'It is important that he can use his own hand to turn on a tap and get a glass of water and that he does not have to take off a hand when he goes to bed. It is his own hand.'

The first successful replant was performed by a Cape Town surgeon in 1975. In five years the degree of success is such that most patients return to their jobs within six months.

And the cost?

'In the Provincial hospital the cost is R15 a day, the same as for any other surgical patient. But if it was done privately I doubt if he would get away with a bill of less than R5 000 — of which a fifth would be doctors' fees.'

Surgery gives hand ^{DD 18/2/80} not hook ₍₁₃₁₎

JOHANNESBURG — Most of the 30 people whose severed hands or fingers have been sewn on by the micro-surgery unit here have returned to their original jobs within six months of the operation.

The unit hit the news last week when it performed two operations within two days on two Port Elizabeth men who each lost a hand in separate industrial accidents

Mr David Nkentshe, 44, of Walmer township had his left hand cut off by a dough-making machine in a bakery on Thursday morning and Mr Joseph van Vught, 42, of Schauderville, had his hand torn off when it became entangled in the chain-drive of a conveyer belt in a frozen vegetable factory early on Saturday morning

Both men were rushed here by air — together with their severed hands in buckets of ice beside them — for the highly

complicated precision-surgery that could soon see them back on the road to near-normal use of their hands.

Five years ago they would have had no alternative but to leave hospital with a hook in place of a hand

The micro-surgery unit, formed only two years ago to deal with the accidents that befall circular saw and machine-operators, has had an 80 per cent success rate with its patients.

The surgeon, whose identity may not be published for ethical reasons, said yesterday Mr Nkentshe had a "very good chance" of regaining 50 per cent use of his left hand

However, he was concerned about the success of the operation on Mr Van Vught. He was "in a satisfactory condition considering the circumstances," a hospital spokesman said yester-

day.

Mr Van Vught lost his right hand at about 2 am on Saturday. A doctor at Port Elizabeth's Livingstone Hospital decided he should go to the micro-surgical unit and chartered a plane to Johannesburg.

The Radio Highveld helicopter rushed him to the helipad at the Johannesburg hospital. By midday he lay on the operating table.

The operation, which took eight hours, was described by the surgeon

What saved both men's hands for surgery, he said, was that they had been cleanly severed in the accidents and had been immediately packed in ice.

As soon as possible after a limb is severed, the surgeon said, it should be packed in ice — ordinary cube ice is perfect — and the victim rushed to hospital. The doctor will then contact the micro-surgery unit at either

Groote Schuur, Tygerberg or the Johannesburg hospital

A severed limb normally has a "life" of six hours, but packed in ice it is suitable for surgery up to 18 hours later.

In the operation itself the first thing the surgeons do is shorten the bone, cut away all bruised flesh and then join the bone.

Then the tendons, about 15 in all, which control finger and wrist movements, are joined together.

The surgeon joins the nerves, veins and arteries with sutures thinner than a human hair, sews up the flesh and skin — then prays for his patient's recovery

"The patient will have pinch movement, can grasp large objects such as a glass or handle, and can hold and feel a coin. But he would not be able to make a fist," the doctor said — DDC

N. Mercury 18/2/80

Doctors (131) sew hands back on two men

Mercury Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH - Another Port Elizabeth man was rushed to Johannesburg by air at the weekend with a severed hand.

The accident, involving Mr Joseph van Vught, 42, a supervisor at Landharvest, a frozen vegetable factory, was the second of its kind in 48 hours.

Mr van Vught's right hand was severed between the second and third fingers through the palm to the wrist. He was flown on Saturday in a chartered plane for emergency surgery in Johannesburg.

Two days earlier a Walmer bakery employee, Mr Davis Nkentshe, had a hand severed in a dough machine. Both men are now recovering in Johannesburg hospitals where they underwent eight-hour microsurgery after the flights in which the damaged hands were kept frozen in ice buckets.

The doctor who accompanied both patients on their emergency flights said in an interview yesterday these were rare accidents.

'In 20 years I have attended only 10 cases where limbs were severed by machines. Now there were two in 48 hours.'

He said Saturday's accident was more critical. 'After eight hours of microsurgery in the newly opened hospital at Hillmancy, which has only a skeleton staff, Mr van Vught was only a 10 percent chance of regaining the use of his hand.'

After chartering a private two-seater aeroplane to save time, the Port Elizabeth doctor said he ran the risk of footing the R1 500 bill for the flight and other emergency services.

'The emergency flight was a gamble. I paid for it because the workman's compensation authorities could not have been contacted in time. In Mr Nkentshe's case, we obtained clearance before boarding a Boeing aircraft.'

Mr Nkentshe, who was recovering in the Crown Mines Hospital, was already able to move his fingers, the doctor said.

Witness

Mr van Vught's son, Pieter, 23, also a supervisor at the vegetable plant, witnessed the accident.

He described it as 15 minutes of agony for his father. He said his father, formerly a housing inspector and for the past three years a supervisor at the factory, was trying to retrieve a mealie from the machine works, when his hand was trapped.

'He knew from the outset that he was losing his hand and screamed for help. But it took 15 minutes to stop the machine and extricate his mangled hand.'

Mr van Vught, a father of seven schoolgoing children, is the family's only breadwinner.

See also Page 2

MR Davis Nkentshe (left) and Mr Joseph van Vught sitting up after surgery to sew their hands back on.

Umbutho

zonke izikolo ezinoxibelelwano kunye nabo ukuba zixhas phinde baqeshwe. Yaye akufuneki bayithenge imveliso ya

Abanfundi base U.C.T. bayenzile eyabo intlanganiselo bebacele ukuba imveliso zakwe Fattis & Monis zingathengwa

UFattis & Monis uphikela ukuthi akukho ngxabano nakungilowa ungumphathi wefem le uthi, ukhathazekile xa kusitlithengwa ngabamNyama njengoko inkxaso enkulu ivela kwabafem baqasha abasebenzi abangabanye ukuba basebenze endukuze kubekho imveliso, kodwa imveliso yehlile.

Ngubani UFattis & Monis? UFattis & Monis yifektri enezRecord - self raising flour, Cake flour, Bread flour; Wheatie Treat flour; Philadelphia flour; Koeborg Mill Fattis & Monis icecream cones, cake cups and wafers; spagetti, shells, ribbons, rings, dilatines; Princess, Checkers and Roma - macaroni, spagetti, shells, ribbon Wrench Town Bakery in Observatory; Ultra Bakery in Sor in Elsie's River.

flour,

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Bakery

Processes is essential, and the division will have to be more fine the more discriminating public decisions can be. IO

The results of programme budn...

inc. This is partly due to a deficiency in information on the results of the programmes which can be resolved by recourse to appropriate data. Nevertheless th...

THE Cape Town stern trawler, Verbena, steams ahead of an oil slick during the search west of Slangkop to-day for survivors from the Rijnmond IV.

Cape ship sinks 8 feared drowned

EIGHT crew members from the Cape Town-based fishing trawler, Rijnmond IV, are feared drowned after the vessel shipped water and sank within minutes 20 miles west of Slangkop today

Twelve of the crew of 20 were picked up out of the water by other vessels who rallied to the aid of the 34-metre, steel-hulled trawler.

Although conditions in the area were perfect, a

one-hour search by a Sikorsky helicopter from Court, failed to find any sign of the missing crewmen. They reported sighting a large amount of debris and an oil slick

The alert was first put out at 9.30 am today by the Rijnmond III. Five other vessels in the area, Benguala Victory, St Briac, Ortava, Pioneer III, and the Southern Leader, went to the aid of the Rijnmond IV and picked up 12 of the crew out of

the sea and from a life raft.

It appears that the men panicked when the vessel began to take water and jumped into the sea without lifebelts

A Court helicopter took off within 45 minutes of the vessel sinking and searched the area for about an hour before returning to its base in Table Bay docks. It found no sign of the missing crewmen.

But the six other vessels in the area are continuing the search. These were later joined by several more fishing boats.

The 12 survivors, who are on board the vessels continuing the search will probably return to Cape Town this evening

The oil slick which was sighted is reported to be more than a kilometre long. The area is dotted with fish from the Rijnmond's holds.

* Added to test scoring method

Somerset West.
Wrench Town Bakery, Observatory; Good Hope Bakery, Elsie's River, Ultra Bakery,
Checkers, Poto, Gold, Pick 'n Pay macaroni, spaghetti, tings, ruddons, snells, dilatines;
Princess



one

on

~~105~~ (131) S. Times 17/2/80

Surgeons save another hand

FOR the second time in 24 hours a Port Elizabeth doctor rushed a patient with his severed hand in an ice bucket to Johannesburg for an emergency operation.

This picture, taken at Rand Airport at noon yesterday, shows Mr Joseph van Vught, 41, being transferred from a light aircraft to Radio Highveld's helicopter where he was flown to the Johannesburg General Hospital.

Mr. Van Vught was the second Port

By DOREEN LEVIN

Elizabeth worker to have lost a hand in a machine accidents this weekend and had it sewn back within hours in dramatic rescue operations.

Earlier, Mr Davis Nkutshu, 47, had his hand severed by a dough-making machine in a Walmer bakery.

The victims are recovering at Crown Mines Hospital, Johannesburg.

Mr Van Vught, of Schauderville, had his hand was torn off when it was jammed in a conveyer belt in a frozen-vegetable factory.

The same Port Elizabeth doctor accompanied both men to Johannesburg, where they were met by Radio Highveld's traffic-control helicopter and flown to the new General Hospital. And there, the same two doctors in the micro-surgery unit sewed the hands back on.

Staw 15/2/80

Mercy
dash from
Port
Elizabeth

As a South African Airways domestic flight from Port Elizabeth touched down at Jan Smuts Airport, Mr Davis Nkutshu (47) clutched an icebox on his hip. In the 'on ice' was the hand he had severed a few hours earlier in an accident.

Officials held passengers back to get Mr Nkutshu off the plane first. He was flown by helicopter to the Johannesburg hospital.

He was rushed to the operating theatre for micro-surgery and after a six-hour battle surgeons successfully sewed his hand back on.

Thanks to the cooperation of doctors and staff in Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg, there is an 80 percent chance that Davis's hand will be saved.

Mr Nkutshu flew all the way from Port Elizabeth with his severed hand and left arm in an icebox.

The drama had started just after lunch in Port Elizabeth when Mr Nkutshu lost his hand to a machine at the bakery where he works.

He was already in the operating table when doctors arrived. There was still a faint pulse in his hand.

Argus Bureau
PORT ELIZABETH — A baker whose hand was almost severed had it sewn back in Johannesburg General Hospital after being flown from Port Elizabeth with it in a bucket of ice.

A spokesman for the bakery said today that Mr Davis Nkemshe, 55 was working with a dough machine on Thursday when his foreman saw

him staggering away, clutching his hand.

It was almost totally severed, but did not bleed very much, while Mr Nkemshe remained calm.

He was taken to Livingston Hospital where it was decided to fly him to Johannesburg.

His hand was strapped to a piece of wood,

wrapped in a plastic bag and placed in a bucket of ice on the flight up to Johannesburg.

His operation took six hours.

A plastic surgeon involved in the operation said it was a success and that Mr Nkemshe would regain use of the hand within a year.

Mr Nkemshe has a wife and four children living in Peddie.

Severed hand
is sewn back

W. Argus

16/2/87

131

Modern miracle of micro-surgery S severed hands saved by a stitch in time

By BRUCE STEPHENSON

MOST of the 50 people whose severed hands or fingers have been sewn on by the Johannesburg micro-surgeon will have returned to their original jobs within six months of the operation, a member of the surgical team said yesterday.

The unit came into the news last week when it performed the operation on two days on Port Elizabeth men who had lost a hand in separate industrial accidents.

Mr David Mketshu, 44, of the unit, said he had set up a micro-surgery unit in a warehouse in a Vaalwater factory on Thursday morning and Mr Joseph van Vught, 42, of Sebaldville, had his hand torn off when it became entangled in the drive of a conveyor belt in a frozen-vegetable factory on Saturday morning.

Both men were rushed to Johannesburg and when their severed fingers had been placed beside them — so that they could receive the right command — the surgeons, Mketshu and van Vught, were able to sew them back on their hands.

Five days ago the would-be patients were able to leave hospital for a hooker place of their own.

The micro-surgeon, who has been practicing the art for two years, said he had been able to do the operation on two patients in the past few days.

The surgeon, whose name is not given, said he had been able to do the operation on two patients in the past few days.



Hopes are high that Mr Davis Mketshu will regain the use of his left hand and that Mr Joseph van Vught will be able to use his right hand

Mr van Vught lost his right hand at about 2am on Saturday morning. A doctor at Port Elizabeth's Livingstone Hospital decided that he should go to the micro-surgical unit and chartered a plane to Johannesburg. By 10am Mr van Vught was in the operating table.

The operation, which took eight hours, was described in detail by the exhausted surgeon.

What saved both men's hands for surgery, he said, was that they had been clearly severed in the accidents and had been immediately packed in ice.

As soon as possible after a hand is severed the surgeon said it should be packed in ice — ordinary ice is perfect — and the patient rushed to hospital. The doctor, who then carried the micro-surgery unit at either Groote Schuur, Tygerberg or the Johannesburg Hospital.

A severed arm normally has a life of six hours but packed in ice it is suitable for

surgery up to 18 hours later.

In the operation the first thing the surgeons do is shorten the bone cut away all bruised flesh and then join the bone.

This is so that undamaged flesh can be joined to undamaged flesh which gives a better chance of the flesh healing.

Then the tendons about 15 in all which control finger and wrist movements are joined together.

Then the surgeon does with the hand as if for the next three steps of the operation he is working through a microscope at 10 amplifications to see the tiny vein and nerve ends. The veins measure only one millimetre across.

He joins the nerves, veins and arteries with sutures thinner than a human hair sews up the skin and skin — they pray for his patient's recovery.

This type of surgery is exceptionally demanding. It requires speed in the beginning and then precision when it comes to joining the vessels.

One of the team said it was accurate. The problem with this procedure is that the margin for error is minimal if it is not perfect the hand will die.

The surgeon said the results of a replant operation have to be compared to the alternative — a hook which works well but lacks sensation.

A successfully replanted hand has limited movement but it develops near-normal sensation.

The patient will have pinching movement can grasp large objects such as a glass or handle and can hold and feel a cigarette. But he would not be able to make a fist. It is important that he can use his own hand to

turn on a tap and get a glass of water and that he does not have to take off a boot when he goes to bed. It is his own hand.

The first successful replant was performed by a Cape Town surgeon in 1975. After five years the degree of success is such that most of the patients return to their jobs within six months of having their hand sewn back on.

And the cost of such a difficult operation.

In the provincial hospital the cost is R15 a day the same as for any other surgical patient. But if it was done privately I doubt if he would get away with a bill of less than R5 000 — of which a fifth would be doctors' fees, he said.

The unit provided by the province as a service is on call 24 hours a day.

Inyanga ngoku sele izakuphela abasebenzi abangama 88 bakwa Fattis & Monis eFektri eBelthile South benogwa/imbo. Into ebungile ukuba bagwayimbe kukuxothwa kwabasebenzi

Notes:

In addition, much research at universities is funded privately. MRC grants constituted only 21,5% of UCT medical research funds.

Additional costs are: disability grants; compensation for industrial accidents; compensation for occupational disease.

In the latter category, the munes alone accounted for compensation worth R17 million for occupational diseases:

sick pay funds; unemployment insurance paid to workers off sick; health care provided by the industrial sector.

These figures include only direct costs to government, private persons or firms. Indirect costs: loss of productivity, inconvenience etc. which can be measured in money terms would probably be far greater; e.g. Wynand Louw (*20) estimated the cost of alcoholism and problem drinking in the Western Cape alone to be R33 million, of which R14-15 million was accounted for by loss of production. Oosthuizen (*63) estimated the cost of peptic ulcers in South Africa to be R50,8 million p.a., of which R31,9 million p.a. was loss of production. Thus, these direct expenditures are not the only, alth care and preven-

Factory inspector investigates death

EAST LONDON - A government factor, inspector is investigating the death of Mr Nombana who was killed in an accident at a textile factory at Arnoldton, near here, last week.

The general manager of the company, Mr J. T. Crook, said Mr Nombana had apparently got off a tractor he was driving, and was working on it when the engine was still running. He was run over by one of the tractor's wheels and was killed.

Mr Crook said the company would assist the family and had arranged

for buses to take employees to the funeral at Zinvoka, near King William's Town on February 24.

"We are sad indeed at this waste of human life," Mr Crook said.

He said Mr Nombana had gone through a National Occupational Safety Association (NOSA) course early this year.

"Once the widow is settled after the funeral we shall see what we can do to help her and her children," Mr Crook said.

inconvenience, pain South Africa has not w below the average come level. This expenditure allocated

thus is limited, ie racial distribution from official statistics Blacks. There are beds in relation to ion per doctor 'homelands' in 1970 City of health ser- id income inequalities.

3.2 HEALTH STRUCTURES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA: SOME CASE STUDIES

Papers discussed in this section are those by Smith (*11), Raine (Ch. 15), Ross, Maswego and Moja (Ch.17) and Kitai (Ch.16), on urban health services and Westcott (Ch.11 & *55) and Scott (*58) on rural services. Kevin Solomons' paper on mental health services, although relevant here, will be discussed in section 9.

All these provide some evaluation of the existing models of health service in South Africa and illustrate the practical possibilities of simple health-service based research. It is useful to consider these studies in the light of some historical experience with alternative health structures, as described by Kanis, in Chapter 8, where he discusses the Gluckman Commission and the Health Centre experiment. The 1944 Gluckman Commission⁹ investigated the contemporary health service structure and found it fragmented, poorly distributed in relation to health needs, and excessively oriented to curative medicine. It proposed alternatives for future development, which were later practised in Israel and other countries, but which failed at that time to gain wide acceptance in South Africa.

The Commission advised the establishment of a National Health Service, 'based on a modern concept of health', an integrated preventive, promotive and curative service at grassroots level, using a team approach.

3.3 URBAN SERVICES

Although the Day Hospitals (in the Cape Province) have been seen in the light of the health centre experiment, Raine (Ch.15) points out that the comparison is tenuous: the Day Hospitals have no preventive role at present and operate with conventional staffing patterns; they treat those who attend without attempting to work directly in the community. This is the work of the district sisters organisation and health educators employed by the Cape Divisional Council.

Despite the impressive improvements in health status in the Cape cited by Smith in support of the Day Hospitals Organisation (DHO), Raine shows the difficulties in relating such benefits to the nature of health services when so many other variables are involved.

sicker members of the community were overrepresented. However there is no reason to suppose that this would bias conclusions about factors affecting utilisation of services except that the observed high proportion of people who walked to obtain health care would be still higher in an unbiased population.

The age and sex distribution of the sample is given in Table 2.

Table 2: Age and sex of sample

From Table 3 can be derived the proportion of conditions in which respondent:	
Had no treatment at all or home treatment	13,6%
Went first to a clinic	12,0%
Went first to the nearest doctor	51,2%
Went first to a doctor elsewhere	16,8%
Went first to a hospital	4,8%
Went first to some other type of practitioner	1,6%
	<u>100,0%</u>

It would seem from the above that as in Tiersdorp for nearly half the ailments mentioned (more in the case of Addo and Kirkwood) the

In only 12% of cases did

Search for missing crew halted

CAPE TOWN 9/2/80

3 Fishing

131

Staff Reporter

THE search for the missing crewmen of the ill-fated crayfish catcher Maritz was called off at sunset yesterday. About 30 men are believed to be missing.

A spokesman for the Saldanha Bay Port Captain's office said last night that there was little hope of finding any survivors and it would serve no purpose to continue through the night.

Large parts of the Maritz, which ran on to Cap Rock about 1 am on Thursday, had broken away from the wreck and floated to the surface. Almost the whole wheelhouse and a large part of the bow had been recovered and towed into Saldanha Bay by the harbour tug Tern.

The wreck of the Maritz was spotted in about 15 metres of water near Cap Rock by an Albatross aircraft from Southern Command yesterday morning, the spokesman said.

The Commander of SAS Flamingo at Langebaan, Commander V R Neilson, said last night that the crash boat P1554 had searched the area till sunset before returning to base. It had found pieces of wreckage as far as four nautical miles out to sea from Cape Columbine.

The currents are rather strong and are set out to sea. It could be weeks before any of the victims are washed up, he said.

It has not been confirmed exactly how many men were on board the vessel, as it is believed that the crew had been joined by members of other boats when she sailed on Wednesday night. The legal crew is 24.

In a statement issued in Cape Town yesterday the Minister of Transport, Mr Chris Heunis, said a preliminary investigation would be conducted into the sinking of the Maritz.

It was clear, too, although no-one mentioned this, that there

marked tendency for men to prefer a doctor - perhaps an obvious sex

preference coupled with greater esteem for the higher status practitioner.

Although women also felt the doctor to be a superior practitioner, there

was a tendency to prefer the clinic for advice on gynaecological and family

planning problems, especially if this is where their first contact with

family planning occurred. It is also likely that the overrepresentation

of the aged biased the sample in a conservative direction, i.e. towards

doctors. Women of working age were the main clinic attenders.

Those who had chosen to go first to the clinic did so for family planning

or gynaecological reasons or because it was cheaper, or nearer, or because

they considered their ailment to be minor. There was also a feeling in

some women that clinics could cope adequately with children's diseases but

that for their own they would prefer a doctor.

3.2.2 Health Facility of First Choice

	None+ Home	Dr. at Sunland	Dr. at Kirkwood	Clinic	Doctor elsewhere	Hospital	Other*	Total
Addo	7	32†	1	8	2	4		54
Kirkwood	4		15	6	1		1	27
Suurberg	4	14			5	1	1	25
Bersheba	2	4	3* + 6	1	2	1		19
Total	17	50	25	15	10	6	2	125

* Other refers to indigenous practitioner, traditional birth attendant, etc.

† Figures underlined show which doctor was the nearest.

* Those respondents who attended the surgery of one Kirkwood doctor at Bersheba on Friday afternoons.

+ No doubt under-reported.

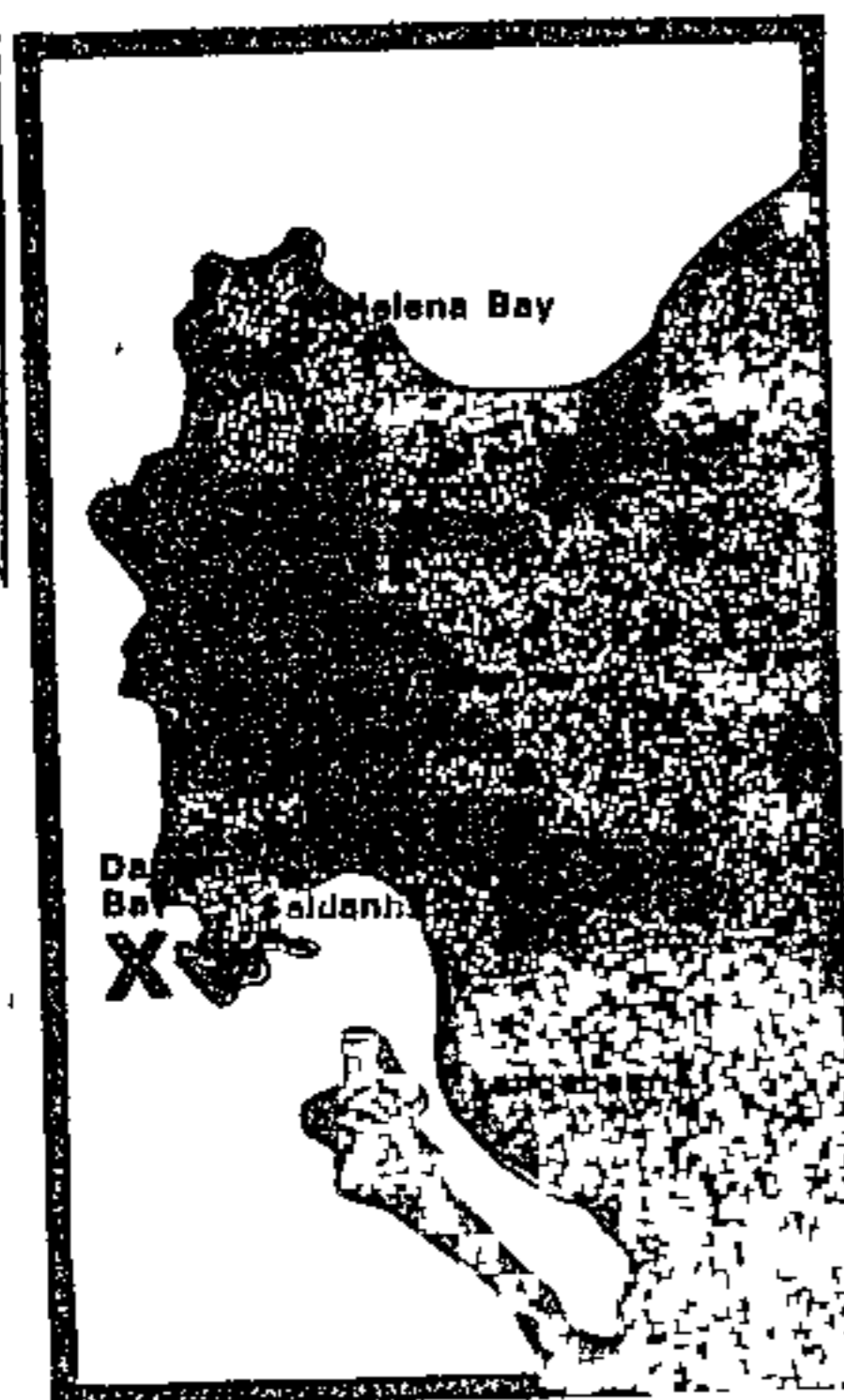
Massive search for 30 seamen

CAPE TIMES 8/2/80

131

BY JANE ARBOUS

A MASSIVE air and sea search was launched yesterday for survivors of the 40-ton trawler Maritz, which sank about 1 am off the West Coast; poor weather hampered the search, however, and about 30 sailors are still missing.



spagetti, shells, Checkers and Roma Wrench Town Bakery in Elsie's River.

The search, which was called off at sunset, will continue today. Deteriorating weather hampered the sea search involving about 35 boats, and a change in the direction of the current widened the search area by many miles. A Court helicopter, chartered by the owners of the boat, and a South African Air Force Shackleton combed the area north of Saldanha Bay yesterday afternoon.

By midday yesterday the trawler's seven lifeboats and life rafts, usually lashed to its deck, had been washed up in St Helena Bay.

"I can't give up hope," said Mr Johan Claasen, brother of the boat's skipper, Mr Tohe Claasen, 41, of Doringbaai. Married with four children, Mr Claasen had spent most of his life at sea, his brother said.

'The search will go on'

Mr Piet Retief, manager of the North Bay Canning Company — owners of the boat — said last night "As long as there's a chance of picking up one more survivor the search will go on."

The Maritz, one of a fleet of 15 crayfishing vessels belonging to the company in Doringbaai, struck a reef off Danger Bay, sinking within two minutes. All that remains are debris and an oil slick.

The alarm was given by two of the crew, Jimmy Nyman and Eric Swartz, who escaped by cutting free one of the dinghies on board. Ripping out the wooden seats to use as oars, the men paddled to the coast and landed at a northern point in Danger Bay. The Saldanha Bay port control and police were alerted about 2.30 am.

Daylight search starts

At daylight, after Mr Retief had arrived in Saldanha, a NSRI launch, a SAAF navy rescue craft from Flamingo, a SAR and H launch and 31 boats from nearby fishing fleets left for the scene.

At 9 am a small Paternoster-based fishing boat found a third survivor, Mr Gert Adams, clinging semi-conscious to a raft at Duminy Point, about six miles north of where the trawler was believed to have gone down. Shocked and suffering from exposure, he was taken on board and later transferred to the fleet's mother-ship, which landed him at Sandy Point, St Helena Bay.

Last night the three survivors were in a satisfactory condition in Vredenberg Hospital after a day's heavy sedation.

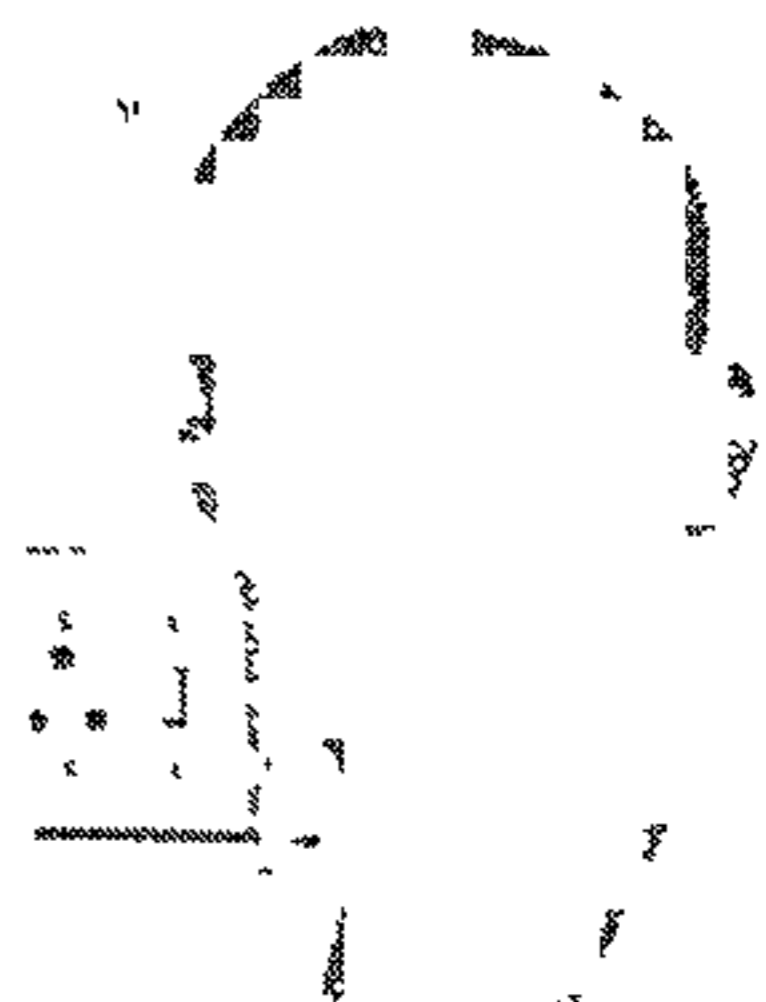
At Lambert's Bay Holdings at Sandy Point, where radio contact was being kept with the search party and port control, Mr Retief said the Maritz, a wooden ship, had been in good condition. It had left Sandy Point at 9.30 the previous night and was believed to have struck the reef about five minutes' sailing time from its shelter area in Danger Bay.

'Very, very dangerous'

"In heavy seas this area is not so dangerous, as the reef can be spotted by the spray," Mr Retief said, "but in good weather and flat seas like this morning it's very, very dangerous."

Seven years ago a trawler belonging to the company capsized in the same area. Nineteen men were drowned, with two survivors.

He did not know the exact number of those aboard. Although the normal complement was 24 men, more might have been getting lifts back to other ships in the area. He believed there were about 33 men on board at the time of the sinking.



Mr Gert Adams



Mr Jimmy Nyman



Mr Eric Swartz

No sign of 30 missing fishermen

WRECK OF THE MARITZ FOUND

Search
The search for survivors continued at dawn today with two crashboats from SAS Flamingo, an Albatross reconnaissance aircraft from Southern Air Command and several of the holding company's vessels concentrating on an area west of Cape Columbine

However, hopes that they will be found alive are fading fast as their chances of survival in the icy waters of the Atlantic for more than a few hours are minimal.

Mr Piet Retief, the manager of North Bay Canning, said vessels in the company's fleet would continue their search until all hope faded.

It is uncertain how many men have lost their lives as when the Maritz sailed from Sandy Point on Wednesday night she was joined by men from several of the boats at anchor in the harbour.

The number of dead could run as high as 30 although the apparent legal limit for crew is 24.

Picture, another report, Page 3.

AN Albatross patrol aircraft of the Air Force today found the wreck of the crayfish catcher Maritz just off Cap Rock, at the entrance to Danger Bay. There was no sign of survivors or bodies of the 30 missing seamen.

ARGUS
8/2/80
3 Fish
131

Blacks 'insulted' by PM — chief

By Hugh Robertson

PROMINENT black leaders today accused the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, of making a mockery of the Schlebusch Commission's search for a new constitution and sharply censured his performance in Parliament this week.

They said he had announced seemingly final decisions on what constitutional arrangements he would, or would not accept and had done so while the Schlebusch Commission was supposedly still investigating these matters

The leaders also re-

fect of moderates such as myself'

On the Schlebusch Commission, Chief Buthelezi noted that Mr Botha rejected a unitary constitutional system, had rejected the concept of federation, did not favour consociation and had made it clear that effective control would remain in

A spokesman for the SAAF said the wreck was lying in about 15 metres of water

A team of Navy divers was going down to the wreck this afternoon. It is thought some or all the bodies of the missing men may be trapped in the 16 metre wooden-hulled boat

A tug from Saldanha Bay will attempt to take the wreck in tow. Two rescue launches of the SA Navy were standing by near the wreck.

Salvage

The SAAF spokesman said the Albatross first noticed a portion of the bow and the wheelhouse, and then the rest of the wreck

It is understood that this afternoon's salvage

operation may be hampered by rough seas and strong winds. The Maritz is thought to have struck Cap Rock on its way from St Helena Bay to fishing grounds

Lifejackets and wreckage were found a mile north-west of Danger Point at 6:58 am today by a South African Navy crashboat.

The crashboat reported that a large amount of wreckage had been found over a radius of two miles and included a dinghy which had part of the Maritz attached to its painter.

The Maritz sank almost immediately and several crewmen who had clambered into dinghies attached aft were dragged under as the Maritz settled stern first.

Search

The search for survivors continued at dawn today with two crashboats from SAS Flamingo, an Albatross reconnaissance aircraft from Southern Air Command and several of the holding company's vessels concentrating on an area west of Cape Columbine

However, hopes that they will be found alive are fading fast as their chances of survival in the icy waters of the Atlantic for more than a few hours are minimal.

Mr Piet Retief, the

SRC vice president in court

THE vice-president of the UCT's Students' Representative Council, Mr Andrew Thompson, 23, appeared briefly in a Wynberg Magistrate's Court today on an allegation of publishing undesirable material

Men refuse to

ARGUS 8/2/80

go to sea until

all bodies found

TWENTY-FOUR black fishermen based at Doring Bay have refused to go to sea until the bodies of their friends, who drowned yesterday when the Maritz sank, are recovered

The men who today refused to go out, and their fellow-fishermen, are contract workers from Transkei

A spokesman for the Oceana Group of Fishing Companies said today it was a 'time honoured tradition' among African men who fish along the West Coast

'We respect their feelings so they will be taken back from St Helena Bay today to Doring Bay where they will wait until the bodies are found'

The men would receive full pay, even if it took a week or two to recover the bodies of the missing men

Some of the men had asked whether they could search the coastline for bodies. Others had indicated that they would like to write letters to Transkei to tell relatives of the sinking

STRUCK REEF

It has not yet been established how many men lost their lives in yesterday's tragedy. The Maritz operates out of Doring Bay, but offloaded its catch at St Helena Bay

The black fishermen employed by the company live in company quarters at Doring Bay. The Maritz sank within minutes of striking a reef off the coast north of Saldanha Bay early yesterday morning. It carried a mixed crew of coloured and African men

A company spokesman said relatives of the missing men had been informed. Each member of the crew was covered by a R3 000 company insurance policy.

ADDITIONAL

'We will also look into the social setting of each of the missing men's families and will probably make additional ex gratia payments to their dependents'

Most of the contract workers had been with the company for many years

'We feel the loss just as hard and we sympathise with their families,' he said

Staff Reporters

ABOUT 30 fishermen are missing, feared drowned, after a 16-metre rock lobster boat, Maritz, struck a reef about 1 am today and sank about five miles off the coast north of Saldanha Bay.

ing rural- portant Health-

Disaster

(Continued from Page 1)

Helena, where it offloaded a crayfish catch last night, to fishing waters near Dassen Island when it struck a reef.

He said the Maritz had left Doring Bay on Monday and was not due for some time.

We do not yet know exactly where it went down, but I know there is a reef just below the surface which the Air Force some times uses for target practice. We think it may be the same one.

He said the search was being carried out over a wide area because of the currents and winds. The one survivor was apparently found a long way from where the boat sank. We are still hoping we might find some of the men alive.

He said the Maritz was worth about R100 000.

A spokesman for Southern Air Command said the Albatross was searching the Danger Point area and then northwards.

The two men who swam ashore stumbled to nearby houses and raised the alarm. As a pre-dawn search got under way the three survivors were taken to the Vredenburg Hospital where they were treated for shock and exposure.

Nine years ago a trawler, the Girl Devon, owned by the North Bay Canning Company at Doring Bay, overturned in the entrance to the bay. Nineteen men were drowned. Two men survived.

Three men survived the sinking which took place about five miles offshore from Diasville (or Tabak Baai, as it is known among fishermen).

Two survivors, Mr Jimmy Neiman and Mr Eric Smuts, reached the shore after spending several hours in the ice-cold water clinging to an upturned dinghy.

Mr Gert Adams was rescued by a fishing boat where he was drifting semi-conscious in a lifebelt more than six miles from where the boat sank. He was in the water for about seven hours.

Police say the men were suffering from shock and exposure. They could not say how or why the boat sank. They were taken to the Vredenburg Hospital for treatment.

Debris

The skipper of the Maritz is believed to be Mr Tolle Claesen who is still missing.

There was uncertainty over the exact number of men on board. Police and the coast guard say there were between 20 and 33.

A large air and sea search found debris and an oil slick, but no further signs of survivors.

By 3.30 pm today six dinghies, a number of oars, pieces of debris and an oil slick had been found, but no trace of bodies or survivors.

Hope was dwindling that the missing men would be found alive.

An all-ships alert was being broadcast at regular intervals while a number of fishing boats, NSRI vessels from Saldanha Bay and Cape Town, a Sea Fisheries boat, a police harbour launch and a rescue launch of the South African Navy, searched the area.

Struck reef

Shortly after dawn a privately-owned helicopter reported an oil slick, debris and an upturned dinghy five miles west of Cape Columbine.

Police, volunteers and two rescue teams of Metro, the Cape's emergency service, combed the rugged coast line for survivors and bodies.

A spokesman for the boat's owners — the North Bay Canning Company at Doring Bay — said Maritz was on its way from St.

(Continued on Page 3, col 10)

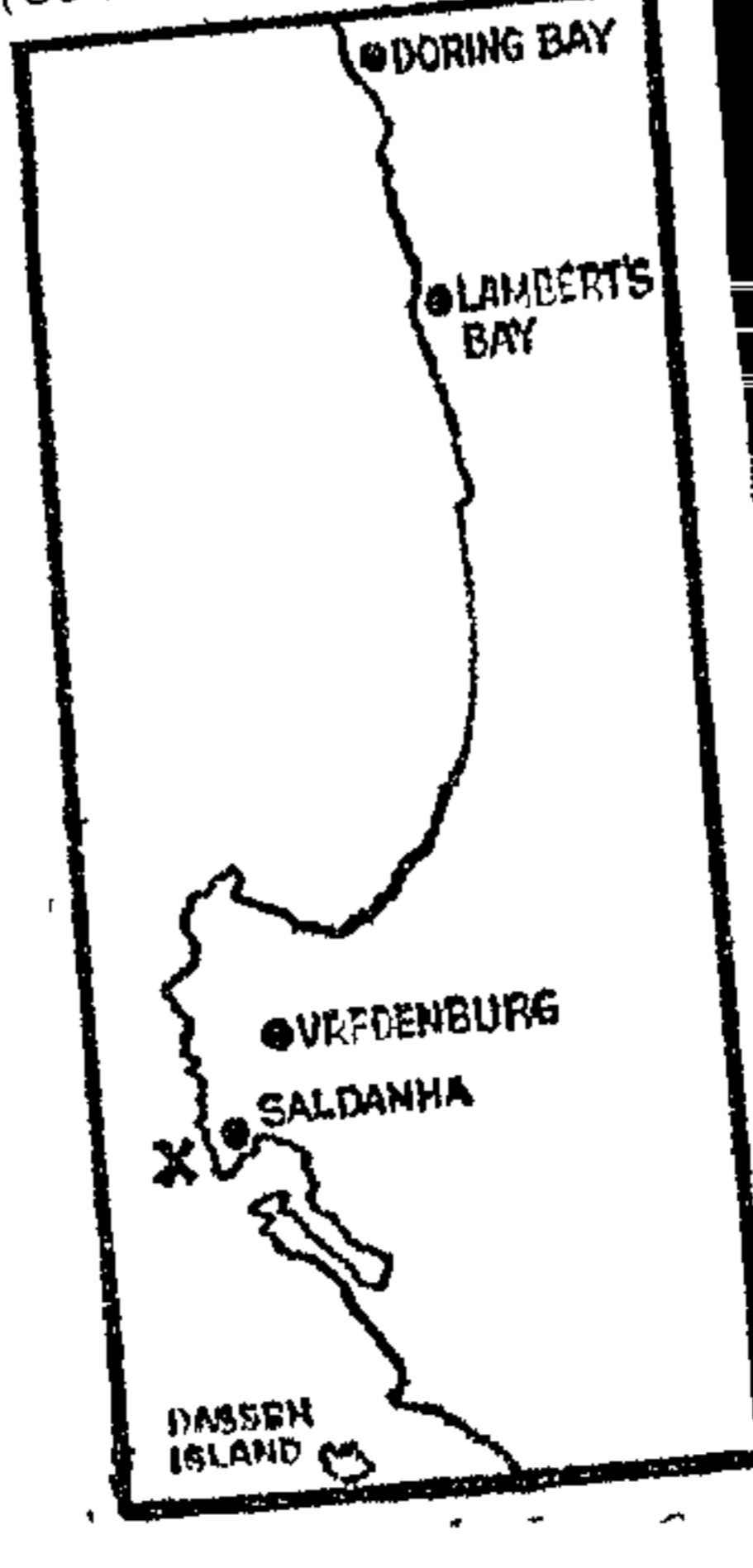


A ROCK-LOBSTER trawler similar to the Maritz, the Doring Bay boat which sank off the West Coast early today

Dr Kark, who had previously held a number of posts, was appointed as head of the Institute for the Department of Social, Health and Community Development. He was previously head of the Institute for the Department of Social, Health and Community Development. He was previously head of the Institute for the Department of Social, Health and Community Development.

171

HEADLINE: Rock lobster boat sinks off Saldanha Bay. 30 FEARED DEAD IN SEA DISASTER



30 Lost at sea

Lobster boat strikes reef off Cape coast

Own Correspondent

Cape Town

Thirty fishermen are missing, feared drowned, after a 12-metre rock lobster boat had struck a reef about 2 am and sunk less than a mile off the coast north of Saldanha Bay early today.

Three men survived the sinking, which took place about five miles from Diasville (or Tabak Baal, as it is known among fishermen).

Two survivors, Mr Jimmy Neuman and Mr Eric Smuts, reached shore after spending several hours in the ice-cold water clinging to an upturned dinghy Mr Gert Adams was rescued by a lifebelt boat. He was drifting semiconscious in a lifebelt more than six miles from where the boat sank.

Police say the men were suffering from shock and exposure. They could not say how or why the boat sank. The survivors were taken to Vredenburg Hospital.

The skipper of the Mantz is believed to be Mr Tothe Claasen, who is still missing. There was uncertainty over the exact number of men on board. Police and the owners say there were "between 30 and 33".

A large air and sea search found debris and an oil slick just after dawn, but no further signs of survivors.

Empty dinghies

Two empty dinghies were found and at noon, an Albatross patrol aircraft of 27 Squadron located a piece of blue debris two miles offshore, south of Cape Columbine.

An all-ships alert was being broadcast at regular intervals while a number of fishing boats, NSRI vessels from Saldanha Bay and Cape Town, a Sea Fisheries boat, a police harbour launch and a rescue launch of the South African Navy searched the area.

Police, volunteers and two rescue teams of Metro, the Cape's emergency service, also combed the rugged coastline for survivors and bodies.

INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES

There are no tables for divisions V, XI, XII, XIII the small numbers in each of these categories.

TABLE I FOR THE 17 MAJOR DIVISIONS OF THE ICD (8th REVISION)

	0-1	1-4	5-24	25-44	45-64	65+	ALL
M	0,17	0,03	0,09	0,26	3,01	12,24	1,41
F	0,13	0,07	0,05	0,33	2,58	7,26	1,21
M	0,00	0,07	0,07	0,21	1,47	4,70	0,36
F	0,21	0,00	0,05	0,26	2,19	5,18	0,43
M	0,06	0,07	0,06	0,54	5,10	12,59	1,02
F	0,06	0,07	0,06	0,54	5,10	12,59	1,02

131

25/12/85
 (131)

Blast at ^{new} factory

Factory managers are inspecting the site of a black-powder blast which ripped through a building at Modderfontein dynamite factory last night

An inquiry headed by the chief inspector of explosives, is to investigate the incident

A Modderfontein spokesman said today that an estimate of damage will be available later today

Two men were treated for shock after the explosion

The blast — just after 8 30 last night—appears to have occurred during the remote-controlled milling process of black powder ingredients

86 87 131 302 131
50/180
B1
Headlines

By BILL CAIN

Drink, drug accidents alert for industry

ACCIDENTS caused by drug and alcohol abuse are creeping into industrial casualty statistics. Safety and welfare organisation spokesmen say the new trend is increasing just as deaths and injuries from historical working hazards are being contained.

A few years ago shopfloor accidents caused by drug-taking were unknown. Now they are becoming part of official figures, says National Occupational Safety Association (Nosa) general manager Bunny Matthyssen.

SA National Council for Alcoholism (Sanca) information director Viv Houreld adds: "Employers are already paying out more than R200-million a year in lost time and sickness benefits for problem drinkers on their payrolls. This is apart from medical bills and damage to vehicles through drunken driving."

Preliminary figures show an estimated 2 500 people were killed and another 74 000 permanently disabled while at work. The number of reported accidents is 350 000.

"This is 2.2% of the workforce. We hope to get the accident rate down to 2% this year," says Mr Matthyssen.

In 1951, when Nosa started, the death and serious injury rate was 4%.

The Compensation Commission pays out R44 million annually. If that high rate had continued the bill would now be R77 million," says Mr Matthyssen.

Growing employer and worker awareness of on-the-job dangers has already reduced State compensation commission premiums from companies in 88 of the 111 categories.

The five most hazardous industries - fishing, transport, glass/brick/tile, building/construction and iron/steel - all show improved accident rates.

Mr Matthyssen says the successful educational safety programmes - already being copied in the US and Canada - will be intensified.

Mainspring of the campaign to cut casualties will be the

16 000 Nosa-trained men now being instructed in how to train work colleagues in eliminating shopfloor hazards.

Sanca's Mr Houreld says a growing danger from now will be the factory or office drink. He warns that there are now as many women with drinking problems as men and that exposure of blacks to hard liquor for almost 20 years is now beginning taking its toll on a vast section of the national workforce.

"In 1970 men with drinking problems outnumbered women sufferers by seven to one. Now it is one to one with the overall figure rising every year," he says.

Mr Houreld adds that US statistics show 8%-10% of American adults have liquor problems with the white South African population not far behind these figures. In the

Cape an estimated 22% of adult coloured males are alcoholics.

He warns: "Alcoholism knows no race, sex or age barriers. It reaches every nook and cranny of our economic and social systems. We know of alcoholic executives, clergymen, doctors, stockbrokers, artisans, judges and politicians. You name them and there they are."

Mr Houreld says employers will have to learn to live with alcoholic workers making up a bigger portion of their payrolls than in the past and urges them to regard alcoholism as a treatable disease.

"After 20 years the boss might notice that the performance of one of his best men is suffering because of drink. He can ignore it, tolerate it or help him. It is cheaper in the long run to treat alcoholism than lose a valuable employee," he adds.

Autopsies on UK alcoholics show that for every 2 200 company directors who die of liver cirrhosis only 200 barmen died of the same disease.

Near the top of the list were hoteliers (773), entertainers and musicians (550) and merchant navy officers (467). Bottom of the list with barmen were lawyers, brewers and civil engineers.

with selected major categories of disease. Clearly, this is an entirely h. utnetical situation. However, these competing risks life tables not ciy provide ar indication of the relative importance of various disease categories to both the overall mortality experience and also to expectation of life of the three communities, but also, since there is an approximation of the relationship between the reduction of mortality and the

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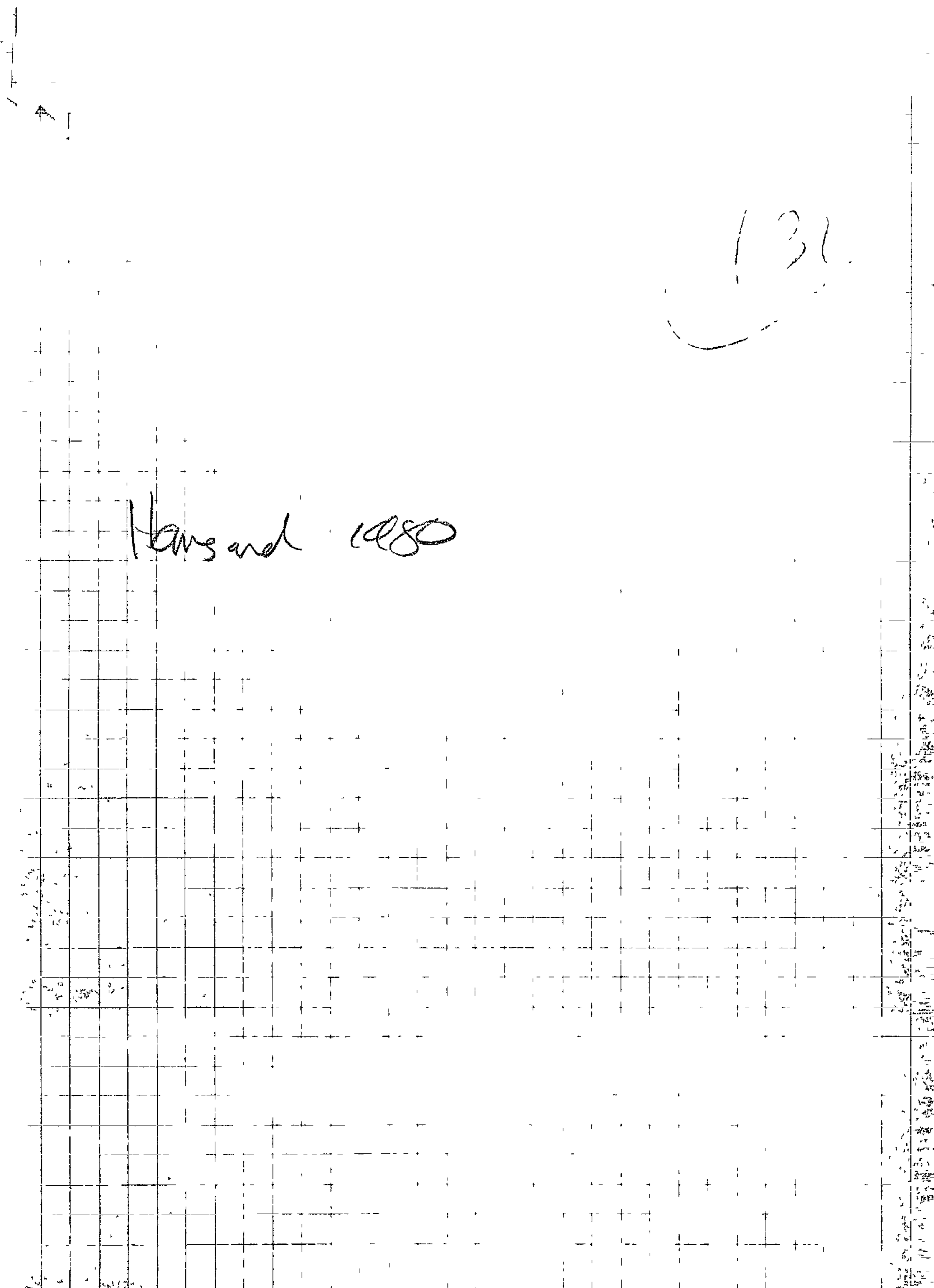
131

INDUS. ACCIDENTS + HEALTH

18-4-80 - 31-12-80

131

Hang and 1080



9/6/80.

131
~~132~~

Debate: Occupational Diseases in Mines
+ works amendment Bill

See Hansard 17 Cols 8542 - 8547

9/6/80
131

Occupational Disease in Mines
& Works amendment Bill

See S. Hansard 12 Cols 2261-2264

Hans 16 Ques Col 931 3/6/80
Safety regulations
677 Dr A L BORAINÉ asked the
Minister of Manpower Utilization

(131)

- (a) How many cases of violation of safety regulations under the Factories, Machinery and Building Work Act were found by inspectors during 1979 and (b) how many prosecutions were instituted as a result?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER UTILIZATION

(a) 982

(b) 176

13 MAY 1980

98

14(797) Lead poisoning
23/5/80 (131)

615 Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked
the Minister of Health, Welfare and Pensions

- (1) How many cases of lead poisoning were reported in 1977, 1978 and 1979, respectively,
- (2) whether steps by (a) health authorities, (b) Government departments and (c) employers are required when cases of lead poisoning are reported, if so, what steps?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH, WELFARE
AND PENSIONS

(1) 1977—15, 1978—4, 1979—9

(2) Yes,

- (a) if poisoning is of a domestic origin, health authorities will take the necessary steps to rectify the condition and to prevent a recurrence,
- (b) if the poisoning is the result of atmospheric pollution, the Department of Health, Welfare and Pensions must, in terms of the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act, 1965, occurs in factories, the Department of Manpower Utilization must, in terms of the Factories, Machinery and Building Work Act, 1941, and occurs in mines and works, the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs must, in terms of

the Mines and Works Act, 1956, take the necessary steps to rectify the condition and to prevent a recurrence,

- (c) the afore-mentioned laws require employers to take the necessary steps for the safety of their employees, and, if poisoning should occur, to rectify the conditions in order to prevent recurrences



happens to him resulting in his disablement or death Section 51 (1) provides that every employer must forthwith, after having been notified or having gained knowledge of an accident to a workman, report the accident to the Commissioner in the prescribed manner. The prescribed forms which are issued to employers for the reporting of accidents, *inter alia*, provide for the full names and addresses of injured workmen to be furnished.

As soon as a claim for compensation has been established by means of the necessary report from the employer, medical evidence substantiating a personal injury and a report on resumption of work, payment of compensation is effected by the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner by means of a written award of compensation. The award bears full particulars of the injured workman, his first names and surname, address, disablement and the amount of compensation involved as well as the name and address of his employer. The original award is posted to the employer whilst a copy and a cheque is sent to the workman c/o the employer or if requested, to the postal address of the beneficiary furnished in the forms. In all cases employers are asked to assist workmen in cashing their cheques.

To keep employers abreast of requirements a special note has been added to all prescribed accident reports issued to the employers for the purpose of reporting accidents, drawing attention to the fact that if an injured workman should leave the services of his employer, a record should be kept of the address where he can be reached in order that moneys which might be payable to him from the Accident Fund can be paid with the employer's assistance.

Industrial accidents: financial compensation
9(597) 16/4/80 (137)
521 Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked
the Minister of Manpower Utilization

What steps are taken by (a) his Department, (b) other State Departments, respectively, and (c) employers in terms of statutory provisions to ensure that persons who are granted financial compensation in respect of industrial accidents are advised of the compensation and are assisted in collecting such compensation?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER UTILIZATION

(a), (b) and (c) Section 27 of the Workmen's Compensation Act provides that a workman is entitled to the benefits under the Act if an accident

P T O

Receipt of accident reports from employers is acknowledged immediately by means of cards reflecting the claim number allocated to each accident and requesting employers to keep a record of the address of a workman who leaves his employment. In the resumption report furnished by the employer when the injured workman resumes his work, provision has also been made for the workman's present address to be furnished. Apart from this, pamphlets are issued to all employers on the handling of claims under the Act and where necessary, groups of employers and organisations representing employers and workman are informed verbally at meetings of the Commissioner's requirements.

All local offices of the Department of Manpower Utilization are open to all injured workmen for assistance in claiming and collecting their compensation. In fact, regulation 9 provides that employers who do business in the magisterial districts of The Cape, Wynberg, Bellville and Simonstown, Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage, Durban and Pinetown and in the Territory of SWA, must report their accidents to the local office of the Department of Manpower Utilization who not only renders assistance to employers in the areas referred to but also assists injured workmen and their dependants in claiming and collecting their compensation from the Accident Fund in Pretoria.

In terms of section 83 of the Act, Magistrates and Commissioners of the Department of Co-operation and Development must give such reasonable assistance to Black workmen and their dependants as may at any time be necessary in connection with the settlement of claims for compensation. These officials give such assistance especially in fatal cases where they not only assist in the completion of claim forms but also go to much trouble in tracing beneficiaries to whom compensation must be paid.

In view of amendments to the Act to provide for compensation to be paid to Black workmen and their depen-

dants on an equal basis with the other population groups with effect from 1 July 1979, large amounts of compensation are deposited in Post Office savings accounts by an arrangement between the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner and the Post Office. This system allows beneficiaries to withdraw fixed monthly amounts from their savings accounts at any Post Office in the Republic of South Africa in those cases where workmen have no fixed abode.

Compensation cheques are despatched to employers and injured workmen by ordinary post to their last known addresses and where cheques are returned to the Commissioner as undelivered, enquiries are immediately made through Magistrates, Commissioners and even tribal heads who are furnished with all available information to assist in tracing beneficiaries.

It has been the Commissioner's experience that many injured workmen, especially Blacks, do not return to the service of their employers after leaving as the result of an accident. Where the workman fails to leave an address to which correspondence and cheques can be forwarded, the Commissioner is not in a position to make payments of compensation and the amounts concerned must be transferred to the unclaimed moneys account of the Accident Fund. A list of unclaimed moneys is then published in the *Government Gazette* in order to assist beneficiaries to claim their compensation. As only limited success has been achieved in this manner the Reference Bureau and Administration Boards also lend a hand in tracing beneficiaries. Lists of unclaimed moneys are also published in publications catering for Blacks.

No time limit has been laid down for beneficiaries to apply for their unclaimed compensation. Beneficiaries may at any time in future apply for the payment of unclaimed benefits. Upon proper identification of the beneficiary the original amount plus interest is paid.

Industrial accidents: financial compensation

131
RC

47500 14/1/80
485 Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Manpower Utilization

- (1) How many (a) Whites, (b) Blacks, (c) Coloureds and (d) Asians failed during 1977, 1978 and 1979, respectively, to collect financial compensation granted to them in respect of industrial accidents.
- (2) what was the total amount of uncollected compensation for each race group in each year?

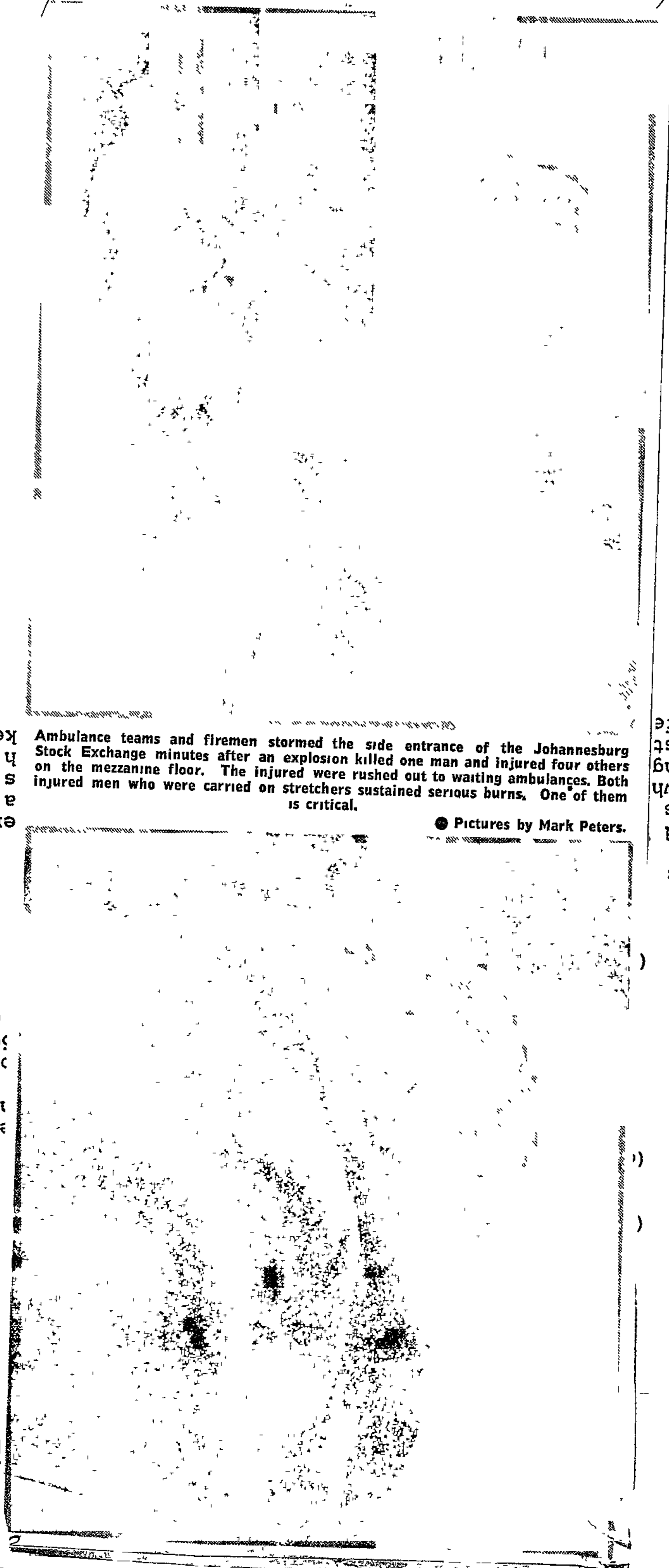
The MINISTER OF MANPOWER UTILIZATION

	1977	1978	1979
(1) Whites, Coloured and Asians	906	807	594
Blacks	8 796	7 659	7 444
(2)	R	R	R
Whites, Coloureds and Asians	83 901,97	57 883,39	42 379,79
Blacks	623 886,88	648 123,42	507 995,19

Note Separate figures for Whites, Coloureds and Asians are not kept

STAR 18/4/80

101



Ambulance teams and firemen stormed the side entrance of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange minutes after an explosion killed one man and injured four others on the mezzanine floor. The injured were rushed out to waiting ambulances. Both injured men who were carried on stretchers sustained serious burns. One of them is critical.

● Pictures by Mark Peters.

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NOTICE 278 OF 1980

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES ACT, 1973
(ACT 15 OF 1973)

DECLARATION OF A PROHIBITED
SUBSTANCE

It is hereby notified in terms of section 29 (9) (a) of the Hazardous Substances Act, 1973 (Act 15 of 1973), that the Minister of Health intends, in terms of section 29 (1) (a) of the said Act, to declare the undermentioned substance a prohibited substance with the provisions set out below

Fluoroacetic acid (mono), its salts and derivatives, on the understanding that laboratories, teaching institutions, industries and Government institutions may make use of it with the written approval of the Minister of Health, granted after substantiated requests have been submitted to the Minister. Such approval may at any time be suspended by the Minister if this is considered to be in the public interest

Interested persons are invited to submit any comments and representations they may wish to make to the Secretary for Health, Private Bag X88, Pretoria, within three months of the date of this notice

(18 April 1980)

GG 6953

131

KENNISGEWING 278 VAN 1980

WET OP GEVAARHOUDENDE STOWWE,
1973 (WET 15 VAN 1973)

VERKLARING VAN 'N VERBODE STOF

Ingevolge artikel 29 (9) (a) van die Wet op Gevaarhoudende Stowwe, 1973 (Wet 15 van 1973), word hierby bekendgemaak dat die Minister van Gesondheid van voorneme is om kragtens artikel 29 (1) (a) van genoemde Wet die stof hieronder genoem tot 'n verbode stof te verklaar behoudens die voorwaardes hieronder uiteengesit

Fluorasynsuur (mono), sy soute en derivate, met dien verstande dat laboratoria, opvoedkundige instellings, industrie en owerheidsinstellings daarvan gebruik kan maak met die skriftelike goedkeuring van die Minister van Gesondheid nadat gemotiveerde versoeke aan die Minister voorgelê is. Sodanige goedkeuring kan te eniger tyd deur die Minister ingetrek word indien dit in die openbare belang geag word

Belanghebbendes word genooi om kommentaar en vertoe wat hulle in verband daarmee wil lewer of rig, binne drie maande na die datum van hierdie kennisgewing aan die Sekretaris van Gesondheid, Privaatsak X88, Pretoria, voor te lê

(18 April 1980)

One dead, four injured as blast rocks JSE

STAR 18/4/80

131

33

One man died and four others were injured, two seriously, when an explosion ripped through the mezzanine floor of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange this morning.

Colleagues weep for blast dead

By Ian McDonald and Pat Devine

Business continued as usual at the Johannesburg Stock Exchange this morning as workmen on the mezzanine floor wept openly for their dead and injured colleagues.

Starting at the smoke-filled room where a paramedic team was fighting to save the life of one of his workmates, a coloured supervisor choked back tears as he said 'I went out to make a phone call, other use that might have been me there.

"I don't know which of the other chaps in the room is the dead man," he said, staring in horror at a bandaged figure being put on a stretcher.

Nearly two black workmen in red overalls wept unashamedly, overcome by shock and grief. A stock exchange security man gulped down a sedative to steady his nerves as firemen, traffic and medical men with ox-

xygen equipment, drips and down the elegant stairs to the mezzanine floor.

"There was a helluva explosion and our salon filled up with smoke," a hairdresser on the mezzanine floor said.

A paramedic at the scene said the explosion "was definitely not caused by terrorists."

"It's a workmen's compensation kind of accident. Four men were apparently painting in a small room in a passage when there was an explosion. We don't know the cause yet," he said.

The bright orange lifts went up and down as usual. But one carried up a group of businessmen and came down with a blanket-covered body on a stretcher.

Crowds pressed against the glass doors of the building, and police cordoned off the street, battling to keep back curious onlookers.

change this morning. The cause of the explosion is not known but it is believed that wall-primer fumes ignited and detonated an adhesives container.

Fire engines and ambulances rushed to the scene and traffic police cordoned off the area. Stock exchange workers stopped spectators from rushing up to the smoke-filled mezzanine floor.

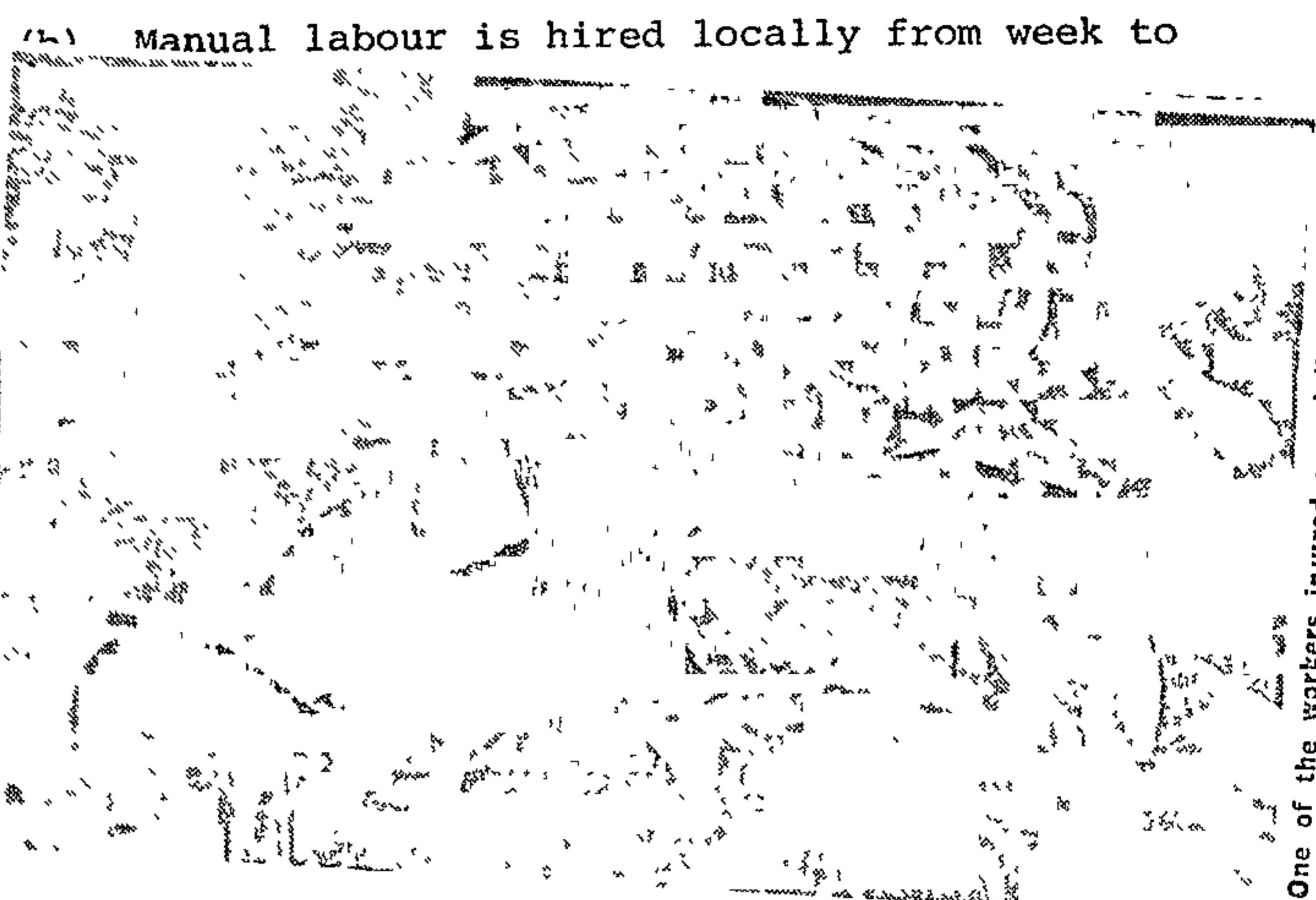
Medical teams fought to save the life of a critically-injured workman who was given emergency treatment for severe burns covering most of his body.

One of the workers Mr. Fred Opperman of Carletonville, whose hand was injured in the explosion, said he and another man were fitting a ceiling in a toilet when flames engulfed them.

"Then there was an explosion in the next room where four other men were pumping the walls," he said.

The injured were rushed to the Milpark Hospital for treatment. The names of the dead and injured are not yet available.

More pictures - Page 3.



One of the workers injured in a killer blast on the mezzanine floor of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange is helped to a waiting ambulance by a bystander. One man was killed and four injured in the explosion believed to have been caused by glue primer fumes.

Guard dies

131 Crime Staff

STAR 12/4/80

A 54-year-old security guard who died in hospital yesterday was shot during a hold-up in Turfontein a month ago when robbers escaped with more than R45 000.

Mr J J Brits was shot twice in the chest.

Police are looking for the robbers who attacked him and a colleague, Mr A J Noordt, as they were leaving a client's premises, forcing them to drop a deposit box containing R26 756 in cash and R18 852 in cheques.

the saga of our fishing society discoverer has been given en-

drawing conclusions, continue

eight fish, four more than each could catch on shore. He will not tolerate four men (counting himself) on board because the average (which each gets) on board would fall from 8 to 7.5 and he would have less fish—even though the social total would increase. The fourth would enable six more fish for a net social gain of two over the total if that fourth person had stayed on shore. The self-interest of the boat controller here prevents a larger social catch. Indeed, if we changed the rules and allowed all those who are on board to decide whether any more will be allowed to come on board, the outcome is the same. The first three would not admit any more, because another person reduces the average to be shared by all from 8 to 7.5. This is a characteristic problem of socialist firms; "workers" control the enterprise and share the net income equally, and newcomers are admitted only by permission of the existing group. This is also a common danger in many labor unions and professions; longshoremen, electricians, musicians, doctors, lawyers, and a vast host of other professions admit new members only by permission (through certifying boards) of present members. Instead of a boat yielding fish, imagine a college yielding earning power from knowledge and that the ocean shore is the rest of the economy where you could earn income. If extra students reduce each present student's learning (that is, reduce the average quality), how many should be present members.

of 14 fish is divided will be important, as we shall see. On a social maximum output (no-waste) criterion the optimal number of fishermen on the boat is four or five. (There could be five, since the marginal product, four fish, with a fifth crew-member on the boat would exactly offset the lost marginal product, four fish, from the shore. For arithmetic convenience we shall arbitrarily take the larger crew size whenever there is this equivalent double possibility.) The no-waste social-maximum output rule is to enlarge the boat crew until the marginal product on board decreases to that on shore. (When people aren't fishing, they sleep, eat, rest, and bask in the sun. Only fish are produced and consumed) In Figure 9-1 the marginal social gains are the areas of plus signs in the first four marginal-product bars.

Control, Property Rights, and Incentives

Now we come to the point of interest: How many people will be allowed on the boat and who gets the increased output?

Share and Share Alike With Controlled Entry

In our first scene of this fishing saga, assume the boat discoverer is entitled to decide how

persons can be on board, and all board will share alike in the total catch cover will allow only one or two other for then the average catch on board, and each other person gets, is at the r

our economy's most shocking secret

Beneath the surface and behind the factory walls

By ZWELAKHE SISULU

SOMEONE dies in a South African factory or mine every 3½ hours on average, according to figures released this week by the National Occupation Safety Association and the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner.

And every hour of every day 40 people are injured. Of those, about four are permanently disabled.

This week's figures show that at least 2 500 people die a year in South African industrial accidents.

The figures are for 1975 and because of the long procedure involved in processing them, the 1976 figures are only expected to be ready in July.

A total of 349 000 injuries were recorded and 30 000 cases of permanent disablement. The injury figures represent more than 20% of the entire South African workforce.

An amount of R43 million was paid out under the Workmen's Compensation Act for the injuries, permanent disablements and deaths at work.

The managing director of the Safety Association, Mr Bunny Matthyssen, said in the majority of cases accidents occurred as a result of the workers' negligence.

He said that the record in the industrial sector in South Africa is "second and last" and that it is "not a good one". He said that the industrial accidents are "one of the most serious problems in the world".

A STORY OF DEATH AND OF AGONY

In all the various accident categories black workers were affected most but that was because they involved jobs done mainly by black people, Mr Matthyssen said.

The mining industry accounted for a large percentage of the deaths. In 1977 654 people died in mine accidents, and in 1978 at least 877 died. The overall injury figure for 1975 and 1974 were 354 000 and 355 000.

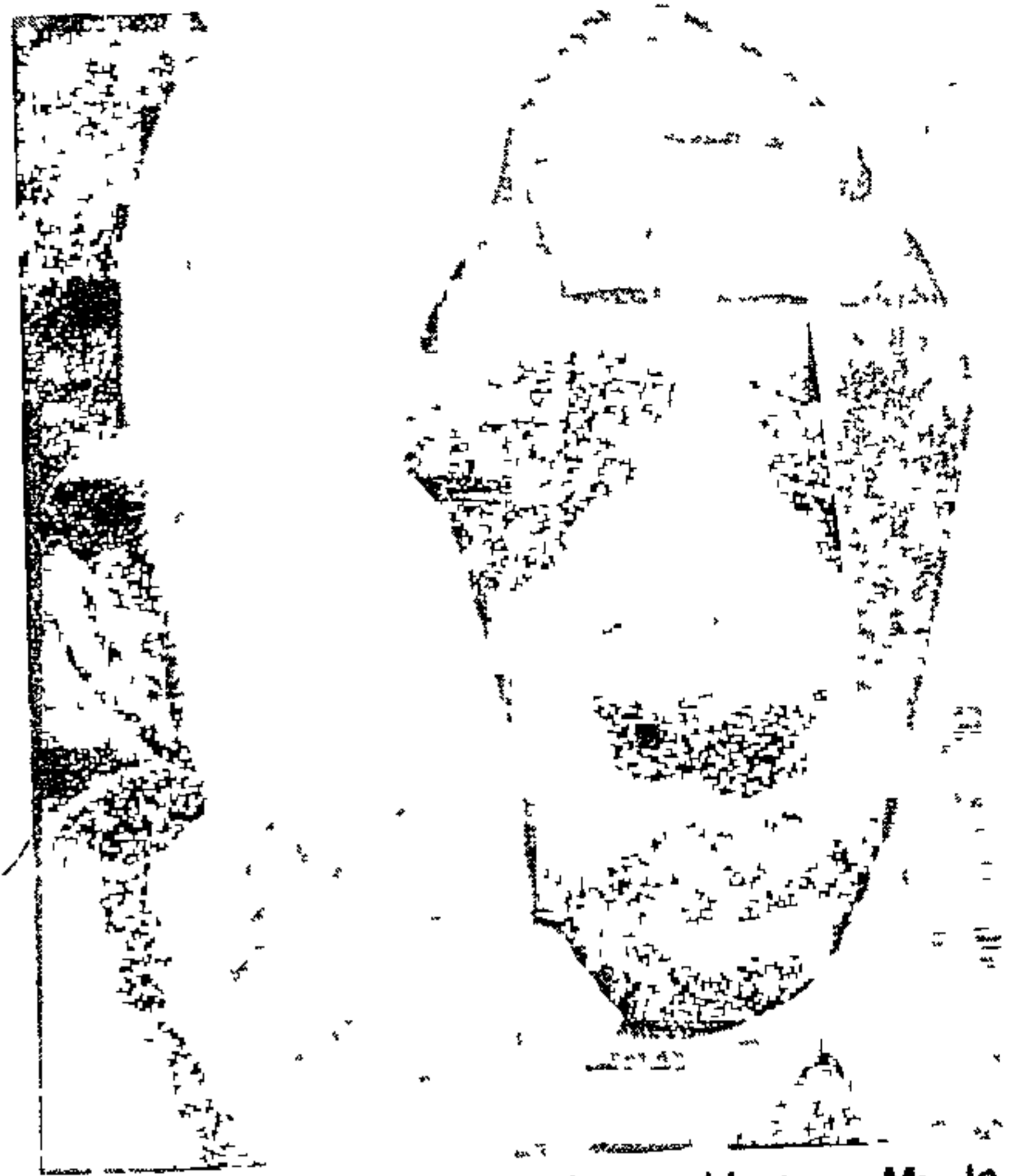
Mr Matthyssen was adamant that workers in South Africa had not enough protection against accidents. He said that the legislation safeguards the protection of work-

ers through the Factory Act and various inspectorates in mines and industry.

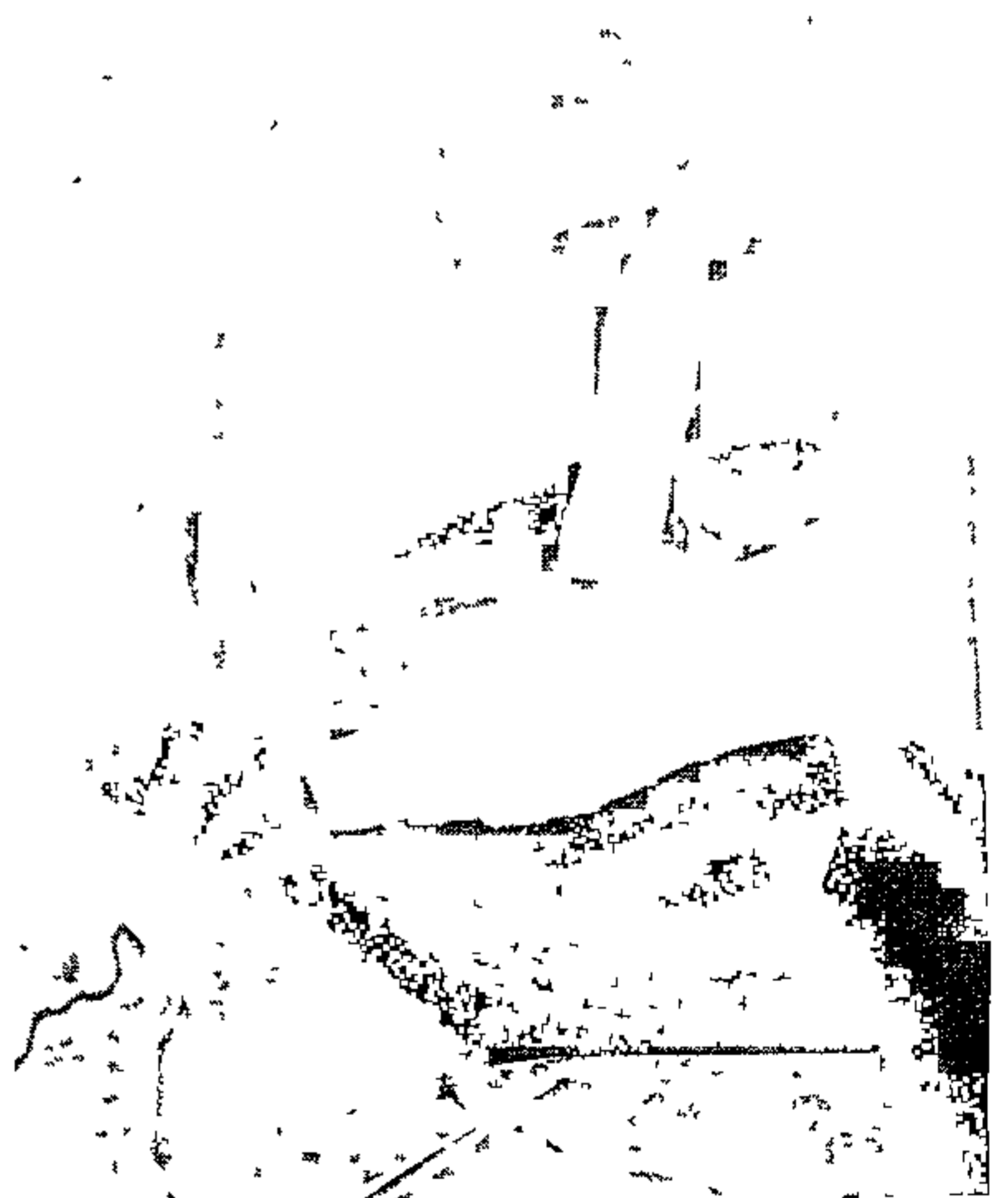
His organisation, he said, had initiated training courses in safety.

He added: "We have a better record than the United States with an average injury rate of 2,6% of the workforce and Canada with a rate of 4%. However the South African figure of 32% excludes the mines — one of the major causes of death."

A spokesman for the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner said the figures for 1976 would be available in July.



Flashback to the Industria horror blast — Mr Joseph Masina (above) and Mr Joseph Mbongeni are still alive, but they could so easily have joined the list of people killed in industrial accidents.



20 4/80
Spot 131
J22

Early tea

break ^{STAL} 21/4/80

saves 30 (131)

workers (83)

An early tea break saved workers at a Johannesburg company from death or serious injury when bulk racks carrying 600 tons of medicines collapsed "like a house of cards"

"Thank goodness more than 30 workers took their tea break early last Monday afternoon," said the manager of the Heriotdale pharmaceutical distribution company

"Tons of patent and prescribed medicines came tumbling down but there was no loss of life"

He said the six double-row steel racks were designed to carry 200 tons each but the racks had collapsed while carrying 100 tons each

The staff has worked round the clock checking which medicines have been damaged and replacing stocks

The manager said the stocks that fell had a value of R2.5-million to R3-million. He estimated the damage at between R200 000 and R500 000

The stocks were insured and assessors are checking the damage

A revised budget (if you think revisions are called for), adhering as far as possible to the same order as that used for the data above, showing which job you (as a director) prefer, with short notes explaining your guiding principle would last 12 months; no to be offered.

Required:

- (b) Manual labour is hired locally from week to week.
- (d) All the plant needed for Southampton has been owned for some years. £1,600 is the year's depreciation (straight-line) in the financial accounts. If the Hull job is taken, less plant will be required, and the surplus items will be hired out for the year on similar work at a rental of £750. Interest is based on a memorandum entry, at 5% of original cost, in the cost records.
- (f) Office and general expenses amount to about £1,800 every year.

1500 a day injured in industrial accidents

STAR 23/4/80

131

By Steg Hannig

About 1500 people are injured in industrial accidents in South Africa every working day, says Mr Bunny Matthysen, general manager of the National Occupational Safety Association (Nosa).

"In terms of death and disablement the actual and potential loss amounts to 32-million man days a year — that is 100 000 workers lying idle for a year," he says.

These are some ways of looking at the total of 349 000 claims for compensation for injury, the 30 000 permanently disabled and the 2 500 killed in mines and factories every year.

WORSE

The cost in compensation alone amounts to R46-million annually.

But the total loss to employers is estimated at about R400-million a year.

When Nosa came into being in the 1950s, the "lost time injuries" rate was about 4 percent in industries excluding the

bulk of the mining and building industries. The latest rate is 2,2 percent.

A further indication of the reduction in the injury rate is the fact that the State Accident Fund has dropped its assessment (premium) rates over the last six years in spite of increased rates of compensation and medical costs.

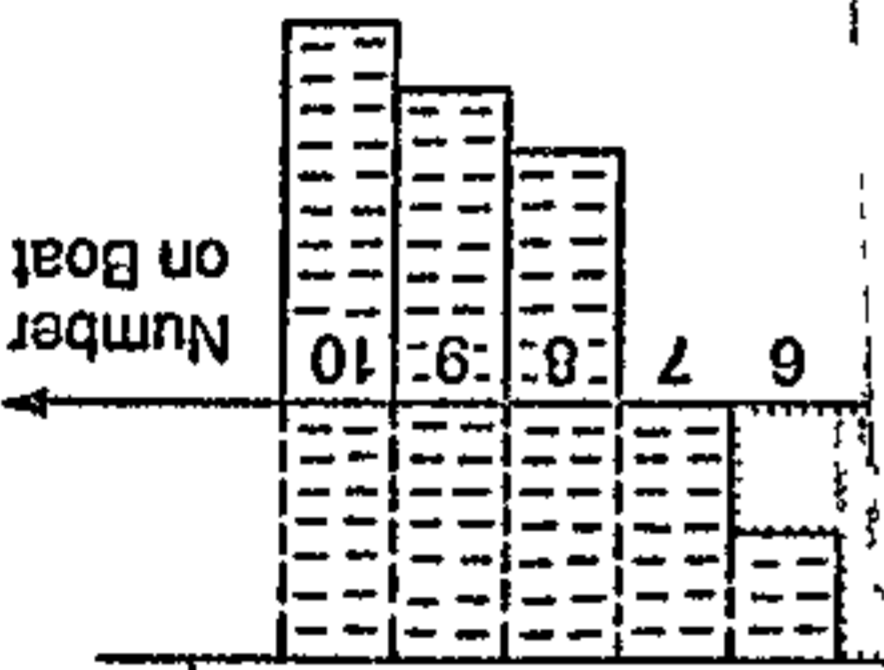
Mr Matthysen believes Nosa can take credit for some of these improvements.

"South Africa is the only country in the world which runs national safety competitions based on visual inspection and injury statistics," he said. "Last year I was in Canada helping to introduce the 5-star grading system which Nosa developed in South Africa."

CONCESSION

"We are training more than 16 000 people a year in safety management and expect this number to increase rapidly because of recently approved tax concessions for some safety courses."

More than 50 speakers are due to address about 800 safety specialists at Nosa's national convention, which opens in Johannesburg on April 30. People who want to attend should contact their nearest Nosa office.



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Heckman & Arvan - Exchange and
1980

Workers fall off lorry

AT least 49 workers were injured yesterday morning after they fell off an open lorry which was taking them to work at an industrial plant.

The injured were taken to hospital.

The accident happened on the lorry with passengers and occurred on a sharp curve.

One of the steel struts, which held up the sides of the vehicle, gave way.

The names and condition of the injured have not yet been released.

Part of the lorry was damaged.

BRITISH
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING

R14 000 to
shelter 600
from noise
STAR 25/4/80

Municipal Reporter

The Johannesburg City Council is considering spending R14 000 to prevent over 600 employees from possibly going deaf.

The management committee this week agreed that the council should try to set aside the money in the 1980/81 budget.

In terms of the Workmen's Compensation Act, hearing loss has recently been declared a disease, for which compensation may be paid.

Over 600 council employees work in areas where permanent hearing damage might occur, and the City Health Department feels that something should be done to protect them.

White dead

CONSUMER consciousness of the dangers of asbestos has soared in the USA in recent years, following a massive recall of hair-dryers, blow-dryers, which use asbestos as a compound and revelations about the dangers of schools insulated with asbestos tile.

Yet there is relatively little public awareness of the hazards, involved in the mining and manufacturing of the mineral.

One of the places where these hazards are greatest is South Africa, which produces about seven percent of the world's asbestos supply.

The United States imports most of the asbestos it uses, mining only 16 percent of its 1978 consumption. While the overall mining amount — about 95 percent — comes from Canada, South Africa is the USA's largest source.

"The comparatively small quantities received from Africa, particularly that formerly received from Rhodesia, under the UN Bureau of Mines July 1979 asbestos ban, are more important than would appear on a tonnage basis, because they consist largely of special kinds and qualities, unavailable elsewhere.

With sanctions against Rhodesia, and now dropped restrictions on their asbestos, it is likely South Africa is the sole producer of asbestos and chrysotile asbestos. Chrysotile is because the very thin asbestos fibers are mined in the Cape Province and particularly dangerous because the fibers are very thin and brittle.

As it is mined, chrysotile breaks

A MAN WHO WORKS IN AN ASBESTOS MINE FOR ONLY 30 DAYS CAN GET CANCER 30 YEARS LATER

ASBESTOS is called "one of the most dangerous and insidious substances in the workplace," by former American Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Joseph Califano.

In the US, federal experts have linked as much as 40 percent of the cancer cases reported over the past few decades in the country to asbestos.

There are four diseases primarily associated with the ingestion and inhalation of asbestos fibers. Asbestosis — "white lung" — is the leading lung disease. Asbestos-related cancer, the most common of which is usually fatal urethral cancer.

comes concentrated in much more cases than in other asbestos-related diseases. In South Africa, where asbestos is mined, well over 100,000 tons of asbestos are produced annually. Studies done over the past few years have shown health effects of asbestos to be more severe in South Africa than in other countries. The South African government has established a research program to investigate the extent of asbestos-related diseases in the country.

The 1976 Erasmus Commission of Enquiry into Industrial Health, while expressing concern over the high incidence of occupational disease in South Africa, endorsed a continuation of the voluntary approach to asbestos control, as outlined in the 1976 study. "Direct control and a large amount of discussion to employers

But exposure also causes lung cancer, certain gastrointestinal cancers, and mesothelioma, a fatal cancer of the chest and abdominal cavities.

"White lung" lawsuits by employees against manufacturers amounted to only a handful five years ago, but by 1978 over 1,000 were pending in the US courts.

The 1979 Occupational Safety and Health Act set a maximum dust standard of five million fibers per cubic metre for worker exposure and in 1976 this was reduced to two million fibers per cubic metre, with OSHA recommending a further reduction to half a million per cubic metre.

The approach does have its critics. Asbestos expert William J. Nicholson of the National Institute for Environmental Health Research, New York, told the ILO that "even with more stringent programs, under voluntary compliance, neither of disease has occurred — at any time in history."

It has been shown that as little as one month's exposure to heavy concentrations of asbestos dust can cause cancer 20 and 30 years later.

Yet black workers, who are usually employed in an asbestos mine, are more likely to be exposed to high levels of asbestos dust than white workers, who form a more prominent part of the workforce. In a study of asbestos-related disease in the Cape Province, South Africa, published by the New York Academy of Science, showed that after 30 years

50 percent had the significantly abnormal X-rays characteristic of asbestos.

In addition, the dangers to those who live in the vicinities of asbestos mines and mills have received almost no attention at all in South Africa. At the 1963 International Congress on Occupational Health, a South Africa study was presented showing that of 120 persons suffering from plural mesothelioma, more than 50% had never worked in the asbestos industry — but they had lived in the vicinity of mines or mills.

The rate of asbestos-related cancer is rapidly increasing worldwide. In the USA is a significant factor of South African asbestos. In Durban, part of the Durban City Area, the rate of lung cancer is 100 percent higher than in other parts of the city.

While supplies are expected to be exhausted within 10 years, this country and asbestos workers are likely to be a major source of asbestos. While companies are expected to be exhausted within 10 years, this country and asbestos workers are likely to be a major source of asbestos.

131

STAR 30/4/80

GENERAL NEWS

By Craig Charney
Industrial accidents cost South Africa R400-million annually in medical expenses, property damage, and other costs, Mr Leo Borman, president of the Federated Chamber of Industries said today.

Speaking at the opening of the National Occupational Safety and Health Convention at the Carlton Hotel, he said more than 2 000 workers will be killed in job-related accidents this year, and 32 000 will be permanently maimed.

In all more than 250 000 people will be hurt at work badly enough to keep them away for a day or more. These are expect-

R400-m in injuries faces S Africa

ted to include more than 110 000 who suffer injuries to their hands, 50 000 to their feet, and 40 000 to their eyes.

A total of 32 million man-days' work will be lost, Mr Borman reported — the equivalent of 100 000 workers remaining idle every day.

He noted, however, that the South African annual rate of disabling injuries had fallen from 4 percent in the 1950s to 2 percent at present. This is lower than the current American rate of 2,6 percent, though above America's record low of 1,4 percent in the late 1960s.

"Had South Africa maintained the rate which was reflected in the 1950s," Mr Borman said, "there would have been a further 250 000 persons injured" annually now. And estimates indicate that South African workers are three to five times safer at work today than in the 1920s

Fifth

ARGUS
1/5/80

worker

killed at

Koeberg

A BUILDING worker was killed when he fell 30 m at Koeberg nuclear power station yesterday — the fifth accidental death on the site in the past 12 months

He was Mr F H Swart, 28, of Blouberg Heights Flats, Bloubergstrand.

A police spokesman said Mr Swart slipped and fell while walking on the ridge of the nuclear reactor

He is survived by his wife, Esther and a three-year old daughter, Eve.

SHAFT

On March 27, Mr Mustapha Arendse, 28, of Reform Street, Cape Town, was killed when he fell down a shaft,

On May 22, Mr Norman Mpongo, of the Koeberg labour compound, and Mr A Fortun of Ribbok Street, New Orleans, Paarl, fell 40 m to their deaths. Mr M H Simonile, 27, of the Koeberg labour compound, died when a scaffolding jack fell on his head

Saldanha

ARGUS 1/5/80

trawler

sinks

off SWA

Shipping Reporter

A 148-TON Saldanha-based trawler, Harvest Dawn, sank off the South West African coast about 200 miles north of Walvis Bay early today.

Port authorities said they understood that all 15 crew members were picked up by a local fishing boat, Lebanon

The Harvest Dawn sank so quickly that it was unable to send out a distress call, and the news was relayed from the whitefish trawler Benguela King

An owner's representative said the 28 m-long craft had been built in Holland in 1965 and was the first vessel bought by the Sea Harvest organisation

It is not yet known when the Lebanon will return to Walvis Bay with the survivors

Toppling wall kills fireman from Brixton

STAR 1/5/80 (131) 266

By John Murray

The first Brixton fireman to die on duty since 1944, Fireman J A C "Boet" de Beer (29), was crushed by the wall of a shoe shop which fell on him this morning. 30 m-high flames gutted the building.

The father of three was one of a team of 17 firemen called out to the Shoeland Supermarket on the corner of Langerman and Main streets in Mayfair, Johannesburg, just at 7 p.m.

Acting Chief Fire Officer, Frikkie Kotze, in charge at the fire station, said Mr de Beer and another fireman, Mr Robert Combrink, with one of three hoses at the Langerman side of the building.

He said today: "Suddenly, without warning, the entire roof collapsed and at the same time the gable roof wall went."

Mr Combrink managed to back off in time, but debris and falling bricks caught Mr de Beer as he turned to run.

"I immediately summoned the paramedic unit from Brixton but Boet was dead before it arrived."

Mr de Beer had been at Brixton for almost three years with his wife Janet and their twin boys and daughter.

His colleagues at the fire station paraded this morning as a mark of respect and to express their condolences to Mrs de Beer.

0-NO

SORT-RECORD
BLOCK-SEQ-NO

LABEL OF SORT-RECORD

UCT

SA's on-the-job injury figures

(131)

ADM 2/5/80

Staff Reporter

IN SOUTH Africa this year 110 000 hands, 50 000 feet and 40 000 eyes will be badly injured.

These figures were given yesterday by Mr Leo Borman, president of the Federated Chamber of Industries, in his opening address to delegates at the National Occupational Safety and Health Convention in Johannesburg

Mr Borman said that 32 000 men and woman would be permanently maimed, several hundred would be hurt so badly that they would never return to their jobs, and more than 2 000 would be killed

On a more encouraging note, he said the South African figure for disabling injuries had dropped from 4% to 2%, which was lower than the present American figure of 2,6%

But despite this progress, before the year was out more than 250 000 South Africans would be victims of on-the-job

accidents serious enough to keep them away from work for at least one full day

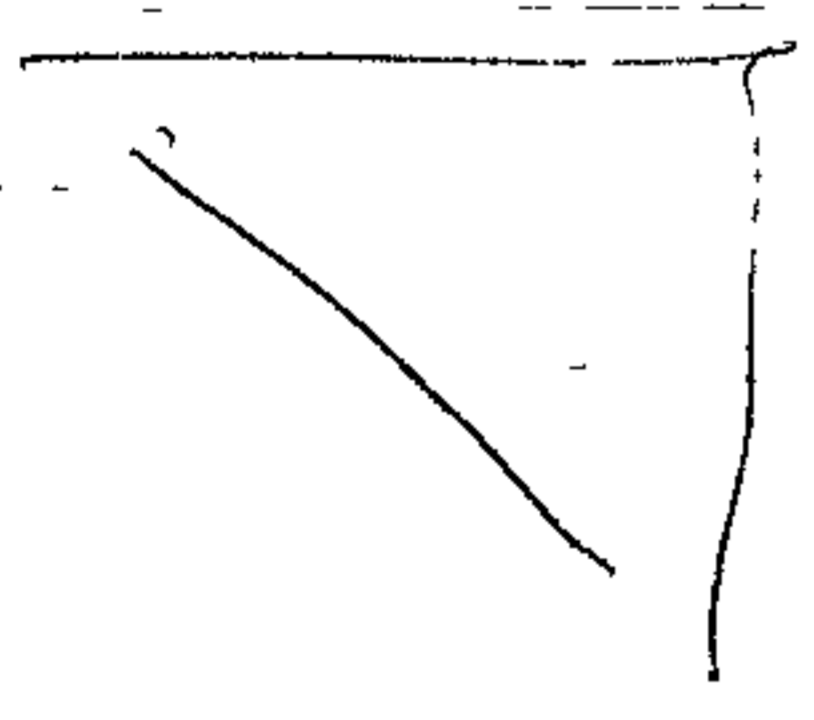
Mr Borman said the cost to the economy was not easy to determine.

"The Workmen's Compensation Commissioner and the accident funds approved by him pay out approximately R46-million per year by way of compensation

"Conservatively the hidden cost is estimated to be a further R160-million Add to this more than R100-million fire losses and an estimated R100-million for property damaged, and we reach the staggering total of R400-million lost"

He added that the estimated potential and actual loss in manpower was about 32-million man-days yearly

"This is equivalent to 100 000 workers lying idle every working day, which exceeds our present effective growth in economically active persons as a result of immigration"



Police Station

205 (131) S-TAK 3/5/80

By Carol Mathiane

Highveld nights can be long and cold when you are outdoors from dusk to dawn guarding properly. You watch the moon rise and the stars — and sometimes you think of your family in a crowded room in Soweto.

Night watchman Julius Sethutsa (62) took a job as a security guard last year. He was desperate and the job seemed like something that might put a meal on the table for his wife and children.

He was offered R115 a month to guard a property in Turffontein. The first month he says he received R80. The next month R70. And he says he received no pay at all in November.

But he kept turning up for work because he says, he had not been told he had been dismissed — his employer had not complained.

Three months passed and, in February this year, he gave up hope of being paid for the nights he had worked. "I cannot afford to

feed my children," he said. "We are having to depend on welfare and I owe people money and cannot pay."

Asked how he was recruited for the job, Mr. Sethutsa said, "I was out of work and behind with my rent. So I went to the local township superintendent who said I should go to the Johannesburg Labour Bureau in Albert Street."

"When I got there I was told to contact this company. They offered me a job."

"I worked from 5:30 pm to 8:00 am every night. I got no day off. Our pay was given without pay slips or envelopes. At no time did I receive the full amount. I had been promised."

Mr. Sethutsa also alleges that his former employer's "made false claims that he owed them money and deductions were made from his pay."

Mr. Sethutsa's story is typical of others to be investigated by the Wage Board when it looks into the working conditions of security guards.

Watchmen complain of long hours

The Industrial Aid Society has had complaints from night-watchmen who claim they regularly work 108 hours a week, including a continuous 60-hour stretch from 6 pm on Friday through to Monday at 6 am.

This was revealed by a spokesman for the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu) yesterday. Fosatu is calling meetings with security guards to discuss problems in their working conditions. Certain nightwatchmen are to be represented at a Wage Board investigation into watchpatrol services on Monday, May 12 and a memorandum drawn up by the Legal Resources Centre, has been submitted to the Board on their behalf.

A Fosatu spokesman said yesterday that the Industrial Aid Society had found "numerous instances" where the existing wage determination on was enforced.

Workers, claimed their employers did not grant nights off and workers in one firm claimed they got no leave.

Beat a week for night guards

Crime Staff

Four Johannesburg night watchmen were gunned down in separate incidents in the city this week.

On Monday, Mr. M. Dube (30) and M. Mzimbeni Ntshale (30) died instantly when they were shot in the face and chest at point blank range by unknown assailants.

The men were shot within minutes of each other as they patrolled separate buildings in Hillbrow.

Two other Hillbrow watchmen are recovering in hospital from chest and leg wounds.

Mr. George Gwamanda (50) was on duty at Guildhall Flats in Feselen Street, when two men fired several shots at him through the glass entrance door on Wednesday.

Mr. George Magoa (40) was shot by two gunmen the day before.

At first it was believed the killings stemmed from tribal feuds, but police have not been able to confirm this.

No arrests have yet been made.

hours

It was alleged that men in one firm had worked every night for more than two years.

Workers in such firms, said the spokesman, might receive R60 a month or less with no record of payment.

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STAR 3/5/80
**Mine boss
stabbed
to death**

A Vaal Reefs mine shift boss was stabbed to death yesterday while working 2300 m underground. Mr Riaan de Lange (24) of Vlei Street, Woukopies, Western Transvaal, was supervising his team when an argument broke out and he was stabbed in the heart. Police have arrested a man who will appear in the O'kney Magistrate's Court on Monday. It is believed the stabbing happened when a worker refused certain work. Mr de Lange had been married for 18 months and played for Vaal Reefs' 1st rugby XV. He was considered an "outstanding" player. His wife is expecting their first child. At the same mine last month 31 miners died when the bridle of a cage snapped and they plunged 2 km to the bottom of the shaft.

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EXTRACTION-OF-CORRESPONDENCES.
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PERFORM CORRES-PRINTING-READ,
PERFORM CORRES-TEST,
PERFORM CORRES-MAIL-READ
UNTIL END-OF-FILE-DETECTED.
PERFORM CLOSE-CORRES-FILES.

OUTPUT-OF-CORRESPONDENCES.
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UNTIL END-OF-FILE-DETECTED.
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OPEN-SELECTION-FILES.
OPEN INPUT PARAMETER-FILE.
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13/05/80 *AROUS*
Koeberg worker
 'fell to his death'

MR FRANSWA SWART, 28,—a worker at the Koeberg nuclear station construction site—probably fell to his death through a hole in a scaffold after the cover slipped out while he was moving machinery.

This was the evidence heard today at the start of an inquiry into the accident which caused the death of Mr Swart of Bloubaergstrand at the site on April 30.

The site manager of Koeberg Civil contractor, Mr Heine Sarnic, said Mr Swart was a member of the prestressing team working on a climbing scaffold on the containment building.

He was engaged in threading cables into ducting. He was trained for the job by the school at the site.

The scaffold on which Mr Swart was working had a cut-out in the floor, necessary to allow scaffold to be moved up and down

to different levels, avoiding projection from the rib of the containment building. The cut out was covered with a hinged steel plate which was open only when the scaffold was moved.

MACHINERY

Mr Sarnic said the cover could be removed completely by sliding out the hinges towards the rib of the containment building. There was nothing to lock the hinge in place.

There was also heavy machinery on the platform which was moved with a hoist beam.

Mr Sarnic said that when Mr Swart's body was found 30 m below the scaffold after the accident, a crowbar and the steel cover were also found lying near him.

He assumed Mr Swart had attempted to move a piece of machinery with a

crowbar while standing on the cover. The horizontal force on the cover caused it to slip out of the hinges and Mr Swart fell through.

EASIER

A crowbar was not usually used to move machinery, but could have been used because it was easier than the hoisting gear.

Mr Sarnic said the accident took place in the first week of the prestressing operation which would continue for the next two years.

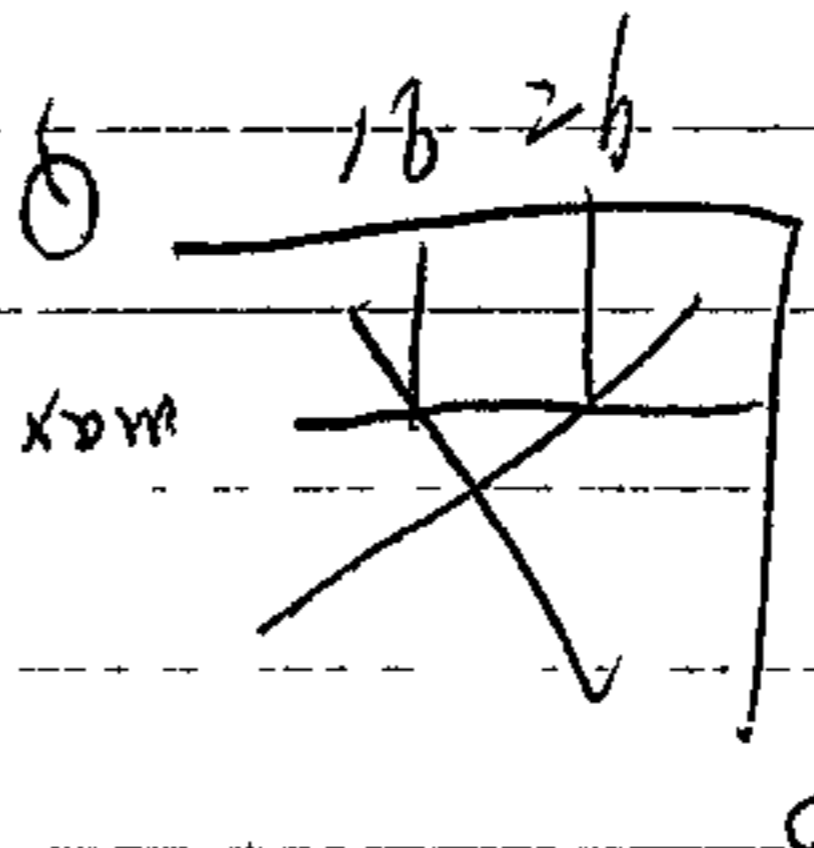
The hinges on the scaffold covers had since been secured with pins.

The inquiry is being held by Mr David Pym, inspector of machinery for the Department of Manpower Utilisation. He is assisted by Mr Ian Noble. Jack M J Roussouw appeared for Mr Swart's family.

Proceeding

3

Excess of demand on supply



Gov must physically make up the shortage of hands

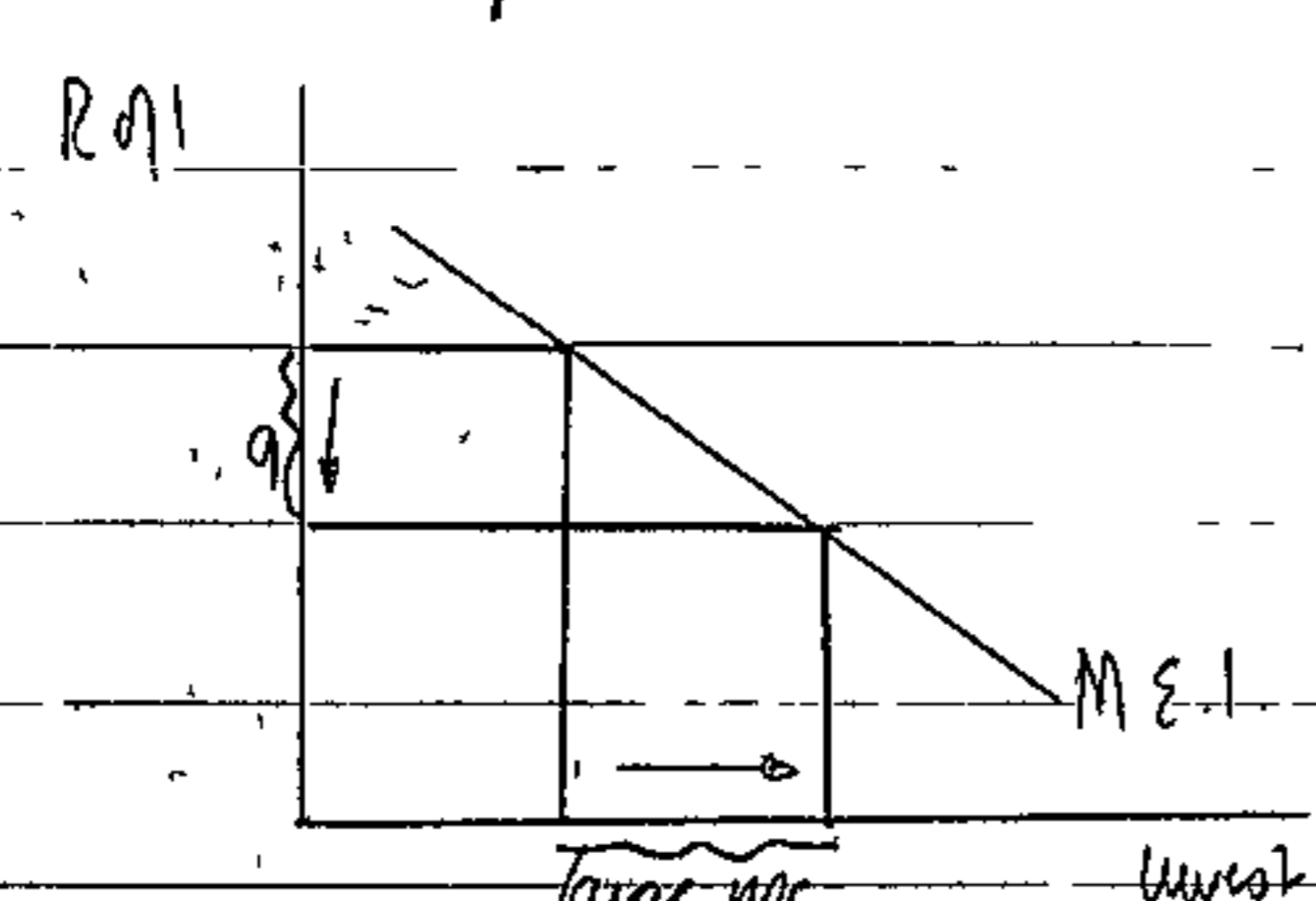
Checks on fishing boats urged

(131)

exaggerated model

relatively inelastic
Therefore an increase
in the M_s , even though
relatively small will have
large effect on the R_i

Contradictory to the



in the amount of
Thus the new investment
large effect on the GNP

The Central Bank can
have the Central Bank buy
the price up to do so
sector - they deposit their
earnings on throughout to
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the p. of C_u (as $C_u = 1/k$)
demand for G & Services, &
are almost agreed except the
a large effect on the θ . for
& the monetarists feel that
by a fair amount the R_i will
that the excess d for G & S will push the price up unless Keynesian brought

Own Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — Blitz inspections on the road and at harbours should be seriously considered by the authorities to give them a clearer insight into what is happening among small-boat fishermen

The report of the Reinecke Commission of Inquiry into the control of small craft says it makes this suggestion in the interests of safety and in the light of evidence before it that boats, neither registered nor licensed, are being used as fishing craft

The report, tabled in Parliament, says there is overwhelming evidence brought by full-time professional fishermen in support of registrations of boats generally or specifically

"The commission is satisfied, from inspections in loco at most fishing harbours, that such a step would be in the interests of safety since the vast majority of the sportsmen-turned-part-time-fishermen are going to sea with unseaworthy crafts and equipment which do not meet the specified safety standards"

It says the problem would be solved by changing the definition of a fishing boat

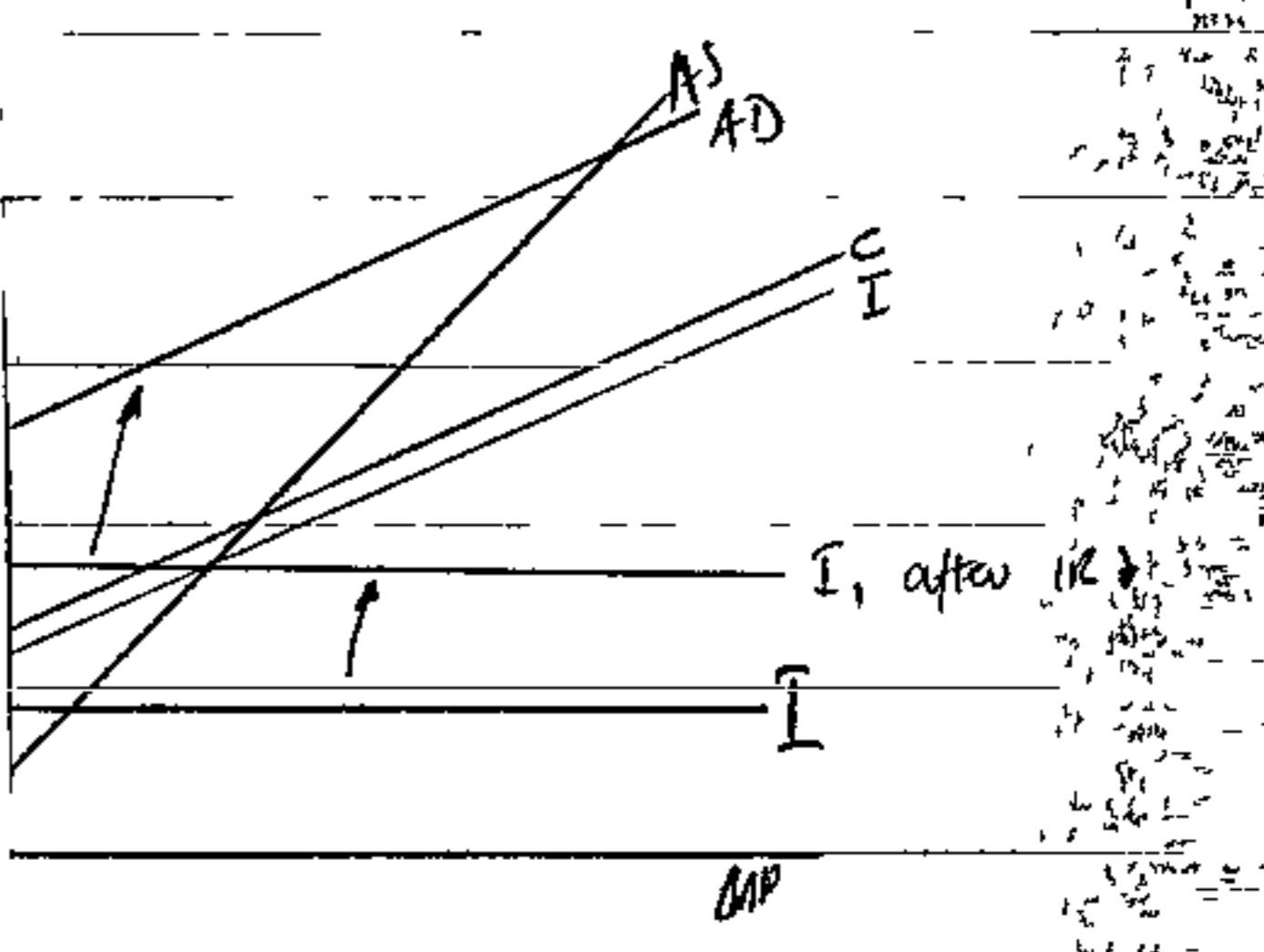
Because fishing had been made easy, there was a steady rise in the number of part-time fishermen intent on supplementing their incomes

"There is very little in the form of safety control to which these fishermen are subject and, even less, that they have to do to help the Sea Fisheries Branch in its principal task of maintaining order in an operation which has become a multi-million Rand industry"

It was clear from evidence before the commission that it would be in the interests of safety to require skippers to hold a skipper's ticket of competency before being permitted to take a craft out to sea

"This would apply not only to full-time professional skippers but also to all casual fishermen, as well as to persons taking a craft out to sea from an area under the control of a harbour master"

they argue that it is relatively elastic effect of change in the R_i will cause relatively large increase



by open market operations open market (has to be) money goes to the private which is loaned out (the of assets & the M_s is any) This extra money however will be an excess Keynesian and monetarists the R_i fall to too small to have the price went down (than $M_s = \text{elastic}$) While Fisher therefore to increase the M_s considerable. Therefore they think

August 16/5780

218

(131)

SAAF in hunt for missing yacht

Shipping Reporter
A SAAF coastal reconnaissance aircraft and a small freighter are searching the area south-west of Port Nolloth for a yacht, after a radio call for help

was heard and flares were sighted
The radio message was picked up by a Johannesburg radio harn last night and a few hours later the coaster Swazi reported

seeing green flares south-west of Port Nolloth
The call for help did not come through on the international emergency frequency, but indicated that a yacht named Ape-

lina was in trouble off the West Coast
A few hours later the coaster Swazi sighted flares about 25 miles south-west of Port Nolloth
The master of the Swazi

said he would be in the area in about four hours
South African yachting authorities said no such craft was registered in the country nor could it be a yacht taking part in the international Spice Race

Two die in dynamite factory fire

137
17/5/80

Staff Reporter

TWO men died and 22 were injured when a fire swept through the safety fuse section at the Modderfontein dynamite factory near Johannesburg yesterday.

The names of the dead, both blacks, have not yet been released.

The injured were all taken to the Modderfontein Hospital last night two men were in critical condition. Three others had multiple burns, and another 17 were treated for light burns and suffocation.

The fire, which started about 2pm, was quickly brought under control by the Modderfontein Fire Department.

Mr Murray Joubert, publicity manager of AECI Limited, said there had been extensive damage to buildings and equipment at the site, but there would be no immediate inconvenience to the mining industry because there were large reserves of safety fuses.

The cause of the fire has not yet been established.

A commission of inquiry under the Chief Inspector of Explosives is to investigate the blaze.

There have been several explosions at Modderfontein recently, but yesterday's fire caused the first loss of life this year.

The Modderfontein factory, the largest commercial explosives factory in the world, operates under stringent State safety regulations.

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301 GO TO END-INPUT
302 ELSE
303 READ MASTER
304
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306 PERFORM
307 END-INPUT.
308 EXIT.
309 *****
310 BLOCK-ENL-
311 START-BLOC
312 IF BLOC
313 PE
314 GO
315 ELSE
316 AD
317 NO
318 AD
319 NO
320 PE
321 GO
322 END-BLOCK-
323 EXIT.
324 *****
325 TEST-RECOR
326 START-TEST
327 IF REC
328 IF
329
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332 LL
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336 ELSE
337 IF
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344 E
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351 END-TEST-REC-TYPE.
352 EXIT.
353 *****
354 TEST-FOR-LANGUAGL SECTION.
355 START-TEST-FOR-LANG.
356 IF LANGUAGE=CODE = SOURCE-CODE
357 PERFORM SOURCE-LOAD
358 GO TO END-TEST-FOR-LANG
359 ELSE
360 IF LANGUAGE=CODE = TARGET-CODE

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Test 16/5/80
Factory
183
blast (31)
victim
'critical'

A BLACK man is still in a critical condition in the Modderfontein Hospital after a fire which killed two blacks, and injured a total of 21 men at AECT's Modderfontein explosive factory on Friday.

A building was severely damaged when black powder, used in the production of safety fuse, went up in flames

A spokesman for the factory said the production of safety fuse would be affected for "some time", but there would be no inconvenience to the mining industry.

Names of the dead and injured are being withheld pending notification of relatives.

Only one of the four men still in hospital yesterday was "critical". Two of the men, who suffered multiple burns, are white.

Factory spokesmen were unable to estimate the damage. They said the cause of the fire was not known. An investigation is to be held by the Chief Inspector of Explosives during the next few weeks.

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Z-REC-READ
TRD-TYPE-2 = SPACES
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R-LANGUAGE
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REC-TYPE

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RECORD TYPE TO PRINT
(WRITE PRINT-LINE AFTER ADVANCING PAGE)
STOP-RUN.





Crippled Yacht High and Dry

19/5/80
(137)

THE crippled Cape Town yacht Marichel, plucked from treacherous seas in False Bay at the weekend, is now immobile at Simons-town with her crew of eight virtually stranded.

The R100 000 Marichel, a 134 m Roberts ketch, which was built in a backyard in Hout Bay, left Cape Town for the Mediterranean on Thursday. Her crew had cut all ties with Cape Town and had even shipped their belongings to Europe. They had all resigned from their jobs and were all set for what was to be their trip of a lifetime.

FRIGHTENING

Co-owner Richard Kirkpatrick said today the racing storm has been frightening. The Marichel's problems began when heavy seas broke over her bow causing tons of sea water to swamp the chain locker and flood the bilges.

About 90 miles from Cape Town, as the storm was building up, skipper and co-owner Martin Harris decided to start the engine and clear the bilges using automatic pumps.

Suddenly the engine just stopped. The seawater was mixing with the diesel and the floorboards were covered with a slippery mixture. We were skidding all over the place.

With the engine useless, the eight reluctantly decided to turn back to try again. The weather steadily deteriorated and winds picked up to 40

"They got so bad, the sea and the wind, that the boat was heaving and rolling all over the place. The wind indicator flew off the top of the mast. We also lost the R1 800 life-raft overboard. By this stage we were all very scared. Two were seasick."

After rounding Cape Point having found it impossible to make Cape Town, the Marichel continued to be battered by the huge sea. "We decided to radio for help," Richard said. They got through to Cape Town radio who in turn radioed the tug Causeway. Adventure, which was nearby. The tug's crew got a line to the Marichel while the N.S.R.I. boat headed out from Simonstown. The Marichel finally made it under tow to Simonstown by dawn.

CO-OWNER of the Marichel, Richard Kirkpatrick, surmises the chain locker through which tons of water flooded the bilges during a storm soon after it had sailed from Cape Town for the Mediterranean.

Welding ⁽¹³¹⁾
STAR 19/5/80 ~~183~~
blast-factory

Modderfontein Dynamite
Factory admitted today
that the fire blast which
killed two blacks and
caused injuries to 17
workers happened during
welding in the safety fuse
department

The fire caused damage
estimated at R1-million,
and a statement by AECI
says the factory will be
out of production for 10
days, reaching full capaci-
ty in three weeks

AECI's own internal in-
quiry into the accident
will look into whether cor-
rect procedures and pre-
cautions had been used in
the welding job.

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Officers die in blazing ship

ARGAS 20/5/80

131

Argus Correspondent
DURBAN — Two senior ship's officers, died and the captain was seriously injured when the Greek freighter Aegis Majestic was gutted by a roaring blaze in Durban harbour today.

Firemen are still searching the charred debris of the crew's quarters for two other seamen — believed to be the radio officer and an electrician — who are still missing.

There is little hope that the missing men survived the inferno that swept through the 21 000-ton vessel's accommodation about 4 am today.

The chief officer Dimitrios Hannos, died, after he plummeted — with his clothes on fire — more than 8 m from a porthole on to the deck.

The second dead man is thought to have died in flames in his bunk. He has still not been identified.

The ship's master, Captain Iraklis Perides, is being treated at Addington Hospital for third degree burns on his arms and chest.

The alarm was first sounded when a night-watchman saw smoke billowing from the ship's mess. He woke several crew, who ran through the crew's quarters waking the sleeping men.

One crewman from Cambodia, Mr. Wally Lal, said they had just tried to fight the roaring blaze. We grabbed hoses and

everything else that was available.

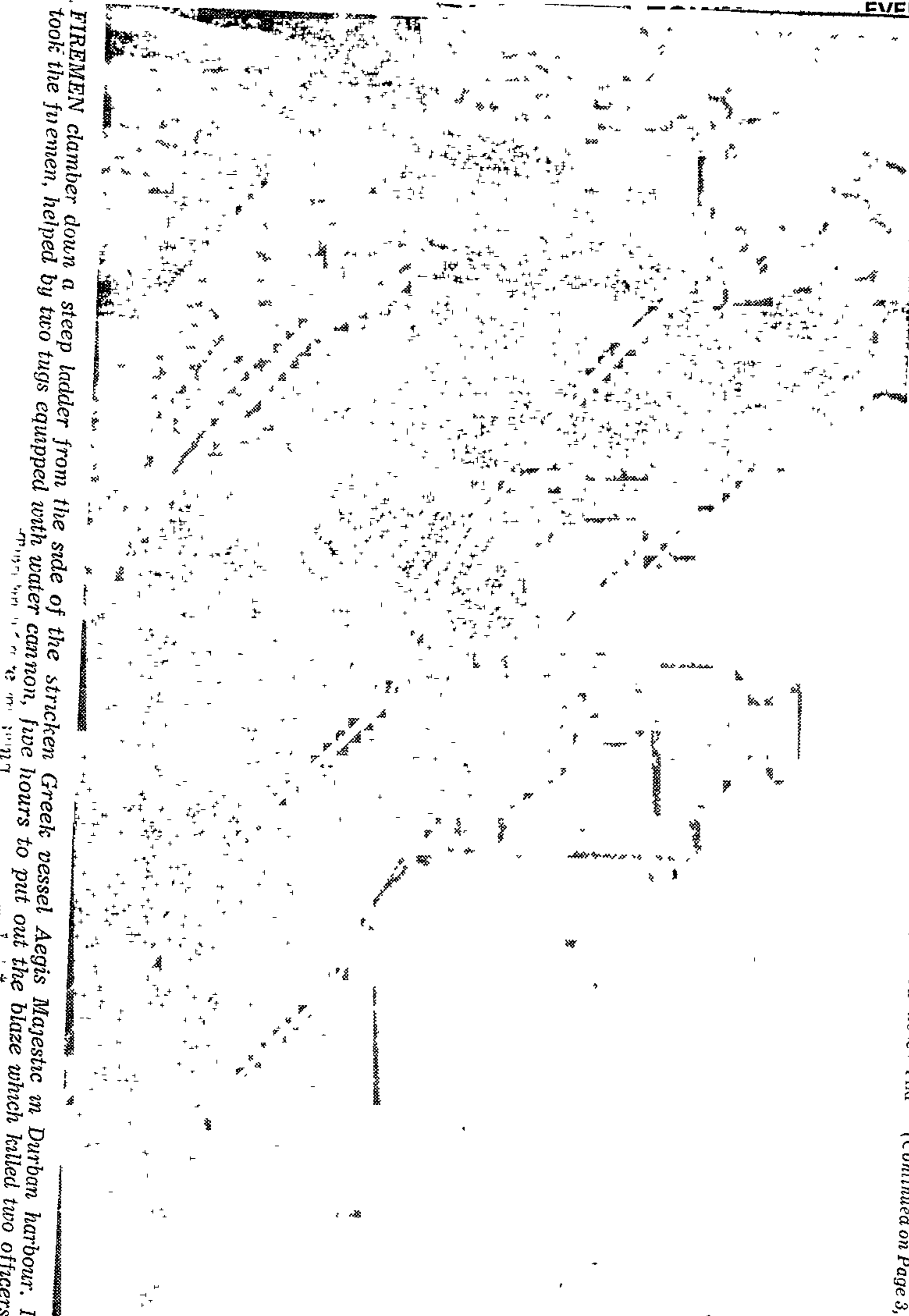
There was so much smoke we were all blinded. I couldn't even see the flames.

About half an hour later the fire engines arrived and we abandoned ship, he said.

Firemen from central Durban and the Railways

(Continued on Page 3, col 3)

SIOTI
examination



FIREMEN clamber down a steep ladder from the side of the stricken Greek vessel Aegis Majestic in Durban harbour. It took the firemen, helped by two tugs equipped with water cannon, five hours to put out the blaze which killed two officers

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

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

Officer died in friend's arms

(Continued from Page 1)

then boarded the burning ship and brought the fire under control after about five hours

Two fire-fighting tugs, the *Connie de Villiers* and the *F C Sturrock*, sprayed the blazing vessel with water cannons.

Three decks in the crew's quarters were completely burnt out, but the ship's cargo of car knock-downs from Japan was undamaged.

It is still not known how the blaze began

The *Aegis Majestic* docked in Durban on Sunday and was due to sail

for Port Elizabeth on Thursday. She was also scheduled to load a cargo of coal in Durban.

Drenched and bedraggled seamen — most of whom have lost all their possessions — were later taken to the Missions to Seamen.

For some, it was the first time they had been ashore for 24 days.

An *Argus* correspondent on the scene writes. As the screaming sirens announced the arrival of the ambulances, the tortured moans of Chief Officer Mr Dimitrios Hannos subsided.

He died in the arms of

his close friend, Second Officer Serpeus Parajolus, in the back of a *Daily News* car after he jumped head-first from a porthole in a desperate bid to escape the flames.

I arrived at the quayside about 15 minutes before the fire engines and ambulances and was greeted by a handful of shocked and panic-stricken seamen pleading with me to drive their critically injured mate to hospital.

Trying desperately to ignore his anguished cries the sobbing seamen struggled to lift the severely scorched Mr Hannos into the car while trying to pro-

tect his bleeding and partially crushed head.

As I drove off I fought to suppress my initial reaction of nausea and horror at the strong smell of burnt human flesh and blood.

In an answer to my prayers I spotted the flashing red lights and heard the sirens.

Suddenly everyone was shouting hysterically with joy that the ambulance had arrived. No one else noticed that the heart-rending moaning had stopped — nor that the skinless, raw chest of Mr Hannos had stopped moving.

2 die in Durban ship inferno

STAR
20/5/80

131



Own Correspondent

Durban

Two ship's officers were killed and the captain seriously injured when the Greek freighter Aegis Majestic was gutted by a huge blaze in Durban Harbour today.

Firemen are searching the charred debris of the crew quarters for two other seamen — believed to be the radio officer and the electrician — who are missing

There is little hope the missing men will have survived the roaring inferno that swept through the 21 000-ton vessel's cabins at about 4 am today

The chief officer, Dimitrios Hannos, died after plummeting more than 8 m from a porthole on to the deck. He was on fire when he fell

The second dead man is thought to have died after he had caught alight in his bunk

He has still not been identified

The ship's master, Captain Iraklis, is being treated at Addington Hospital for third degree burns on his arms and chest

Blinded

The alarm was first sounded when the night watchman saw smoke emerging from the ship's mess. He woke several crewmen, who immediately ran through the crew quarters frantically waking crew members

One crewman from Gamboa, Mi Wally Fal, said they had first tried to fight the blaze

'We grabbed hoses and everything else that was available. There was so much smoke we were all just blinded. I couldn't even see flames.'

'About half an hour

later the fire engine arrived and we abandoned ship," he said.

Firemen from central Durban and the railways then boarded the burning ship, and managed to bring the fire under control after about five hours. Two fire-fighting tugs, the Coenie de Villiers and the FC Sturrock, also sprayed the blazing vessel with water cannons

Three decks in the crew quarters were completely burnt out, but the ship's cargo — car knockdowns from Japan — was undamaged

Lost all

It is still not known how the blaze began. The only person awake at the time was the night watchman

The Aegis Majestic docked in Durban on Sunday and was due to sail for Port Elizabeth on Thursday. She was also scheduled to load a cargo of coal in Durban.

Drenched and bedraggled seamen, most of whom have lost all their possessions, were later taken to the Missions to Seamen

For some, it was the first time they had been ashore for 24 days.

25/10/60 S. R. B.

Minister's farms in typhoid outbreak area

Tribune Reporter

THE East Rand district of Delmas and several farms belonging to the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, are being threatened by typhoid.

In the past 10 days, five people have been admitted to East Rand hospitals with typhoid. And a spokesman for the Delmas Health Department said if one more typhoid case was found, an epidemic would be proclaimed.

The disease broke out 10 days ago on Delmas farm.

First victims were two African farm labourers and soon afterwards two miners from the Delmas Colliery were admitted to the Far East Rand hospital. The fifth victim was a Delmas township resident.

Health officials said immunisation of everyone in the area, including farms owned by the Minister of Agriculture, would have to be undertaken, and the mine manager of the Delmas Colliery, Mr J. Mitchell, said more than 12 000 employees had been inoculated.

65 63 61 59 57 55 53 51 49 47 45 43 41 39 37 35 33 31 29 27 25 23 21 19 17 15 13 11 9 7 5 3 1

ADDITIONAL ACADEMIC CO

Fewer miners hit by heatstroke

STAR 2/6/80

131 24

The number of miners struck by heat stroke underground has been dramatically cut in the South African gold mining industry

This is disclosed by Professor N B Strydom, manager of the industrial hygiene branch, Chamber of Mines, writing in the South African Journal of Science. The journal is published by the Joint Council of Scientific Societies.

For more than 30 years the Chamber of Mines had conducted extensive research into the problems of acclimatisation and heat intolerance in

the industry, he wrote.

He said screening of potential heat stroke sufferers and acclimatisation had led to a drop in the incidence of heat intolerance. The number of heat intolerant men undergoing heat acclimatisation each year has been reduced from about 15 000 a year to less than 2 400.

Early in their studies on heat adaptation scientists found that some of the men initially classified as heat intolerant and excluded from underground work had become tolerant to heat on re-test after they had spent several weeks at the mine enjoying a balanced hostel

diet.

Men who came to the mines gained one to four kilograms in muscle mass in the first month of employment. Associated with this was an increase in maximum oxygen intake

Professor Strydom said more recently the eight-day acclimatisation period had been reduced to four days for experienced miners returning to the industry, and five days for novices

The incidence of heat intolerance had been reduced from 3 to 5 percent of men undergoing heat acclimatisation each year

to 0,8 percent.

Professor Strydom concluded. "The physiological reasons for the dramatic effect achieved by a daily supplementation of 250 mg of vitamin C have not been explained."

Cases of heat stroke would never be entirely eliminated in the gold mining industry because rock falls would continue to occur, thus trapping men or cutting off ventilation, and electrical power supplies might fail

The mining industry was aware of all of these and was doing all it could to reduce the incidence of heat stroke to a minimum

20/05/80

(131)
10/6/80
More for mine disease victims

THE SENATE — The Minister of Energy and Mineral Affairs, Mr F W De Klerk, yesterday announced a 10% increase in benefits payable in terms of the Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Act

Introducing the Second Reading of the Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Amendment Bill, he said the increase would be effective from July 1

The Minister said a similar increase had been granted on October 1 last year which brought the total increase since September last year to 20%

The maximum monthly pension of R183 payable up to September 30, 1979, would be increased to R223 from July 1 this year, while the previous lump sum payment of R13 200 for first grade certification was increased to R15 972

People certified after July 1 this year in the second grade would receive a lump sum payment of R23 958 instead of the previous R19 800

The Bill was taken through all its stages and read a third time with Opposition support — Sapa



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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Vol. 180]

PRETORIA, 13 JUNE 1980
JUNIE 1980

[No 7071

GENERAL NOTICE

NOTICE 400 OF 1980

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1941

UNCLAIMED MONEYS—PRETORIA

The following list of moneys remaining unclaimed for a period of more than 12 months is hereby published in terms of regulation 19 of the regulations published under Government Notice R 581 of 1 September 1961, as amended by Government Notice R 1354 of 18 July 1975. Any person claiming payment of any of these amounts must follow the procedure outlined below.

In the case of European, Asiatic and Coloured workmen, claims must be lodged with the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner, P O Box 955, Pretoria, or at the nearest office of the Department of Manpower Utilisation or Magistrate, and must be in the form of an affidavit reflecting the claimant's full name and address, the grounds on which the claim is based and full particulars of the accident in respect of which the amount was awarded.

Black workmen must submit their claims through the nearest Magistrate or Commissioner who will submit the claim to the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner for payment if he is satisfied that the applicant is the legitimate beneficiary.

O GROBBELAAR, Workmen's Compensation Commissioner

Reference Verwysing	Name of payee and National Identity Number Naam van begunstigde en Nasionale Identiteitsnommer
VCR5245/78	T Elliot Mkoko (NIN 2248712)
VCR5662/78	Godfrey Sifuma (NIN 5543131)
N39496/78	Gladwyn Ngudle (NIN 3795494)
N17099/78	Mhndelwe Ntolo
VCR6339/78	Simon Ndlovu
VCR6408/78	S Papios Maselo (NIN 1/0822280)
N45519/78	Babe Ndlongamandla (NIN PP417564)
N52809/78	Mfano Ndlovu (NIN 4159957)
N113185/77 78/30133	John Mtambo (NIN 159473) P Mann

ALGEMENE KENNISGEWING

KENNISGEWING 400 VAN 1980

ONGEVALLEWET, 1941

ONOPGEEISTE GELDE.—PRETORIA

Die volgende lys van gelde wat vir 'n tydperk van meer as 12 maande nie geëis is nie, word hiermee gepubliseer ooreenkomstig regulasie 19 van die regulasies, gepubliseer by Goewermentskennisgewing R 581 van 1 September 1961, soos gewysig deur Goewermentskennisgewing R 1354 van 18 Julie 1975. Enige persoon wat betaling van enige van hierdie bedrae eis, moet die prosedure volg soos hieronder uiteengesit.

In die geval van Blanke, Asiatiese en Kleurling-werksmense moet die eise by die Ongevallekommissaris, Posbus 955, Pretoria, of by die naaste kantoor van die Departement van Mannekragbenutting of Landdros ingedien word en dit moet in die vorm van 'n beëdigde verklaring wees, waarin die eiser se volle naam en adres verskyn, tesame met grondige redes waarop die eis gebaseer is asook volle besonderhede van die ongeval waarvoor die bedrag toegeken is.

Swart werksmense moet hulle eise indien deur die naaste Landdros of Kommissaris wat die aansoek aan die Ongevallekommissaris sal stuur vir betaling mits hy oortuig is dat die applikant die wettige begunstigde is.

O. GROBBELAAR, Ongevallekommissaris

Last known address Jongsbekende adres	Amount Bedrag
SASS Co., P O Box 582, East London.	R 23,06
Putco Ltd, P O Box 43210, Industria.	7,32
Mining Services Co, P O Box 478, Randfontein, 1760	2,97
D Bruce, Brooklyn, Richmond, 3780.	2,25
Pineta Forests, P O Box 138, Ixopo, 4630	6,10
GKN Milsteel (Pty) Ltd, P O Box 43119, Industria, 2042	3,81
Durban Navigation Collieries, P O Durnacoil, 3082.	2,56
Non-ferrous Metal Works (Pty) Ltd, 288 Balfour Road, Jacobs, 4052	14,22
Proteus Engineering, P O Box 1688, Witbank, 1035	2,89
Sanvido & Sons (Pty) Ltd, Sanvic Buildings, Castor Road, Lansdown, 7764	4,33

7071—1

14/6/20
650 walk out at factory

(131)

EAST LONDON — More than 650 workers walked out of the Western Province Preserving Company's factory here yesterday over an alleged refusal by the management to recognize their trade union representatives

But a director of the company, Mr B P Hanley, denied any refusal by the management to recognize the trade union

Workers said trouble started last Friday when three mem-

bers of the factory's branch of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union told Mr Hanley about a decision by the workers to disband the factory liaison committee

Two of the company's employees who were involved in the walkout yesterday are believed to have been detained

The head of the local security police, Colonel A P van der Merwe, could not confirm the detentions yesterday afternoon

Man crushed in ^{STAR} freak accident ^{18/6/80} (131)

An Edenvale man was killed yesterday in a freak accident when the overhead platform of an hydraulic lift he was inspecting broke loose and crushed him.

Mr P C Bonsignore (48) of Eastleigh, Edenvale, an employee of Premier Metals had been on a routine inspection of machinery at a container depot near the Johannesburg abattoir.

He was apparently examining a large hydraulic lift used to move con-

tainers when the container frame broke loose and crashed down.

The container frame weighed more than three tons.

A spokesman for Premier Metals, Mr Peter Law, said the accident had been a "freak" and that industrial inspectors were still trying to establish what had gone wrong.

Mr Bonsignore had worked for Premier Metals for nearly 30 years and is survived by his wife and four children.

AG's verdict on Induna deaths

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG. — There were no indications that criminal negligence had led to the deaths of 17 crewmen on board the ill-fated coaster Induna, the Attorney-General of Natal, Mr Cecil Rees, SC, said yesterday.

He said a seven-month investigation by two senior members of his staff had revealed that nobody could be held criminally responsible for the tragedy.

Statements were taken from scores of people.

The investigation had been ordered after the sole survivor, Mr Kim McPherson, had alleged that the vessel and life rafts were not completely seaworthy.

Mr Rees said all aspects of the disaster had been investigated.

His staff had inquired into the seaworthiness, load and safety precautions of the Induna, which sank in heavy seas off the Malagasy Republic on September 5 last year.

The qualifications of the captain and officers had been examined as well as medical reports on all the men.

Experts in several fields had been consulted and some had examined the life raft in which Mr McPherson had drifted for about 21 days before being rescued.

All the evidence had then been considered in conjunction with Mr McPherson's statement and a decision not to prosecute had been reached.

He said the Department of Transport — which is conducting a separate inquiry — would be notified of his decision.

Asbestos ruling (131) by EEC

BRUSSELS — EEC governments have agreed to introduce legislation within four years requiring compulsory health surveillance of workers exposed to asbestos and lead.

At the same time, EEC ministers responsible for employment and social affairs, undertook to introduce regulations within three years which would ensure that workers exposed to five substances are told about their hazards. They are cadmium, mercury, arsenic, asbestos and lead.

The adoption of a draft directive covering health surveillance and warnings means that each member state will undertake to meet the agreed standards through national legislation within the specified period. Originally, the European Commission proposed an 18-month deadline for introducing the monitoring of workers' health after contact with asbestos and lead, but the UK, supported by Ireland, insisted on longer.

Not all states will have to take action on the provision of information on the five dangerous substances because the UK, for example, already requires employers to pass on such information.

Responding to several months of pressure from European unions, the ministers also adopted a long resolution on "guidelines for a Community labour market". In essence this amounts to little more than agreement on what a labour market policy should be in terms of providing training and matching job seekers with available employment — Financial Times

(131)
RDM 1/7/80

Crew's threat keeps ship in Durban dock

DURBAN. — A threat by some of the crew to walk off the 24-year-old general cargo ship, Oriental Trader, because they claimed she was "unseaworthy" to leave Durban harbour, has led to the vessel remaining in port for repairs.

The 10 153-ton vessel is berthed at the Bluff and was to have sailed for Japan with a cargo of coal yesterday.

About one third of the crew,

including the radio operator and second mate, complained that the Monrovia-registered ship had a leak in a ballast tank and threatened to walk off if the leak was not repaired.

A spokesman for the American Bureau of Shipping said yesterday the leak had been repaired.

"Our marine surveyor inspected the repairs on Saturday and found the tank dry and tight. I can't see any reason for their complaining the ship was not seaworthy," he said.

The ship's master, Captain Miguel Ibarido, said yesterday that further repairs would still have to be done on the engine room bilge pump which was leaking. His ship might have to remain in Durban until the end of the week.

"I didn't know anything about the crew's complaints. They didn't come to me about it at any time and in fact I still haven't seen anyone of them about it. I suppose they're ashamed that they didn't speak to me first as they should have done," he said.

He said he had notified the ship's agents of the dispute. — Sapa

Extra payout for blast dependants

STAR
10/7/80

(131)
1980

By Elizabeth Wilson

A sum of R40 000 is to be paid out by Supreme Metals as "extra compensation" to families of 12 workers killed in an explosion which wrecked an aluminium processing plant in Austria last March.

Mr S F Malan, managing director of the company, said this week families of the dead men were receiving benefits at twice the men's annual pensionable salary.

Each would receive workmen's compensation — calculated on the number of dependants and years of service.

One family Mr Malan quoted, would receive a death benefit from the pension fund of R4 539. This would be increased to R9 079 by the company and workman's compen-

sation would bring the total payment to R14 753.

Mr Malan said a higher payment was provided for those who had wives and families.

Study and loan facilities would be provided for pre- and post-marital dependants of the dead men, he said.

He added that if families were seen to be experiencing difficulties further payments could be made by the company at its discretion.

Of the nine men injured in the blast eight were killed in the blast, eight

Mr Enos Morokane, who was seriously burned, was discharged from Coronation Hospital last week. He is still receiving treatment.

An inquest, which heard two days' evidence, has been postponed to August 6.

Copter lifts seamen to safety

N.MERC
11/7/80
131

Mercury Reporter
TWO injured seamen were airlifted by an Air Force helicopter from a fishing trawler near Kosi Bay yesterday.

The chief engineer, Mr Melvin Frost of Cape Town, and the assistant marine engineer, Mr Benny Fisher of Durban, were working in the engine room when there was an explosion in the gearbox. Oil ignited and the men suffered severe burns to their faces and chests.

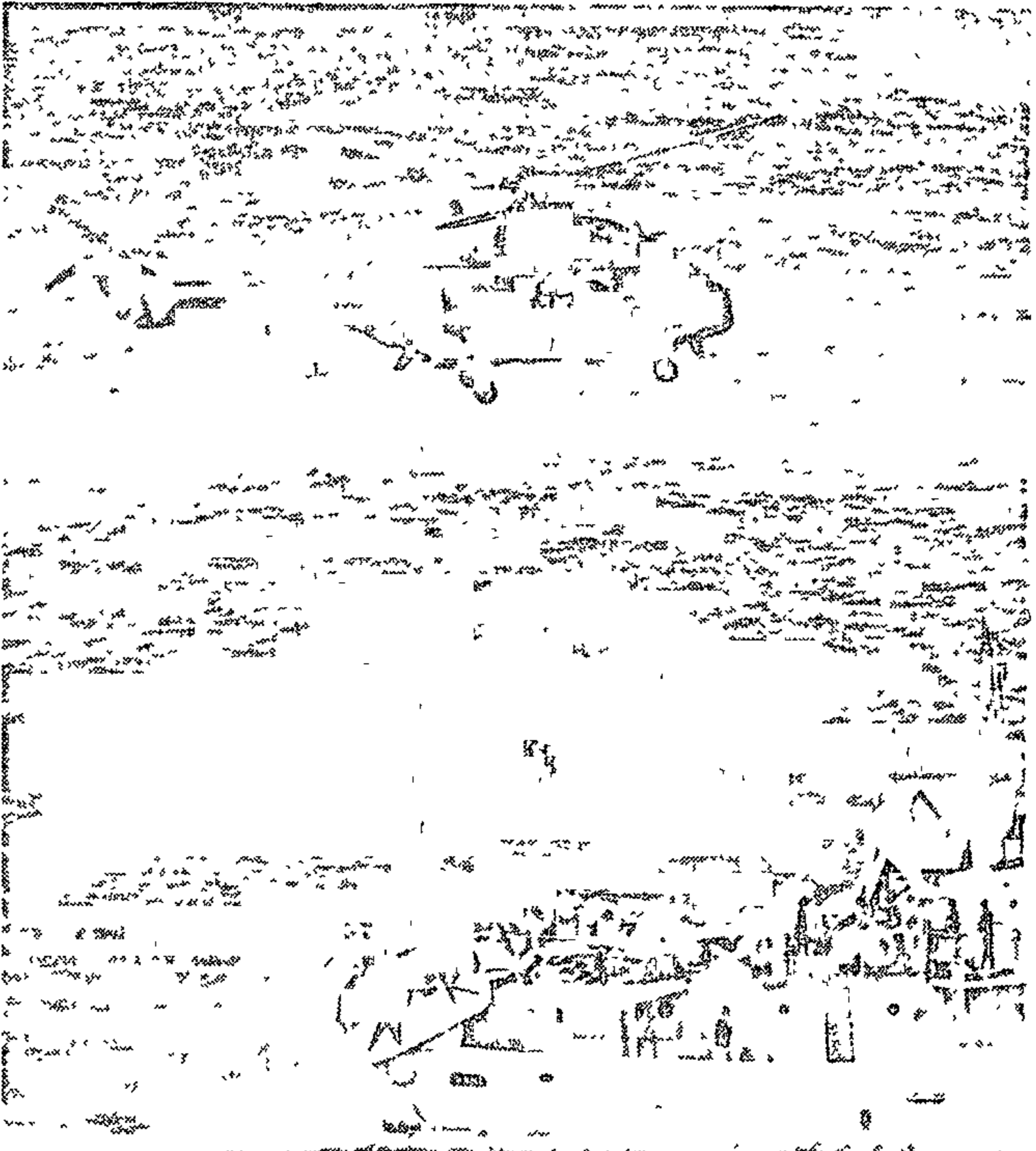
Mr C Visser, manager of the Durban branch of the Blue Continent Fishing Company, said yesterday that the extent of damage to the trawler, the SA Scorpio, was not known.

'One of our other ships is towing it in and only then will we know how much damage has been done,' he said.

According to an Addington Hospital spokesman, the condition of the men is satisfactory but it is not known when they will be discharged.



Assistant marine engineer Benny Fisher is lifted out of the helicopter and on to a stretcher



Families of explosion victims get compensation

(131) 1984
Post 117 80

A SUM of R40 000 is to be paid out by Supreme Metals as an "extra compensation" to families of 12 workers killed in an explosion which wrecked an aluminium processing plant in Industria in March.

Mr S F Malan, managing director of the company said yesterday families of the dead men were receiving benefits at twice the man's annual pensionable salary.

Each would receive workmen's compensation — calculated on the number of dependents and years service

Study and loan facilities

would be provided for pre and post-matric dependents of the dead men, he said.

He added that if families were seen to be experiencing difficulties further payments could be made by the company according to its discretion.

Of the nine men injured in the blast, eight are back at work

Mr Enos Morokane, who was seriously burned, was discharged from Coronation hospital last week.

An inquest, which heard two days' evidence, has been postponed to August 6.

11/7/80
Blaze at
ARLUS
Epping
factory

(131)

FIREMEN wearing breathing apparatus today fought a fire at the Arflex factory in Epping, where foam mattresses and furniture were extensively damaged

An employee, Mr Selwyn Paulsen, was badly burnt on the right leg as he tried in vain to extinguish the blaze

The fire started about 1.15 pm

TWO ENGINES

Two engines, 16 men and two officers went to the factory. Only one jet was used

Most of the damage was believed to be caused by water from the sprinkler system

Toxic fumes from the burning foam rubber in the upholstery section sent thick black smoke billowing into the air

131

11/7/80



ABOUT R100 000 damage was done to Bergette Creations' factory, in Upper Camp Road, Maitland, by a fire which broke out just after 1 a.m. today. Miss Jean September, left, and Miss Delene Winer, machinists, arrived at work to discover the havoc wrought by the fire which firemen fought for three hours during the night.

Blaze 11/7/80 ARMS destroys city factory

MORE than R100 000 damage was caused when fire swept through Bergette Creations lingerie factory in Maitland early today.

The factory is housed on the upper floor of a two-storey building in Upper Camp Road. The blaze was reported to the Cape Town and Salt River fire brigades at 1.38 am.

Four fire engines, a hydraulic platform vehicle and a team of 27 firemen and officers led by Cape Town's fire chief, Mr J W Hamel, were sent out.

Flames leapt 20m into the air as firemen struggled for three hours to bring the blaze under control with five water-jets.

Fragments of asbestos roofing were hurled metres into the air when the intense heat caused the roofing to buckle and shatter.

Valuable machinery, rolls of material, stocks of finished lingerie, documents and consignment orders were destroyed, a factory spokesman said. 'The damage is estimated to be more than R100 000

ON FULL PAY

'The entire factory was destroyed and the staff of 120 workers will be paid in full until the managing director, Mr Norman P Berger, who is overseas, returns and decides what to do with them.'

Shocked and dismayed employees at the factory milled about outside the destroyed factory this morning.

The ground floor of the building, which houses a plastics moulding plant, was damaged by heat, smoke and water.

The cause of the blaze is unknown.

Rain

(Details Page 2)

Man burns to death

By POST Reporters
A COAL worker was this week burnt to death when he fell into a brazier at a coal-yard in Dobsonville, near Roodepoort.

Mr Mabanta Mzangwa (45) — address given as 166 Dobsonville — was claimed by neighbours as having been a person "without a place to sleep" He was apparently drugged

by carbon monoxide while warming himself and fell into the fire

He was found burnt to death next to a Mr Phefent Sibisi's house in Dobsonville. He is said to have been employed by Mr Sibisi, a coal merchant. He used to sleep outside and normally tried to warm himself by making coal fire next to Mr Sibisi's house

Police confirmed the death yesterday and said a post-mortem report was being awaited and an inquest would be held thereafter

BRAZIERS

Mr Sibisi's neighbours told POST yesterday that he (Mr Sibisi) had several men working for him. These included the dead man and they all lived in his yard and were accommodated in his truck.

The men usually made fire in braziers for cooking and warmth.

Attempts to get Mr Sibisi to comment on the death proved fruitless

134
1-7/7/50
"I am not prepared to say a word to you reporters about the matter," he said. "I will only talk to the police," he added

(131) ^{ADM} Cape sailors ^{17/7/80} missing

CAPE TOWN — Two National Sea Rescue Institute vessels and a number of policemen and game rangers yesterday unsuccessfully combed the area around Cape Point for the crew of a sloop boat whose wreckage was found at Pegrans Point near the lighthouse yesterday afternoon.

The wreck of the Carey-Lee was spotted on the rocks at about 4.30pm by a ranger of the Cape of Good Hope nature reserve.

As far as is known, the crew consisted of Mr Christopher de Villiers of Lakeside and a coloured man of Retreat whose name is not yet known.

It is believed the boat was underway from Hout Bay harbour to Kalkbays, around the point.

Rangers and police combed the landward area for the crewmen while two NSRI vessels searched the sea.

The search will resume at first light today — Sapa

22/7/80

R2-m fire
Krus

in factory:

2 children

in court

131

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Two small children appeared in the Edenvale Magistrate's Court yesterday afternoon in connection with the R2-million weekend blaze which destroyed a plastics factory in the East Rand town

The boys, aged eight and 10 years old, appeared before Mr Engelbrecht who entered a plea of not guilty. The children have been charged with arson.

The two who had pleaded guilty, told the court they entered Mocom Plastics in Edendale Road, Eastleigh, through an open door

SET ON FIRE

They found a box of matches and set fire to the plastic. When the material started blazing they tried to stamp out the flames and when they failed they ran away.

Mr Engelbrecht found that neither of the children could have foreseen the result of their actions and so entered a plea of not guilty.

The case was postponed until Thursday. The eight-year-old has been placed in the care of his parents while the 10-year-old boy was referred to a place of safety.

It took firemen more than three hours to control the fire at Mocom Plastics. Hundreds of workers were sent home when they reported for duty yesterday and were told to return on Friday when they will be paid off.

207 31/7/80

Cause of death blast unknown

131

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The cause of an explosion which killed one man and injured 11 others aboard the tanker, Buffalo, in Durban Harbour in January last year could not be established, a joint inquest and Department of Labour inquiry heard in Durban yesterday

A magistrate, Mr J Jacobsz, sitting with Mr B French, of the Department of Labour, are conducting the hearing into the death of Mr Edward Arthur Lmalettie, 55, a welder who was killed in the incident

The hearing was told that workmen were carrying out repairs in the Buffalo's tank,

room on January 29 last year. They were welding and opening cargo lines in the pump room. Two explosions and a flash fire followed, with sparks falling into the pump

Mr M J Gravett said he had been appointed to conduct the regulation checks to see that the ship was free of gas

On the morning of January 29, he had certified that the Buffalo was gas free and had specifically inspected the pump room because of the work to be carried out that day

Mr Gravett said he subsequently carried out further tests, but could not establish the cause of the explosion

Factory blast: cause unknown

Court Reporter

Star
6/18/50

(131)

(132)

The actual cause of hydrogen and aluminium powder explosions at a factory which killed 12 men could not be pinpointed, a joint inquest and inquiry ruled today.

This was the verdict of a Johannesburg magistrate, Mr H P Holtzhausen, and the Chief Inspector of machinery, Mr T M Leff.

They gave judgment after hearing evidence to determine the cause of death and the cause of the explosions in an atomising chamber at Supreme Metal Works (Pty)

Ltd, Industria, on March 17

The court found a spark and the flare of a match were two possible causes of the explosions but evidence did not disclose any wilful act by any person

The court was therefore unable to pinpoint the cause of the explosions or to rule whether there was any negligence by any person who could be held criminally responsible.

They ruled out the possibility of a static or electrical spark, photosynthesis or chemical means causing the explosions

The inquest inquiry disclosed various acts of neg-

ligence on the part of the factory management, but mere negligence was not enough to hold any person responsible

This did not rule out the possibility of a prosecution instituted on the grounds of contravening the Factories, Machinery and Building Works Act which will be dealt with by the Inspector of Machinery

The prosecutor, Mr H A Knopp, told the court it was his submission that the death of the 12 men was not brought about by any act or omission involving or amounting to an offence on the part of any person

No. 1635

131

8 Augustus 1980

VERKLARING TOT BEHEERDE BEDRYF EN RISIKOWERK

Die Minister van Mineraal- en Energiesake het kragtens artikel 10 van die Wet op Bedryfsiektes in Myne en Bedrywe, 1973 (Wet 78 van 1973), die bedryf bekend as Richards Bay Iron and Titanium (Pty) Ltd, op die plaas Terranera, gelee in die landdrosdistrik Umtolozu, provinsie Natal, wat tans deur Richards Bay Iron and Titanium (Pty) Ltd, Posbus 401, Richardsbaai, 3900, bedryf word, met ingang van 1 Oktober 1980 tot n beheerde bedryf verklaar

Die volgende werk by genoemde bedryf is met ingang van dieselfde datum (d.i. 1 Oktober 1980), kragtens artikel 13 van genoemde Wet deur die Minister tot risikowerk verklaar

Alle werk wat verrig word by die smeltoondaanleg, by die ysterinsputings-en-behandelingsaanleg, by die

No 1635

8 August 1980

DECLARATION OF CONTROLLED WORKS AND RISK WORK

The Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs has, in terms of section 10 of the Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Act, 1973 (Act 78 of 1973), declared the works known as Richards Bay Iron and Titanium (Pty) Ltd, on the farm Terranera, situate in the Magisterial District of Umtolozu, Province of Natal, which is at present being worked by Richards Bay Iron and Titanium (Pty) Ltd, P O Box 401, Richards Bay, 3900, to be a controlled works, with effect from 1 October 1980

The following work at the said works has been declared risk work by the Minister, in terms of section 13 of the said Act, with effect from the same date (i.e. 1 October 1980)

All work performed at the smelting plant, at the iron injection and treatment plant, at the zirconium

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, 8 AUGUST 1980

No 7167 7

irkonumaanleg (droë seksie), by die slakvergruisings, frees- en prosesseringsaanleg en by die antrasietverkolingsaanleg, met uitsondering van werk van 'n tydelike aard wat deur kontrakteurs of hul werknemers verrig word en binne 'n tydperk van hoogstens 12 maande afgehandel moet wees

plant (dry section), at the slag crushing, milling and processing plant, and at the anthracite char plant, excluding work of a temporary nature performed by contractors or their employees and completed within a period not exceeding 12 months

8/8/80

1057

Search on for family of fire victim

131

MSA

THE search is on for the family of a dead man . . . in order to hand them compensation for his death.

The dead man was Mr John Gaegatwe, (53), popularly known as Motsamai. He was one of the victims of the killer blaze in Industria, Johannesburg earlier this year.

Mr Gaegatwe was working as labourer at Supreme Metal Works when fire swept the factory.

He and 11 others were killed. He was buried by friends and volunteers as his family could not be traced.

He was believed to be either from Vryburg or Potchefstroom, but enquiries about his family have drawn a blank.

The company want to give his next-of-kin an undisclosed sum of money.

MONEY

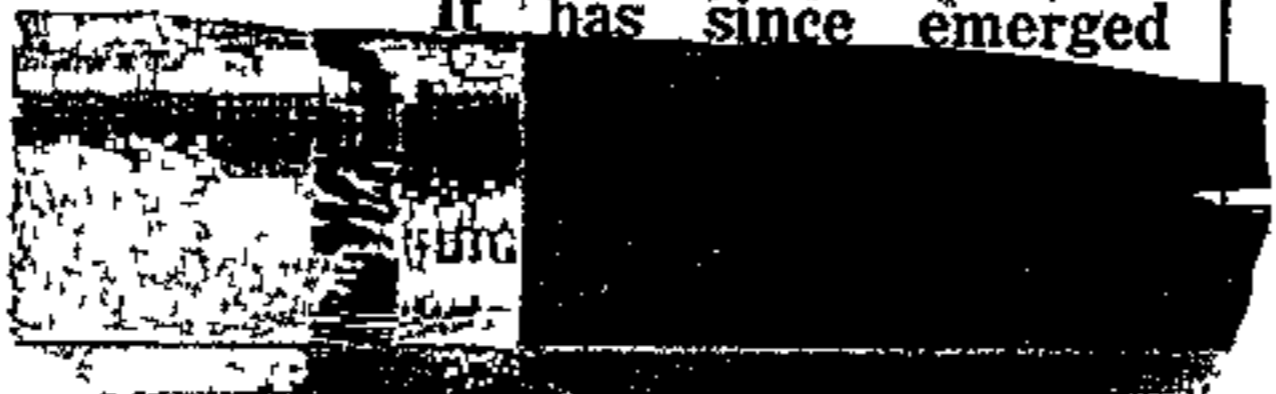
Company spokesman, Mr Lucas Jivhuho, said: "This man's family has a lot of money due. We would like them to show up. He also has valuable belongings like clothes and furniture which they can claim."

Mr Gaegatwe's pension can also be paid out.

Mr Gaegatwe was believed to have lodged in Naledi. Plural Relations offices could not give any information about him nor could the Reference Bureau in Pretoria. His reference book number was 1/0328612/9.

Mr Gaegatwe's personal file at work said was married to a woman called Emily, and in another file has his wife as Majapie. The file shows he has children, Japie (33), Ma-Gaegatwe Mirriam (29) and Mathalameng Elizabeth (25). He has a brother called Mantsoa.

It has since emerged



37/8/80
C.T.
**Man injured
in explosion**

A CROSSROADS man was slightly injured in an explosion yesterday at Parow General Galvanising in Beacon Road, Beaconvale

Mr William Kkosana was taken to Conradie Hospital Last night a hospital spokesman said his condition 'did not seem to be very serious' He was hurt when a sealed radiator was lowered into a molten zink bath

The force of the explosion knocked out several window panes the production manager of Parow General Galvanising, Mr Aage C Buus, said

Three Iscor officials injured

131

STAR
14/8/80

Vereeniging Bureau

Three officials at Iscor, Vanderbijlpark, were injured and admitted to hospital yesterday morning when they fell 12 m from a scaffold which gave way.

The injured men, who plunged on to a pile of bricks, were part of a team of nine whites and 12 blacks working in one of the ovens at the plant.

Mr Piet van Vuuren (38), received multiple fractures; Mr Johan van den Heever (34), broke three vertebrae, and Mr At Kruger (47), suffered a broken vertebra and torn ligaments in a foot.

They were admitted to the Vanderbijlpark Hospital. The other 18 members of the team escaped injury. Speaking from his hospital bed, Mr van den Heever said that no one was quite sure what had happened as it was all so sudden. He said he and his two colleagues were standing on the four-storey scaffold when it gave way and they plummeted to the ground.

The condition of the injured men has been described as satisfactory.

WM 19/8/80

Electrician critical

(131)

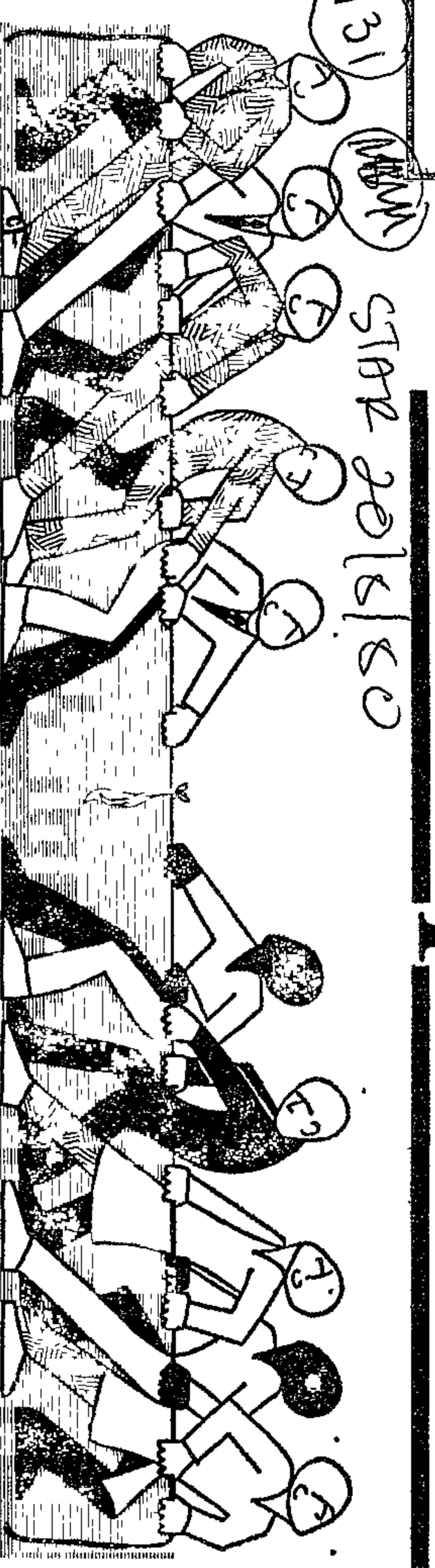
Mercury Reporter

A TONGAAT man is fighting for his life in Durban's Addington Hospital after the electrical equipment he was using exploded at the weekend.

The accident happened while Mr Lawrence Bosch, 26, employed as an electrician by the Tongaat Town Board, was working on Saturday.

An inquiry will be held by the board to determine the cause of the accident.

Red-tape 'battle' hits workers



Bureaucratic infighting and manpower shortages are just part of the reason for the failure of South Africa to adequately protect workers' health. The root causes lie deeper: in employers' ignorance and profits.

Employers don't know about hazards — and don't want to know

Employers often don't know about the hazards in their factories — and many don't want to know.

An analysis in the SA Labour Bulletin concluded last year, "For many industrialists it is cheaper to continue with existing practices (than to make factories safe), especially as most occupational diseases manifest themselves only many years after employment and thus do not impair workers' fitness during employment."

The migrant labour system contributes to the problem, making it easy to shuffle a way ill workers and find cheap replacements. In many cases, diseased workers

Profits of doom in occupational diseases

passed, the white trade unions historically have paid so little attention to the issue here that the SA Labour Law Bulletin has accused them of "abdication of their responsibility to their membership". Blacks, needless to say, have largely been unorganised.

The need for trade union action in the field was underscored by Ms Nomvusa Dlamini, secretary of the mostly black Chemical Workers' Industrial Union. She cited a case where one of her members was ordered to go inside and clean a big hot chemical kettle as soon as it was shut off, even though work rules called for a two-hour cooling-off period before anyone entered. Only the direct involvement of

unions to supplement its activities

The Metal and Allied Workers' Union requested a Government investigation when it feared that members handling fibreglass might develop dermatitis. The investigation was done by the Labour De-

significant factors are coming to favour the protection of health on the job

The first is a degree of awakening in the trade unions. Black trade unions are growing in power and strength, and those of the Federation of South African Trade Unions

values, calculated by the American Conference of Industrial Hygienists, were based on the scientific knowledge of several years ago, have been superseded by stricter rules in many countries.

In the US for instance, the legal limit for lead in plant air is just one-third the South African limit. In West Germany it is two-thirds.

The draft legislation is also receiving criticism

for relaxing the rules now governing industrial noise, one of the few areas where South African laws are strict, and one which has been strongly complained of by industry. The new rules would drop the requirement of an annual hearing test for workers.

Despite the criticisms, the draft regulations clearly reflect a new interest in coming to grips with the issue. But there is a very long way to go.

In 1974, at the suggestion of the head of the Medical Research Council, the Government appointed the Erasmus Commission to look into the field. Its 1976 report analysed the failure of occupational health control in South Africa — but Labour men saw it as a Health Department power grab. Its witnesses were mostly Health men and doctors, and it recommended concentrating authority for industrial health in the Health Department under a comprehensive new statute.

While Wehahn's recommendations are secret, it is known Government advisers are considering vesting control of occupational health — and safety — in a new directorate in the Department of Manpower Utilisation, with more inspectors. The Health Department's role, in this view, would be to advise Manpower, and diagnose and treat patients. (That Department still wants a bigger role).

Whatever Wehahn suggests, after the report a decision will be taken by the Commission and the Cabinet, bringing hostilities to a permanent end.

In the quiet corridors of the Department of Health in Pretoria, and the whitewashed offices of the Department of Manpower Utilisation, a war has been going on for more than 15 years. The weapons are memos and the battlegrounds are conference rooms. The stakes are the control of occupational health regulations — and the interested bystanders include 9-million workers. CRAIG CHARNEY reports in the first of a three-part series.

"The problem is a hassle between certain powers-that-be over who controls what," says one insider. "This should never have happened. It's a disgrace."

The Department of Manpower Utilisation administers the Factories, Machinery and Building Work Act of 1941, granting sweeping power to regulate industrial health since it was amended in 1967. But the Occupational Safety Division, which enforces the Act, is hopelessly understaffed, with just one factory inspector for each thousand factories.

So, as early as 1964, the Health Department began casting envious eyes on the domain. But by 1968, the Secretary for Health was lamenting: "No-one is anxious to receive any assistance in the sphere of industrial health."

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But the result of the power struggle, a Government source says, was that the programme stagnated as officials were distracted

Inspectors did their jobs on an ad hoc basis. "We couldn't go in and begin legislating," he added. "We would have had everybody down on our necks."

"I got the impression that industry adopted a wait-and-see attitude because of this," says another insider. It appears Manpower Utilisation said industrial health was a technical matter for mechanically trained inspectors, while Health said it should belong to doctors. Manpower also argued it would inspect factory work conditions in any cases, creating potential duplication, and stressed its good relations with both business and labour. Health would overrate hazards and ignore costs they said — while Health pointed a finger at the failure of their efforts.

Finally, in 1979, the two departments signed a truce, dividing responsibility, which the Commission on Administration is still mulling over.

It is expected to consider both the Wehahn Report and a forthcoming report from the Wehahn Commission, due in October, which will also touch on industrial health

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Whatever Wehahn suggests, after the report a decision will be taken by the Commission and the Cabinet, bringing hostilities to a permanent end.

Thus round one went to Health — but Labour began bureaucratic defence in depth. The matter went to Cabinet, which pushed the conflict back to the officials

But the result of the power struggle, a Government source says, was that the programme stagnated as officials were distracted

Inspectors did their jobs on an ad hoc basis. "We couldn't go in and begin legislating," he added. "We would have had everybody down on our necks."

"I got the impression that industry adopted a wait-and-see attitude because of this," says another insider. It appears Manpower Utilisation said industrial health was a technical matter for mechanically trained inspectors, while Health said it should belong to doctors. Manpower also argued it would inspect factory work conditions in any cases, creating potential duplication, and stressed its good relations with both business and labour. Health would overrate hazards and ignore costs they said — while Health pointed a finger at the failure of their efforts.

Finally, in 1979, the two departments signed a truce, dividing responsibility, which the Commission on Administration is still mulling over.

It is expected to consider both the Wehahn Report and a forthcoming report from the Wehahn Commission, due in October, which will also touch on industrial health

known Government advisers are considering vesting control of occupational health — and safety — in a new directorate in the Department of Manpower Utilisation, with more inspectors. The Health Department's role, in this view, would be to advise Manpower, and diagnose and treat patients. (That Department still wants a bigger role).

Whatever Wehahn suggests, after the report a decision will be taken by the Commission and the Cabinet, bringing hostilities to a permanent end.

131

STAR

20/8/80

created," said a doctor who should be in a position to know. "If blacks die of tuberculosis in Lesotho and Transkei, nobody gets very worried here because they don't see the deaths," commented Mr Halton Cheadle, a labour lawyer.

"We're in a situation where the profits are high and the dust levels are also high, and a bit of the one could be used to reduce the other," said one industrial health researcher. But many managements continue to see industrial health spending as unnecessary overheads, according to another expert.

They have been allowed to neglect it by a second key failure: trade unions.

While unions have spearheaded the drive for occupational health laws overseas, and acted as watchdogs on work practices once they were

workers and shop stewards could ensure safe practices were followed in such cases, she emphasised.

LAWS INADEQUATE

Government, too, has not lived up to its responsibilities.

"The whole question has not been looked at, the laws are quite inadequate," says Dr Bernie Faneross of the Federation of South African Trade Unions. "It's very difficult to find standards that have been prescribed." Where they have been, they are far laxer than those in Scandinavia, the UK, and the US," he added.

While the Labour Department has never had enough factory inspectors to keep on top of plant conditions, it has also been unsympathetic to efforts by the Health Department and a few

department inspector involved refused to give the union the results saying it was "strictly a matter between the employer and the Government" (The workers say the firm did nothing after his visit)

Even when prosecutions have been brought for bad factory conditions, the penalties have been ridiculously low. As one official pointed out, in the face of a fine of R5 or R50, it pays a company not to clean up.

Ultimately, of course, industrial health is a political question, and what is done about it reflects the balance struck between workers and other interests. As long as most of the workers have no voice in the political process, the scales will tip against them, as Dr Neil White of Cape Town noted.

Nevertheless, three

the most important, are making industrial health an organising issue. Some of the white unions, too, are paying it greater heed.

The second factor is the growing role skilled black workers are expected to play in the economy, because replacing such workers is far more costly. A study by P-E Consulting concluded that it costs a firm R150 to replace an unskilled worker, but R2 000 in search costs, administrative costs, and lowered productivity to replace a school-leaver. "Look at the history of the Factories Acts in the UK," says Mr Cheadle. "When you're losing skilled labour in ghastly accidents, you get attention to factory safety."

The third element is the gradual spread of basic knowledge about industrial hazards among

health rules.

A particular focus of his efforts is occupational stress. More occupational illness is caused by psychosomatic stress than physical factors, Dr Bougas believes.

Pressure for more action could come from the proposed new Department of Manpower Utilisation industrial health regulations, unveiled at the National Safety and Health Convention in April, which, if promulgated, may take effect next year.

PENALTIES

Some of the old rules have been tightened significantly, such as those on space, ablution facilities, and heating, and penalties will rise from a maximum of R600 to a stiff per diem fine.

Most of the standards for toxic substances will remain the same as at present, however. These

Tomorrow: the hazards of lead

Neglect threatens health of millions

STAR
2/8/80

131
WEBER

By Craig Charney

Many of South Africa's nine-million workers needlessly risk death or serious illness on the job, because too little attention is paid to occupational health.

An extensive two-month CARE investigation has revealed:

- Though the Erasmus Commission found four years ago that "industrialists spend very little money on and do not devote much time to the prevention of occupational diseases" — bureaucratic infighting has stalled Government action since then

- Only one factory in 30 has even minimal industrial health care facilities.

- Despite certain improvements, monitoring of occupational illnesses remains haphazard, while manpower shortages prevent strict enforcement of existing laws

- The various laws enacted to protect workers' health do not even apply to 5,75-million workers — including 2,5-million farm workers

"Very little attention" has been paid to the whole area of industrial health, according to Dr Bernard Faneross of the Federation of South African Trade Unions "By and large, it's tended to be swept under the carpet"

Dr E Bougas, former Transvaal chairman of the SA Society for Occupational Health, estimated that of South Africa's 30 000 factories, fewer than 1 000 had basic industrial health facilities.

Monitoring

Monitoring of hazardous substances in industry has also remained inadequate in many firms Professor Ian Webster, director of the National Centre for Occupational Health (NCOH), said

"We're doing a bit more on industrial metals, more on asbestos, more on quartz dust, but I

monitoring has increased very much since the Erasmus report"

Little more is done to keep track of industrial diseases. Because of this, it is impossible to estimate their incidence in most cases

But the patchy evidence available is worrying enough.

- Since the Erasmus report, the NCOH has found that one-fifth of the workers in several mercury amalgamation plants and one fluorescent light factory are exposed to potentially disabling amounts of mercury.

Autopsy

- A ferro-manganese producer did not reduce its workers' exposure to the metal, despite four years of NCOH findings that many of its workers had too much of it in their blood.

- Even in the mines, with a history of attention to disease control, three-quarters of long-serving miners are found at autopsy to have had compensatable occupational diseases

- Prof Cora Erasmus of the Germiston Health Department once came across a small firm that broke up old lead-acid batteries outdoors. "Even the neighbours had lead poisoning," she said

Nevertheless, "a lot of people are spending a lot of money, and they are doing a lot of good," said Mr I Mulder of the Occupational Safety Division of the Department of Manpower Utilisation "I don't think it's as bad as it was in 1976"

- Briefing — SA firms fail the lead test.

STAR 2/18/50
R60
131

Man loses leg in fight for life

Vereeniging Bureau

A 60-year-old greaser at Iscor in Vanderbijlpark broke his leg in a desperate bid to save his life after the leg was caught in the wheels of a machine at the factory. Mr Piet Smal's leg got caught in a slow-moving 5-ton trailer machine.

From his hospital bed Mr Smal said that as he was walking past the machine he was temporarily blinded by glaring lights from outside and did not see that it was moving.

His right foot was caught in the wheels and he found himself being pulled backwards.

In a desperate attempt to get free Mr Smal threw himself against a pile of bricks and jerked his leg from under the wheel, breaking his leg.

At the Vanderbijlpark Hospital his leg was amputated below the knee.

2 die in Armscor missile blast

By Mike Cohen, Crime Reporter

Two Armscor employees died in a missile explosion at a Potchefstroom armaments factory yesterday afternoon

A senior Western Transvaal police spokesman said today that the possibility of sabotage had been excluded.

He said that the explosion happened at 3 pm yesterday at the Naschem factory while two young employees were working with the explosives

The two dead are Mr Malcolm Berry (19) of Market Street, Promosa, Potchefstroom, and Mr Kenneth Edgar Botha (20) of Block N, Eldorado Park

There were no other casualties, according to the police spokesman, but there was extensive damage to the buildings

Security police and Naschem officials cordoned off the area and an intensive investigation began shortly after the blast

Mr Botha is believed to have been working at the factory for only a short time. He was married with one child

The police spokesman said an investigation by officials from the office of the Chief Inspector of Explosives would begin today.

They are to be assisted by the South African Police

It is believed there will be an official inquiry later

It was originally suspected that mortar bombs had exploded but police said they had established that two missiles were involved

STAR
21/8/50
1980
131

Staff shortage cripples health enforcement

23/8/80
STAR

131
175

By Craig Charney

Severe shortages of trained manpower have crippled government efforts to enforce industrial health rules — and industry's efforts to meet them. Personnel in short supply include factory inspectors and industrial hygienists as well as doctors and nurses with training in occupational medicine.

The shortage of factory inspectors has virtually paralysed the efforts of the Department of Manpower Utilisation to enforce industrial health regulations for years.

Its Industrial Safety Division has roughly 30 factory inspectors, charged with policing South Africa's 30 000 factories

"Give me sufficient staff, and I could cut industrial diseases by 10 percent in the first year," says one expert.

FRUSTRATION

"Without it, the Division can do damn-all. We have all the power we need — but too few people to wield it," complained Mr Manie Mulder, the division's deputy chief.

So hopeless is the position that two senior men have quit the division in frustration in the past six years.

To make best use of his few men, Mr Mulder tries to get them to high-risk factories at least once a year, though they don't

MANPOWER INVESTIGATION

always make it. In consequence, other factories are seen even less often, even though their hazards, while less acute, may be no less real.

When inspectors do visit, they are men in a hurry. One of Mr Mulder's predecessors told the Erasmus Commission on Occupational Health that the inspectors were unable to do anything about toxic gases in factories, and usually had little time for monitoring or analysis of the plant atmosphere.

The situation is so bad in the Pretoria office — previously with a complement of three factory inspectors — that two men have departed, leaving their lone colleague and a temporary replacement to cover Pretoria's more than 3 000 factories as well as those of the Northern Transvaal.

Experts all agree a drastic increase in the number of inspectors is urgently needed. Their estimates of the number required range from 80 — or almost three times the present number — to 250, over eight times more.

By comparison, the UK has 4 000 factory inspectors.

The trained experts who run industrial health programmes, industrial hygienists, are in even shorter supply than factory inspectors.

The Erasmus Commission found there were only five in the whole country when it reported four years ago.

"I don't think there has been any increase in the number of qualified industrial hygienists since the Erasmus Report," said Professor Ian Webster, director of the National Centre for Occupational Health.

SCARCE

Doctors with specialist training in occupational medicine are also terribly scarce.

"Most general practitioners are not competent to diagnose industrial diseases," says one insider, "and industry employs very few qualified doctors."

Wits, Stellenbosch and Pretoria Medical Schools are beginning to teach the subject to undergraduates, but it appears there are no specialists in occupational medicine at South Africa's three other medical schools.

To narrow the gap,

Wits, Stellenbosch and Pretoria Universities are also offering post-graduate courses in industrial medicine to perhaps forty doctors annually.

Matters are still "very inadequate," however, according to Professor Webster.

Perhaps the largest problem of all is the shortage of qualified nurses

"The nurses are the bottleneck," said Professor A M Coetzee of Pretoria Medical School

"The biggest number of factories employing nurses have nurses who know relatively little about occupational health. You can't expect them to do the job"

RECOMMENDATION

In addition, many companies which need nurses don't have them. On the recommendation of the Erasmus Commission at least 3 000 industrial health nurses should be employed.

Sister Stella Coetzee, president of the newly established SA Occupational Health Nurses Association, says her best guess is that there are about 1 000 nurses in occupational service.

Authorities warn that the manpower shortage should not become an excuse for inaction on industrial health.

"Manpower develops if there is demand for it," Professor Coetzee said.

ESCOM PRODUCTIVITY (131)
 FM 26/12/80
Current gains

Escom senior general manager Dave van der Walt (writing in house journal Megawatt for December 1980) makes some strong claims for productivity gains over the last 20 years (see table)

For example, the number of kilowatt-hours sold per employee has nearly doubled, the amount of coal burnt per kilowatt-hour has been reduced by about a quarter even though the average calorific content of the coal has decreased, the amount of water used per kilowatt-hour has approximately halved, and the cumulative amount of capital installed per kilowatt-hour produced (as adjusted for inflation using the wholesale price index) has been reduced by more than 80% over the 20-year period. This reduction in the amount of capital per kilowatt-hour corresponds to an average reduction of about 3% per annum.

The over-all cost of generating and distributing electricity (as adjusted for inflation using the wholesale price index and excluding the capital development contributions) has been reduced by nearly a quarter during the last 20 years.

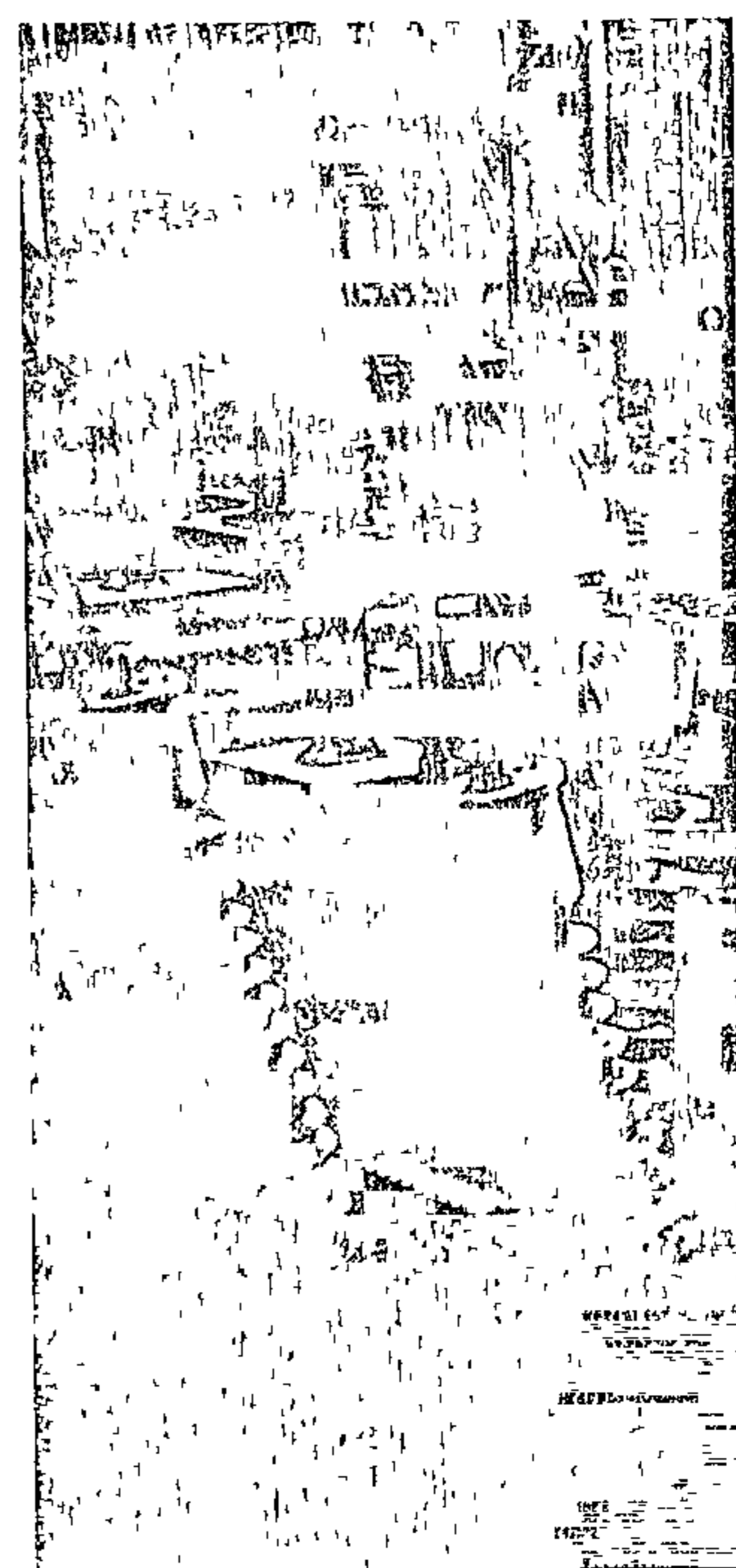
This achievement has gone side by side with a sense of responsibility towards optimum resource management. For example, Escom has actively encouraged coal mining companies to increase the coal recovery rate from as low as 30% to 90% and more — achievable where circumstances permit the use of open-cast methods.

Another important area (where Escom claims to have become a world leader) is the development of dry cooling tower technology, which can reduce the water consumption of a power station by about 75% to 80%.

Another example is the accident prevention programme implemented 12 years ago. The frequency of accidents causing lost time has over the last 10 years been reduced from 11.9 injuries per million man-hours worked to 2.9 injuries. The recent SA industrial average is 11.2 injuries per million man-hours.

Escom is currently implementing a productivity improvement programme to establish specific targets for further improvements and to monitor improvements as they are achieved. Van der Walt emphasises that the goal is "to work smarter rather than just working harder."

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ESCOM'S LEARNING CURVE

Year	Real cumulative capital in commercial use, R per million kWh sold	Average number of employees per million kWh sold	Coal usage, kg/kWh sold	Water usage, litre/kWh sold
1960	33 900	0,89	0,79	4,67
1965	32 700	0,76	0,73	4,10
1970	33 400	0,64	0,62	3,48
1975	19 600	0,58	0,60	3,03
1979	18 200	0,63	0,62	2,98

Deflated with wholesale price index (base year 1970)
 Source: Escom

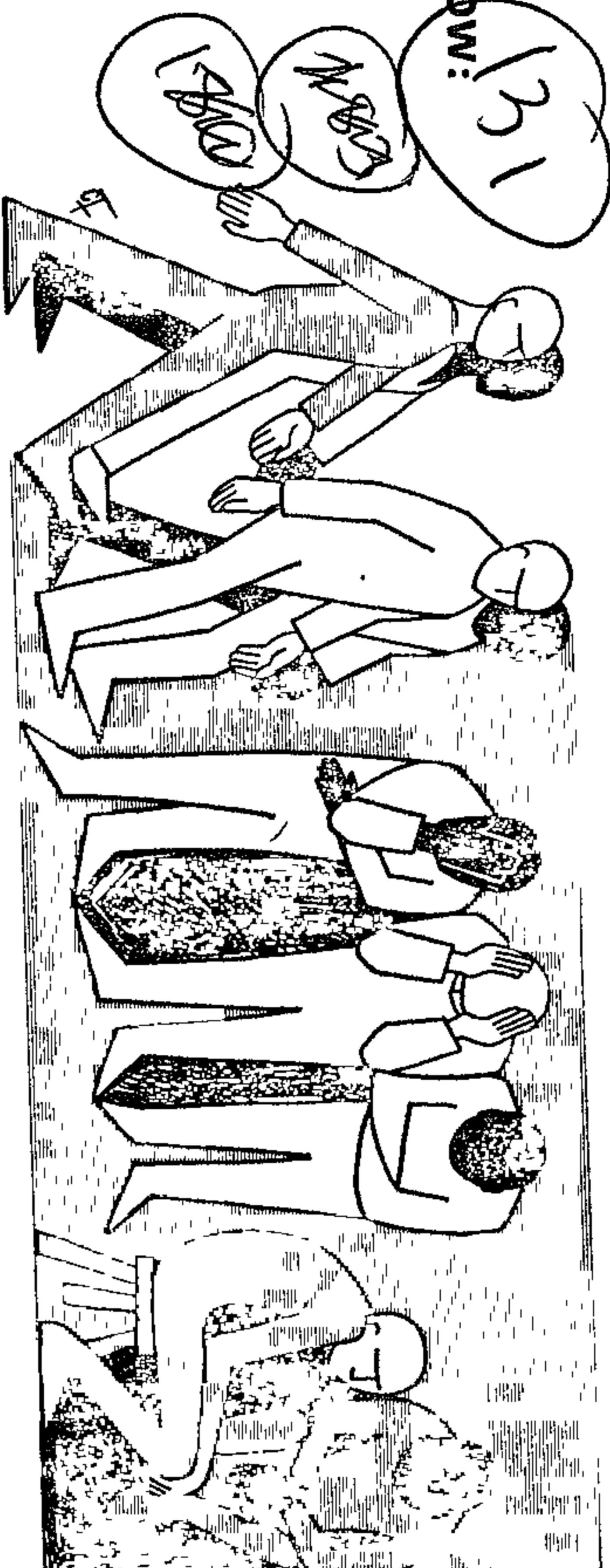
Escom . . . slimming course

The Star

Thursday August 21 1980

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS INSIDE

In 1973, it was estimated that working conditions were unsafe in 75 percent of South Africa's battery plants and in 40 percent of the other lead-using industries. CRAIG CHARNEY analyses the progress since then in the industry . . . and what it says about Government's ability to enforce industrial health rules.



TOMORROW:
The killer dust that threatens 40 000 workers

A firm where more than half the black staff has lead poisoning . . .

"When the National Research Institute for Occupational Diseases was founded by our colleague that lead was not a problem in this country," said Professor Ian Webster, the Institute's Director, in 1973.

He continued: "Our findings indicate that not only does this country have such a problem, but that the incidence of lead adsorption is far too great for any industrialised country and that urgent measures are needed."

At the same seminar Dr S J Levy of the

Poisoning

Three years later, the Erasmus Commission on Occupational Health reported that an investigation of 60 lead-handling factories by the Government had found that 36 percent of their workers had lead poisoning in various stages.

Now Haggie monitors the lead in air regularly

SA firms fail the lead test

THIRTEEN of 18 lead-using firms surveyed by The Star failed to meet industrial health standards in one or more major respects.

The companies surveyed included battery works, paint factories, smelters, plumbing works, and wire annealers.

Four plants failed to monitor blood lead levels at all, while three did not do so often enough to satisfy overseas experts.

Three did not provide separate changing facilities for work and street clothes.

The firms surveyed were in some of the most important — and most hazardous — lead-using industries. The ones

A pain in the neck . . . and back . . . and shoulders . . .

For three black workers at an East Rand battery plant, lead is not just a problem they read about. It's pain in the neck. And back. And shoulders . . .

They agreed to speak with The Star only if their names would not be used. "It would endanger us at work," explained one, a burly 50-year-old. They won't complain to their boss, either, preferring to risk illness to risking their jobs.

Dispite the improvements claimed by their company, they all complained of various symptoms — chest and stomach pains, muscle and joint pains, hand tremor, fatigue, and headaches — which have been linked to sub-clinical lead poisoning.

"I use powders every day for headaches," said another said. "When entering the house, I feel like sleep. I'm out."

Classical lead poisoning involves damage to blood production, the nervous system, kidneys, coma, and eventual death. While this is no longer frequently encountered in South African industry, the lead levels prevalent in many firms have been linked to subtle, "sub-clinical" lead poisoning.

The recent progress claimed by many employers would probably have only a limited impact on the proportions of workers suffering lead-related symptoms, according to research from the National Centre for Occupational Health, and overseas findings support this.

At lead levels often present in South African firms:

- A US study found more than one-third of a group of workers suffered from anaemia
- Another American study reported impaired nerve function in 56 percent, and joint pain in 69 percent, of a group of workers, many exposed to lead for less than a year. Similar findings were reached by a study which even US lead industry spokesmen called "inmaculate."
- An American professor said at least one in 10 of a group of lead workers had developed serious kidney disease.
- Other research has suggested a link to reduced sperm counts in male workers, and increased miscarriages among their wives.
- Most alarming, a UK study — recently confirmed by American workers — found the death rate from cardio-vascular disease three to five times above normal among workers with blood lead levels often found here.

AIRCARE investigation

and that in workers' blood at three to four month intervals, publishing the results. There is a health and safety committee in each factory, with trained industrial health staff sitting in Processes have been changed to cut lead emissions as well.

As a result, few workers have blood lead above 60 micrograms a 100 cc, the US maximum for lead workers. Those who do are withdrawn from lead exposure as they would be in the US, and retrained in safe working procedures.

While few firms have gone as far as Haggie, those who do monitor insist they have almost no workers with blood leads over 80 micrograms a 100 cc, the previously recognised threshold for

overt lead poisoning. However, recent medical research has suggested that workers are still in danger at lead levels as low as half that.

Survey

The US Occupational Safety and Health Administration concluded that workers "exposed to lead must be maintained below this level (40 micrograms a 100 cc blood) to prevent material impairment of health."

Mr David Saunders of Ray-Lite, one of the best battery firms in industrial health terms, warned there was reason to be worried when most of a firm's workers were over 80 micrograms.

Monitoring

Four out of five paint firms contacted by The Star did not even monitor their workers' blood lead levels though all used red small plant The Star contacted, batteries were repaired by three men working without respirators or safety equipment of any kind, and with no monitoring of

Enforcement

The nub of the problem is enforcement. The Department of Manpower Utilisation, charged with keeping factories safe, has just one inspector for each thousand firms.

The Department does try to get to each lead-using plant once a year,

AIRCARE investigation

the data presented to the Erasmus Commission four years ago, "certain factories had improved a lot, but I wouldn't be surprised if there is still a large number of factories who are still running the sort of levels we found in the study."

When companies do practise monitoring, some do not do it often enough or properly, according to Mr M Bulley, former head of the Department of Health's Air Pollution section.

Despite the numerous inadequacies in their precautions, all but one of the problem firms questioned by The Star in this survey was medium to large, while the vast majority of lead-using firms are small outfits.

AIRCARE investigation

Even with the right technology, Mr Bulley warns, sloppy working practices can result in the over-exposure of employees to lead.

"Pliny and Hippocrates knew more about the clinical manifestations of lead than the majority of people working with it today," added an authority in the field.

One expert said, however that was exactly what happened in his plant

BRIEFING

The National Centre for Occupational Health.

Surveys by his centre between 1971 and 1972 in several lead-using factories revealed that 24 percent of the workers suffered from abdominal pains, 19 percent from unusual fatigue, and 25 percent from hand tremor — all lead-related symptoms.

The situation had not changed much by 1978, according to Professor Ian Webster, Director of

years ago, the commission found that "Exposure (to lead) in the Republic is so inordinate, high that if the (lead-using) factories which the investigations were carried out had been located in the USA or Sweden, they would have had to close."

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Farm workers have the least protection

Farm workers — the largest, lowest-paid group of workers in South Africa — also have less protection than any others against occupational diseases and accidents.

The whole area of farmworkers' health "doesn't get thought of frequently enough," said one expert in the field. "Everybody thinks of industrial health when you talk of occupational health."

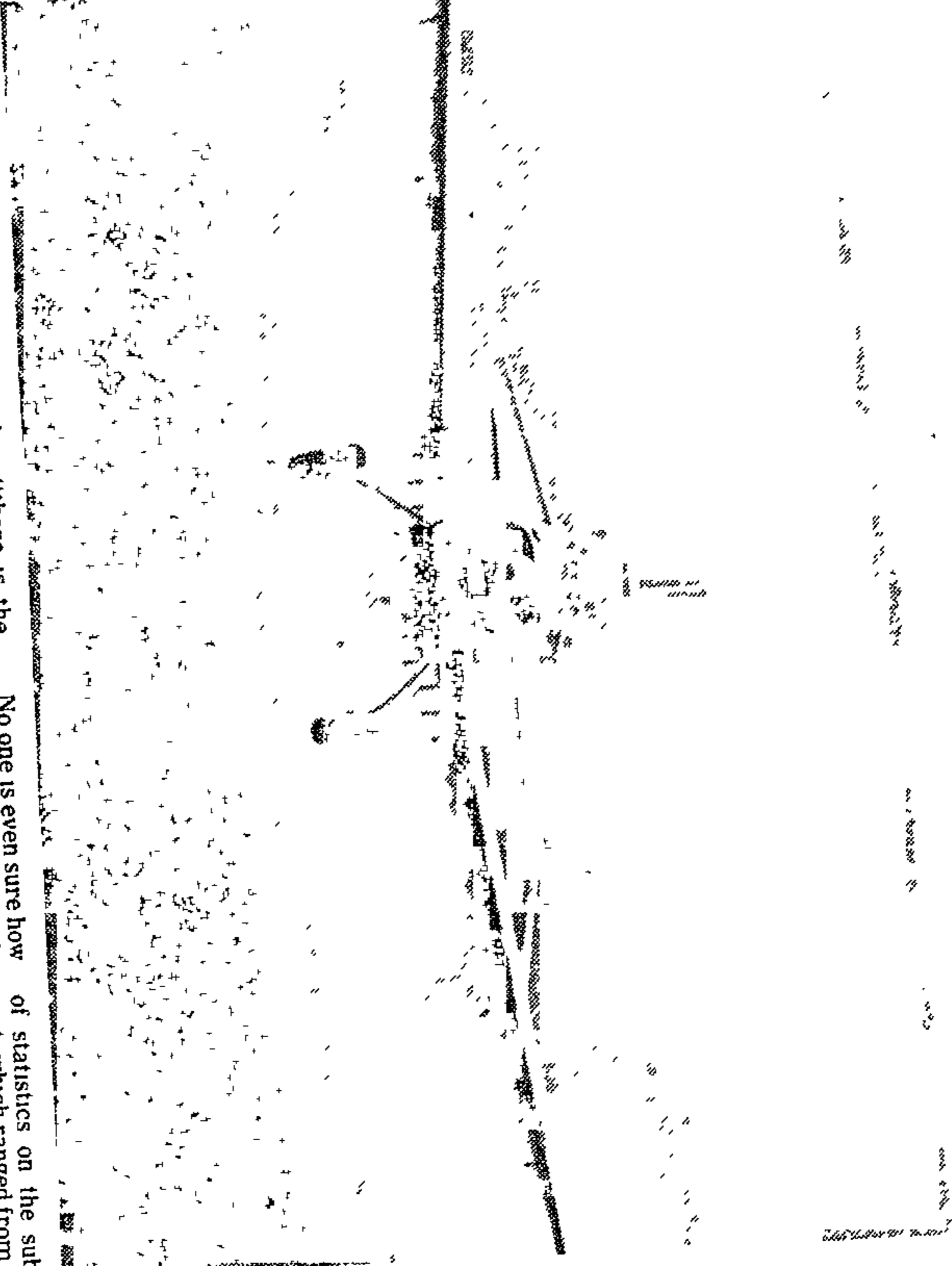
Yet farm workers risk serious illnesses and accidents in their work, even though there is almost no official monitoring or protection.

The major hazards they face are diseases caught from animals ("zoonoses"), poisonous pesticides, and accidents with farm machinery.

No records are kept of the incidence of zoonoses, despite a call to do so from the Erasmus Commission on Occupational Health about four years ago.

The commission found "It is common knowledge that because of their working conditions, workers in the agricultural industry suffer from anthrax, glands, Malta fever, tetanus, TB, etc."

A report of the World Health Organisation (WHO) underscored the danger "Work in the open air, with the con-



comitant exposure to all kinds of climatic conditions, permanent contact with the soil, plants, and animals, unsatisfactory conditions of life, a frequent scarcity of fresh water and inadequate medical care — all these factors favour the continuing existence of a vast endemic and epidemic pathology, made worse by the lack of elementary notions of hygiene with respect to

pesticides, "there is the strictest control — to manufacture and even to sell them — but when it gets to the farm the road is open," said Professor A M Coetzee of Pretoria Medical School. The farmer "can do what he likes".

Procedures and suggestions for use are required by law to be on the pesticide label, but there is no official monitoring to ensure that they are obeyed.

No one is even sure how many cases of pesticide poisoning occur annually on South African farms. "It is a tragedy that their negligent use in serious illness and even death," according to the Department of Health.

In one incident on a Cape farm in March 13 workers were poisoned, but experts fear this is just the tip of the iceberg. The Erasmus Report cited three different sets of statistics on the subject, which ranged from a Workers' Compensation Commission report of an average of 1.6 fatal and 1 200 non-fatal cases of poisoning annually in mid-1960s to one from the Department of Statistics which cited only 92 non-fatal cases a year.

Last year, the Department of Health heard of 100 fatal cases and 72 non-fatal ones. All pesticide poisoning cases are supposed to be reported to it.

but cases treated by private doctors frequently are not.

While the acute cases of poisoning are serious enough, researchers worry that there may be even more severe consequences from the gradual, long-term absorption of poisons by workers.

Accidents are the third menace down on the farm. As the WHO report noted "The number of accidents on the farm has increased steadily with mechanisation. This has been due, firstly, to the fact that there is rarely any formal instruction in the use of agricultural implements, and therefore implements are used beyond their design capacity. Secondly, there is a tradition of improvisation in agricultural work which often means that the safeguards provided with the machinery are removed, or that implements are attached to a power source in a hazardous manner."

Although the Factories Act has been interpreted to apply to the farms, this is not universally accepted, and monitoring of conditions is sketchy at best.

The chief protector of the farm worker must be the district surgeon, says Professor Coetzee. "If he's not interested in occupational medicine — and usually he isn't — the safety of people in farming is not protected."

Handwritten notes and signatures at the top of the page, including a circled number '131' and the name 'J. P. P.'.

The Star

Friday August 22 1980

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS INSIDE ***

The killer

More than ^{STAR} 40 ^{22/8/80} 000 ⁽¹³¹⁾ are ⁽¹⁹⁷³⁾ at ⁽²⁾ RIS

on 40 000 who mine, or handle on the risk or even medical and trade illege. many of the thousands of workers lungs and ailments in the dangerous

conditions which prevailed in the past.

The workers currently at risk include 21 000 asbestos miners, 4 000 involved in the manufacture of asbestos cement, and at least 15 000 in other trades where asbestos products are made or used, according to an estimate by Dr Jonathan Myers of the SA Labour and Development Research Unit

Extensive medical

South Africa is the world's third largest producer of asbestos, a fibrous mineral whose fire-resistance and strength give it more than 3 000 applications. But the

research here and abroad has shown inhalation of asbestos dust over long

periods can produce scarred lungs — asbestosis — which, in severe forms,

very qualities which keep the substance in demand make it a hazard — and a case study in the problems of standard-setting. CRAIG CHARNEY reports.

can impair breathing or kill. It can also cause

cancer of the lungs, gastro-intestinal tract and larynx, as well as a unique cancer of the lining of the lung and abdomen

As late as the late 1940s, when asbestos counts ranged as high as 400 fibres a cubic centimetre of air, 'you could see the fibres in the air if the light fell through the window,' according to Mr H Guettinger of the Asbestos Cement Producers Association.

Dust

- Asbestos can kill you
- It can cause lung cancer
- It can take 20 years to develop



THE first steps toward bringing the asbestos problem under control were taken in the 1950s.

Since asbestos-related diseases usually take at least 10 to 20 years to develop, the toll exacted by these conditions has been revealed only by recent studies

Ten years

A 1977 study of 1 000 black miners employed on Cape asbestos mines before 1962 showed changes visible on X-ray in 25 percent.

Mandatory autopsies of black asbestos miners found some degree of asbestosis in more than 70 percent of them between 1959 and 1964, and in more than one third as late as 1975 to 1977, although the ailment was not necessarily the cause of death.

When the National Centre for Occupational Health looked at 100 employees in an asbestos cement factory 11 years ago 44 showed signs of reaction to asbestos.

X-rays

Another survey in two other factories showed an asbestosis rate of 10 to 20 percent, and chest X-rays of the employees of a brake-linings factory in 1978 revealed lung changes in more than 50 percent.

About 100 cases of asbestos-related cancer are now reported annually in South Africa, but medical research suggests that 20 percent to 50 percent of people with asbestosis will also get lung cancer, according to Dr Myers.

Equally worrying is the fact that most living cases reported are white, while most of the industry's workers are black, and NCOH director Dr Ian Webster has said the same holds true for cancers of the lung lining. He indicated that these figures suggest there may be many retired black workers whose illnesses have not been diagnosed.

The mines have stressed keeping newly dug asbestos wet to prevent fibres drifting, and factories installed expensive vacuum equipment to remove asbestos dust. (At Rand Mines' newest plant alone, about R1.6-million was spent on dust control machinery.) Pre-employment medical exams were also instituted.

In consequence, asbestos levels fell from the several hundred fibres a cubic centimetre (f/cc) of air observed in the 1940s to less than 10 by 1970. As a result, the conditions are very much safer," said Dr J Craig Cochrane of the National Centre for Occupational Health (NCOH).

Despite that, when the Erasmus Commission of Inquiry into Occupational Health examined the subject in 1976, it concluded, "the asbestos problem is a serious matter."

Pledge

While there are no statutory asbestos standards, the mines have already brought underground asbestos concentrations below 5 f/cc, and have pledged to do the same in aboveground mills by the end of 1981. Mr S M Doughty of the Asbestos Producers Association, workers aboveground must wear respirators in Rand Mines mills.

However, air sampled around workers in 1976-77 revealed concentrations well above 5 f/cc, even when mine averages were below. And some workers, such as stopers, are regularly exposed to concentrations of asbestos well above the mine average.

All asbestos cement producers brought their factory concentrations down to below 2 f/cc by the end of 1978, said Mr H Guettinger of the Asbestos Producers/Advisory Committee. However, Dr John Myers, who is familiar with the issue, noted that the industry was charged with policing itself, and had an obvious interest in going easy.

Mr Bernie Faneros of

Are the safety measures still inadequate?

A CARE INVESTIGATION

the Federation of South African Trade Unions, shares his scepticism. He says workers get asbestos-caused dermatitis in some plants.

"The dust collects on machines," workers in asbestos cement factories have told him. "That implies that the levels are much higher."

Even if the standards are met, there are doubts whether they are adequate. A study by the South African NCOH of a floor tile factory where they were met found seven of 51 workers had asbestos-related changes in the linings of their lungs.

Danned

British research found that exposure at that level over a 50-year working lifetime would give eight percent of workers asbestosis and that it rate after retirement up to 25 percent.

Due to such findings, the US and UK governments have received official advisory reports urging them to reduce their asbestos limits from two f/cc to between one and 0.2 for different types of asbestos, while West Germany will cut its limit from two to one in 1982.

Sweden has banned the use of asbestos products outright, and Norway is expected to follow suit.

"Two fibres a cubic centimetre may sound close to nothing, but only long fibres are being measured. There are many, short and sub-microscopic fibres even at a zero level of long fibres," said one doctor familiar with the field.

"The argument is inexorably moving in the direction of no safe level, attempts to create safe conditions which are sub-

sequently proved unsafe," he added.

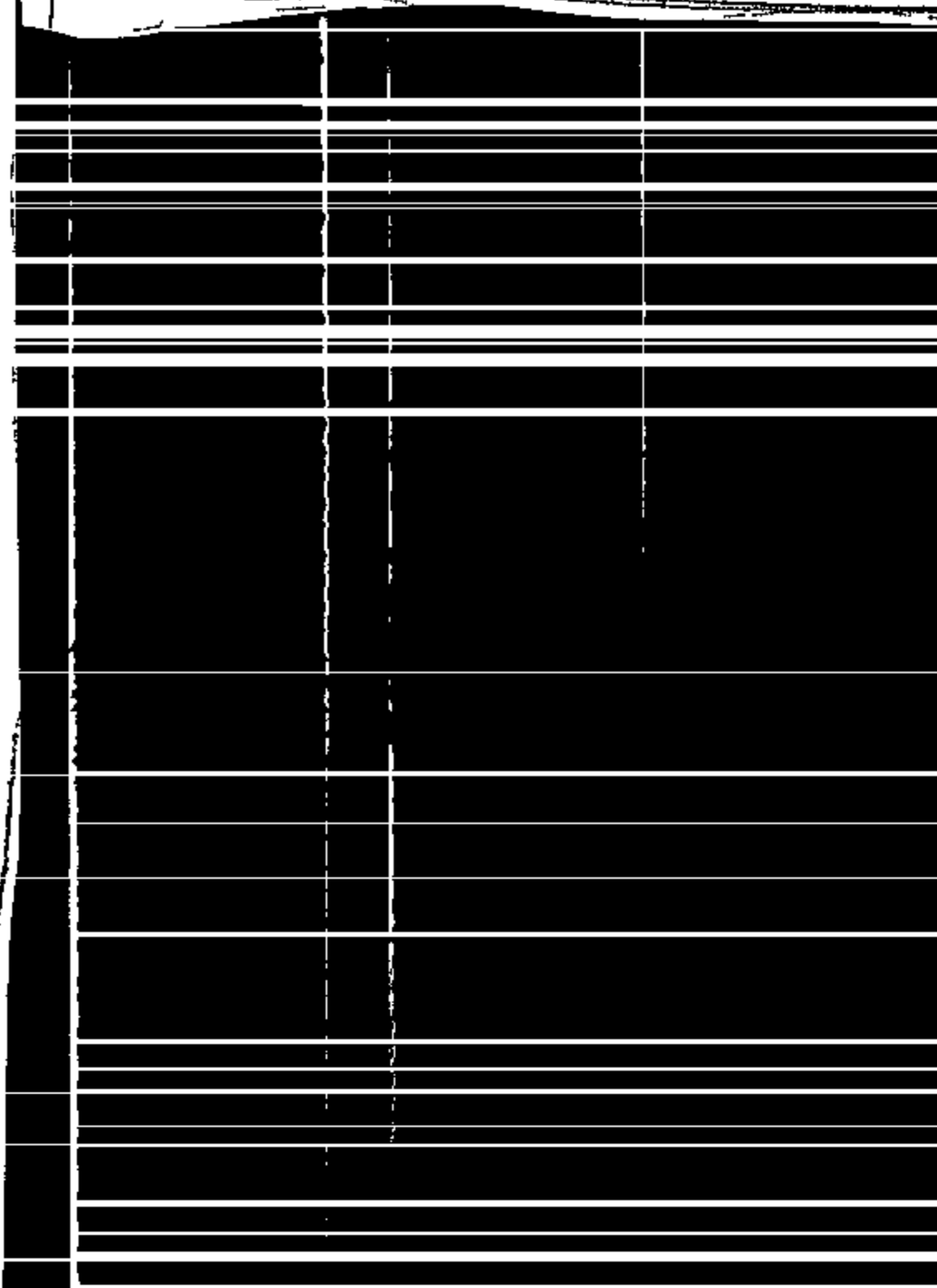
Mr Guettinger of the Asbestos Products Advisory Committee insisted: "The workers' health is one of the most important things in the hearts of the managers."

Disagreement

But Mr Ike van der Watt of the Boilermakers' Union strongly disagreed. "If you look at the precautions taken anywhere else in the world against South Africa's, the precautions taken in South Africa are far inferior," he said.

Industry spokesmen say they will reduce asbestos exposure further when it is feasible, but that technology may limit how far they can go.

Ultimately, it's for the public to decide if they want asbestos. Dr Ian Webster of the Medical Bureau for Occupational Diseases



Health hazard rears before your very eyes

A NEW health hazard is rearing its ugly head in the office

The ubiquitous video display unit — the keyboard and television screen connected to a computer — is considered by some experts to be potentially damaging

And if the use of computer terminals grows at the rate which some pundits would have us believe, it is a health hazard to which increasing numbers of the population will be exposed

In the US more than 1 600 000 video display units (VDUs) were in use last year and the number is expected to increase dramatically in the near future

Again in the US many top executives run their own personal computers in their offices VDUs, therefore, represent a health hazard to all ranks of worker

In the past there have been several scares about possible risks of ionising and non-ionising radiation being emitted from the screen, particularly because operators sit only a few feet away, and for much of the working day But no proof has been found

However, a survey conducted in the US has found that VDU operators suffer far more than do other colleagues from a wide range of health problems and stresses

The study, conducted by the

National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, looked at three major sites where there were a number of operators using VDUs and compared them with other workers on the same sites

A much greater number of the VDU operators suffered from eye strain, blurred vision, irritated eyes, sore shoulders and wrists and hand cramps than did the other groups with whom they were being compared

Not only that, in all three sites the VDU operators reported more general health complaints than did the control groups They also seemed to suffer more noticeably from stress and reported irritability, depression and anxiety

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health study — found that the use of the VDU alone was not the sole cause of higher stress and health complaints from the users It found that the different working conditions, reflected in the amount of control the operators had over their jobs, was a marked factor

In other words, those operators who worked to high production demands and tight deadlines, but had a great deal of control over how these demands were met, reported a lower level of complaints about their jobs

On the other hand, where work was carried out under pressure at a fast pace and it was boring or repetitive, and where the operators had little control over how it was done, more stress was caused

The study suggests that ergonomic solutions to improve the design of work stations — as academics are given to call the place where a VDU operator works — and which might solve problems like eye strain, pains in the neck and shoulder and sore wrists, are not enough

It concludes that any ergonomic solution must be supplemented with a proper design of the actual tasks which VDU operators are to carry out if they are not to go on suffering from more illnesses and stresses than workers in conventional jobs

26/8/80
20m
131

BBB
131

Welder killed through 'lack of liasion'

Nm
26/6/80

Court Reporter

A misunderstanding between two men on board the tanker Buffalo in Durban Harbour led to a lack of certain security measures in the pump room where an explosion killed one man and injured 11 others a joint inquest and Department of Labour inquiry heard yesterday

Mr Edward Arthur Lamalettie 55, a welder, was killed

Mr Petrus Barnard, a foreman for Unicorn Lines, told a Durban Magistrate, Mr J Jacobsz, sitting with Mr B French of the Department of Labour, that he had interpreted a 'gas-free' certificate as being sufficient authorisation for him to start welding

According to company policy, Mr Barnard was required to check with the safety officer on board before starting work. He had not done so. The lack of liaison between the two men had led to certain security measures not being taken

At a previous hearing, the Court was told that no trace of gas could be detected in the pump room immediately after the explosion. The blast blew a one-ton skylight 13m into the air

The hearing continues today

5-hour drama of 27 trapped under Paarl

27/8/80 ARGUS

TWENTY-SEVEN Cape Town city council workers were rescued after being trapped for more than five hours underground in a waterpipe on the Paarl national road near Muldersvlei last night.

The men were cleaning the 1.3 m wide water arterial between Steenbras Dam and Bellville when they were overcome by what is believed to be chlorine gas in the pipe.

A fire brigade spokesman said the men had gone along about 600 m when they were affected by the gas. They retreated to a fairly safe area.

According to a council worker who was one of the first to reach the surface unassisted, the foreman was told of the danger the men were in and Metro, headed by Dr A G MacMahon, was immediately mobilised. The rescue operation is said to be one of the unit's biggest.

Several Metro workers and firemen with breathing apparatus went into the pipeline to help groggy workers as they crawled along the tunnel to the entrance.

However, their air supply was not adequate, and pneumatic drills were used to enlarge and air-valve under which the men were sitting.



GRIMY and tired after being trapped for hours in an underground water-pipe near Muldersvlei, a worker is taken to an ambulance.

(31)

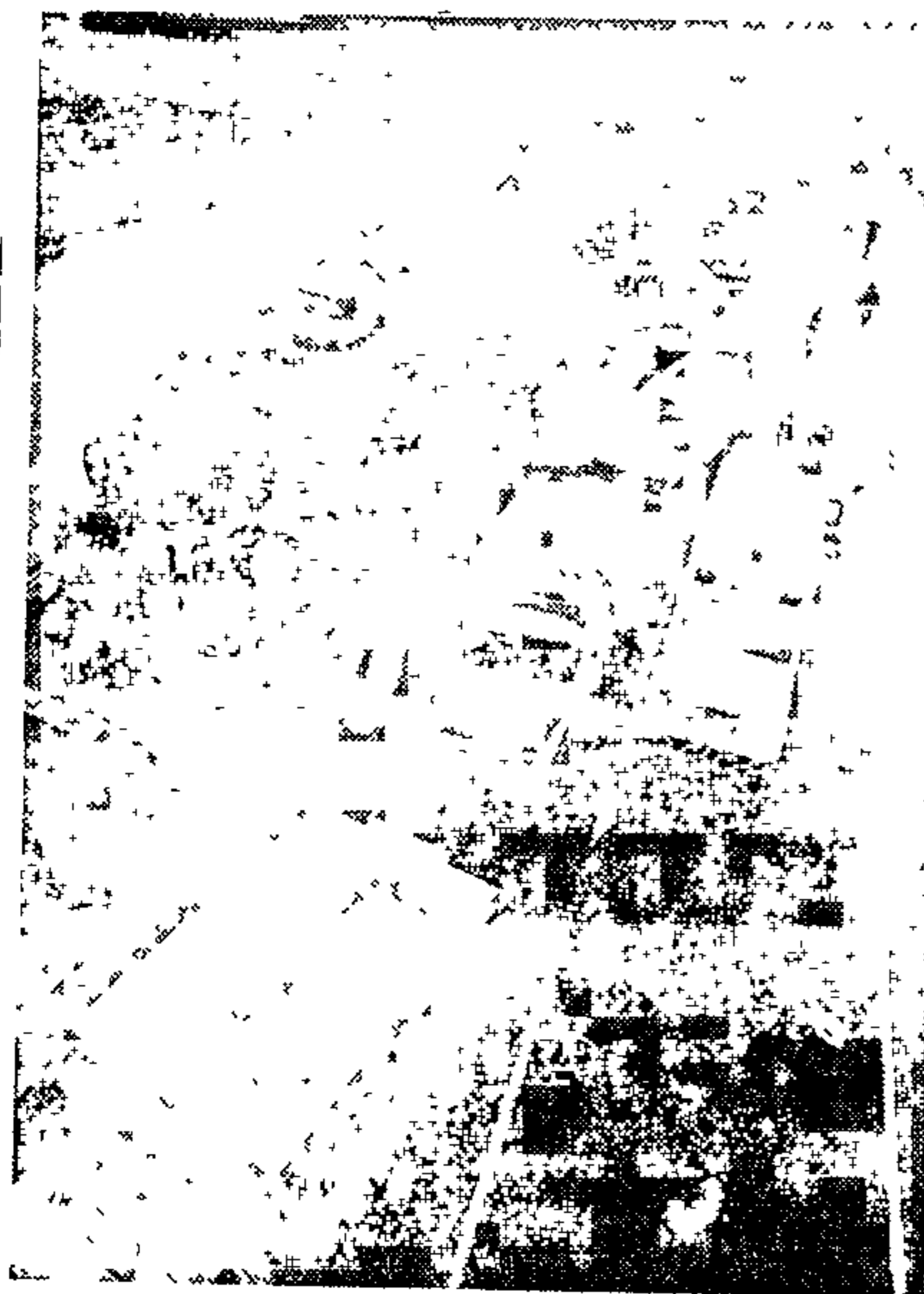
(BIA)

A smoke extractor was used to suck out the contaminated air and draw in fresh air through the valve. Spotlights were switched on about 6.30 pm as drilling and rescue operations continued.

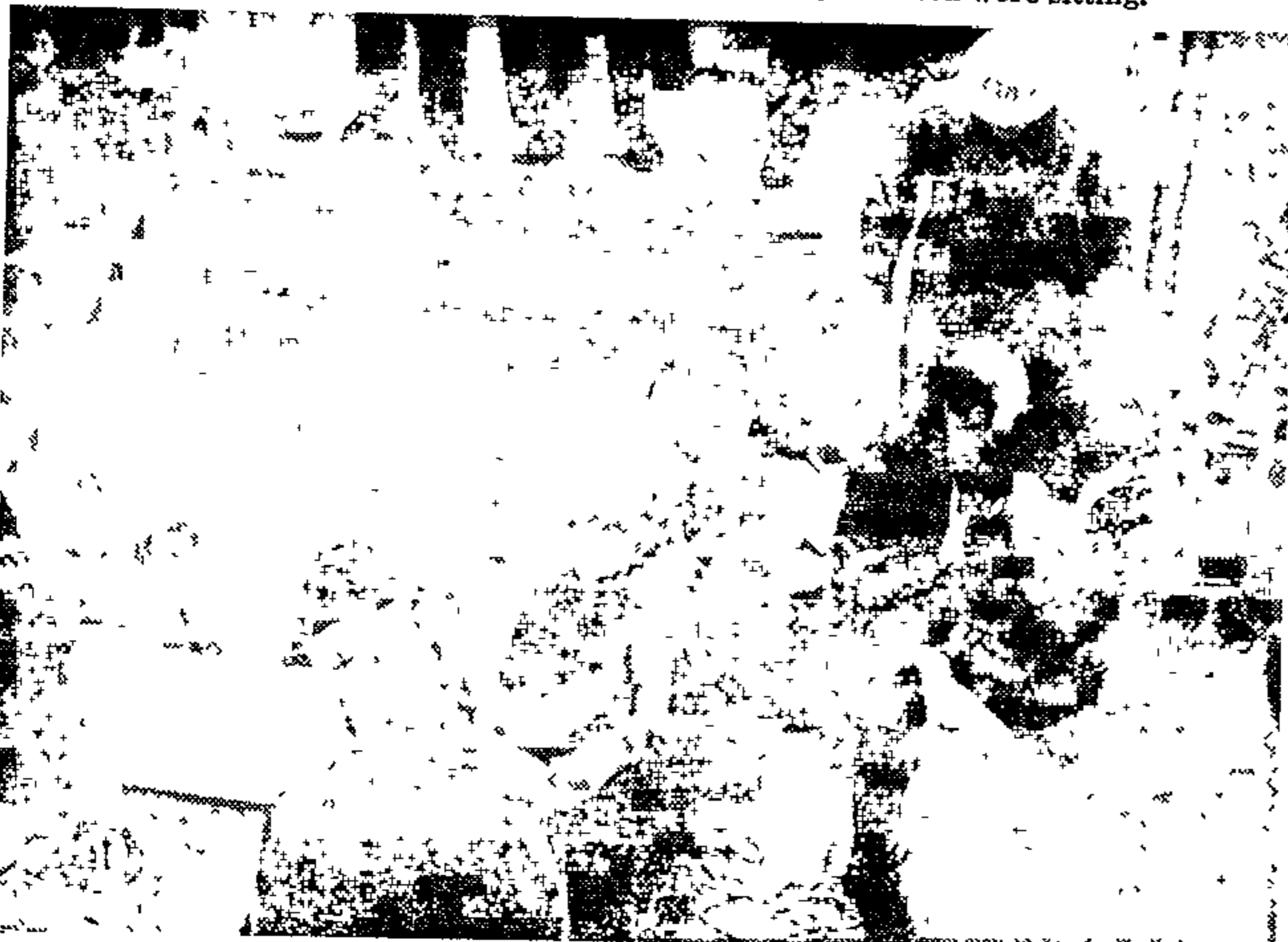
A fleet of ambulances from Cape Town, Stellenbosch and Paarl ferried the men to Tygerberg Hospital where they were treated for lack of oxygen. Several men were discharged last night and the

rest will be discharged today.

A spokesman at Tygerberg Hospital said later that the last of the men were discharged early this morning after being treated for the gas.



AMBULANCES wait on the national road near Paarl, ready to whisk City Council workers to hospital after they were rescued from an air-contaminated water-pipe. Further down the road, efforts were being made to drill through an air valve under which most of the men were waiting.



THE manhole through which 28 workers gained entrance into the water-pipe and were later trapped by chlorine gas. Metro members and ambulancemen help a dazed worker to safety.



A CITY COUNCIL worker is helped on to a stretcher by ambulancemen. Workers were overcome by chlorine gas during cleaning operations.

Star health report draws a response

STAR 27/8/80 (131)

The Star's inquiry last week into industrial health in South Africa has already begun to show results.

At least one firm wants to upgrade safety measures protecting its 280 employees after seeing the exposé published last Thursday on conditions in the lead-using industries.

"It opened my eyes a bit," said a spokesman for a Johannesburg battery-maker, who wished his firm to remain anonymous to avoid embarrassment.

Although the handful of employees in his plant who handle lead directly wear respirators, there is

little protection or even monitoring of risks for the rest, who are also exposed to lead dust in plant air.

After seeing The Star's report on the subject, a worried supervisor brought up the issue with management.

"We had given protection to workers in that area, but we would like to see what hazards are faced by workers in other parts of the plant," the spokesman said.

The Star referred him to experts in the field for further advice, and would be happy to do the same for other firms.

Mighty shock wave as part of 278 m tower collapses

Mercury Correspondent
BETHAL—A man died, another is missing and at least eight other construction workers were injured when part of a 278 m tower collapsed at the Matla Power Station near Kriel in the Eastern Transvaal yesterday.

Seven men — two whites and five blacks — were admitted to the Bethal Hospital for observation. The extent of their injuries is not known.

At the Bethal Hospital, with a broken leg, Escom officials have refused to release their names or that of the dead man.

The accident occurred soon after most of the workers had knocked off for lunch.

Shock wave

Mr Ben Steyn, assistant manager of Matla, said there was a roar, 'then a mighty shock wave, which shook surrounding buildings'.

The tower — one of two smokestacks for pulverised fuel — is an outer core containing three chimneys known as Nos 4, 5 and 6.

No 6 chimney had cracked into three pieces. The greater part of it, estimated to be about 200 m high, collapsed in a heap of rubble, spilling crushed reinforced concrete through an opening at the bottom of the tower.

The middle part of the chimney, believed to be about 40 m high, is lying diagonally across the core.

Twenty metres of the chimney are still precariously balanced at the top of the core. Mr Steyn said nobody had dared to try to get inside the core to investigate the cause of the accident, because 'the top section of No 6 might plunge down the core at any minute'.

Cracked

Chimney No 4 is cracked but No 5 is intact.

The workers were laying fireproof bricks in No 6 at the time of the accident.

Officials at the site were uncertain of the number of construction workers in the vicinity of the tower when it collapsed, but put it at about 20.

Helicopters were sent up to rescue six men on top of the core but they had already begun to make their way down a latticed section at the back of the tower, and reached the ground safely.

One of these men made the descent with a broken ankle. It is understood that of the injured, three were at the bottom of the tower, one with an injured eye, another with an injured arm, and the third with a broken leg.

Two more of the injured were at the top of the tower.

Stolen day-off saves man as 275m chimney collapses

28/1/80
STAR
131
2/2/80

By Mike Cohen and Carolyn Dempster

KRIEL — A stolen day off work saved the life of a construction worker who was earlier believed to have been buried under tons of rubble when a 275-metre-high smoke stack collapsed yesterday

R800-m project set back a year

It is bitterly ironic that if all had gone well, the Matla Power Station would have been generating its full 3 600 megawatts within the next few months

Matla was conceived as one of the biggest power stations in the Southern Hemisphere and planning at a cost of R800-million began five years ago

The plant first started generating power about 18 months ago and was due to be completed by the end of this year

One engineer said: "The plant consists of six sets of generators with two

smoke stacks. Because of the crumbling of the concrete casing of one of the flues and the uncertainty surrounding the remaining structure, construction work on the second lot of generator sets could be delayed for a year"

According to the engineer the plant had not been generating electricity at such a high rate because only three of the generators were in operation — pushing out 600 megawatts each

He could not say whether the plant would continue to generate electricity

The accident occurred yesterday afternoon at Escom's Matla Power Station, near Kriel.

One man died and seven were injured when the brickwork on the inside of the smoke stack collapsed and plunged 50 metres to the ground

Officials at the power station feared late last night that the stack might collapse

Late yesterday afternoon, Proto teams from nearby mines were gingerly sifting through the rubble searching for the missing worker

The power station was evacuated and fire teams, ambulances and emergency units were on standby

SEARCH STOPPED

The search for the missing man was stopped late last night when it was eventually realised he had failed to arrive at work for his normal shift

The search lasted almost six hours

A construction worker who was on the ground at the time of the collapse said: "When the flue buckled his weak end the whole structure and huge pieces of cement and concrete broke off right at the top of the tower

"Almost immediately the whole area was cleared because the structure was in real danger of toppling"

A member of a proto team confided that the team were "very relieved" they didn't have to go into the "terrifying" tower

Fifteen contract workers positioned half-way up the inside of the smoke stack along to the

Fifteen contract workers positioned half-way up the inside of the smoke stack clung to the scaffolding to avoid being knocked off their narrow perches

HELICOPTER AID

Two South African Air Force Puma helicopters flew to the site to airlift the stranded workers to safety and the entire area was cleared in case of further collapse

Both Witbank and Bethal hospitals were placed on standby to receive casualties until it was discovered that there were only nine people (later eight) involved

Mr Boet Uys, an Escom spokesman, said "Inside each smoke stack there are three flues and in this case, the concrete outer casing of Number 6 flue collapsed, falling inside the walls of the smoke stack and rupturing the base of the tower. All that remains is the brickwork skeleton of Number 6 flue, which is unstable in its present state"

One dies, seven hurt in collapse

28/8/80
ARGUS
AA
131
Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — One construction worker was killed and seven others injured when a portion of a 275-m chimney at Escom's Matla power station collapsed yesterday.

Fifteen of the contract workers who were halfway up the inside of the smoke stack clung to steel scaffolding to avoid being knocked off their perches by flying debris. One missing worker is believed to be buried in concrete at the bottom of the flue.

Two Air Force Puma helicopters airlifted the stranded workers to safety while the entire area was cleared.

Mr Boet Uys, a spokesman for Escom, said it was almost impossible to gain access to the area to determine the extent of the damage.

Inside each smoke stack there are three flues and in this case, the concrete outer casing of number 6 flue collapsed, falling inside the walls of the smoke stack, and rupturing the base of the tower.

UNSTABLE

'All that remains is the brickwork skeleton of number 6 flue, which is unstable in its present state,' he added.

Matla was conceived as one of the biggest power stations in the Southern Hemisphere and planning — at a cost of R800-million — began five years ago. The plant first started generating power about 18 months ago and was due to be completed by the end of this year.

98/8180 ARU
Container
fall kills
worker

(131)
A SHEET metal worker at a Salt River factory was killed today when a half ton metal container toppled from a crane, pinning his head to the ground.

A worker at the factory said one of the container's handles pierced Mr Trevor Petersen's head after he had tried to prevent the container falling on his body. Mr Petersen 19, lived in Bonteheuwel

The manager of the factory refused to comment or allow anyone on the premises.

TONS OF CONCRETE TUMBLED 200m



Rubble spews from a massive opening at the base of the chimney at the Matla power station near Kriel, in the Eastern Transvaal, after a flue inside the chimney collapsed yesterday, killing one worker and injuring seven. On the right, the chimney towers 278m above the ground at the huge power station, which is presently under construction.

Man killed as power station flue topples

ROM
28/6/60 (22) (13) (20)

Staff Reporters

BETHAL — A man was killed, another is missing and at least eight other construction workers were injured when part of a 278 m tower collapsed yesterday at the Matla Power Station near Kriel, in the Eastern Transvaal.

Seven men — two whites and five blacks — were admitted to the Bethal Hospital for observation. The extent of their injuries is not known.

Another man was admitted to the Witbank Hospital with a broken leg. Escom officials have refused to release the names of the injured or that of the dead man.

The accident occurred soon after 12.30pm when most of the workers had knocked off for lunch.

Mr Ben Steyn, assistant manager of Matla, who took newsmen to the tower, said there was a roar, then a mighty shock wave which shook surrounding buildings.

The tower — one of two smoke stacks for pulverised fuel — is an outer core containing three flues known as Num-

bers 4, 5 and 6.

No 6 flue had cracked into three pieces. The greater part of it, estimated to be about 200m high, collapsed in a heap of rubble, spilling crushed reinforced concrete through an opening at the bottom of the tower.

The middle part of the flue, believed to be about 40m high, is lying diagonally across the core.

About 20m of the flue are still balanced precariously at the top of the tower. Mr Steyn said nobody had dared to try to get inside the tower to investigate the cause of the accident because the top section of No 6 flue might plunge down "at any minute".

Flue No 4 is cracked but No 5 is intact.

Officials at the site were uncertain of the number of construction workers in the vicinity of the flue when it collapsed, but estimated the number at about 20.

Helicopters were called in to rescue six men feared trapped on top of the tower. But the men managed to make their

way down a latticed section at the back of the tower and they reached the ground safely.

One of the men made the descent with a broken ankle. It is understood that, of the injured, three were hurt at the bottom of the tower. One is understood to have an injured eye, another an injured arm and the third a broken leg. Two more of the injured men were at the top of the tower when the flue collapsed.

About 10 ambulances, as well as prototeams from the Anglo American and Matla coal mines nearby, were on the scene within a short time of Matla's call for help.

A team of experts from Escom headquarters in Megawatt Park, Johannesburg, left for Matla yesterday afternoon to assess the damage and investigate the accident, said an Escom spokesman.

A senior representative for Futurus Engineering, designers of the tower, said a team from the firm had left Johannesburg for Matla yesterday afternoon to conduct its own investigations.

281816 (327)

Cameramen barred

Staff Reporter *ROM*

WHEN the Rand Daily Mail first approached Escom yesterday afternoon it was warned that photographers would not be allowed to take pictures at the accident site because the power station was a key point under the National Key Points Act

Mr Boet Uys, Escom's public relations officer, said photographers "were going to have problems because the power station at Matla is a key

point"

The Act prohibits the publication of information and photographs about security measures at certain "key points" throughout South Africa or information relating to sabotage, subversion or terroristic activities

Later Pressmen were allowed to visit the site after the "Mail" had pointed out to an Escom spokesman that accidents such as yesterday's incident did not fall under the Act

James 28/8/80
131
R&R

Trapped men out of hospital

ALL the municipal employees admitted to Tygerberg Hospital for treatment, after being overcome by gas while cleaning a water pipe near Paarl on Tuesday afternoon, had been discharged by early yesterday

trapped in the pipe — part of the Steenbras Dam reticulation scheme — were originally admitted to hospital

The City Engineer, Mr J.G. Brand, last night confirmed that all the men were safe and had been discharged from hospital

About 19 of the 28 men

Man dies in tower collapse

C + Times 28/8/80

Own Correspondent

BETHAL — A man died, another is missing and at least eight other construction workers were injured when part of a 278m tower collapsed at the Matla Power Station near Kriel in the eastern Transvaal yesterday

Seven men, two whites and five blacks, were admitted to the Bethal Hospital for observation. The extent of their injuries is not known.

Another man was admitted to the Witbank Hospital with a broken leg. Escom officials have refused to release their names or that of the dead man.

The accident occurred soon after 12.30pm when most of the workers had knocked off for lunch.

Shockwave

The assistant manager of Matla, Mr Ben Steyn, who took pressmen to the tower, said there was a roar, then a mighty shockwave which shook surrounding buildings.

The tower — one of two smoke stacks for pulverised fuel — is an outer core containing three chimneys known as numbers Four, Five, and Six.

Number Six chimney had cracked into three pieces. The greater part of it, estimated to be about 200m high, collapsed in a heap of rubble, spilling crushed reinforced concrete through an opening at the bottom of the tower.

The middle part of the chimney, believed to be about 40m high, is lying diagonally across the core.



A pile of rubble shows the damage yesterday to the base of one of the Kriel power station towers

Twenty metres of the chimney are still precariously balanced at the top of the core. Mr Steyn said nobody had dared to try to get inside the core to investigate the cause of the accident, because the top section of Number Six might plunge down the core "at any minute".

Chimney Number Four is cracked but Number Six is intact. The workers were laying fireproof bricks in the latter chimney at the time of the accident.

Officials at the site were uncertain of the number of construction workers in the vicinity of the tower when it collapsed, but put it at about 20.

Helicopters were sent up to rescue six men on top of the core, but they had already begun to make their way down a section at the back of the tower, and reached the ground safely.

One of these men made the descent with a broken ankle. It is understood that of the injured, three were at the bottom of the tower, one with an injured eye, another with an injured arm, and the third with a broken leg. Two more of the injured were at the top of the tower.

The tower, designed and constructed by Futurus, was completely deserted when the press visited the scene. All work on it has stopped and experts are expected to begin investigations today.

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Similar 'Matla towers being built

29/50
20m
27
131

A roar
and he
thought
the end
had
come

By JOHAN BUYS

ONE of the men injured in the Matla power station accident on Wednesday said from his hospital bed yesterday

"When I heard that terrible roar above me, I thought the end had come and my days were over"

Mr Domingo Pinto, speaking at the Bethal Hospital in the Eastern Transvaal, said "I'm very lucky to be alive"

Mr Pinto, 49, a father of five, was recounting his harrowing experience when a flue in a 278m tower collapsed at the Matla power station near Kriel, spilling tons of crushed reinforced concrete out of opening at the bottom of the tower

One man was killed and seven others injured. They were admitted to hospital for observation

The tower — one of two smoke-stacks for pulverised fuel — is an outer core containing three flues known as Nos 4, 5, and 6

No 6 flue had cracked into three pieces and yesterday Escom officials at the security gate at Matla, one of the biggest power stations in the Southern Hemisphere, refused to allow photographers near the tower

"It is too dangerous because about 20m of the flue is still balanced precariously at the top of the tower," a spokesman said

Escom officials held a meeting at the power station yesterday afternoon to discuss the accident

Mr Pinto, of Cornelia Street, Troyeville, said

"I was working on a scaffold on the ground at No 5 flue when I heard something like an explosion, followed by a roar. I instinctively looked up but could see nothing because everything went black in front of me"

"I tried to run while debris was falling all around me. Everything was blocked in front of me and I was completely blinded by the dust. I groped around, found an opening and ran out"

Mr Pinto said he was given emergency treatment for his eyes and taken to hospital by ambulance

Mr Pinto said two men working with him were also admitted to hospital for treatment to their eyes

Another man injured in the accident, Mr Koos Winder, of Standerton, who was admitted for observation, was discharged yesterday morning

Mr Pinto, his eyes bloodshot, said he hoped to be out of hospital by the weekend

The name of the dead man will not be released until his relatives have been informed

By MARTIN FEINSTEIN

TWO towers, similar to the partly-collapsed smoke-stack at Matla power station, are currently under construction elsewhere — but experts say it is too early to tell if they are at risk

They are at Duvha power station, near Witbank, and at Sasol II

A spokesman for the towers' designers, Ove Arup and Partners, said that although each of the three towers were modified to meet different requirements, the basic design was the same

"It's very difficult to say why it happened. The designs have been checked but much more work is needed before we can pinpoint the cause," he said

A fourth tower at Duvha is already in operation

Meanwhile, Escom's public relations officer, Mr Boet Uys, said a team of investigators — including Matla's project leader, Mr Dennis Eaton — were at the scene yesterday

"We're launching a thorough investigation into the whole matter," he said

"It's difficult to say anything at this stage before we have done that"

The construction contractors for the tower, Futurus, are also looking for the cause.

But the company's technical

director, Dr William Vance, said it would be a "time-consuming affair"

If the accident is traced to a design fault, the other towers may be at risk

Sapa reports that the investigation into the cause of the Matla accident, in which one worker was killed, is expected to last "a day or two"

A spokesman for Escom said yesterday an emergency plan, involving the South African Defence Force, neighbouring municipalities, local mines and sister power stations, was put into action with great success when the Matla accident took place

A police spokesman said yesterday that 28 Matla workers were injured, seven of them seriously

The remaining 21 were treated by ambulance officers at the site

The seven seriously injured workers were working at the top of the tower when a flue inside the tower collapsed. They were hit by pieces of flying rubble

South African Air Force helicopters were rushed to the scene but the men had managed to climb down some steel construction on the side of the tower and had reached the ground safely

POWER SAW KILLS FATHER OF

131
26/5/22

By Yaeed Fakier

A DIVISIONAL COUNCIL worker yesterday bled to death after a power saw cut into his thigh and severed an artery

Mr Simon St Clair, of Rigel Road, Ocean View, died while he was being driven to False Bay Hospital about 11.30am yesterday

The chairman of the

housing section of the Ocean View Management Committee, Mr H B Wyngaard, said the committee would hold a meeting on Tuesday to investigate his death

Mr Wyngaard said he had been told that Mr St Clair was working on the bench-saw when the incident happened

"I was told that Mr St

Clair was cutting some kind of hard material at the time. He was apparently repositioning himself when he tripped and fell. As he fell he apparently tried to get a grip on the bench, but it toppled with him

"The bench then fell on top of him and he was cut by the blade"

Mr Wyngaard said Mr St Clair bleeding badly, was

rushed to a day hospital by his fellow-workers and then driven to False Bay Hospital but he died on the way

A False Bay Hospital spokesman said yesterday that the saw might have cut the femoral artery when Mr St Clair was struck on the inside of his thigh

"I suppose no one thought of putting on a tourniquet

and he just quietly bled to death"

The deputy secretary of the Divisional Council, Mr C H Moeke, said yesterday all the "necessary machinery" had been set into operation to have Mr St Clair's death investigated

Mr Moeke said Mr St Clair was a "labour improver" — a step higher than an ordinary labourer

— and worked for the housing administration section of the Divisional Council in Ocean View.

Mr Moeke said he did not know whether Mr St Clair was trained to handle the bench-saw. "This whole issue is still under investigation and all those facts will come out later," he said

Mr St Clair is survived by his wife, Jemima, and five children

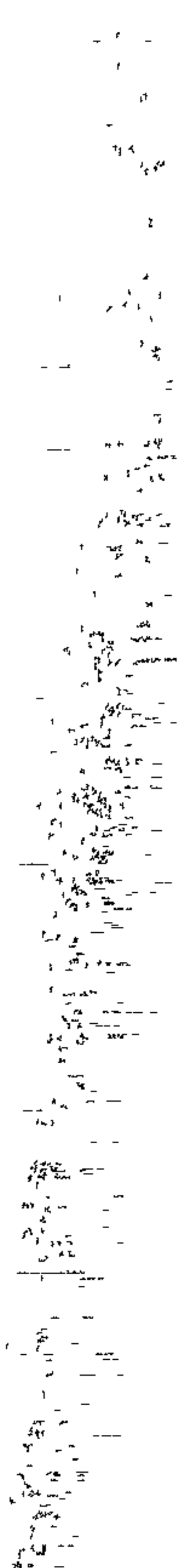
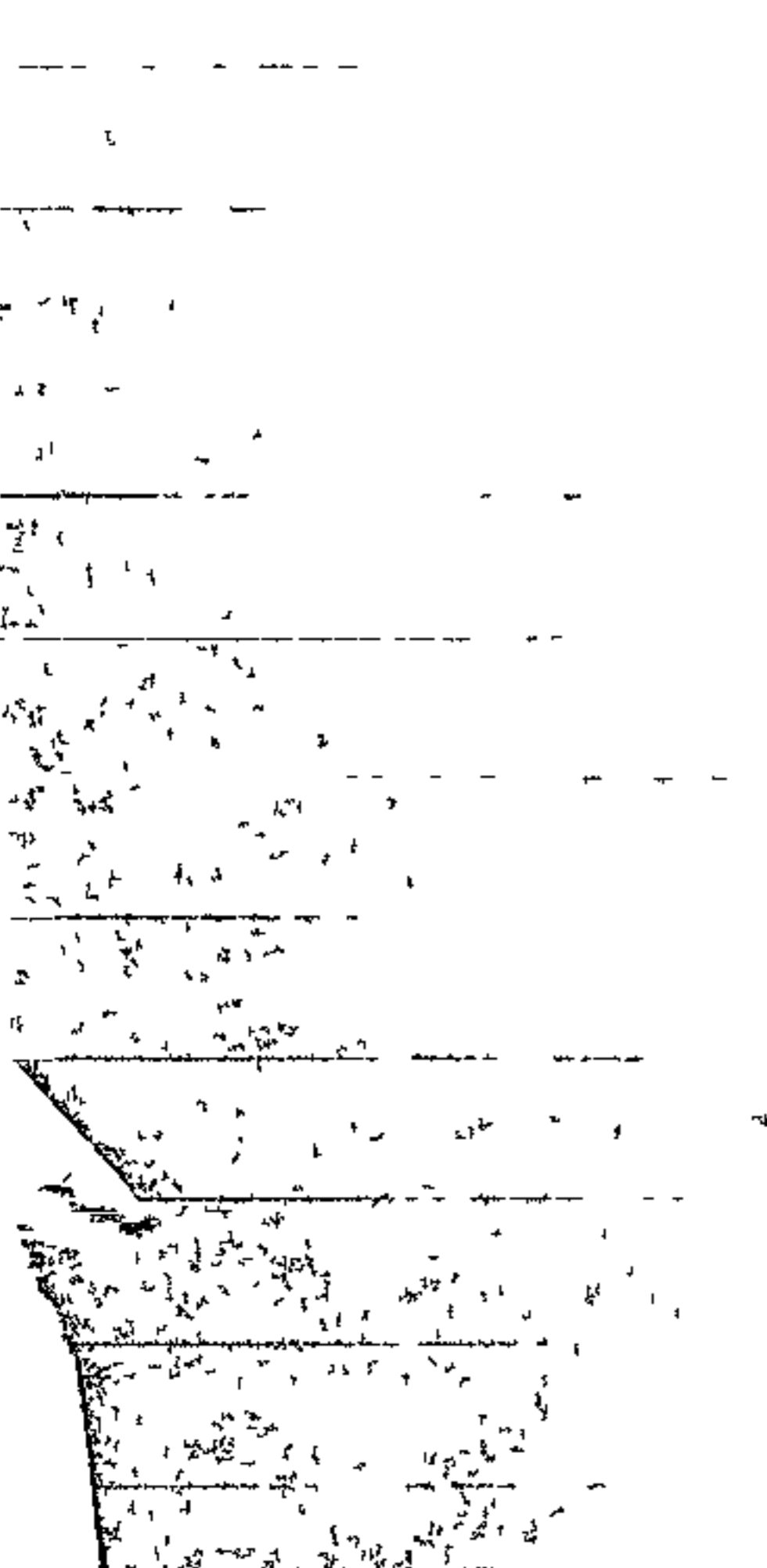
Back at work (131) after 11/10/80 10 m drop

Pietermaritzburg Bureau:
FIVE labourers who fell off a building site roof returned to work after being treated at Edendale Hospital yesterday.

The asbestos roof being put on to a shopping centre in Church Street collapsed yesterday, tumbling the men working on it 10 m to the ground.

'One man hurt his back but the rest were just shocked,' said Mr B J Cooper, the site foreman.

He praised the quick action of the fire department, which arrived within minutes with emergency equipment.



5/10/72 (131) (131)
Fallen stack probe

Investigators have entered the giant 275 metre Matla power station chimney, for the first time since it collapsed last week

Facing the dangers of another avalanche of concrete hanging precariously in the stack, the investiga-

tors have not yet been able to find the cause of the collapse

A large chunk of concrete flue, a part of one of three flues in the stack, is stuck and is ready to fall down the chimney, the highest structure in Africa

Escom gag on chimney probe

3/1/80
RDM
131
BA
1/2/80

Staff Reporter

THE cause of the partial collapse of a 278m chimney at the Matla power station near Kriel, in the Eastern Transvaal, is still a mystery — and Escom has asked the contracting companies not to release details of their investigation.

"It's very much a mystery", a spokesman for the chimney's builders, Futurus Construction, said yesterday. "At this stage there's no indication what the problem was. This type of accident is very unusual."

A man died and at least eight were injured when one of the chimney's three flues cracked and tumbled hundreds of metres last Wednesday.

The spokesman said engineers were still trying to find ways of entering the chimney safely in order to inspect its insides. As a "routine measure" an independent firm of consulting engineers has also been called in to check the chimney's design.

"The real problem", said a spokesman for the design contractors, Ove Arup & Partners, "is that there is no obvious reason for the accident."

"The design isn't in doubt,

and several outside experts have been called in to conduct tests. All one can say is that we don't know the cause yet."

Meanwhile, Escom officials are said to have asked the project's contractors at a meeting last week not to release details of the probe into the accident.

Yesterday however two contractors said Escom should "clear the air" and keep the public informed of efforts to find the cause.

"I believe Escom should call a Press conference and explain the problems and procedures involved," said one. "At the moment people are in the dark, and they should explain clearly by bringing in experts, and with pictures and diagrams."

"I know we'd be happy to go along."

Another contractor said "Although Escom is the client and the ball is in their court, it may be a good idea to clear the air and tell people what is going on."

Mr Boet Uys, Escom's public relations officer, would only say "The investigation is still in progress. When we have something to say we'll do so in a statement to Sapa."

131

Asbestos

4/9/80

a menace, expert says

ALLEN'S

Labour Reporter

THERE are obvious gaps in South African legislation on the exposure of workers and others to asbestos, according to a recent study on the cancer-causing mineral.

At least 30 000 South Africans are industrially exposed to asbestos, Dr Jonathan Myers writes in *Asbestos and Asbestos-related Diseases*, a working paper published by the Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit (Saldru) at the University of Cape Town.

Research indicates there is no safe level of exposure to asbestos fibres, and some industrial countries are moving towards a total ban on handling asbestos.

NOT UNIFORM

In South Africa, Dr Myers writes, there is no uniform statutory limit to the level of asbestos dust permitted in the air in different sectors of production.

He says "The less formal "safe levels" are produced within various State departments at the discretion of officials who consult with the employers on the basis of the "best practicable means" of minimising hazards to those exposed. This includes the damage to profits of introducing expensive dust-eliminating machinery.

"There is no uniformity to the levels in the various departments, illustrating the arbitrary nature of these limits from a

strictly health point of view."

Monitoring of fibre levels and the health of people exposed is mostly in the hands of mine and factory owners, with generally infrequent State inspection of this self-monitoring.

"Research activities which bridge the gap between exposure and disease are often shrouded in secrecy, and the results of monitoring are not necessarily available to those exposed."

Dr Myers says follow-up health checks on workers are "poor and ill-defined," particularly in the manufacturing sector where there is no obligation on management to remove workers from risk work once they have contracted an asbestos-related disease.

RECORDS

"Health records are not kept for epidemiological purposes and there are no follow-up examinations after leaving employment. A result of this is that many people seriously damaged by asbestos are lost from sight."

He describes the compensation paid to workers who contract an asbestos-related disease as "derisory" and points to marked disparities in the amounts paid according to race.

"There is considerable scope for tightening up some of these circumstances in which people are exposed to a hazard and pay the consequences of this exposure," he says.

No sign of 6 missing fishermen

DURBAN — A full-scale air and sea search for a 9-metre ski-boat with six fishermen aboard has so far proved fruitless. The boat has been lost in choppy seas off the Natal north coast for more than 12 hours.

An NSRI mobile patrol unit, which has been scouring the coastline from Tugela to Stanger since dawn, has also returned to base.

The men sent a distress signal last night after their engines and batteries failed.

A SAAF helicopter from 19th Squadron B flight is presently patrolling the area, but the search is being hampered by low clouds and murky conditions.

Strong winds are also expected to blow up later today.

Meanwhile an intensive search is still on for a young University of Port Elizabeth student, Roy Dumont, who was left clinging to a speedboat in Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, yesterday afternoon after it capsized while he was scuba-diving with two friends.

13/12/72

Trouble struck stack is declared safe

The 275 m Matla power station chimney — tallest structure in Africa — will not be demolished after the mysterious accident during which a flue inside collapsed late last month

A preliminary investigation has shown that the outside shell of the enormous concrete stack is safe and that two of the three flues inside, each serving 600-Mw boilers in the generating plant, can be repaired.

The stack, near Witbank, cost about R3,5-million to build and is the first in the world to have suffered a collapse.

12/98 STAR

131

Accidents cost R400m

Industrial accidents cost South Africa R400m a year, according to National Occupational Safety Association (Nosa) statistics.

These figures were given yesterday by Mr Theo Theodissiou, works manager at Pretoria Portland Cement's Jupiter works, at a Nosa industrial safety conference in Johannesburg.

"This is an indirect way of saying,

really, that industrial accidents bring about lower levels of productivity

"If industrial accidents do bring about lower levels of productivity; safety improvement programmes not only reduce or eliminate these losses, the spin-offs from such improvement programmes can and do bring about additional savings of vastly greater and immeasurable amounts," according to Mr Theodissiou.

CONTROLLING BOILER QUALITY

(131) FM 12/9/80
The recent collapse of the 278 m smoke stack at the Matla power station near Kriel has highlighted the role of quality control in the electrical generation industry

Says Ralph Benson, quality controller of Babcock and Wilcox "The rectification or replacement work caused by the discovery of defects leads to delay in the manufacturing programme, or a withdrawal of the plant from service, either of which can impose severe financial penalties on manufacturer and customer"

Alec Ham, head of mechanical engineering of Escom's new works department, agrees "The cost of one boiler standing idle is R50 000 a day. The consequence of failure is enormous. We just cannot afford to halt the operation of a plant."

Quality control is, therefore, concerned with the development, implementation and policing of systems to assure that the required quality standards have been met throughout the cycle of a product from design, through despatch, to erection and commissioning

Escom specifies the required quality and continually evaluates contractor's or sub-contractor's quality standards — firms not meeting the required standards are not invited to tender again

It is usual for boiler companies to operate to the American ASME standards, the German DIN and TRD specifications as well as the ruling British Standards. Ham comments "The SABS has not yet covered the design of power station boilers and we will continue to utilise international standards in this field

"Because the long-term properties of materials are more accurately known, design margins have been reduced and factors of safety have also been lowered," says Ham, explaining the emphasis on quality control

Recently, working conditions have become more strenuous — the result of vastly larger plants, up to 18 storeys high, operating at high temperatures and pressures. The consequence of failure has increased while, at the same time, the margin for fatal error has decreased "Life is at stake," says Adriaan Pretorius of ICA

DEPARTEMENT VAN MINERAAL- EN ENERGIESAKE

No 1868

12 September 1980

VERKLARING VAN BYKOMENDE WERK TOT RISIKOWERK

Hierby word bekendgemaak dat dit bogemeide Departement se voorneme is om by Sy Edele die Minister van Mineraal- en Energiesake aan te beveel dat hy die volgende bykomende werk by beheerde platinamyne kragtens artikel 13 van die Wet op Bedryfsiektes in Myne en Bedrywe, 1973 (Wet 78 van 1973), tot usikowerk verklaar

Alle werk wat verrig word by die smelters, uitgesonderd werk van 'n tydelike aard wat deur kontrakteurs of hul werknemers verrig word en binne 'n tydperk van hoogstens 12 maande afgehandel moet wees.

Ingevolge artikel 13 (2) van genoemde Wet moet die Minister die vertoe (as daar is) oorweeg wat tot hom gerig is deur die eienaar van die betrokke myn voordat hy werk by sodanige myn tot risikowerk verklaar. Eienaars wat besware teen die Departement se voorneme het, word versoek om sodanige besware binne dertig (30) dae vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan skriftelik by die Direkteur-generaal Mineraal- en Energiesake, Privaatsak X59, Pretoria, 0001, in te dien

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DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS

No 1868

12 September 1980

DECLARATION OF ADDITIONAL WORK AS RISK WORK

It is hereby notified that it is the above-mentioned Department's intention to recommend to the Honourable the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs that he declare the following additional work at controlled platinum mines to be risk work under section 13 of the Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Act, 1973 (Act 78 of 1973)

All work performed at the smelters, excluding work of a temporary nature performed by contractors or their employees which shall be completed within a period not exceeding 12 months.

In terms of section 13 (2) of the said Act, the Minister is required to consider such representations (if any) as may have been made to him by the owner of the mine concerned before he declares work at such mine to be risk work. Owners who have any objections to the Department's intention are invited to lodge such objections, in writing, with the Director-General Mineral and Energy Affairs, Private Bag X59, Pretoria, 0001, within thirty (30) days of the date of publication hereof.

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Another study of the a/c industry showed 180 out of 1 400 workers (that is 12.9%) to be suffering from pleural asbestosis. This compares with a 3% prevalence in the Canadian asbestos mines in Quebec, quoted in the same review.⁷⁷

Yet another study⁷⁹ of a/c workers showed high levels of asbestosis in those with more than 3 years service.

TABLE XIII : ASBESTOSIS IN WORKERS WITH MORE THAN 3 YEARS SERVICE

% of emp- loyees with asbestosis	Cape		Transvaal	
	White	Coloured & African	White	Coloured & African
15%		5.7%	13.8%	21.4%

Source: (79)

The same study reports a 43.5% prevalence of pleural asbestosis in a group of 69 people in one of the a/c factories who were considered to have been exposed to low levels of asbestos only.

Most manufactured asbestos products in South Africa are a/c products. One of the big producers of a/c, Everite, which is part of the world wide Eternit group, claims to have a voluntary agreement with the Air Pollution Control Officer dating from the mid-sixties. The current agreed level is 2 f/cc. It should be noted that their factories use crocidolite for which the legal limit in the United Kingdom is 0,2 f/cc (i.e. ten times less). They also claim to operate a voluntary company scheme whereby employees undergo pre-employment X-ray examination which is followed up 5 yearly to 10 years, then 2 yearly to 15 years of service and then yearly thereafter.^{79a} Should any abnormalities be detected on X-ray examination the worker is examined yearly but is not necessarily barred from risk work, as is the case on the mines.



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VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
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Vol. 183]

PRETORIA, 12 SEPTEMBER 1980

[No. 7219

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING

**DEPARTEMENT VAN MINERAAL- EN
ENERGIESAKE**

No R 1885 12 September 1980

WYSIGING VAN REGULASIES

WET OP MYNE EN BEDRYWE, 1956 (WET 27
VAN 1956)

Die Staatspresident het kragtens artikel 12 van die
Wet op Myne en Bedrywe, 1956 (Wet 27 van 1956)
die regulasies in die Bylae uitgevaardig

BYLAF

1. In hierdie regulasies beteken "die Regulasies"
die regulasies afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing
R 992 van 26 Junie 1970, soos gewysig by Goewer-
mentskennisgewings R 303, R 304 en R 305 van 1
Maart 1972, R 1346 van 4 Augustus 1972, R 2101,
R 2102 en R 2103 van 15 November 1974, R 513
van 1 April 1977, R 1189 van 8 Junie 1979 en R 537
van 21 Maart 1980

2 Die Regulasies word hierby gewysig deur in Hoof-
stuk 1—

(a) paragraaf (21) deur die volgende paragraaf te
vervang

"(21) 'materiaal' alles wat deur middel van enige
hysinstallasie, hyser of selfgedrewe mobiele masjien
vervoer kan word, uitgezonderd persone en delf-
stowwe, (16)", en

(b) die volgende paragraaf na paragraaf (26) in
te voeg

"(26A) 'selfgedrewe mobiele masjien' 'n masjien
of voertuig wat ontwerp of aangepas is om hoof-
saaklik op wiele of rusperhande te beweeg en aange-
dryf word deur 'n motor of enjin en wat gebruik
word vir die vervoer van persone of vir die vervoer
of hysing van materiaal of vir die vervoer, sny, breek,
boor winning, laai of verwydering van 'n delfstof of
deklaag in of by 'n myn of bedryf, en wat gebruik
word of bedoel is om gebruik te word vir werksaam-
hede by of rakende 'n myn of bedryf en sluit dit ook
'n sleepwa in wat saam met so 'n selfgedrewe mobiele
masjien gebruik word, (27A)".

319—A

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

**DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL AND ENERGY
AFFAIRS**

No R 1885 12 September 1980

AMENDMENT OF REGULATIONS

MINES AND WORKS ACT, 1956
(ACT 27 OF 1956)

The State President has, in terms of section 12 of
the Mines and Works Act, 1956 (Act 27 of 1956) made
the regulations in the Schedule

SCHEDULE

1 In these regulations "the Regulations" means the
regulations published under Government Notice R
992 of 26 June 1970, as amended by Government
Notices R 303, R 304 and R 305 of 1 March 1972,
R 1346 of 4 August 1972, R 2101, R 2102 and R
2103 of 15 November 1974, R 513 of 1 April 1977,
R 1189 of 8 June 1979 and R 537 of 21 March 1980

2 The Regulations in Chapter 1 are hereby amended
by—

(a) substituting the following paragraph for
paragraph (16)

"(16) 'material' means and includes whatever may
be conveyed by means of a winding plant, elevator
or self-propelled mobile machine, except persons and
minerals, (21)", and

(b) adding the following paragraph after para-
graph (27)

"(27A) 'self-propelled mobile machine' means a
machine or vehicle designed or adapted principally
to travel on wheels or crawler tracks, driven by a
motor or engine which is used for conveying persons
or for conveying or lifting material or for conveying,
cutting, breaking, drilling, winning, loading or
removing mineral or overburden in or at a mine or
works and used or intended to be used in connection
with operations at and pertaining to a mine or works
and shall include any trailer used with such self-
propelled mobile machine, (26A)".

7219—1

for full text see 99

Hope 131 dwindles for seven miners

NM 13/10/80

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—Rescue workers were still digging away at tons of rock and rubble last night to save seven miners who are trapped 2,7km underground at the East Rand Proprietary mine near Boksburg.

But a mine spokesman said yesterday that hope of finding the men alive was dwindling.

In 53 hours of gruelling digging, rescue teams had only managed to advance 10 m into the fallen rock trapping the men.

Rescue workers can only use their hands to remove the rubble because blasting devices can not be used as they would endanger the lives of the trapped men.

By yesterday rescue workers had recovered the bodies of three miners who were killed in the rockfall — the worst rockfall in the mine's history.

The miners were trapped in an area of about 27 metres in a collapsed section of the 66th level after a pressure burst at 10 45 a.m. on Friday caused a rockfall at the mine's 66th east longwall.

Eleven miners were injured in the fall. Four were

taken to the ERPM Hospital but only one was still in the hospital yesterday. His condition was 'satisfactory'.

The body of trapped miner was recovered at 8 a.m. yesterday. Two others were found side by side at 4 p.m.

The mine's spokesman, Mr Greg Kukard, said rescue workers were working round the clock to reach the other seven men but they are working under very bad conditions and tons of rock and rubble have to be moved to get to the area where the miners are trapped.

Mr Danile Jordaan, manager of the western section of the mine, went underground on Friday afternoon to assess the situation. He said conditions were very bad 'and although we never give up, hope does decrease as the time goes by. We cannot say whether the people are crushed'.

'We have been working around the clock and will keep on looking until we find them. Although we have not heard any signs of life we never say that people are dead until we find them.'

The rescue teams were all volunteers from surrounding mines.

Aug 13 1980
**Cleaner falls from
4th floor**

A MAN cleaning windows on the fourth floor of a bank in Adderley Street was seriously injured shortly before midday today when a gust of wind blew a ladder he was using out from under his feet.

Crowds gathered to watch while officials from the building attended the man, who is known as Victor.

A spokesman for the firm for whom he worked said it appeared the ladder he was using had been blown away by a gust of wind.

Within 10 minutes of the accident, the man was on his way to hospital by ambulance.

Wind speeds of up to 85 km/h were recorded in the south-easterly gale that lashed the city today.

Shipping and aircraft movements were not affected. No reports have been received of damage.

4.8 Fission and Fusion

In the stable nuclei the nuclear binding energy B_{Az} increases as the nucleon number A increases. To show the rate of increase we plot the ratio (B_{Az}/A) versus A in fig. 22.

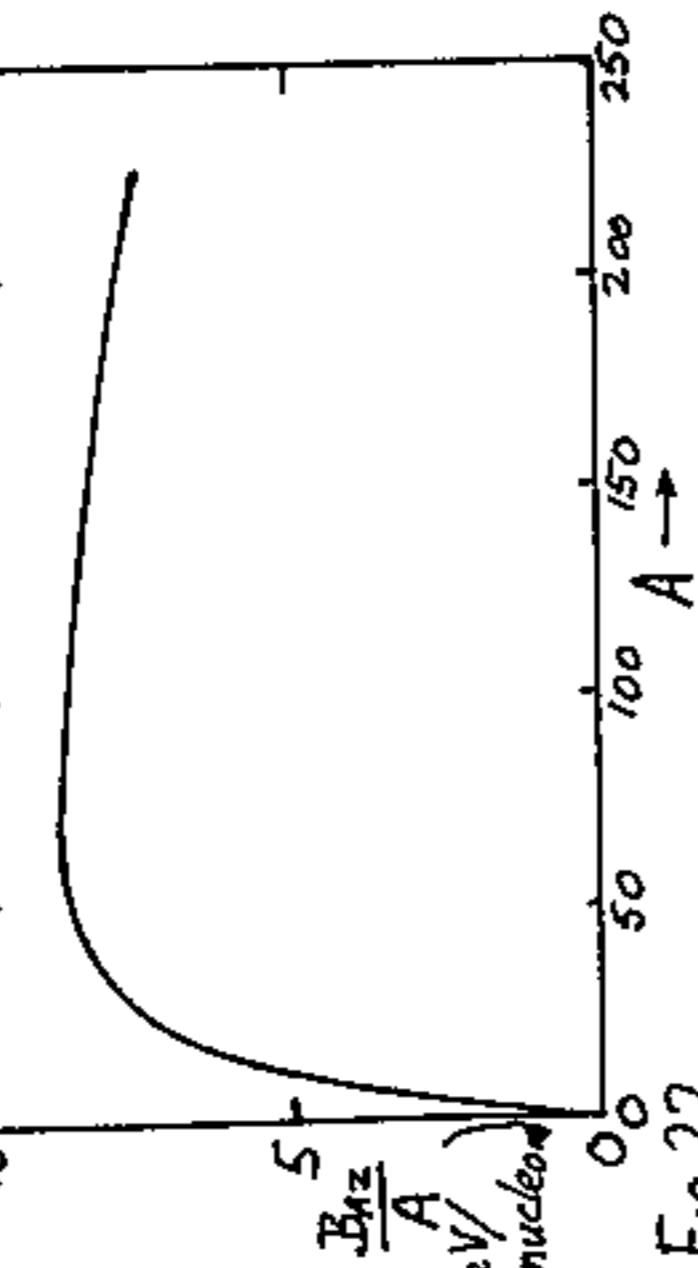


Fig. 22

The ratio is approximately constant and reaches a maximum of ~ 8 MeV nucleon⁻¹ for "medium" nuclei ($A = 40-120$). The lower values for light nuclei can be attributed to enhanced 'nuclear surface tension'. The lower values for heavy nuclei ($A \geq 120$) can be attributed to the enhanced Coulomb repulsion of the protons in these nuclei.

If we fuse light ($A \lesssim 10$) nuclei into medium nuclei or if we split (fission) heavy ($A \gtrsim 200$) nuclei into medium nuclei our final system will therefore be more tightly bound than the initial system (fig. 22). In other words, there will be a further release of energy (like latent heat) which will be liberated as the kinetic energy of the reaction products. In order to produce fusion one or both of the initial nuclei must have sufficient energy to overcome their mutual Coulomb repulsion, so as to reduce the nuclear separation to within the range of the nuclear force. Fission occurs spontaneously in some very heavy nuclei and is thus a form of radioactivity in these cases. It may also be induced as a nuclear reaction, for example by bombarding a heavy nucleus such as ^{235}U with neutrons (fig. 23). The product nuclei (fission fragments) produced exhibit a range of A values, average $A \approx 117$, are initially highly excited and are usually unstable in their ground states and therefore radioactive. Two or three neutrons are also released in the fission process and these are important in the production of self-sustaining fission chain reactions. Most of the energy released in each fission (~ 200 MeV) appears as the kinetic energy of the fission fragments.

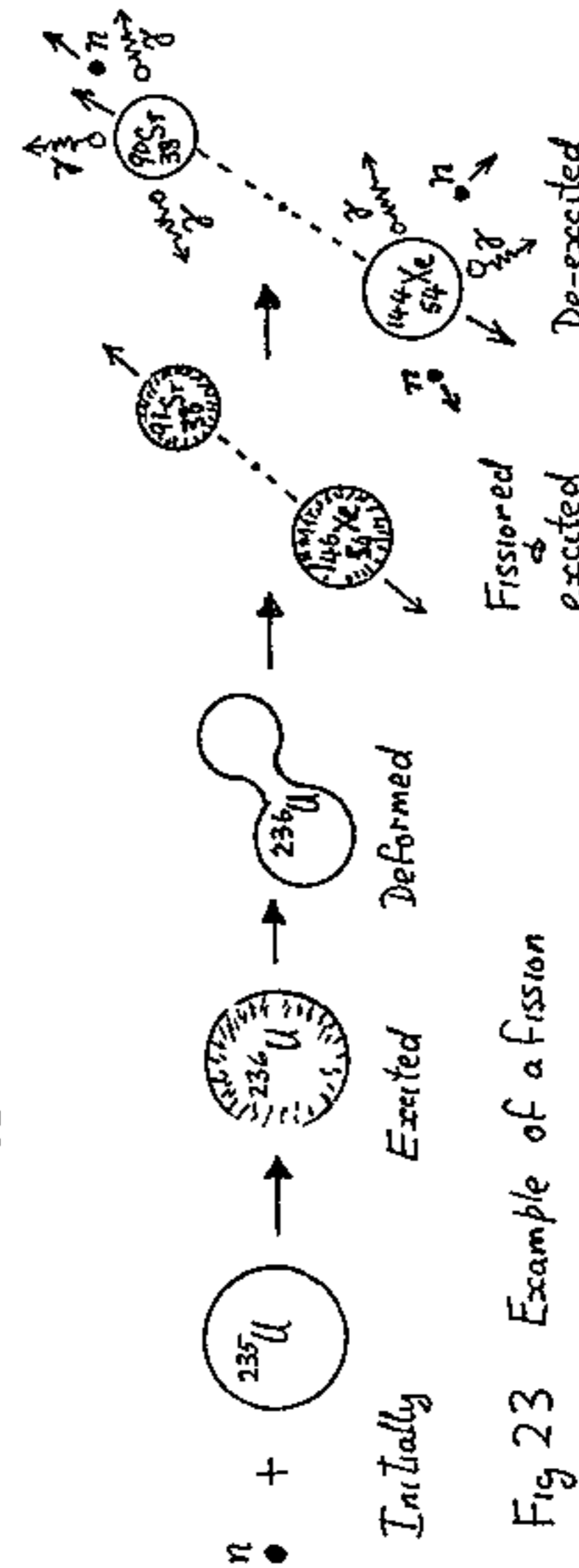


Fig 23 Example of a fission

5. Interactions and Measurements of Nuclear Radiations

We consider only radiations (particles) having kinetic energies in the energy range (between ~ 0.1 MeV and a few $\times 10$ MeV) typical of nuclear physics. The interactions of these radiations with matter are basic to many phenomena and to many aspects of nuclear technology. Examples are the detection of nuclear radiation, the design of radiation shielding and the assessment of radiation dose.

5.1 Interaction of radiation with matter

As a representative group of particles (radiations) we will consider the electron, proton, alpha particle, neutron and

131

Cleaner killed in 6-floor fall

Staff Reporter

A CITY window-cleaner died last night after plummeting six floors when a window-stay he was using to support himself gave way

Mr Victor Mzinzu made a desperate attempt to stop his fall by grabbing at an air conditioner unit on the outside of the Volkskas Building in Adderley Street

The accident happened shortly before noon Mr Mzinzu was part of a team of four cleaners and a foreman working at the Volkskas Building

The managing director of Contracean, Mr R J Long, said that Mr Mzinzu had been holding on to a window-stay as he cleaned a window on the sixth floor of the building when the stay gave way

People working with Mr Mzinzu told Mr Long "One minute we saw him, the next minute he had gone"

Mr Long hoped that the accident would prompt owners of buildings to install fixtures so that cleaners could wear safety harnesses He said his firm was forming a division to market eyebolts which could be built in

Asked why Mr Mzinzu had not worn a harness and clipped it on to the window or another installation, Mr Long said he was against this as it generated a casual attitude Had he clipped the harness to the stay, he would probably still have fallen, Mr Long added

The Cape Times, Friday, September 19, 1980

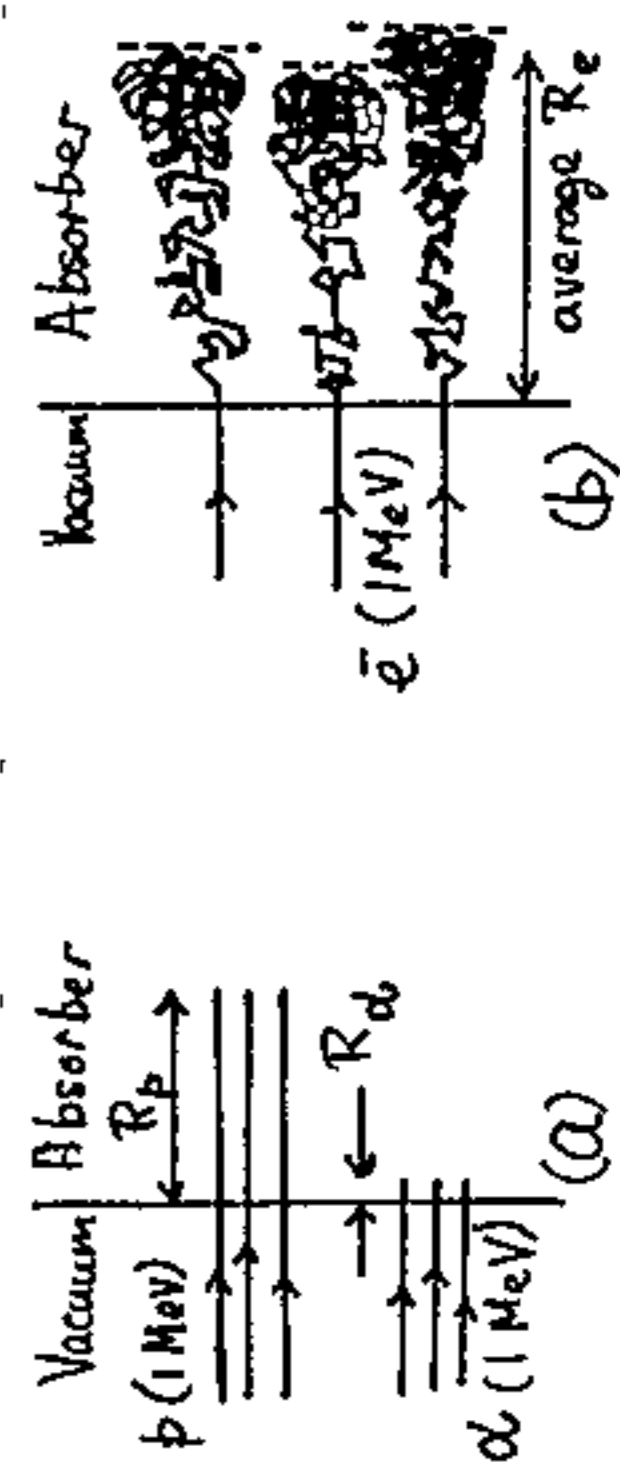


Fig 24

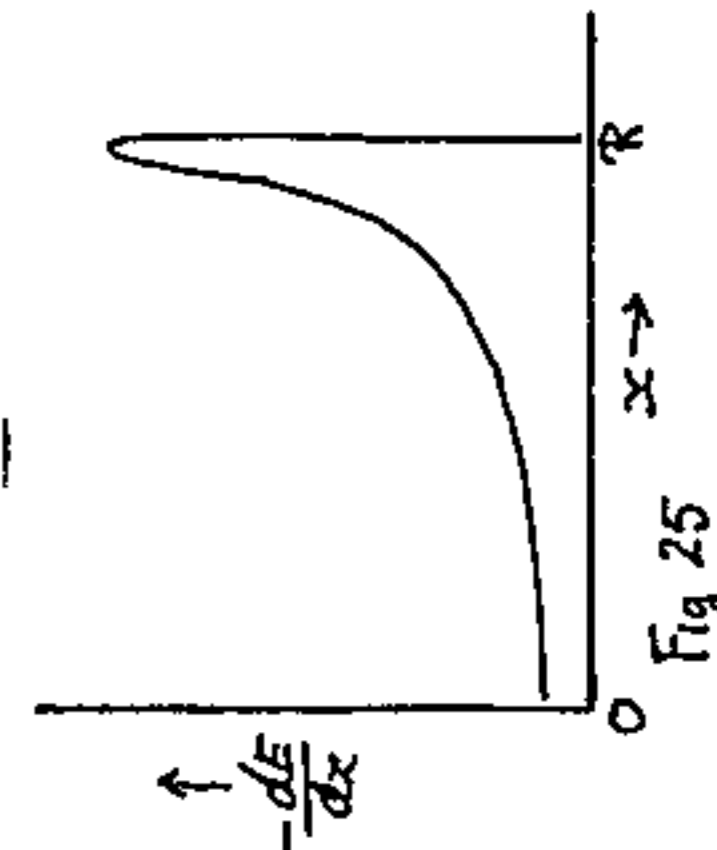


Fig 25

5. Interactions and Measurements of Nuclear Radiations

We consider only radiations (particles) having kinetic energies in the energy range (between ~ 0.1 MeV and a few x 10 MeV) typical of nuclear physics. The interactions of these radiations with matter are basic to many phenomena and to many aspects of nuclear technology. Examples are the detection of nuclear radiation, the design of radiation shielding and the assessment of radiation dose.

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versus A in fig. 22. The ratio is approximately constant and reaches a maximum of ~8 MeV nucleon⁻¹ for "medium" nuclei ($A = 40-120$). The lower values for light nuclei can be attributed to enhanced 'nuclear surface tension'.

The lower ($A \lesssim 120$) the enhancement of the protons

If we fuse (fission) system will system (fi of energy kinetic en fusion one energy to the nuclea Fission oc a form of a nuclear as ²³⁵U wi fragments) are initiis are also i in the prc Most of th as the kin

'Exhausted and distressed'

At the 900m mark after they had been in the pipe for just less than two hours some of the men complained of heat, and dizziness. Four turned back and made their way back up the slope arriving in "an exhausted and distressed state".

The others came to the 1200m mark and could go no further because there was water in the pipe. Most were breathing with difficulty.

One of the overseers returned to get help. It was obvious the men would not make it back and one had collapsed. He arrived at the entry point at 4:40pm exhausted. Five others also returned.

The 18 men left with Mr Petit were "screaming and shouting for help in a panic and shocked state" and he had great difficulty in controlling them. Four had to be dragged back to the group by other men.

Rescue operations began and oxygen was fed into the pipeline at an air-valve where the men and Mr Petit had assembled.

Members of Metro and the fire-brigade broke through 1.5m of ground, a concrete slab and the steel-encased concrete pipe. At 8:25pm the men were freed and taken to Tygerberg Hospital. They were discharged the next morning. None has suffered after-effects.

An investigation showed the pipe should have been cleared of water as this would have improved the natural air-draft. That this was not done indicated a shortcoming in checks before the men went into the pipeline.

The report recommended someone should be sent through the pipe beforehand to check for water, that air-monitoring equipment be used by men in the pipeline and that forced ventilation should be provided even though there was sufficient air and no toxic gases present.

131

Drama in pipe: Report praises council overseer

Staff Reporter

THE overseer who controlled 18 panic-stricken screaming men in a narrow pipeline after they were overcome by carbon-dioxide has been praised for the "responsible and commendable manner" in which he acted.

A report compiled by the City Engineer's department on the incident in which 19 men were trapped in the pipeline at Muldersvlei last month, praised Mr S Petit who had "great difficulty in controlling the men, who were screaming for help".

It was hours before the 19 men were cut out of the 1,2m pipe after they were overcome by carbon-dioxide 1200m from the entry point.

The report indicated shortcomings in the checks carried out before the men entered the pipe. It was found that the build-up of carbon dioxide in the pipe with increased lung ventilation, body heat build-up and the effects of strenuous work in a crouched position in the humid atmosphere exhausted the men.

Because of complaints of discoloured water from the Wemmershoek pipeline it was decided to clean the inside on August 26. The pipeline was to be completely "dewatered" before cleaning began.

At 12:40pm, 27 men and the two overseers went into the pipe. The pace slowed to three to four minutes work and 10 minutes rest.

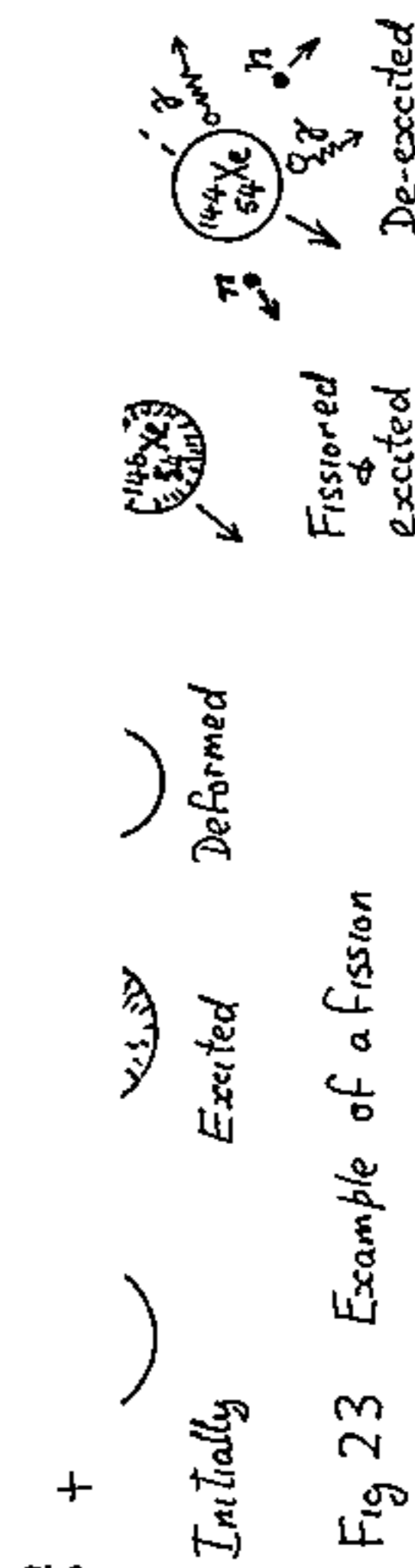


Fig 23 Example of a fission

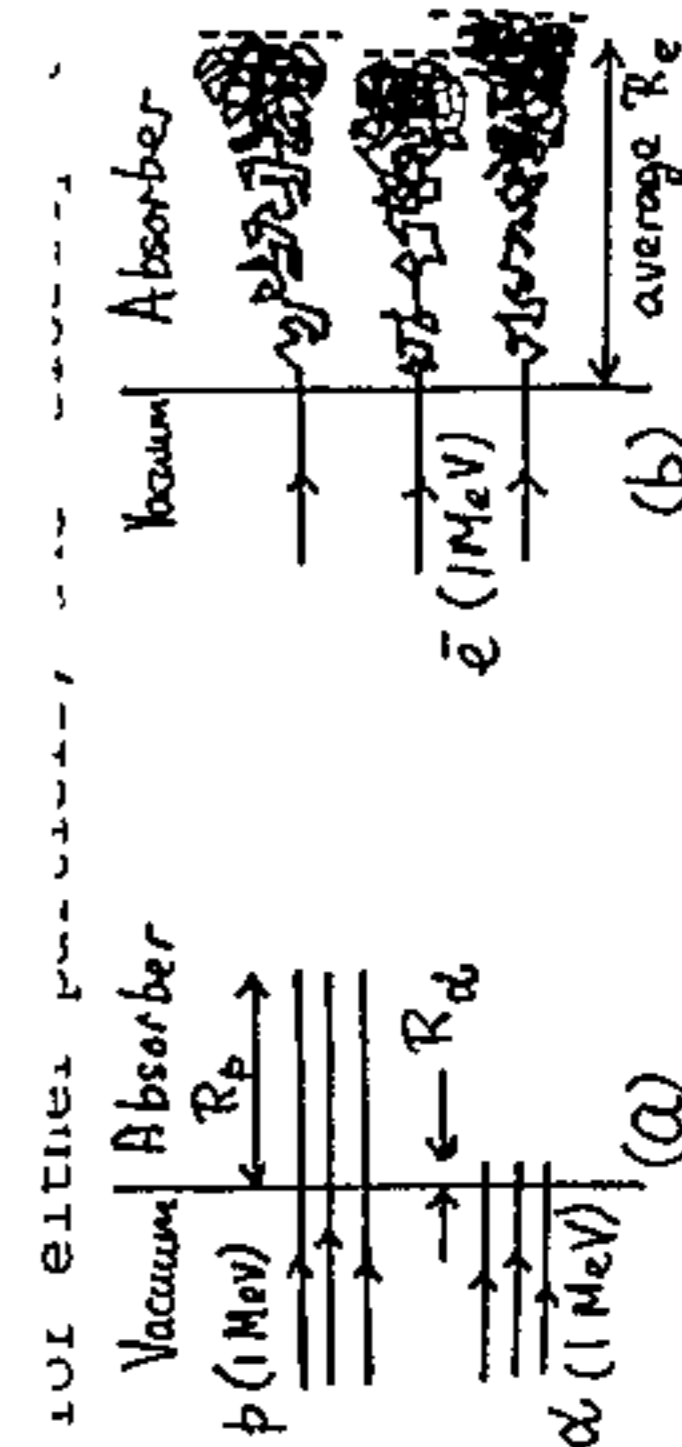


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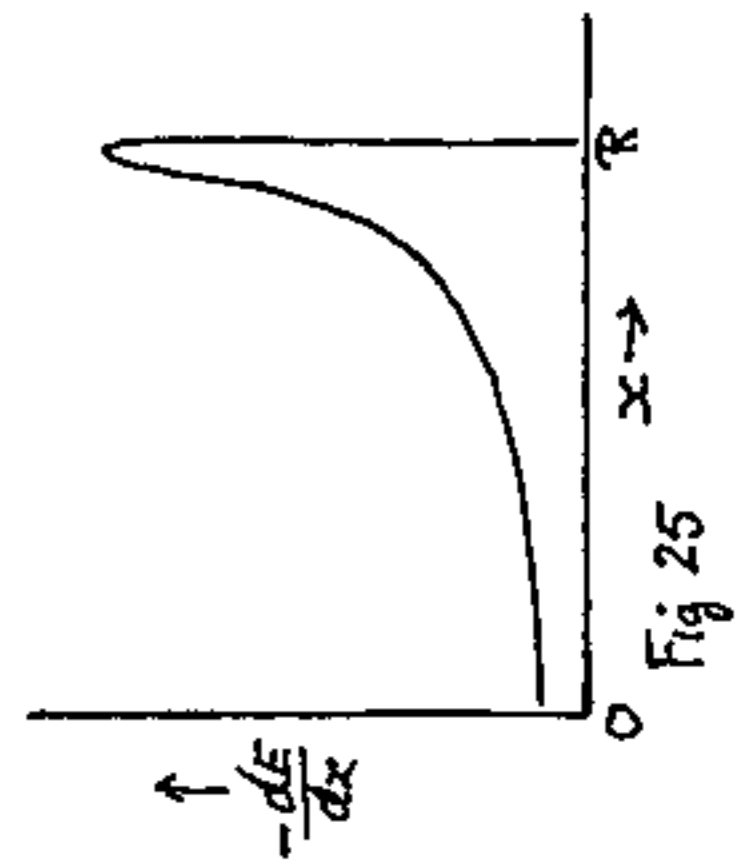


Fig 25

Nobody liable for death of welder

(B)

NM 19/9/80 Court Reporter

NOBODY could be held criminally liable for the death of a 55-year-old welder in an explosion on board the tanker Buffalo in Durban harbour last year, a Durban inquest magistrate said yesterday

Mr J Jacobsz gave his finding at the close of a joint inquest and Department of Labour inquiry into the death of Mr Edward Lamalette, who died from chest injuries received in the explosion on January 29

Sitting with Mr Jacobsz was Mr B French of the Department of Labour

Mr Jacobsz said it was impossible to say if Mr Lamalette's death was brought about by an act or omission amounting to an offence on the part of any person

Mr French will submit his own finding in a report to the Attorney General

The Buffalo had entered harbour and was cleaned and declared gas-free about eight days before the explosion

The explosion, which was followed by a flash fire, happened as workmen were carrying out repairs in the vessel's tankroom

5. List the System:

the Tutorial

6. List the Points Which You Liked Least About The Tutorial System:

Chimney victim may still be buried

Staff Reporter

ONE of the victims of last month's chimney collapse at the Matla power station may still be buried under rubble

Strong winds and the danger of further damage to the triple-flue tower have delayed the search for the body, but yesterday engineers decided it was safe to begin clearing the rubble

They expect to find the missing construction worker, who may not be identified until his next of kin have been informed

A spokesman for Escom, Mr J H Roux, said yesterday there was still a danger of falling bricks as the chimney's other two flues had also been damaged.

"It has now been established after extensive investigations and calculations that the rubble can now be removed without serious danger to life and property," he said.

A check of the tower's design showed there was no danger of the two remaining flues collapsing

A full inquiry in terms of the Factory Act will be held soon

The chimney was designed by Ove Arup and Partners and is being built by Futurus Construction. Its design is being checked independently by Brunette, Kruger and Stoffberg, a firm of consulting engineers.

14 miners feared dead in lift fall

11/16/50

Argus
131

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Mine officials fear that all 14 men in a lift cage that plunged to the bottom of a shaft at the Balmoral gold mine have been killed

The manager of the mine, Mr J Krige, said four bodies had been recovered, and rescue teams were working to recover the rest.

Mr Krige said the cable snapped as the cage was lowering the men to the 19th level of the mine

All 14 men in the cage were black mineworkers

The accident occurred at about 6 am when the first shift of 14 workers went underground

Mr Krige said that it was possible that all the men had died and that their bones had been crushed when the cage smashed to the ground

PROTO TEAMS

Proto teams totalling 30 mineworkers were sent underground at 7.30 am and the first body was brought to the surface at 10 am

Later three more bodies were recovered. They were taken to the mortuary in ambulances which were on standby.

Hundreds of worried mine workers stood around the top of the shaft, waiting for their colleagues to be brought to the surface

Some helped load the bodies into the ambulances

Mr Krige said it was the worst accident to have

occurred in the group of three East Rand gold mines.

He said a full investigation into the causes of the accident would be launched

I feel very bad about the accident but it is one of those things which can happen in the mining world, Mr Krige said

The mine, which produces a small amount of gold, is 700 metres deep. It is not known whether the cage plunged right to the bottom

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LINDY WILSON
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ENGLISH SOUTH AFRICAN COMMITTEE

17 killed⁽¹³¹⁾
in mine
mishaps
DN 2/10/80

JOHANNESBURG —
Seventeen mine workers
died yesterday within two
hours in two accidents —
one on the East Rand and
one near Carletonville

Fourteen died shortly
after 6 am at the Balmoral
Gold mine — one of three
in the Boshoff group of
mines — when the cable
which lowered the cage
snapped. The mine is near
Germiston

In the other accident,
three mineworkers were
killed and five injured
following a pressure burst
at the Elandsrand gold
mine at about 8 am. Some
stopes in the mine were
also damaged but the
effect on production is not
yet known

Mr J. Krige, the
manager at Balmoral, said
seven bodies had been
recovered so far. No
names have yet been
released. — SAPA

(131)

Clues to chemicals in fatal explosion

PSM
Staff Reporter
19/10/80

THE police forensic laboratories in Pretoria are almost certain they have identified the chemicals the two men were mixing when the Krugersdorp laboratory they were working in blew up on Tuesday.

A police spokesman for the West Rand CID said yesterday they were unable to release the names of the chemicals for fear of people experimenting with them.

"We are almost certain of the chemicals used but we are still investigating why they blew up," he said.

The owner of the laboratory, Prosynth Laboratories, Mr Roy Gilbert, 36, of Villa Barcelona, Albertville, Johannesburg, and his assistant, Mr George Venah of Elandsfontein, were killed instantly in the explosion which is believed to have occurred while they were mixing chemicals for a scientific experiment. Most of the building, on the corner of Ontdekkers and Bartlett Roads, Krugersdorp, was destroyed by the impact.

Mr Gilbert, who was unmarried, is survived by his two brothers and mother who lives in Scottsville, Natal.

Rescuers dig for miners

BOKSBURG — Rescue workers were still digging away at tons of rock and rubble last night to save six miners who have been trapped 2.7 km underground for 53 hours at the East Rand Proprietary mine near here.

But a mine spokesman said yesterday that hope of finding the men alive was dwindling.

In 53 hours of gruelling digging, rescue teams had only managed to advance 10 m into the fallen rock trapping the men.

Rescue workers can only use their hands to remove the rubble because blasting devices can not be used as they would endanger the lives of the trapped men.

The miners were trapped in an area of about 27 m in a collapsed section of the 86th level after a pressure burst at 10.45 am on Friday caused a rockfall at the mine's 86th east level.

Eleven miners were injured in the fall. Only one was still in hospital yesterday. His condition was "satisfactory".

The body of one trapped miner was recovered at 8 pm yesterday. Two others were found side by side at 4 pm, and another at 9 pm.

— DDC
(Picture — 13).

Hope dwindling for 7 trapped ERPMM miners

RSM 13/12/84

131

By MARJA TUIT

RESCUE workers were still digging away at tons of rock and rubble last night to save seven miners who have been trapped 2,7km underground for 53 hours at the East Rand Proprietary Mine near Boksburg.

But a mine spokesman said yesterday that hope of finding the men alive was dwindling.

In 53 hours of gruelling digging, rescue teams had only managed to advance 10m into the fallen rock trapping the men.

Rescue workers can only use their hands to remove the rubble because blasting devices would endanger the lives of the trapped men.

By yesterday rescue workers had recovered the bodies of three miners who were killed in the rockfall — the worst in the mine's 80 year history.

The miners were trapped in an area of about 27 metres in a collapsed section of the 66th level after a pressure burst at 10.45am on Friday caused a rockfall at the mine's 66th East Longwall.

Eleven miners were injured in the fall. Four were taken to the

ERPMM hospital but only one was still in the hospital yesterday. His condition was 'satisfactory'.

The body of one trapped miner was recovered at 8am yesterday. Two others were found side by side at 4pm.

The mine's spokesman Mr Greg Kukard said rescue workers were working around the clock to reach the other seven men but they are working under very bad conditions and tons of rock and rubble have to be moved to get to the area where the miners are trapped.

Mr Daniel Jordan, manager of the Western Section of the mine, went underground on Friday afternoon to assess the situation.

He said conditions were very bad and although we never give up hope does decrease as the time goes by. We cannot say whether the people are crushed.

We have been working around the clock and will keep on looking until we find them. Although we have not heard any signs of life we never say that people are dead until we find them.

Last mine bodies found



131

DD 17/10/80

JOHANNESBURG —
Rescue workers yesterday recovered the last of the bodies of ten mineworkers who died in a rockfall at the East Rand Proprietary Mines last week.

A spokesman for ERPM said the last three bodies had been found yesterday morning.

Rescue teams at the mine dug through tons of rubble around the clock after a pressure burst caused a rockfall 2,7 km underground last Friday morning, trapping ten miners in an area of 27 metres of collapsed rock.

The rockfall was the worst in the mine's 80-year history — SAPA

Five stars for mine

JOHANNESBURG—Randfontein Estate Gold Mine has become the first gold mine in the world to be awarded a five star rating in terms of the International V.P. Gold Rating scheme, the Chamber of Mines announced yesterday.

Since the scheme, the brand of an African gold mine's loss control expert was launched in 1970, South African gold mines have led the way.

In 1973, two South African gold mines — Western Areas gold mine and President Brand gold mine — became the first in the world to receive the top rating in the system aimed at loss control within the industry.

Since then, the scheme has been applied to other mines in the world, and now Randfontein Estate Gold Mine has achieved this rating.

Sapa
NM 21/10/80



[The page contains several paragraphs of handwritten text, which is mostly illegible due to being written upside down and being very faint. Some words like 'Sapa' and 'NM 21/10/80' are visible.]



STAATSKOERANT
VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
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[Vol. 184]

PRETORIA, 24 OKTOBER 1980
 OCTOBER 1980

[No. 7270

PROKLAMASIE

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. R. 203, 1980

HANDELSKEEPVAARTWET, 1951 (WET 57 VAN 1951), SOOS GEWYSIG

VERVANGING VAN DIE INTERNASIONALE KONVENSIE VIR DIE BEVEILIGING VAN MENSELEWENS OP SEE, 1960, DEUR DIE INTERNASIONALE KONVENSIE VIR DIE BEVEILIGING VAN DIE MENSELEWENS OP SEE, 1974

Kragtens die bepalings van artikel 356bis (1) (b) (ii) van die Handelskeepvaartwet, 1951 (Wet 57 van 1951), soos gewysig, vervang ek hierby die Internasionale Konvensie vir die Beveiliging van Menselewens op See, 1960, wat in die Tweede Bylae van genoemde Wet verskyn, deur die Internasionale Konvensie vir die Beveiliging van Menselewens op See, 1974, wat in die Bylae vervat is.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Nege-en-twintigste dag van September Eenduisend Negehonderden-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade

J. C. HEUNIS

BYLAE

INTERNASIONALE KONVENSIE VIR DIE BEVEILIGING VAN MENSELEWENS OP SEE, 1974

ARTIKEL 1

Algemene verpligtinge ingevolge die Konvensie

(a) Die Kontrakterende Regerings verbind hulle om uitvoering te gee aan die bepalings van die huidige Konvensie en van die regulasies wat as aanhangsel daarvan aangegee word en wat geag moet word 'n integreerende deel van die huidige Konvensie te vorm. Elke verwysing na die huidige Konvensie veronderstel tegelykertyd 'n verwysing na hierdie Regulasies

(b) Die Kontrakterende Regerings verbind hulle om alle wette, bevels, orders en regulasies uit te vaardig en om al die ander stappe te doen wat nodig mag

173—A

PROCLAMATION

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. R. 203, 1980

MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1951 (ACT 57 OF 1951), AS AMENDED

SUBSTITUTION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA, 1960, OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA, 1974

Under the powers vested in me by section 356bis (1) (b) (ii) of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1951 (Act 57 of 1951), as amended, I hereby substitute for the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1960, appearing in the Second Schedule to the said Act, the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, contained in the Annex hereto.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa, at Pretoria this Twenty-ninth day of September, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty.
 M VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council

J. C. HEUNIS.

SCHEDULE

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA, 1974

ARTICLE I

General obligations under the Convention

(a) The Contracting Governments undertake to give effect to the provisions of the present Convention and the Annex thereto, which shall constitute an integral part of the present Convention. Every reference to the present Convention constitutes at the same time a reference to the Annex

(b) The Contracting Governments undertake to promulgate all laws, decrees, orders and regulations and to take all other steps which may be necessary to give

7270—1

For full text see Gg.

Painful feet cost industry thousands of work hours

STAR 28/10/80 131

As an immigrant in South Africa practising chiropody, I am surprised at the lack of interest exhibited by the public in the matter of foot health

In Britain it is common to find individuals and families visiting a state registered chiropodist, at regular intervals, for the purpose of foot examination in like manner to a dentist

A recent short article, "Why your feet are killing you" (The Star, September 18) highlights the problems of fit and fash-

ion in ladies footwear

The manufacturers problem is great indeed

A major problem in this country might be the apparent lack of training facilities for retail personnel in the art and science of correct shoe fitting of all age groups

The untrained varsity student in Saturday morning employment of selling shoes to children can unwittingly do more harm

than good

It is not abnormal for a woman to want to be in tune with fashion, but since most fashion shoes tend to distort the foot and alter the centre of gravity so that body weight falls upon areas not intended for the purpose, the inevitable result will be pain, frequently accompanied by skin disturbances such as callosities

It might be better to view fashion shoes as leisure wear

No person, of any age, with a painful foot can perform a task as well or as quickly as one who is free of such form of pain. Thousands of hours are lost to industry and commerce annually through staff suffering painful feet. Women executives are probably more appreciative of this fact than their male counterparts.

Foot Health Practitioner
Germiston

Patrolman dies in shooting riddle

Crime Reporter
A SECURITY patrolman was shot dead early today while he and another patrolman were on patrol at the Provincial Arm at

Centre near Knuls River. According to the police, Mr Graham Davis Ward, 49, of Marrivale Court, Woodstock, a security guard for Safety Patrol

(Cape) Pty Ltd, was on a circuit inspection of the building. After a few minutes, his colleague became worried as Mr Ward failed to return. He walked round

the building and heard a sound coming from inside and saw movement through a window. When he received no reply to his calls, he fired

five shots through the window. When he entered the building he found Mr Ward dead with bullet wounds in his body. He

was certified dead on arrival at hospital. Mr Ward is survived by his wife and three children — the youngest of whom is five months old. Police are investigating.

131

28/10/80

KRANS

Factory guard

20/10/80
news

murder: 2 guilty

PAUL BROWN, 19, and Harry van Wyk, 18, both of Matroosfontein, were convicted in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, yesterday, of murdering a factory security guard and possessing an illegal firearm and ammunition

Sentence will be passed on Tuesday

The guard, Mr John Abraham Breedveld, 63, of Milnerton was found dead at the Butt 'n Trim factory in Epping on September 4 last year, shot through the heart

Mr Justice Burger said the court did not accept Brown's evidence that Mr Breedveld swore at him or that Mr Breedveld had a grudge against Brown, or that Brown wanted to clear matters up and that he used the firearm to force Mr Breedveld to listen to him

The court found that Van Wyk and Brown planned to rob Mr Breedveld of his firearm and in carrying out the robbery, Brown murdered Mr Breedveld

GRABBED

Van Wyk, seeing Brown pointing the firearm against Mr Breedveld's head, nevertheless tried to grab Mr Breedveld from behind

From this action, Van Wyk identified himself with Brown's action. He was therefore equally guilty of murder

Mr Justice Burger found that although the murder had not been pre-meditated, both Brown and Van Wyk could have foreseen that Mr Breedveld could have been killed

Mr I C Gerber appears for the State. Mr K Schwiering appears pro Deo for Brown and Van Wyk

SACHED CAPE TOWN BRANCH:

MATH

SACHED is offering a course for mathematics in 1980.

The aim of the course is to provide them with a foundation for

The course will run for four Thursday 10th January to Friday

Registration will take place

Unfortunately only the first for the course.

Registration fee: R1.00.

If you would like to enrol without delay to the

NAME IN FULL:

ADDRESS:

(Monday to Friday) from Thursday 10th January to Friday

I wish to enrol for the

SIGNATURE:

Post to: SACHED
5 Church Street
MORAY
7700

TEL. 66-8615

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MORAY
5 Church Street

Post to: SACHED

intending university

university work, to provide

ere will be 22 sessions in

morning 9th February

will be allowed to enrol

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Registration fee: R1.00.

for the course.

Unfortunately only the first

Registration will take place

all: Thursday 10th January to Friday

The course will run for four

the aim of the course is to provide

SACHED is offering a course for mathematics in 1980.

MATH

SACHED CAPE TOWN BRANCH: S C



STAATSKOERANT
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Vol. 183]

PRETORIA, 31 OKTOBER 1980
 OCTOBER

[No 7283

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING

**DEPARTEMENT VAN MINERAAL- EN
 ENERGIESAKE**

No. R 2228 31 Oktober 1980

WYSIGING VAN REGULASIES

**WET OP MYNE EN BEDRYWE, 1956 (WET 27
 VAN 1956)**

Die Staatspresident het kragtens artikel 12 van die Wet op Myne en Bedrywe, 1956 (Wet 27 van 1956), die regulasies in die Bylae uitgevaardig.

BYLAE

1. In hierdie regulasies beteken "die Regulasies" die regulasies afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 992 van 26 Junie 1970, soos gewysig by Goewermentskennisgewings R. 303, R. 304 en R. 305 van 1 Maart 1972, R. 1346 van 4 Augustus 1972, R. 2101, R. 2102 en R. 2103 van 15 November 1974, R. 513 van 1 April 1977, R. 1189 van 8 Junie 1979, R. 537 van 21 Maart 1980 en R. 2227 van 31 Oktober 1980.

2. Die Regulasies word hierby gewysig deur in Hoofstuk 1—

(a) paragraaf (21) deur die volgende paragraaf te vervang:

"(21) 'materiaal' alles wat deur middel van enige hysingsapparaat, hysing of selfgedrewe mobiele masjien vervoer kan word, uitgesonderd persone en delfstowwe; (16)"; en

(b) die volgende paragraaf na paragraaf (26) in te voeg:

"(26A) 'selfgedrewe mobiele masjien' 'n masjien of voertuig wat ontwerp of aangepas is om hoofsaaklik op wiele of rusperbande te beweeg en aangedryf word deur 'n motor of enjin en wat gebruik word vir die vervoer van persone of vir die vervoer of hysing van materiaal of vir die vervoer, sny, breek, boor, winning, heel of verwydering van 'n delfstof of deklaag, of by 'n myn of bedryf, en wat gebruik word of bedoel is om gebruik te word vir werksaamhede by of sake van 'n myn of bedryf, en sluit dit ook 'n sleepwa in wat saam met so 'n selfgedrewe mobiele masjien gebruik word; (27A)";

31162—A

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

**DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL AND ENERGY
 AFFAIRS**

No. R 2228 31 October 1980

AMENDMENT OF REGULATIONS

**MINES AND WORKS ACT, 1956
 (ACT 27 OF 1956)**

The State President has, in terms of section 12 of the Mines and Works Act, 1956 (Act 27 of 1956), made the regulations in the Schedule

SCHEDULE

1. In these regulations "the Regulations" means the regulations published under Government Notice R. 992 of 26 June 1970, as amended by Government Notices R. 303, R. 304 and R. 305 of 1 March 1972, R. 1346 of 4 August 1972, R. 2101, R. 2102 and R. 2103 of 15 November 1974, R. 513 of 1 April 1977, R. 1189 of 8 June 1979, R. 537 of 21 March 1980 and R. 2227 of 31 October 1980.

2. The Regulations in Chapter 1 are hereby amended by—

(a) substituting the following paragraph for paragraph (16):

"(16) 'material' means and includes whatever may be conveyed by means of a winding plant, elevator or self-propelled mobile machine, except persons and minerals, (21)"; and

(b) adding the following paragraph after paragraph (27):

"(27A) 'self-propelled mobile machine' means a machine or vehicle designed or adapted principally to travel on wheels or crawler tracks, driven by a motor or engine, which is used for conveying persons or for conveying or lifting material or for conveying, cutting, breaking, drilling, winning, loading or removing mineral or overburden in or at a mine or works and used or intended to be used in connection with operations at and pertaining to a mine or works and shall include any trailer used with such self-propelled mobile machine; (26A)";

131

for full text see 88



STAATSKOERANT
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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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Vol. 183]

PRETORIA. 31

OKTOBER 1980
OCTOBER

[No 7284

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING

**DEPARTEMENT VAN MINERAAL- EN
ENERGIESAKE**

No. R. 2227 31 Oktober 1980

**WET OP MYNE EN BEDRYWE, 1956
(WET 27 VAN 1956)**

WYSIGING VAN REGULASIES

Die Staatspresident het kragtens artikel 12 van die Wet op Myne en Bedrywe, 1956 (Wet 27 van 1956), die regulasies in die Bylae uitgevaardig

BYLAE

1. In hierdie regulasies beteken "die Regulasies" die regulasies afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 992 van 26 Junie 1970, soos gewysig by Goewermentskennisgewings R. 303, R. 304 en R. 305 van 1 Maart 1972, R. 1346 van 4 Augustus 1972, R. 2101, R. 2102 en R. 2103 van 15 November 1974, R. 513 van 1 April 1977, R. 1189 van 8 Junie 1979 en R. 537 van 21 Maart 1980

2. Die Regulasies word hierby gewysig deur die volgende opskrifte en regulasie na regulasie 29 by te voeg:

"HOOFSTUK 30

**ONDERWATERMYN- EN PROSPEKTEER-
WERK**

30.1 By die toepassing van hierdie Hoofstuk van die Regulasies beteken—

'aangewese geneeskundige praktisyn' 'n geneeskundige praktisyn wat kragtens regulasie F9 (1), uitgevaardig kragtens Wet 22 van 1941, deur die Hoofinspekteur aangestel is,

'dekompressiestop' 'n pouse soos bepaal met behulp van dekompressietabelle wat deur die Staatsmyningenieur goedgekeur is, wat gedurende die duiker se opstygning vanaf die onderwaterwerkplek op 'n bepaalde diepte onder die wateroppervlak nagekom moet word om sodoende oormatige stikstof of ander inerte gase vry te laat wat deur die duiker se liggaam opgeneem is,

31163—A

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

**DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL AND ENERGY
AFFAIRS**

No R 2227 31 October 1980

**MINES AND WORKS ACT, 1956
(ACT 27 OF 1956)**

AMENDMENT OF REGULATIONS

The State President has, in terms of section 12 of the Mines and Works Act, 1956 (Act 27 of 1956), made the regulations in the Schedule.

SCHEDULE

1 In these regulations "the Regulations" means the regulations published under Government Notice R 992 of 26 June 1970, as amended by Government Notices R 303, R 304 and R. 305 of 1 March 1972, R 1346 of 4 August 1972, R 2101, R 2102 and R 2103 of 15 November 1974, R 513 of 1 April 1977, R 1189 of 8 June 1979 and R. 537 of 21 March 1980

2 The Regulations are hereby amended by adding the following headings and regulation after regulation 29

"CHAPTER 30

**UNDERWATER MINING AND
PROSPECTING**

30.1 For the purpose of this Chapter of the Regulations—

'air' includes any pure gas or mixture of gases suitable for underwater respiration at the required depth,

'appointed medical practitioner' means a medical practitioner appointed by the Chief Inspector in terms of regulation F9 (1) promulgated in terms of Act 22 of 1941;

'buddy line' means a cord not exceeding 4.5 m in length and with a breaking strength of at least 500 N which is used for connecting two divers to each other whilst a diving operation is being undertaken,

7284—1

for full text see GJ -

131
18
DOR
rip
08-11-80

12 hurt in city blast

By CHRIS MARAIS

AT LEAST 12 black workers were injured when an explosion ripped out the windows of a central Johannesburg radiator works yesterday afternoon and damaged cars parked nearby.

The injured men, employees of Green's Radiator Works, Faraday Street, were taken to the General Hospital. Two employees were still in a serious condition last night.

The explosion happened about 3,20pm. The staff could not say what had caused the blast, although they confirmed the company did use gas in various processes.

Damage is estimated at thousands of rands.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Klaas van der Poel

Has a degree in Operatio
been with Shell Internat
as an international cons
His experience includes
financial management, man
He has taught courses in
Research at the Business
Stellenbosch.
He is recognised as a mem
Society of South Africa ar
design of industrial systems.

**Methanol
'party' kills six**

Crime Reporter

SIX Vereening factory work-
ers died in agony this week,
and seven are still seriously ill
after drinking methanol for a
"cheap high".

The workers — all employed
at Advanced Coatings, Houtkop
Road, Duncanville — apparent-
ly drank about half a cup each
of the methanol, which was to
be used as a paint thinner, on
Monday.

Vereening detectives who
are investigating the tragedy
said the methanol had been
stored in a canister

"By Tuesday the men had
such severe cramps that they
had to be taken to the Sebokeng
hospital by friends," a detec-
tive said yesterday

He said the employer had
managed to establish what had
happened and taken some of
the men to hospital himself

"Between Wednesday and
Thursday, however, six of them
died. Seven others are still ill"

urg, Holland. He has
d worked for that company
ntries around the world.
oment of systems for
nd production optimisation.
on Systems and Operations
sities of Cape Town and
s group of the Computer
uirement definition and

131
17/1/50
Arrens
131

I'd do it again, says bravest milkman

ADREVEETIE MARUBA, the Cape Town milkman who attacked and subdued a gunman who had robbed his colleague of R100 last week, is not a man who is easily frightened.

Still limping from a knee injury he sustained when he leapt off a six-metre wall on to the gunman, Mr Maruba, 40, said he would do the same again if necessary. He and his colleagues, Mr Livas Klaas, 52, told of the hold-up and the events that followed.



MR ADREVEETIE MARUBA, left, who tackled and subdued an armed robber who had held up his companion, Livas Klaas, right

Mr Klaas said they were delivering milk in Chester Road, Woodstock, when two men — one armed with a revolver — confronted him.

'I was alone at the time,' said Mr Klaas.

'One of the men came up next to me and produced a knife. He cut the sling of my money bag from my shoulder. The other man pointed the revolver at me.'

'I was scared. This has never happened to me before,' he continued.

'As he snatched the bag, containing R100, I tried to stop him. Then the other man shot at me, but the bullet missed. I was very afraid.'

The men ran away with the bag and Mr Klaas shouted to Mr Maruba for help.

Mr Maruba said he saw the two men and 'ran very fast' after them.

He jumped down a six-metre wall, injuring his knee, and threw himself on the gunman.

'I grabbed him and he fell down. I hit him with my fists and as I was hitting him a policeman came along.'

Mr Maruba said.

He and the gunman were taken to the police station and the man was arrested.

'The other man got away with the money,' said Mr Maruba.

Mr Maruba said he was not scared. He had been attacked three times before while delivering milk.

A spokesman for Royal Dairy said the company was very proud of the two men and would show their appreciation by presenting them with a bonus cheque. Police have also commended the two milkmen for their action.

Railman loses legs

NM 21/11/80

Mercury Reporter

(131)

(270)

A RAILWAY worker lost both his legs below the knees in an accident at Durban's new station yesterday morning

Mr T Khanyile, 55, of Kwa Mashu is employed by the Railways to clean tracks, and while cleaning lines at platform one he was hit by a train and both his legs were severed

He was taken to King Edward VIII Hospital but details of his condition were not available yesterday

28/11/80 P.D.M.

Dragged into farm machine

CAPE TOWN — An ambulance raced 200km to bring to Grooten Schuur Hospital, in Cape Town, a seriously injured farmer who had been dragged into a machine-driven hammer mill.

Mr. H ("Mais") van Zyl, 18, of Tierkloof Farm, Van Rhynsdorp, was grinding chaff for animal fodder on Wednesday

when he was pulled into the mill by a pulley belt

He suffered severe arm and head injuries before employees switched off the machine

He was transferred from Vredendal Hospital to Grooten Schuur, where his condition was given yesterday as "serious". — Sapa

131

(3) 2:07 PM

Petrol tanker explodes

A TANKER containing 14 000ℓ of petrol on its way from Klerksdorp to Ventersdorp, left the road near Ventersdorp at the weekend and crashed over the Schoonspruit Bridge. The tanker exploded on impact, badly damaging the bridge and traffic had to be diverted. The charred body of the driver, Mr Ruben Mothusi, 34, was found in the cabin. He had been employed by a petroleum company for the past 14 years. Police are investigating — Sapa

EAST LONDON — Former East London Furniture Industries workers who lost their jobs when they allegedly would not let a trade union meeting take place at the Dyer Street factory here on November 14, have claimed that trade union affiliation was not the major issue in their downing of tools

"The real issue was general dissatisfaction with working conditions at the factory," the workers said

"The question of trade union affiliation was the last straw because we realised that it would be difficult for us to get redress of our grievances through a trade union promoted by management

"While the trade union issue seemed to have been the major issue because of circumstances at that par-

Conditions were poor — workers

00 4/12/80

ticular time, it was preceded by many other complaints which had not been settled

Issues raised by the workers as having brought matters to a head over a long period were

— Lack of adequate facilities for protection against dust which is a real hazard in many departments in the factory

— Working on machines which did not conform to basic safety standards

— Dissatisfaction with the operation of the medical aid scheme

— Dismissals and demotions which were generally unexplained and often leading to blacks being replaced with coloured workers — Call-

ing for high educational standards when employing staff and disregarding qualifications when placing people on jobs

— And being told they were talking nonsense every time they raised their complaints with management

On safety, several issues were raised and included machines that were not adequately made to cut the possibility of accidents to a minimum, no provision of respirators against dust, no safety shoes and no overalls in areas where these were necessary

On the medical aid scheme the workers said they contributed R1 a week but every time they went to see a doctor they had to pay for prescriptions and when they

returned from sick leave they only got a quarter of their weekly pay

"What is the point of contributing to the scheme when we have to pay for all the medicine we use and what is the advantage of the scheme if we are not paid when we are off sick?" a worker asked

They quoted several instances of dismissals and said a good example of demotion was when a time-keeper who is matriculated was demoted and sent to work in the loiter room

The managing director of the company, Mr P W Mackie, refused to hear what the workers had to say

"I am not interested in conducting a public debate on nonsense," he said

"They are making a lot of wild statements which have no basis and I am not interested, really, in getting involved in a public debate through newspapers with them" Mr Mackie thanked the reporter for offering the opportunity to reply to the allegations — DDR

n

Under the Act, labour control boards have been appointed:

these have supervised the abolition of the labour tenant

system and have also made determinations requiring indi-

vidual farmers to reduce the size of their labour force.

This Act is also the Act under which 'homeland consolidation'

takes place. 'Badly situated' African owned land has

been expropriated - Africans owning at least 20 morgen

(17 hectares) have been entitled to a similar area of land

in trust areas; those with less have received cash compen-

sation. Removals of labour tenants and squatters and

people from 'black spots' under the homeland consolidation

programme have been very extensive in the 1960's and 1970's.

Table 6 demonstrates this for the 1970's.

TABLE 6: REMOVALS FROM WHITE AREAS, 1970 to 1979

Date	'Black spot' removals	Labour tenant/ squatter removals
1970	88 945	
1971	681	
1972	8 615	
1973	5 822	
1974	2 511	
1975	15 127	
1976	22 112	
1977	52 660	
1978	51 915	
1979	56 561	
TOTAL	304 949	

JOHANNESBURG — An explosion and fire at a chemical factory in Chloro-Top Kempton Park caused damage amounting to about R2 million last night. Nobody was seriously injured by the blast and fire which happened at 10:45 pm yesterday. Police said containers of chlorine had exploded and caused the fire which lit up the last hand sky and seriously damaged the Kipfontein Organic Products Corporation. Three fire engines from Kempton Park took two hours to put out the fire. Sabotage has been ruled out.

Blast in chemical factory

APRIL 13 1979

Source: Replies to Parliamentary

These removals are of the black spot areas. The total

Cooperation and Development 39 of the 1980 session.

in rural areas, though some

in urban or metropolitan

is a component of gross

ment grew only by
 employment in tot
 A cross-check wi
 is needed to grc
 but even if ther
 employment esti
 to reverse the
 women came on t
 it in the 1960'
 proportion of m
 75% and to incr
 15-59 from 27%
 considerably in

STAR
New device
will save
miners' lives

Own Correspondent
 BRISBANE — Australian scientists have developed a safety device to help prevent one of mining's oldest problems — roof collapse — which claims several lives every year
 The device named Stratasnoop consists of a probe which gives a quick reading of the strength of the rock strata into which bolts are anchored as a mine is excavated

ROOF SUPPORT
 Miners undertaking excavation anchor these bolts to guard against roof collapse and up to now engineers have found difficulty in determining whether the bolts have reached the strong sandstone that provides the best roof support

With Stratasnoop the engineer can quickly probe a bolt hole and get an immediate reading as to the type of rock penetrated.
 Dr. Ken McCracken explained that Stratasnoop used a sensor to detect differences in the quantity of natural gamma rays given off by different rocks.

the share of female
 from 21,1% to 28,7%.
 is employment figures
 result more firmly,
 women in the 1970
 rely to be so great as
 ge numbers of African
 and were absorbed by
 was to reduce the
 employed from 87% to
 of females between
 id seems to have abated
 be seen from Table 5.

TABLE 5: ANALYSIS

	1 Agriculture	2 Mining	3 Manufacturing	4 Construction	5 Construction	6 Commerce	7 Transport	8 Finance	9 Services	Total
Male	836	603	1 045	1 334	373	205	39	538	3 552	
Female	209	5	608	1 334	194	10	13	755	1 334	
TOTAL	1 045	608	1 653	2 668	567	215	52	1 293	4 886	
% Female	20,0	0,8	18,0	18,0	2,4	34,2	4,7	25,0	58,4	27,3

Source: Current Population Survey - Blacks - January 1979 to January 1980, Statistical News Release, P27.3 of 14 May 1980.

We are hindered in the interpretation of Table 5 (by comparing it with Table 4) by the fact that Transkei and Bophuthatswana are excluded from the 1979 figures and that the agriculture and commerce figures are not comparable. It seems unlikely

**DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL AND ENERGY
AFFAIRS**

No 2611

19 December 1980

**DECLARATION OF CONTROLLED MINE
AND RISK WORK**

The Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs has, in terms of section 10 of the Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Act, 1973 (Act 78 of 1973), declared the following mine to be a controlled mine with effect from 1 January 1981

The mine known as Rand London Coal Mines (Pty) Ltd, Kempslust Section, on the farms Kaffirsdrift and Protest, situate in the Magisterial District of Utrecht, Province of Natal, which is at present being worked by Rand London Coal Mines (Pty) Ltd, P O Box 129, Paulpietersburg, 3180

The following work at the said mine has been declared risk work by the Minister in terms of section 13 of the said Act with effect from the same date (i.e. 1 January 1981):

1. *Excavations*

In any underground or open working.

2. *On the surface*

(a) Where the moving, transferring or handling of stone, rock, coal or other minerals takes place,

(b) where the crushing, screening or classification of stone, rock, coal or other minerals takes place, except where this is carried out under water.

(c) on waste dumps, piles or mineral piles, other than where the waste or minerals have been or are being deposited in the form of slime, including the places where such dumps or piles have already been deposited.

(d) in drill sharpening shops or any other place where drills are sharpened in a building.

(e) in any change-house where persons who perform risk work change their clothing.

(f) in assay laboratories, except in separately ventilated parts thereof where only wet assays are done and no treatment of dry stone, rock, coal or other minerals takes place.

(g) where samples of crushed coal or other minerals are graded in a dry state, and

(h) at any rock-drilling work

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

No. 2614

19 December 1980

It is hereby notified that the State President has, in terms of the rules published under Government Notice 2176 of 24 October 1980, approved of the undermentioned South African citizen accepting the foreign award of honour indicated opposite his name and of his wearing the insignia thereof on suitable occasions

Mr John Henry Ruhmund "Member of The Order of The British Empire"

**DEPARTEMENT VAN MINERAAL- EN
ENERGIESAKE**

No 2611

19 Desember 1980

**VERKLARING TOT BEHEERDE MYN
EN RISIKOWERK**

Die Minister van Mineraal- en Fnergiesake het kragtens artikel 10, van die Wet op Bedryfsiektes in Myne, en Bedrywe, 1973 (Wet 78 van 1973), die volgende myn met ingang van 1 Januarie 1981 tot 'n beheerde myn verklaar

Die myn bekend as Rand London Coal Mines (Pty) Ltd, Kempslust Section, op die plase Kaffirsdrift en Protest, gelee in die landdrosdistrik Utrecht, provinsie Natal, wat tans ontgin word deur Rand London Coal Mines (Pty) Ltd, Posbus 129, Paulpietersburg, 3180

Die volgende werk by genoemde myn is met ingang van dieselfde datum (d.i. 1 Januarie 1980) kragtens artikel 13 van genoemde Wet deur die Minister tot risikowerk verklaar

1. *Uitgravings*

In enige ondergrondse of op delfplek

2. *Bogronde*

(a) Waar die verskuiwing, oorplasing of hantering van klip, rots, steenkool of ander minerale plaasvind,

(b) waar die vergruising, sif of klassifisering van klip, rots, steenkool of ander minerale plaasvind, uitgesonderd waar dit onder water geskied,

(c) op uitskothope, stapels of mineraalstapels, uitgesonderd waar die uitskot of minerale in die vorm van slik gestort is of word, insluitende die plekke waar sodanige hope of stapels reeds gestort is.

(d) in boorslyp-winkels of enige ander plek waar bore in 'n gebou skerpgemaak word,

(e) in enige kleedhuis waar persone wat risikowerk verrig, hul verkleed,

(f) in essaieringslaboratoriums, uitgesonderd in afsonderlik geventileerde dele daarvan waar slegs nat essaierings en geen behandeling van droe klip, rots, steenkool of ander minerale plaasvind nie,

(g) waar monsters van vergruisde steenkool of ander minerale in 'n droe toestand gegradeer word, en

(h) by enige rotsboorwerk

KANTOOR VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER

No 2614

19 Desember 1980

Hierby word bekendgemaak dat die Staatspresident ingevolge die reëls atgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing 2176 van 24 Oktober 1980, goedgekeur het dat die ondergenoemde Suid-Afrikaanse burger die vreemde eerbewys teenoor sy naam aangedui, aanvaar en die onderskeidingstekens daarvan by gepaste geleenthede dra

Mnr John Henry Ruhmund "Member of The Order of The British Empire"

Safety

at Cape

asbestos

factory

gets nod

By DAVID BLEAZARD
OFFICIALS of the Department of Health are satisfied with safety precautions at the new asbestos textile factory in Philippi. But no checks have yet been made of the asbestos fibre levels in the air workers breathe.

Asbestos dust released in asbestos mining and manufacturing processes is a recognised cause of lung cancer. Many experts believe there is no safe level of exposure.

The Kapsit Asbestos Factory at Philippi is required by the Department of Health and Manpower Utilisation to maintain a fibre level no higher than two fibres a cubic centimetre of air.

SUGGESTIONS

'No fibre counts have been made up to now,' said Mr L E Tucker, air pollution control officer in the Western Cape.

However, Mr Tucker said, he was 'very happy' with the way the factory was operating.

'We have made various suggestions to them, which they are happy to incorporate

'Their air conditioning is remarkable — it is very, very good. And the machines are completely housed.'

SPINNING

Mr Tucker said the factory was not yet in full production. The spinning section was operating, but not the weaving section.

No deadline would be set for fibre level counts until the factory was fully underway.

Kapsit itself bears the responsibility for carrying out tests. Mr Tucker said it was unlikely the Department of Health would do any monitoring unless it was unhappy with Kapsit's results.

EQUIPMENT

He believes the company was still waiting for the necessary sampling equipment to arrive.

Kapsit will do fibre counts in its own laboratory, under a light microscope at 500 times magnification.

Experts agree there are sub-microscopic fibres which are not picked up in such tests. Some believe the count made under a light microscope reflects the total fibre count, but other believe the test is arbitrary.

A difficulty in setting a limit to asbestos exposure is that diseases associated with relatively low exposure — lung cancer and mesothelioma — take 15 to 30 years to develop.

The managing director of Kapsit Asbestos (Pty) Ltd, Mr Walter Simeoni, refused to speak to Weekend Argus.

(131)

131

~~131~~

AKUS
22/11/80

(131)

DU 24/12/50
Bakery accident: ~~130~~

foreman fined (131)

EAST LONDON — A work foreman was yesterday found guilty in the magistrate's court here of negligence, which caused a man to lose three fingers

Mr George Michael Strydom, 31, of Carrington Road, Cambridge was sentenced to R60 or 30 days imprisonment following an accident at a bakery on October 1

He was found guilty of unlawfully setting a machine in motion without taking reasonable precautions to ensure nobody else was working on it

Mr William Kalolose, an employee of Golden Grain Bakery, said a machine broke down and he called Mr Strydom to repair it. He said Mr Strydom fixed the machine but did not warn him he was

switching it on again

"Next thing the machine was cutting my hand," Mr Kalolose said

The court accepted Mr Strydom's claim that he warned Mr Kalolose but the background noise in the bakery could have drowned his voice

However, in passing sentence the magistrate, Mr N. R. Oosthuysen, said Mr Strydom did not take the necessary precautions before switching the machine on. He didn't make sure Mr Kalolose had heard his warning. He said it was Mr Strydom's duty to ensure no one was dangerously close to, or working on, the machine before it was put back into operation

Mr Strydom's personal circumstances and the degree of negligence were mitigating factors —
DDR

2. cont.....

- (1) Plot this demand curve as accurately as possible, preferably using graph paper.
- (2) Now suppose that over a period of ten successive years the annual "crop" amounted to outputs of 80, 60, 70, 40, 50, 80, 60, 50, 40, and 70 million bushels respectively. Calculate and tabulate the gross value of the crop in each of these years, if the demand curve schedule

(3) Calculate the average yield of the crop over the ten years, and **COMPENSATION Defective laws?** *Table* *17/4/8* *(131)* *131* if the crop over the ten years, and yield this value.

(4) Construct a graph for each year showing the gross value of the crop. Every year 32 000 South Africans are permanently disabled or killed at work. Some R43m is spent annually on compensation and rehabilitation payments as a result of occupational injuries. This means the Workmen's Compensation Act and the Factories Act are of tremendous importance in the protection of workers and their families, both financially and physically. *Table* *17/4/8* *(131)* *131* would have to be received schedule in order to make equal to the average annual same paper as the demand (city).

(5) From the graph on the previous page, determine the total output which must be offered as discovered in part (4). From the graph, determine how much the government output.

(6) Draw up a list of the government would have to buy or sell the government to have to stabilize the government. *Table* *17/4/8* *(131)* *131* government would have to years of part (2). Would er than the amount it would e answer mean that p is impossible?

Every year 32 000 South Africans are permanently disabled or killed at work. Some R43m is spent annually on compensation and rehabilitation payments as a result of occupational injuries. This means the Workmen's Compensation Act and the Factories Act are of tremendous importance in the protection of workers and their families, both financially and physically.

According to a report in the latest issue of *Pulse*, official organ of UCT's Medical Students Council, there are a number of shortcomings in these measures. For example, there is no way in which an individual employer can be penalised for accidents caused by negligence other than by being compelled to pay a higher levy to the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner. Nor are domestic workers and prison labourers protected.

The report states that the legislation appears designed to protect employers rather than workers. "A worker injured at work, even if he or she can prove that the employer was negligent, or expected dangerous work to be done, may not sue the employer."

On the other hand Section 27 of the Act states that "if the accident is attributed to the serious and wilful misconduct of the workman, no compensation shall be payable unless the accident results in serious disablement or the workman dies leaving a dependant wholly dependent on him." Which means that workers are penalised for misconduct but employers seemingly are not.

Pulse also says that safety precautions in the workplace are often neglected.



Injuries cost time and money

131
29/6/82
Industrial week

ACCIDENTS cost the SA economy R400-million a year — well over R1-million is wasted every working day according to Bunny Matthyssen, general manager of the National Occupational Safety Association (NOSA)

Matthyssen says "By the end of this year 0,25 million workers will have been so seriously injured that they will lose at least one shift from work"

Hennie du Toit, Workmen's Compensation Commissioner is of the opinion that all employers are not taking advantage of the perks offered by the Workmen's Compensation Act

Du Toit says "What I find disturbing is that there are still large established employers, who seldom if ever qualify for rebates"

Du Toit highlights the fact that for the first time

in the history of the Accident Fund a rebate, which exceeded R1-million for the cycle was paid to a single employer

He says that during the past few months a total of R23-million was paid in merit rebates for the 1977/79 cycle to employers who qualify

Matthyssen points out that it is possible to receive as much as 50% of the three yearly assessments in the form of a rebate, where claims amount to 24% or less of the assessment

If the claims regularly exceed the assessment or are worse than the average for their class, the Workmen's Compensation may increase the assessment rate. This loading is 50% to 100% of the normal assessment rate

Matthyssen questions why an industrialist should be faced with an unnecessary loading of R10 000, which a certain

municipality recently had to accept

By using the NOSA five star grading system, management can reap the maximum rebates available in terms of the Workmen's Compensation Act



Hennie du Toit, Workmen's Compensation Commissioner pays out R98 a minute day and night in compensation. The Accident Fund administered by du Toit is the largest insurance company in the world. Du Toit is seen here addressing delegates to NOSHCON 82, held at Sun City on 27 May 1982.

planned basis namely that each elevator is inspected on an average of once every four years

- (2) (a) No provision is made for posts of elevator inspectors on the Department's staff establishment. Inspectors of machinery, amongst other things, carry out elevator inspections as part of their routine duties

- (b) (i) 36 posts of inspector of machinery filled

(ii) 17 posts vacant

Note The Commission for Administration has recommended that the staff establishment should be 90 posts of inspectors of machinery but the additional 37 posts are still to be created

- (3) Yes

- (a) The regulations were amended requiring monthly instead of weekly inspections

- (b) (i) November 1977

(ii) To fall in line with general international practice, experience gained by the Department, the general upgrading of elevator installations since 1963, the improved reliability of elevator installations economy for the user and the better utilization of scarce skilled labour

Lifts: accidents

394 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Manpower

- (1) How many accidents in lifts occurred in each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available

- (2) how many persons (a) died and (b) were injured as a result of such accidents in each such year?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER

(1) 1977	46
1978	34
1979	40
1980	45
1981	28
(2) (a) 1977	1
1978	1
1979	1
1980	2
1981	2
(b) 1977	45
1978	33
1979	39
1980	43
1981	26

Lifts: safety regulations

395 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Manpower

- (1) How many contraventions of the safety regulations relating to (a) passenger and (b) goods lifts occurred in each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available.

- (2) what action is taken when contraventions of such regulations are discovered?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER

- (1) (a) and (b) For the five years 1977-81 an estimated 15 000 contraventions of elevator regulations occurred but it is estimated that no more than 2 per cent involved safety aspects

Note Because lifts are regarded as being relatively safe, figures are not specifically kept on this matter

- (2) Requirements are served and in serious cases the installation is temporarily shut down as well and prosecutions may be instituted

Lifts: safety regulations

396 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Manpower

Lift inspections

131 Hansard Q. 61.540-543
393 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Manpower

- (1) (a) At what intervals are (i) passenger and (ii) goods lifts in buildings inspected in terms of safety regulations and (b) by whom are the lifts inspected,
- (2) (a) how many posts for lift inspectors are there in his Department and (b) how many of these posts are (i) filled and (ii) vacant at present;
- (3) whether there have been any changes during the past 10 years in the frequency of lift inspections, if so, (a) what changes and (b)(i) when and (ii) for what reason did each such change take place?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER

- (1) (a) (i) and (ii) The statutory regulations make no differentiation between passenger elevators and goods elevators

The regulations require that all elevators must be inspected at least once per month

- (b) The user must appoint a competent person or a firm employing such competent persons to carry out the statutory inspections once per month

Departmental inspectors carry out additional inspections on a

(131) Hansard Q 61, 430-431
Commission of Inquiry into Compensation
for Occupational Diseases in the Republic of
South Africa
19/3/62
*7 Mr F J LE ROUX asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs.†

431

FRIDAY, 19 1

- (1) Whether he has received the Report of the Commission of Inquiry into Compensation for Occupational Diseases in the Republic of South Africa, if not, when is the report expected to be available, if so.
- (2) whether he will lay the Report upon the Table, if so, when,
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS

- (1) Yes
- (2) Yes, shortly
- (3) No However, a White Paper embodying the Government's decisions will be tabled at a later stage after the interested parties have been given an opportunity to comment on the Commission's recommendations

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH

The imminent implementation of the Machinery and Occupational Safety Act and the tabling of the Occupational Medicine Bill in Parliament have focused renewed attention on health hazards in the workplace. The issue is highly emotive and is developing into a major point of contention between trade unions and managements.

Underlying much of the debate is the thorny question of determining what constitutes safe levels when substances known to be harmful to humans are involved in the production process. It is in this area that input on risk factors from researchers is invaluable. But it is a question which is not easily answered. For, as the scientists are at pains to point out, uncertainty clouds much of their data.

This point was driven home recently at the SA Medical Research Council's International Symposium on Environ-

mental Pollution and Man, in a debate entitled "The estimation of exposure limits — possibility and potential for co-operation between science, industry and government agencies."

A great deal of occupational health research is aimed at determining how much exposure to dangerous substances causes illness. These dose-response relationships are widely used to determine minimum safety levels. But this research is fraught with problems.

- Exposure data are often crude and the possibility that they do not actually measure the disease-producing elements is ever present, and
- What should scientists concentrate on in measuring responses? Should mortality be the criterion or should attention be focused on the development of less drastic physical symptoms? If so, which symptoms?

Given these built-in inaccuracies, it

31 would seem that it would be an impossible task to lay down minimum acceptable levels based purely on scientific data. The speakers, however, emphasised that the only practical way to overcome these problems is for people in decision-making positions to be made aware of them — endorsing the principle that informed debate is preferable to ill-informed decision-making.

The other message that came through clearly is that decisions about safety levels must come about through consultation. It is likely that for many substances, asbestos being one, there is no safe level and decisions have to be made about how much risk is acceptable. Determining the acceptability of risk to the health of workers is a responsibility shared by employers, employees and government, and one in which economic considerations have to be taken into account, it was argued.