

FISHING

1975 - 1976



7 April 1975

## Licences for collection of sea products X

168. Mr. J. W. E. WILEY asked the Minister of Economic Affairs:

- (1) (a) How many licences have been issued and are in force in respect of the collection of (i) prawns and shrimps, (ii) red bait, (iii) abalone, (iv) mussels, (v) oysters, (vi) blood worms and (vii) other similar sea products and (b) who are the licence holders;
- (2) whether any conditions attach to the issuing of such licences; if so, what conditions.

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The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a) (i) 15.  
(ii) 23.  
(iii) 66.  
(iv) 2.  
(v) 213.  
(vi) None.

(vii) Octopuses: 11.  
Sea crabs: 1.  
Siffies: 2.

- (b) (i) Permits are issued in respect of specific boats. Such permits have been issued to the following persons/concerns of which two concerns have received permits for more than one boat, as indicated:

Astra Fishing Company (Pty.) Ltd., Chapman's Peak Fisheries (Pty.) Ltd., Crustacean Trawlers (Pty.) Ltd. (2 permits), D. Williams, International Fishing Corporation (Pty.) Ltd. (6 permits), Kuttelfish (S.W.A.) (Pty.) Ltd., M. S. Nielsen, R. B. Maritz, W. Taylor & Sons (Pty.) Ltd.

- (ii) P. H. van Niekerk, D. L. Pretorius, H. Greef, J. E. le Roux, H. Smal, F. de Jager, J. Pienaar, W. A. Jennings, P. Barnard, J. Josephs, H. L. Kleynhans, K. Schreuder, A. Hunter, E. Hunter, A. Crawford-Brunt, H. S. John, W. M. Irvine, E. P. Botha, P. L. Corna, D. P. J. Dalhouzie, S. van Rensburg, J. Menderoi, H. M. O. Smit.

- (iii) K. Alberts, J. April, D. Arendse, D. Arendse, H. Bailey, J. Bailey, S. de T. Basson, B. Chamberlain, S. Carelse, B. S. Day, J. Deese, R. de Wet, R. G. R. Dodds, W. G. Dodds, J. T. Dunsdon, L. Dywaard, A. H. Erwee, O'Neil Erwee, A. Figaji, J. Figaji, P. Figaji, C. A. Fisher, C. J. Fisher, T. M. Fisher, W. J. Fisher, D. M. Gillion, J. I. P. Gillion, N. N. Gillion, P. R. Gillion, T. F. Gillion, A. T. Groenewald, P. Grobler, L. G. Harris, J. H. Hess, A. Kleinsmidt, J. E. le Roux, V. Lang, R. S. Maree, R. W. Marais, M. Marshall, L. Martin, A. Meyer, D. C. Maree, S. J. Maree, I. S. Maree, H. Ndongni, J. A.

Nowers, W. J. Okkers, I. Oncker, J. G. J. Otto, D. L. Pretorius, W. Prince, A. R. Smit, B. Stewart, A. Swartz, C. W. Swartz, G. Swartz, N. Swartz, H. J. Smal, J. W. v. d. Merwe, A. G. Vink, M. A. Variend, H. Venlet, D. Welbourne, C. Windvogel, E. W. Windvogel.

- (iv) H. Simpson, H. S. John.

- (v) Details of the collectors and distributors of oysters with the number of permits issued to them and/or their employers between brackets, are as follows:

G. J. le Roux (47), A. W. Tops (6), P. J. van Rensburg (8), T. W. van Dyk (9), Knysna Oyster Company (Pty.) Ltd. (52), J. Menderoi (41), Coetzee's Fisheries (7), P. L. Corna (9), H. J. M. Nell (6), B. D. Sim (4), P. W. D. Erasmus (20), W. Loci (1), D. P. du Toit (1), H. J. Groenewald (1), F. C. S. Bell (1).

- (vi) Falls away.

- (vii) Octopuses: F. Weber, Struisbaai Visserye, Slangkop Fishing Corporation (Pty.) Ltd., Chapman's Peak Fisheries (Pty.) Ltd., K.D.B. Holdings (Pty.) Ltd., False Bay Fish Wholesalers, K. Schreuder, L. Corna, J. Pienaar, H. S. John, E. P. Botha.  
Sea crabs: J. Pienaar.  
Siffies: J. Pienaar, E. P. Botha.

- (2) In addition to the permit holder having to comply with the directions of the Sea Fisheries Act, 1973 (Act 58 of 1973) and the regulations made in terms thereof, permits are also subject to the following conditions:

Prawns and shrimps:

The concession, or any rights contained therein, is not transferable without

the authorization of the Minister of Economic Affairs.

The Minister retains the right to amend or suspend the authorization.

All prawns and shrimps for export from South African ports are subject to inspection by the South African Bureau of Standards.

All concessionaires shall endeavour to establish an organization to control exports.

The mesh size of the different parts of the net must comply with the prescribed requirements.

Statistics of catches, marketing and exports must be submitted monthly.

Wiresweeps may not be used between the trawlboards and the net.

The permit is valid for one year only.

The concessionaire must inform the Director of Sea Fisheries immediately if he discontinues the trawling of prawns and shrimps and return the permit forthwith.

The concession will be cancelled immediately if any condition is contravened.

The concessionaire shall undertake to report any irregularity or infringement by other concessionaires to the Director.

Red bait, mussels and siffies:

Permits are valid for one year and are not transferable without the authorization of the Director of Sea Fisheries.

Permits are subject to immediate cancellation if, to the Director's discretion, any condition is not complied with.

The Director must be informed and the permit returned if the permit holder decides to discontinue making use of the concession.

The permit holder must agree to comply with any further control measures which may be considered necessary from time to time.

Statistics of quantities collected, whom it was delivered to, etcetera, must be furnished monthly before a specific date.

Collection may only be undertaken in prescribed areas.

Any person is entitled to collect certain quantities of bait or other marine animals and the permit holder shall under no circumstances do anything to prevent

such persons from exercising their rights in this respect.

The permit holder must be present if bait is collected on his behalf and he must keep an eye on the bait resources in the area.

The permit holder must notify any police officer or Fisheries Inspector if any irregularities are observed.

The permit holder must take the necessary steps to ensure that the bait is distributed equally amongst the bait dealers he is authorized to supply.

The permit holder shall collect bait only when he is requested to do so by a dealer he supplies.

The permit holder is only entitled to supply prescribed persons/firms with prescribed quantities of the species of bait mentioned in his permit on a monthly basis.

The permit holder must endeavour to leave the area where bait has been collected in a neat condition and must exercise strict control over his labourers.

Application for the renewal of a permit must be made at least six weeks before the date of expiry thereof.

The permit holder may not permit any person to collect or transport bait on his behalf except with the written permission of the Director.

Abalone:

Permits are not transferable and must be renewed annually.

The permit holder must be equipped with diving apparatus connected by means of air supply pipes to the fishing boat into which his catch is loaded.

Only the permit holder himself may catch abalone in terms of the permit.

The Director of Sea Fisheries must be furnished monthly with statistics of catches.

Oysters:

Permits are not transferable and are valid for the period 1 March up to 30 November of the same year.

Each permit is valid only in respect of a prescribed magisterial district.

Octopuses and sea crabs:

In the case of permits for the catching of octopuses and sea crabs for bait the conditions are the same as for red bait, mussels and siffies, where applicable, while permits for the catching of octopuses and sea crabs for human consumption only place a restriction on the number that may be caught.

# Fish prices fall—but it could be good

*Sun Times  
(Bus T)  
13/4/75*

By GORDON KLING

**SOUTH AFRICA** faces a substantial drop in foreign exchange earnings from the fishing industry this year.

On the pelagic fishing side, world fishmeal prices averaging R335 a ton last year have fallen to R200, and a 35 per cent drop in the value of exports is expected.

Abe Shapiro, chairman of the South African Fishmeal Producers' Association, says there had been signs of firmer prices in the past few weeks but the recent devaluation of the rand wipes out any benefits.

He expects foreign sales of about R21-million, down from R33-million last year.

Mr Shapiro says the position would have been much worse but for large orders on the books at the older, higher prices.

The industry, he said, is not alarmed at the price drop; it might turn out to be a good thing in the longer run.

Reduced consumption was noted during the sky-high prices brought on by the American embargo on soya bean exports (a close competitor in the cheap protein market) in late 1973 and most of 1974, and buyers were looking for substitutes.

Commenting on the state of the catch this year, Mr Shapiro says the industry has been able to be much more selective with the abolition of the total quota system in favour of one based on individual factory tonnages.

"Under the old system there was a mad rush at the beginning of the season with every company trying to get as big a share of the total quota as quickly as it could.

"Now each factory has its own quota and this is a far healthier situation."

The new system makes it

impossible to compare figures with the previous year, but by the end of last month 180 000 tons of fish out of a 400 000-ton quota had been caught in South Africa's waters.

This would give a fishmeal production of about 43 000 tons, all of which will go to the local market until export prices improve.

The South West African season got under way at the beginning of March, and good catches are being recorded near the factories, resulting in better fish condition at a lower cost.

The fish oil content has been described as disappointingly low so far, but this could change by the end of the season. The fish oil price also dropped from about R350 a ton to R210 this year.

An industry source says earnings from the rock lobster catch are down with the reduced spending on luxury items that has resulted from the world-wide economic slowdown.

An interesting point is that a new variety of lobster, discovered last year in new deep-water grounds 50 km south of Port Elizabeth, is having to be sold on the export market at a discount.

The new species arrived on the market at a bad time in America and it has met with a degree of consumer resistance.

A brighter spot in the industry is the deep-sea fishing fleet. Dick Gawith, managing director of Irvin and Johnson, says fishing has been somewhat better this year than last, and prices are firm.

Mr Gawith says the industry has virtually given up hope of getting the Government to extend South Africa's fishing limits from 19 km to something greater.

"Local trawlers are responsible for only 12 per cent of

the catch on the South African continental shelf," says Mr Gawith, "but the country is not even attending the current session of the International Commission for South-East Atlantic fisheries, where a fishing limit extension is being worked out.

"The South African fleet stands to benefit from the introduction of a larger net mesh size on July 1. Foreign trawlers have been using very small mesh and turning the undersize catch into fishmeal.

Mr Gawith says the industry intends to approach the Government about some form of control to ensure that foreign trawlers stick to the rules on this.

"Increased consumption is the challenge for the South African deep-sea fishing industry, and a lot more work will have to go into marketing."

Viv Epstein, company secretary for Kaap-Kuene, says the downturn in fishmeal and fish oil prices has vindicated the R1.3-million sale of the company's interest in the L'Interpeche factory ship operation.

Both the L'Interpeche (previously the Suiderkruis) and a similar ship, the Willem Barendsz (sold in 1973 to a South Korean trawling company for R2-million) faced heavy political and conservation flak at the best of times.

Between them they could catch the equivalent of about six land-based factories and they bore much of the blame for the partial collapse of the SWA inshore fishing industry a few years ago.

Mr Epstein says the one great advantage of the factory ship, that it could follow its catch, had been severely affected by rising fuel costs. The L'Interpeche is also operating too far away from South Africa for Kaap Kuene's liking.

HANWARD 12

29/4/75-

Q . 835-6

Agric - Fishing

Coastal patrol boats in service of  
Sea Fisheries Branch

\*7. Mr. J. W. E. WILEY asked the  
Minister of Economic Affairs:

(1) (a) How many coastal patrol boats  
are there in the service of the Sea  
Fisheries Branch of the Department  
of Industries, (b) what are their  
names and (c) where are they  
stationed;

(2) (a) what was the cost of (i) main-  
tenance and (ii) special repairs for  
each of these patrol boats and (b)  
for how many days has each been  
out of commission, during the past  
three years.

†The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC  
AFFAIRS (Reply laid upon Table on  
leave of House):

(1) (a) 5.

(b)

(c)

Jasus  
Wagter I  
Wagter II  
Protector I  
Protector II

Cape Town  
Kalk Bay  
Lambert's Bay  
Gordon's Bay  
Saldanha Bay

(2) (a) (i) and (ii)

All patrol boats, except Jasus:  
1972-'73--R20 166-21.  
All patrol boats, except Jasus:  
1973-'74--R18 223-70.  
All patrol boats, except Jasus:  
1974-'75--R32 243-83.

Jasus:

1972-'73-- R7 225-09.  
1973-'74-- R8 549-23.  
1974-'75--R14 368-57.

(Separate figures are not readily  
available.)

(b) Jasus--244 days.  
Wagter I--466 days.  
Wagter II--332 days.  
Protector I--244 days.  
Protector II--194 days.

29 April 1975.

**Quotas in respect of sea products**

\*9. Mr. I. W. E. WILEY asked the Minister of Economic Affairs:

- (1) (a) How many quotas have been issued and are in force in respect of the collection of (i) prawns and shrimps, (ii) red-bait, (iii) abalone, (iv) mussels, (v) oysters, (vi) blood-worms and (vii) other similar sea products and (b) who are the quota holders;
- (2) whether any conditions attach to the issuing of such quotas; if so, what conditions.

†The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS (Reply laid upon Table with leave of House):

- (1) (a) (i) None.  
 (ii) 23.  
 (iii) 6 abalone production quotas.  
 (iv) 2.  
 (v) None.  
 (vi) None.  
 (vii) Octopuses: 11.  
 Sea crabs: 1.  
 Silflies: 2.

(b)(i), (v) and (vi) fall away.

(ii), (iv) and (vii) The names of the quota holders were furnished in my written reply in this House to the hon. member dated Monday, 7 April 1975.

(iii) Abalone production quotas have been issued to the following six companies:  
 Blue Star Abalone Exporters (Pty.) Ltd.  
 Irvin & Johnson Limited.  
 K.D.B. Holdings (Pty.) Ltd.  
 Sea Plant Products (Pty.) Ltd.  
 Tuna Marine (Pty.) Ltd.  
 Waller Bay Cannery (Pty.) Ltd.

*Agri - Fishing*

(2)(i), (v) and (vi) fall away.

(ii), (iv) and (vii) The conditions were mentioned in my reply referred to in (1)(b) above.

(iii) The following conditions are applicable to abalone production quotas:

Quotas, or any rights therein, are not transferable without my authorization.

Any conservational measures imposed by the Director of Sea Fisheries must be strictly adhered to.

I retain the right to adjust quotas as circumstances might dictate.

The quotas issued to the first three of the companies mentioned in (1)(b)(iii) above are intended for the freezing of abalone and the other three for the canning of abalone.

14 ANSWARD 14

Q. 962-3.  
16 May 1975

**Fisheries inspector at Arniston**

\*6. Mr. J. W. E. WILEY asked the Minister of Economic Affairs:

- (1) Whether there is a fisheries inspector stationed at Arniston; if so, what is his name and rank;
- (2) whether he has during the past two weeks been involved in any incident with members of the public; if so, (a) what were the circumstances of the incident and (b) how many members of the public were involved;
- (3) whether any members of the public were injured; if so, (a) how many and (b) what was the extent of the injury;
- (4) whether the inspector has at any previous time been charged with an offence involving any member of the public or other State employees; if so, (a) what was the offence and (b) with what result.

The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes, Mr. W. Fourie, Sea Fisheries Inspector.
- (2) Yes.
  - (a) A contravention of the provisions of the regulations issued in terms of the Sea Fisheries Act, 1973 (Act 58 of 1973) which

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is currently being investigated by the Police.

- (b) Four.
- (3) (a) and (b) It is understood that one person damaged a tooth.
- (4) No, not as far as I am aware.
  - (a) and (b) fall away.

# 70 000 SEAL PELTS GO TO EUROPE

From ORMANDE POLLOK  
Political Correspondent

*Nat. Mercury*  
17/5/75

CAPE TOWN—Nearly 70 000 Cape fur seals and pups were culled in South African waters during 1974—and the figure is expected to increase this year.

Replying to questions by the Progressive Party MP for Orange Grove, Mr. Rupert Lorimer, the Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr. Chris Heunis, said that 9 006 seal carcasses had been processed for pet food and other purposes and the remaining 59 159 were destroyed. The pelts had been exported to European countries.

Mr. Heunis said that 20 092 seals had been culled by Government agencies and 48 073 by private contracts. All but 1 167 of the culled seals were pups.

According to estimates 2 500 bulls and 68 000 pups were expected to be culled during 1975. The pelts would be sold by public auction.



THE COLOURED fishermen of Hout Bay are part of the Cape's tradition, part of its "Tavern of the Seas" image. They catch the famous Cape rock lobsters.

This monopolistic industry reaps rich rewards. But not for the men who catch the "kreef". A half-kilogram rock lobster costs about R5 in New York, about R4 in Paris, and R3 in Cape Town.

The man who catches it earns one cent.

Now many of those men, fishermen for generations, are leaving Hout Bay and turning to other jobs.

They are being replaced by Africans brought from the homelands who are prepared to work for low wages — even though the Hout Bay fishing village is zoned for Coloureds.

And the men who remain fishing do so mainly because if they change jobs they will lose their company houses. And that would mean life in a squatter village . . . or the bushes . . . for Cape Town has more than 250,000 homeless Black people.

## Bitter

This week the Sunday Tribune heard that the Coloured fishermen were trying to organise a union and went to investigate. In picturesque Hout Bay I found an embittered fishing community living in almost sium conditions.

The African compound looks like a prison and is surrounded by a high barbed wire fence. The company houses for the Coloured people have no bathrooms and the toilets are outside. One residential block has an outside toilet from which the sewage runs out along an open trench.

And one crayfish baron, Mr Stan Dorman, actually houses some of his fishermen in shanties on the mountainside that have no water or toilet facilities. The occupants relieve themselves in the bushes.

The move to organise a union is clandestine at present. The men want a union but are scared to negotiate with the bosses. Understandably, for they have tough bosses and no system of collective bargaining. Previous attempts to set up a system have been blocked by management.

In one case a manager called a meeting on the quay and told all those who intended to go on strike to stand on one side so that their names could be taken and they could be evicted from their houses. The strike collapsed.

"There is no one to talk for us," said one fisherman. "But now some of us are holding meetings, and we are going to build a union. We are getting some help. It's not illegal. The trawlermen have a union."

## Odd jobs

The kreef men earn money during the short time it takes to fill the guctas after the season opens on November 1. Last year this took only seven weeks. Later they work for another month or two catching snoek. That is what they are doing now.

For the rest of the year they do nothing. There is no other work in Hout Bay for them.

Sun. Tribune 18/5/75

Other employers such as building contractors won't take them because they have learned from experience that as soon as the kreef season opens, or the snoek are running, the men are off to the boats.

# By ROLAND STANBRIDGE

A few do get odd jobs. But most sit on the corners and watch the cars go by, day after day. There is not even a sports field in their village.

To establish exactly what the kreef men earn is almost impossible. Many of them have no idea. They live for the day when the catching is on, and tighten their belts during the off season.

On a big boat the crew of six or seven gets R6,50 for 100 crayfish, which is about one rand a man, or one cent a kreef.

Others get paid by the kilogram. Some are paid weekly, and some get a lump sum at the end of the season. Those who ac-

tually own their own fishing dinghies get paid more, but they catch less than the big boats, and earnings tend to even out.

Depending on the success of their boats, the crew earns between R200 and R600 in a season — usually about R300. The snoek season brings in about as much again. A man's annual earnings appear to average R850.

They earn about the same as the average labourer, one manager told me.

And at the beginning of last year the men lost about a third of their income when the "vry" system was abolished. This

was a custom whereby each man was allowed to take home five dead crayfish for his family. He usually sold these for about R1,50 each and they constituted a considerable part of his income.

## Banned

Even the trek fishermen who own their own dinghies and net small schools of fish along the beach at Hout Bay have lost more than a third of their fishing area. They have been banned from catching in the harbour area because, they were told, they were interfering with the commercial boats moving in and out.

Amazingly, there is a popular myth among Whites in Cape Town that the Coloured fishermen earn vast sums of money. It is a fantasy.

The myth arises because when asked about wages, managements quote the cases of skippers who earn big money — up to R4 500 a year. And it sounds like good money when you hear that a man earns R400 for a few weeks of crayfishing.

And then there are the men who work on the deepsea trawlers. They do earn good money, and do not appear dissatisfied.

But speak to the kreef

men and you hear a different story.

"How can we live? I have been fishing since I was 12 and I haven't got a penny saved. I'm 28 now and I've got three children. If I could find another home I would be gone," said one.

Another man said his daughter, a fish packer, earned more than he did. But he kept on fishing because of the company house.

## Hopeless

Stan Dorman has a little joke: "You know what NBS stands for in Hout Bay? It should be Natal Building Society. But for the fishermen here it's nearest bottle store. Bank with the NBS."

A manager of one of the fisheries told a university student who was surveying living conditions of the Hout Bay fishermen:

"The Coloured people are hopeless — you just try to get some productivity out of them. We would like to go back to the system of slavery if we could. The basic problem with these people's lives is that they have to work."

"The area behind the factory is the main labour pool. They're very intermarried. You will get a lot of grouses from these people. They won't tell you about the other side."

"The Bantu are much better. You should see their overtime. Some of them earn more in overtime than their wages. They're much more

fishermen with a free house, another will pay a monthly retaining fee and a small commission. Another man will pay a large commission and so on. I don't think I can go into it."

Last year a University of Cape Town study of the Hout Bay fishing industry found that the monopolistic quota system has been used to force Coloured boat-owners out of business. There are hardly any left now, and the only real skippers of their own craft are those who own two-man dinghies. Many have been helped by the Coloured Development Corporation to get these:

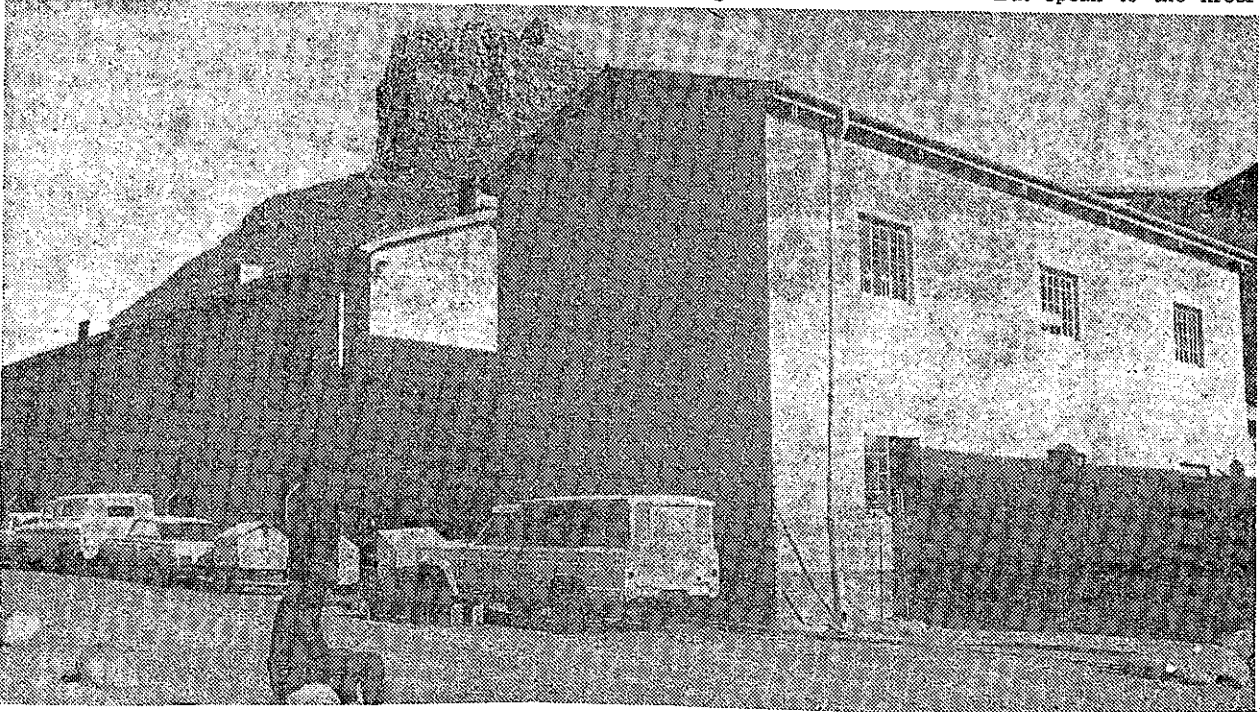
The report reads: "In one instance a Hout Bay skipper-owner was forced repeatedly to offload his catch in Saldanha and he was denied refuelling facilities at Hout Bay.

"The quota system, whereby only a set amount of kreef may be caught, is monopolised by a few companies. It ensures that the fishermen will permanently remain low-level wage earners. It is almost impossible for them to aspire to own their own deepsea boat."

## Quitting

Many of the men are quitting fishing to join the Cape Town City Council and the Cape Divisional Council, because this way they can get a council house. They also get better pay.

One man who gave up fishing last year and now



Wolff Electric Tools (P) Branches in Johannes  
Alexandra 2, and College 41.  
Alexandra 0, University  
At MARITZBURG COLLEGE  
3rd College 42, Alexandra 12.  
At HILTON, College 6.  
At HILTON, College 9.  
1st Hilton 8, Glenwood 7.  
U-15 Glenwood 14, Hilton 7.

# Few snoek— many suffer

CAPE TIMES 20/6/75

By BRIAN GROBBLER

**THE SCARCITY** of snoek in Cape waters this winter has now reached serious proportions for the fishing industry and many boat owners and commercial fishermen are said to be facing financial ruin.

Inquiries I made in Table Bay docks and Hout Bay yesterday indicate that it is at least as poor as the bad season in 1956 and possibly one of the worst this century.

The main catching season off Hout Bay and Cape Town is May 1 to June 15 and during a normal year at least 1 000 000 fish are landed. So far only about 50 000 fish have been landed at Hout Bay this season.

A spokesman for one of the country's biggest snoek processing companies at Hout Bay said that in a normal season

his company bought between 300 000 and 400 000 fish for smoking. So far this season they had only managed to buy about 5 000 of the snoek landed.

In Cape Town the landings of fish have been virtually nil.

The only good catches so far this winter have been made in the Saldanha Bay and Stompneus Bay areas and Cape-based boats have been making the long run only to arrive after the run is over.

The complete failure so far of the winter snoek run is causing consternation among the fishing community. Most of them worked during the rock lobster season which

opened on November 1 and ended before Christmas last year because all the factories had filled their quotas. Since then the fishermen have had little to do and rely on a good snoek season to tide them over the winter. Because there are no snoek many of the fishermen are taking casual jobs in the docks to eke out of living.

The scarcity of snoek affect thousands more of the Coloured community, including the women who work as fleckers in the processing factories.

Men in the industry say there is still chance of a run before the season is due to close on July 31.

# Aurora bodies found

14/7/75

Mercury Reporter

EMPANGENI — Three bodies have been recovered from the beach where the fishing boat Aurora was wrecked off the Zululand coast last Thursday.

Two of the bodies were recovered on Saturday afternoon and the third on Saturday night. They were all found in the same area, about 10km north of Mtunzini.

Lieutenant Schenck, police commander at Mtunzini, said the bodies had not yet been identified but "as far as we are concerned they are from the Aurora."

Lt. Schenck said that regular police patrols would be continued in the area until there was no hope of finding any more bodies. There are seven crewmen still missing.

3

Monday 15/7/75

By WILF SEIFERT  
Shipping Reporter

FOR THE six daring Weser crewmen  
Friday's 20-hour search for survivors  
of the capsized Aurora "wasn't the first  
time to be called to her assistance."

While steaming towards the disaster area off the Zululand coast in the early hours of Friday, mate Len Heyman told me on board: "We have been on Aurora standby on numerous occasions. This is the third time that we are rushing after her following distress signals."

Indeed, there have been several Aurora near-disasters during recent years, prompting many sailors to believe that "there's a curse hanging over her."

More recent Aurora troubles at sea included broken-down engines off Umhlali, a broken propeller shaft off Isipingo and other breakdowns.

Three months ago she began sinking at her Maydon Wharf berth, Durban harbour, after colliding with a harbour tug.

At some stage, the Aurora served as a "floating rehabilitation centre" for drug addicts, alcoholics and people with similar problems.

Martin Nielsen, the owner of Nielsen Fishing Industries, recently sold the 17-ton fishing vessel Aurora to Petrus Viviers of Richard's Bay — the captain who miraculously escaped the Aurora's last disaster during a six-hour ordeal in the open sea.

Under Captain Jimmy Deacon, we left Durban harbour at 2.15 a.m. on Friday.

The other crewmen were mate Len Heyman, engineer Willie de Vos and Joe van Tonder, the radio operator.

German Wulf Ahrens, who looks back to two years' service in the Weser in German waters, and unscheduled crewman Neale Shanahan made up the balance of the Weser men. Neale, a New Zealand yachtsman and owner of the Falcon V, offered his help to

Captain Deacon shortly before we left.

Captain Deacon decided to steam against the Mozambique Current at a steady 6 knots (the current moves at 21 knots) so as to pick up any survivors that might be drifting south in the current.

At first daylight all men were on search station, when two successive messages from Durban's rescue base were received: "Liferaft of Aurora not inflated" and "four Aurora men found, 10 still missing."

The Plumbeus and the Obscurus, two Natal Anti-Shark Measures Board craft, made rendezvous with the Weser several miles off-shore at 11.15 a.m. after unsuccessfully searching the area for more than an hour. They had launched their boats near Port Durnford.

We reached Richard's Bay at 12.30 p.m. So far, the Weser men had sighted — and picked out of the sea — debris including planks, a variety of timber pieces

and a man's sandal but none of these were found to be related to the Aurora disaster.

Hovering overhead, a 19 Squadron, Durban, SAAF Puma helicopter radioed that "there are still 10 Aurora men unaccounted for."

In the meantime, four more bodies of the Black crew were found.

Steaming at a steady 9 knots, we returned closer inshore as it was hoped that the strong north-westerly wind would blow possible survivors towards the shore — and the Weser.

The Weser operation in these 20 hours was not without drama.

As weather and sea conditions deteriorated, the scavenger pump ceased operation and soon after her standby, the bilge pump. Engineer Willie de Vos had to resort to the handpump to keep the water intake under control.

Most of the return voyage to Durban was negotiated in darkness without the aid of radar. A blown fuse had put it out of action.

These mishaps, however, were no cause for alarm for the experienced and highly efficient Weser team.

We reached Durban at 9.45 p.m. on Friday.

# Hope fades for 10 missing

3

Cape Times 12/7/75

## trawlermen

DURBAN. — Hope is fading for 10 crewman missing from the Durban fishing boat, Aurora, which was pounded to matchwood by rough springtide seas off the Zululand coast and whose wreckage now lies scattered along eight kilometres of beach.

Four men including the owner-skipper, Mr Petrus Viviers, staggered ashore late yesterday to sound the alarm and set a major land, sea and air search under way for the missing men. Sapa reports.

The search force yesterday was made up of a

helicopter from 19 Squadron, two shark meshing boats from Zululand, the National Sea Rescue Institute's Weser and scores of policemen and helpers.

As further details of the tragedy came to light yesterday it was an African crewman, who dragged his unconscious captain up to the beach to safety and then went to bring

help, who emerged as one of the heroes.

Yesterday afternoon, a South African Air Force rescue helicopter dropped police lookouts along the Zululand coast after recovering life rafts, life jackets and other survival equipment from the wrecked trawler.

However, the pilot of the searching helicopter

said the 10 men last seen on the floating stern section might well be alive in the bush south of Richard's Bay.

Captain S E J Dunning, of 19 Squadron, said the master of the ill-fated fishing vessel had told him he last saw seven crew members sitting on a floating portion of the wrecked boat. After the captain and two companions reached the shore, they found one of the seven heading up the beach towards Richard's Bay, going for help.

# Trawlermen

*Cape Times 14/7/75*

## found dead

## in Zululand

DURBAN — The bodies of another three crew of a local fishing trawler, Aurora, have been found on the beach along the Zululand coast.

The Aurora was wrecked near Port Durnford on Thursday. Six of her crew are still missing.

The bodies of two were found north of Mtunzini at the weekend. The skipper of the Aurora and three crew managed to reach the beach after the wreck. — Sapa.

3

12/7/75

**THE 10 MISSING crewmen of the Durban-based Aurora, which foundered in heavy seas off the Zululand coast, are all feared dead.**

Both air and sea searches by the South African Air Force and the National Sea Rescue Institute were called off late yesterday afternoon after no trace of the missing African fishermen was found.

But police in four-wheel drive vehicles will patrol the coastline at low tide again today in a grim search for bodies.

The skipper, 25-year-old Mr. Pieter Viviers and three crew are the only survivors of the sea drama which began at 8 a.m. on Tuesday, when the 15-metre Aurora was swamped by a freak wave six kilometres off Mtunzini.

The wave ripped the cabin off and several crewmen were flung into the foaming sea. The boat began breaking up and the survivors spent six hours fighting for their lives in shark-infested waters before being washed ashore.

Mtunzini police did not hear of the tragedy until after sunset, when the drama was reported by the Port Durnford lighthouse keeper.

The search was hampered by pitch darkness and huge breakers pounding the coastline and it was only at daybreak yesterday that a Puma helicopter left Louis Botha Airport to conduct an air search.

Pieces of wreckage were found at low tide yesterday strewn over the desolate coastline for more than 30 kilometres.

The boat's engine, gearbox and propeller — which weigh more than two tons — were found near Port Durnford while other wreckage, battered to matchwood, was found from Richard's Bay southwards.

The heavy seas which spelled the end of the Aurora, were described by local residents as the worst for years.

Huge breakers were yesterday still breaking several kilometres out at sea, while the coastline was pounded by breakers of more than three metres.

Mr. Kalie Potgieter, a bush clearance supervisor at Richards Bay, said the sea had been "extremely wild."

"I think the Aurora was unfortunate in entering a patch which, from the shore, looked to be the worst. Waves were breaking miles out to sea and it must have been one of those monsters which struck her," he said.

Policemen who regularly patrol the coastline were staggered that anybody could reach the beach.

"It was just not their time to go I suppose," said one policeman.



WJE ARGUS 16/8/75

# SOUTH AFRICAN trawlermen are becoming increasingly concerned about the activities of foreign vessels on the West Coast fishing grounds.

At times, up to 200 foreign ships are engaged in deep sea operations catching white fish off the west coast. Many of them are modern, sophisticated trawlers far larger than anything South African firms possess.

Over-fishing has reached alarming proportions. Scientists estimate that the maximum sustainable yield of the fishing grounds is 800 000 metric tons of hake annually. The total catch was 1 114 000 tons in 1972 and 915 000 tons in 1973.

Foreign fishing fleets — principally from the Soviet Union, Spain, Japan, Cuba and Poland — took more than 85 percent of the catch in both those years, the latest for which figures are available.

## 118 000-TON HAUL FOR SA

South Africa's share was 118 000 tons in 1972 (10,6 percent) and 133 000 tons in 1973 (14,5 percent).

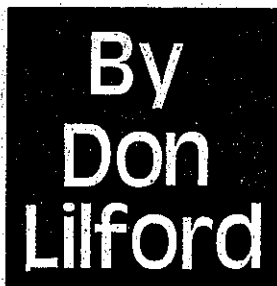
In spite of the Republic's improved performance — attributed chiefly to increased catching power and the modernisation of her fleet — many experts maintain it is now impossible to increase the overall catch on the West Coast because the area has become so over-fished.

While South Africa is extremely reluctant to create the climate that has led to the 'Cod War' between Iceland and Britain, many people believe the only way to conserve the country's deep-sea fish resources is to extend South Africa's fishing limits to 200 miles.

The major western powers, led by Canada and the United States, are pressing for the introduction of a 200-mile Exclusive Economic Zone off their coastlines. Observers think that South Africa will follow suit immediately the big Western nations extend their limits.

## MINIMUM MESH SIZE

In the meantime, several steps have been taken this year to protect South Africa's fish resources.



Since the beginning of July, all deep-sea trawlers operating on the West Coast fishing grounds have had to use nets with a minimum mesh size of 110mm. In this way it is planned to allow the younger fish to grow to maturity.

The agreement is an international one and the signatories include representatives of all the major fishing nations trawling off the coast. Special inspectors have been appointed to ensure that the conditions of the agreement are adhered to and the South African Division of Sea Fisheries is using two vessels — one of which is chartered — to patrol the West Coast trawling fields. The first inspections, involving Spanish and South African vessels, have already been made.

Following the discovery of a rich sea mount of crayfish 30 miles south west of Port Elizabeth in 1974, South Africa moved quickly to protect the new find from exploitation.

## FISH LAWS AMENDED

During the past session of Parliament, an amendment to the Sea Fisheries Act gave the Government powers to introduce regulations which will make it an offence for any fishing vessel to operate on the continental shelf and to catch 'sedentary species' such as rock lobster, crab and shrimp.

A spokesman for the Division of Sea Fisheries said the rock lobster banks off Port Elizabeth were relatively small compared with those on the West Coast, but unlike the latter they were at present unprotected because they

were outside the 12-mile limit.

'There has been an invasion of foreign ships,' he said, 'and we are worried about conservation. We have evidence . . . that crayfish have been taken in berry. We are intent on conserving this source.'

Most of the foreign vessels operating off Port Elizabeth are Japanese.

## BIGGEST THREAT

Among the deep-sea operators, however, the Russians pose the biggest threat to South Africa's resources.

Their world-ranging fleet is supplied and tended by mother ships, which enable their modern trawlers to operate continuously at sea. Russian ships rarely call at South African or South West African ports except for medical aid. They call at West African ports when crew changes are made.

A senior executive of a South African fishing group claimed that on a flight along the West Coast early this year he counted a concentration of 60 Russian and Cuban ships in one area. 'It was like Adderley Street in the rush hour,' he said.

The concentration of Russian trawlers at present is considered to be the biggest since they began operations on the West Coast 15 years ago. They have even been using a submarine for fish-spotting.

In 1972, Russia took 655 000 tons of the total hake catch of 1 114 000 tons and — with the Cubans and the Poles — accounted for most of the 346 000 tons of maasbankers that were caught that year.

The second biggest operators are the Spaniards, who frequently call at ports on the West Coast for repairs and victualling. They took 136 000 tons of the total hake catch for 1972, followed by South Africa (118 000 tons), Japan (55 000 tons), Cuba (48 000 tons) and Bulgaria (22 000 tons).

Footnote: Iceland is to extend its territorial fishing limits from the present 50 miles to 200 miles from October 15.

# Community 'is doomed'

By DIANA POWELL  
SOUTH AFRICA'S first nuclear power station at Duynefontein, on the Cape West Coast, is likely to deprive an entire fishing community of its livelihood.

The fishermen, from Mamre and other Coloured west coast settlements, have operated for decades from Bokbaai, a tiny inlet a few kilometres north of Duynefontein, the site of the new power station.

They work the rich crayfish, abalone (perlemoen) and mussel beds in the Duynefontein area. Fishing is their only source of income.

According to a survey of the possible effects of the power station on the marine ecology of the area by the University of Cape Town,

the crayfish could eventually disappear completely from a small area in the vicinity of the power station.

The survey, undertaken for Escom by UCT's zoology department, was completed recently after three years of research.

In an interview this week, Dr Peter Cook, a zoology lecturer who was partly responsible for the project, said warm water effluent, which will be pumped into the sea constantly from the power station, would heat the ocean in the area.

The temperature of the water would rise by 10 C at the discharge point and about 6 C in an overall area one nautical mile either side of the station and half a mile out to sea.

"The introduction of heat into the cold water will produce a major new source

## Fishermen fear power plant heat

of energy which is bound to upset the balance of the ecosystem," Dr Cook said.

"The area is rich in kelp, which is unlikely to grow in warmer water, and while adult fauna such as crayfish will not just die, it is unlikely that their larvae will settle in warmer water."

Dr Cook predicted there

numbers of sharks — and coral could eventually replace crayfish and kelp.

The Duynefontein area could in time become a little warm water enclave on a stretch of coast washed by some of the world's coldest waters.

The cold Benguela Current flows off the Cape west coast and south-east winds cool the water still further until the temperature varies between eight and 13 C

Koeberg power station will almost double the temperature until the sea is almost as warm, in some places, as the sub-tropical Indian Ocean off Durban.

But it is unlikely that fishermen — or swimmers and divers — will derive any benefit from any marine life in the area.

Although safety requirements will be so stringent

that less than the minimum permissible radioactive waste be allowed to seep into the sea, it is likely that the Government, as an extra precaution, will place a total ban on the catching and eating of fish found near the station.

This will prevent the Bokbaai fishermen from working the area for pelagic and reef fish once the number of crayfish dwindles.

It is unlikely they will be able to find new fishing grounds, because the west coast is dotted with small shore communities each jealous of their own traditional fishing areas.

Dr Cook said the Koeberg power station would not cause any major environmental upset because of the confined area it would affect.

# Warning on SA fish resources

argus 6/11/76

**PRETORIA.** — The Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr J. C. Heunis, has warned any body planning to enter the trawling industry or increasing existing fishing efforts to discuss their intentions first with the Department of Industries.

The resources of trawl fish were being exploited heavily and even excessively at present, he said. This aspect was now being investigated in more detail.

Mr Heunis referred to his recent announcement that it was the Government's intention to ask Parliament during the next session to pass enabling legislation to make it possible to extend South Africa's fishing zone to 200 nautical miles.

He said: "It is, however, very clear already that an unrestricted expansion of the fishing effort cannot be permitted because the resource has been damaged already and will have to be built up again. This can be achieved only by

exercising strict control over any expansion of the fishing effort.

FIN. MAIL

INSHORE FISHING 5/11/76

## The vanishing pilchard 3-Fishy

Something has gone seriously wrong with the SWA inshore pelagic fishery. Scientists of the Division of Sea Fisheries cannot say what because research was called off two years ago.

One thing is certain: there has been an appalling decline in the abundance of pelagic (pilchard and anchovy) stocks, particularly young fish, which seems to indicate that recruitment is suffering.

The situation puzzles scientists and Economic Affairs Minister Chris Heunis has found it alarming enough to order an intensive probe, from Walvis Bay to the Kunene mouth. He has asked for detailed reports to be ready at the February meeting of the Inshore Fishery Advisory Council which will lay down new catch regulations for the 1977 SWA season, opening March 1.

It is not merely that total SWA landings of raw fish fell from 759 225t in 1975 to 572 529t this year, with the take of pilchard and anchovy each declining about 100 000t. Scientists are alarmed at reports from fishermen and from the results of surveys and electronic searches conducted towards the end of the season, that stocks had all but dried up.

Inshore landings on the SA coast at 407 639t were a few hundred tons up on last season, with pilchard landings rising by a whopping 101 000t, but this did not prevent a pretty steep decline in fishmeal production — down from about 244 000t in 1975 to 208 000t (and about 309 000t in 1970).

With all but 44 000t of meal sold on the home market at a fixed price of R202/t, compared with an export price well in excess of US\$300/t, earnings of the industry from meal are going to show a substantial drop.

On the canning side, the SWA industry abandoned in June any notion of hitting the pre-season target of 11m cartons and ended up — as pilchards became scarce and moved further from the Walvis jetties — with just over 9m cartons.

# Govt risks 'hake' war

6/10/76  
STAR

John Patten, Political Correspondent

The Government is risking an explosive "hake war" — involving communist and Western fishing nations — by moving to extend the country's fishing limits to 370 km from next year.

Countries including Russia, Cuba, Bulgaria, Poland and other communist states, as well as Taiwan, Japan, Spain and Israel, stand to lose fishing rights around South African waters which have been bringing them a combined income of more than R70-million a year.

At present only South African fishing concerns are allowed to fish inside existing limits, but the spokesman said it could be a question of negotiation whether South Africa would allow other fishing nations to catch limited quantities of fish inside the new limits.

This could be done through bilateral agreements or multi-laterally through Iceseaf, the International Commission of South-East Atlantic Fisheries.

## World trend

The unilateral decision of the South African Government to introduce legislation next year extending the country's fishing limits from 19 to 370 km has been taken, however, in line with growing international practice, and to protect fishing resources regarded as threatened.

There are strong hopes that the move will receive international recognition.

A spokesman for the Department of Industries said today the task of patrolling the hundreds of thousands of square kilometres falling inside the proposed fishing limits would continue to fall on the Defence Force, mainly the Navy.

The spokesman said South African fishing fleets were catching about 130 000 tons a year of fish between the existing and proposed limits, but that other nations were catching possibly 140 000 tons.

## R70-m haul

At R500 a ton, this puts the international haul at R70-million, with South Africa obtaining slightly less.

In a statement yesterday the Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr Heunis, said the decision was in line with the strong support given to the concept of a 370 km economic zone at Law of the Sea conferences.

A number of countries, including the United States, had already passed such legislation.

Mr F N Bacon, a dele-

To Page 3, Col 1

## Hake war risk

6/10/76  
STAR

From Page 1

gate to Iceseaf and industrial adviser to the Government, said exploitation by foreign trawlers had struck a heavy blow to South Africa's hake catch, which for the last five years had been declining at 9 percent a year.

Promulgation of the new law would increase the profitability of South African trawler fleets and should lead to lower fish prices.

Legal - Fishing

Cape Times 2/12/75

# Snoek are biting - legally

Angling Reporter

TENS of thousands of snoek were boated in Cape waters yesterday when the 1975-76 catching

season opened and commercial fishermen, who have had a long lean winter, were jubilant at the large catches.

The official opening

time was midnight and boats which had been preparing all week left from Kalk Bay harbour.

Fishermen were seen off by their families and there was much laughter and singing in the harbour as they set off for the snoek grounds.

By 4am the fleet was off Cape Point and they were soon hauling in thousands of snoek.

The catching continued throughout the morning and the total catch must have been well over 20 000 fish taken by 100 boats, both commercial and amateur.

The best catch was made by the Kalk Bay boat Ang-Gerry, owned by Mr Louis Williams, which came in with about 2 000 fish.

Other boats averaged between 500-1 000 fish each.

The average price paid was R1, which is apparently the minimum price fishermen are now going to demand for their catches.

The season started off in typical snoek weather, with strong winds from the south-west, cold and rain squalls, but by yesterday evening it appeared to be clearing and if there is a day or two of fair weather the catches could be even bigger today.

# THE CRUEL WORLD OF GRAY FISHERS

TALES of extreme hardship, of poverty, of men wasting away on boats, in clammy nooks in the Cape Town Harbour and in broken-down buildings in Cape Town, were told by the Cape's dying breed of lobster fishermen.

Except for Hout Bay Harbour, where the lobstermen are housed in a compound, most of the men have nowhere to sleep. They were brought to the Cape from the Transkei and South West Africa to work on the Portuguese-owned crayfish boats.

Most of the traditional Coloured fisherman have been ousted by the large consortium of factories which concentrate on the export market Transkei, Bantu and South West African Ovambos have been brought in to cut down the cost of labour and boost the mammoth export market.

Today's lobstermen are paid only one cent for each crayfish caught, while the factories earn on the export market up to R5 for an average sized crayfish.

Good start

## A 'penny' for your thoughts

"I have been a fisherman for the last 52 years and am the oldest crayfisherman in Cape Town. I do not understand these funny rules. I can catch crayfish, but where do I off-load? The crayfish factories are at every harbour around the Cape.

"Now I just have to concentrate on damned Hot-tentot and other small fish," said Mr Frank Erentzen, skipper and owner of a small boat in the Cape Town docks.

Mr Erentzen said he had applied for a permit to catch and sell crayfish on the open market so that "Capetonians can again enjoy delicious

move off the boat and see the town.

"I want to take him to Coloured Affairs and arrange to have him admitted to an old age home and get him a pension, but he does not want to go. I think he will die on this boat. He just sleeps and dreams about the kreef days," said the Coloured skipper who also does not concentrate on crayfish anymore.

Mr Edward Morris Arence of Bonteheuwel is another fisherman who has given up catching kreef.

Now his days are spent doing odd jobs like gar-

factory he worked for because his superiors had heard he had been the "instigator".

The lobstermen's grievances are many. At their meeting before the opening of the season on November 1, they complained that:

- When the weather is unkind there are no catches.

- They have no insurance against accidents.

- They are not legally employed because they have no "papers". They are only known by the skippers and factories by their faces.

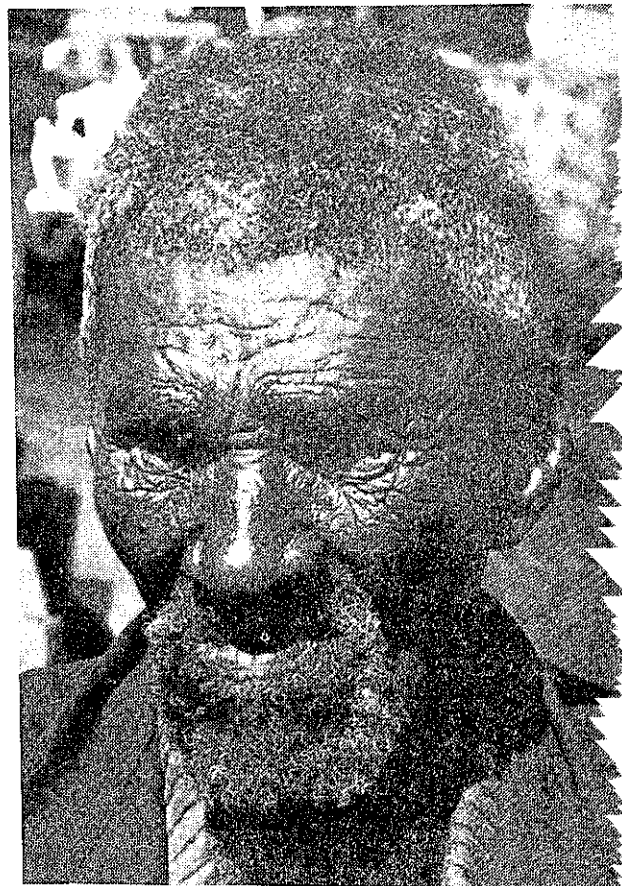
- They receive no pay for loading the traps.

- No accommodation is provided for them.

- Before the season closes factories try to complete their quota to cut down labour costs and so leave the men unemployed.

- They resent that a consortium enjoys a monopoly.

- Coloured private skippers and owners have been ousted, by preventing them from using



Siet "Hottie" Benjamin, who is over 70, says he does not want to give up the sea. Lobstermen are getting "peanuts", he says.

- They cannot belong to a fishing trade union because they are not officially employed.

A spokesman for a large lobster company confirmed that a large percentage of the present crop of fishermen was made up from contract

ter of accommodation was between the workers and the factories.

He would no comment further, except reply to certain issues that "it is hearsay" and investigations at Government level were under way and conditions "should soon in

# Three in a row

TOTAL FREEDOM goes for three in a row and there is every reason to believe that he will succeed in the Sagittarius Stakes over 1 700 m which is the main event at Milnerton racing on Wednesday.

## Full selections

- 3.30: 900 m — The favourite.  
4.00: 1 000 m — 1 Fancy Ribbon, 2 Civilize, 3 Easy Lesson.  
4.30: 1 600 m — 1 Belly Dancer, 2 Maudi, 3 Sweet Amanta.  
5.00: 1 200 m — 1 Boxing Club, 2 Foam, 3 Sea Oil.  
5.30: 1 700 m — 1 Sir Edmund, 2 Balkan, 3 Burnt Ember.  
6.00: 1 700 m: — 1 Total Freedom, 2 Sea Frolic, 3 Swordsman.  
6.30: 1 200 m — 1 Rose Bay, 2 Sandplover, 3 Opera Fan.

## Our R4 perm

- First leg: Boxing Club and Foam.  
Second leg: Sir Edmund and Balkon.  
Third leg: Total Freedom.  
Fourth leg: Rose Bay and Sandplover.

In his last two outings, Total Freedom, confidently piloted by apprentice Nessus, made light work of more formidable opposition than he is meeting here, swooping to victory in grand style.

In spite of a lift in the weight, he should again run well and account for what is none too imposing a field.

The filly Sea Frolic will obviously be the main danger. She has scored handsomely in her past two races, but she is up in class and will have her work cut out to hold Total Freedom, who is in top form.

Swordsman, at the top of the scale, will have to improve tremendously on recent runs to have a chance here, while seven-year-old Master Russell, who returns after an absence of nearly two years, cannot be regarded as a serious contender.

Atlantic Star's last effort was a distance behind Total Freedom and one cannot visualize him making any impression, in spite of a weight advantage of three kilos. All Scotts and Gold Market, stable companions, are the other two acceptors and here again improvement will have to be great if there is to be an upset.

Total Freedom is a fairly confident selection, although Sea Frolic is no slouch.

The race is also the third leg of the jackpot.

### First leg

The first leg is a Graduation 1200, and Boxing Club, who was beaten into second place last week, should make amends. Foam is the main threat and chances are accorded to Native Lancer, T-Bar, Dancing Lotus, Sea Oil and Treble Queen.

The second leg is also a Graduation over 1700, and the three at the top, Sir Edmund, Balkon and Burnt Ember, are taken to finish in that order. In the last leg over 1200 metres, Opera Fan, who failed so dismally over 1000 at his last outing, is making a reappearance.

The fancy is for Rose Bay, who won well last week, but Sandplover, Deiting and Show Biz could all challenge strongly.

record for England by taking the highest number of wickets (46).

### Patterns

As player he was constantly on the look out for patterns which marked the style of his opponents. His observations of the strengths and weaknesses in the opposition is still with him and of great value in his cricket commentaries.

His profound tactical knowledge of the game gives him insight into the unfolding of the drama on the cricket field and his interpretation of any phase of the game is usually spot on. He reads the game with uncanny accuracy and because of his intimate relationship as a bowler with various strips in his time he is a good judge on the behaviour of the wicket.

In the recent test series in England, where the Australians under Ian Chappell were fighting off a challenge for the Ashes, Jim Laker combined with Richie Benaud, the former Australian captain, and Peter West of The Times in covering the Test series for BBC Television.

## Bridge

THE result of the pairs competition, which ended last Thursday, was: 1, Hesqua and Van Niekerk, 62.9 percent; 2, Palm and Palm, 55.8; 3, Ronne and Carelse, 54.1; 4, Barnes and Wilson, 53.3; 5, Ajam and Steyn, 51.1; 6, Davis and De Cerff, 50.9; 7, Smith and Smith, 50.

The competition was the last of the season and trophies and prizes will be presented at a dance next Friday in the Landdrost Hotel.

# HOHO STRIPPED OF TITLE

By SHAUN KANE

SYDNEY ("YOUNG DESTROYER") HOHO, the South African middleweight title holder from Cape Town, was stripped of his title this week.

Announcing the decision, Mr Stan Christodoulou, the secretary of the South African National Boxing Board, said the reason for stripping the champion was because he failed to defend his title, according to the rules laid down by SANBCB.

In a bout earlier this year the Young Destroyer

managed to hold on to his title when he defeated the SA junior middleweight champion, Gordon Goba. But it was obvious that Hoho was looking weak, possibly from an earlier effort to lose weight, and the style of his fight was characterized by backpedalling and keeping out of danger.

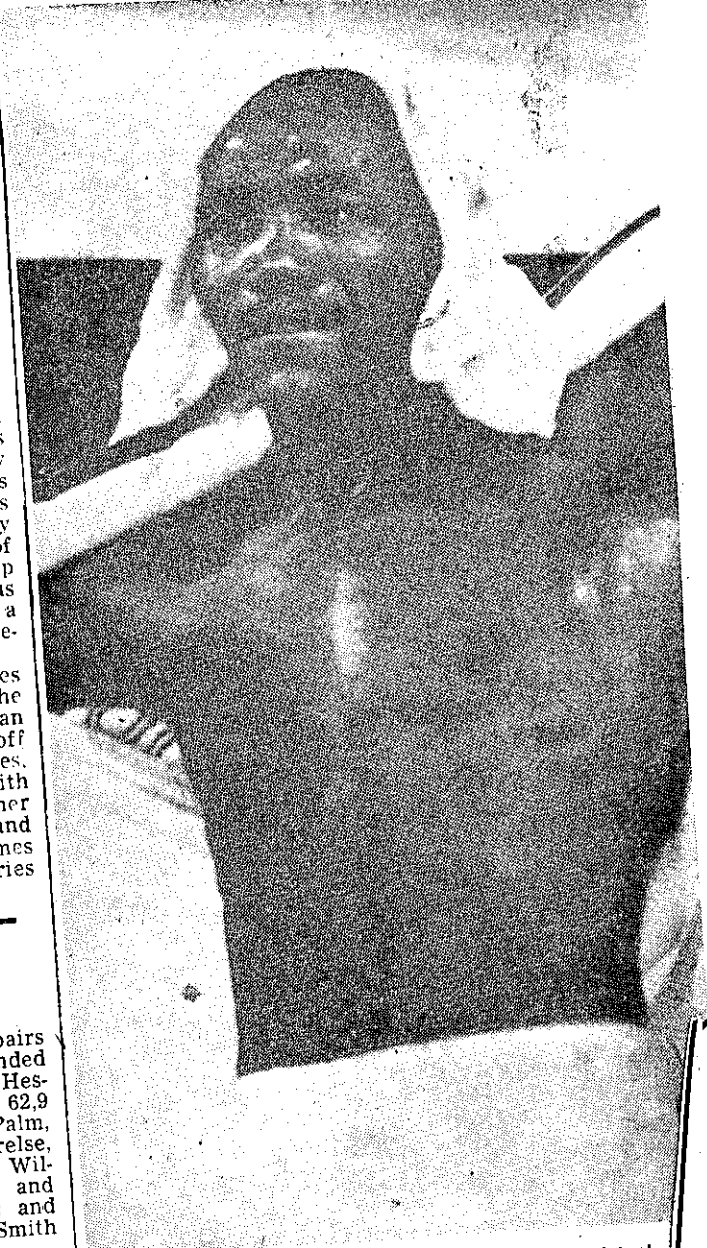
Mr Solomon "Fats" Hoho, father and manager of the

Sydney "Young Destroyer" Hoho raises his hand in victory after winning a bout against the junior middleweight champion, Goba Cordor January.

Young Destroyer, his son with Elija Tap" Makhathini, was called off after failing to secure a

Talk that the Hoho was shying away from fight was brushed quickly as Sydney already come out two national titles against "Tap Tap"

Losing his title surely be a blow Young Destroyer wasn't sitting at home about it. DAY TIMES into their







Three crayfish boats wait for repairs in Cape Town harbour this week.

# CRAY FISHERS BATTLING TO SURVIVE

By BERNARD JONGBLOED

SUN. TIMES (Extra) 9/11/75

THE CAPE'S cray fishermen have a hard and bitter life today. Most of the traditional Coloured fishermen have been ousted by the large consortiums of factories which concentrate on the export market.

Added to their problems, Transkei and South West African Bantu contract workers have been brought in to cut down the cost of labour and boost the mammoth export market.

Today most of the cray fishermen at Cape Town and Hout Bay are Bantu workers or inexperienced cray fishermen. For each load of crayfish brought to the factories, the five crewmen and the skipper are paid R6 for each 100 crayfish.

The R6 is shared among the six men, which means that each crew member gets R1 per 100 — one cent per crayfish.

## Barred

Inquiries around the harbours in the Western Cape revealed that most of the Coloured crayfish boat owners are barred from using berthing, fuelling, or offloading facilities at the jetties they formerly used.

They can avail themselves of these facilities if they supply the factories which have formed themselves into one consortium with their catches.

These private Coloured boat owners now have to offload their catches as far afield as Laaipek, near Velddrif on the West Coast if they wanted

to retain their crayfishing licences.

"These big companies have deliberately stripped the Coloured skippers of their traditional way of life and the present skippers and engineers (drivers) on the factory boats are now in the employ of the companies, but also share in the R6 per 100 crayfish payout," said one very angry cray fisherman in the Cape Docks last week.

Almost 100 of the more than 1 000 Cape Town cray fishermen called an emergency meeting in the docks last week just before the crayfishing season opened. They wanted more money and a "better deal".

Instead of only getting one cent a crayfish, the men are demanding at least 10 cents. They believe that the companies are raking in a fortune while they remain impoverished.

Mr Abe Kao organized last week's emergency meeting and spoke up for most of his mates. The next day he was dismissed by the factory he worked for because it had come to his superiors' ears that he had been the instigator. He has since left to make his living in Saldanha Bay.

Agric - Fishing

Agri - Fishing

THE ARGUS, TUESDAY OCTOBER 21 1975

# 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.

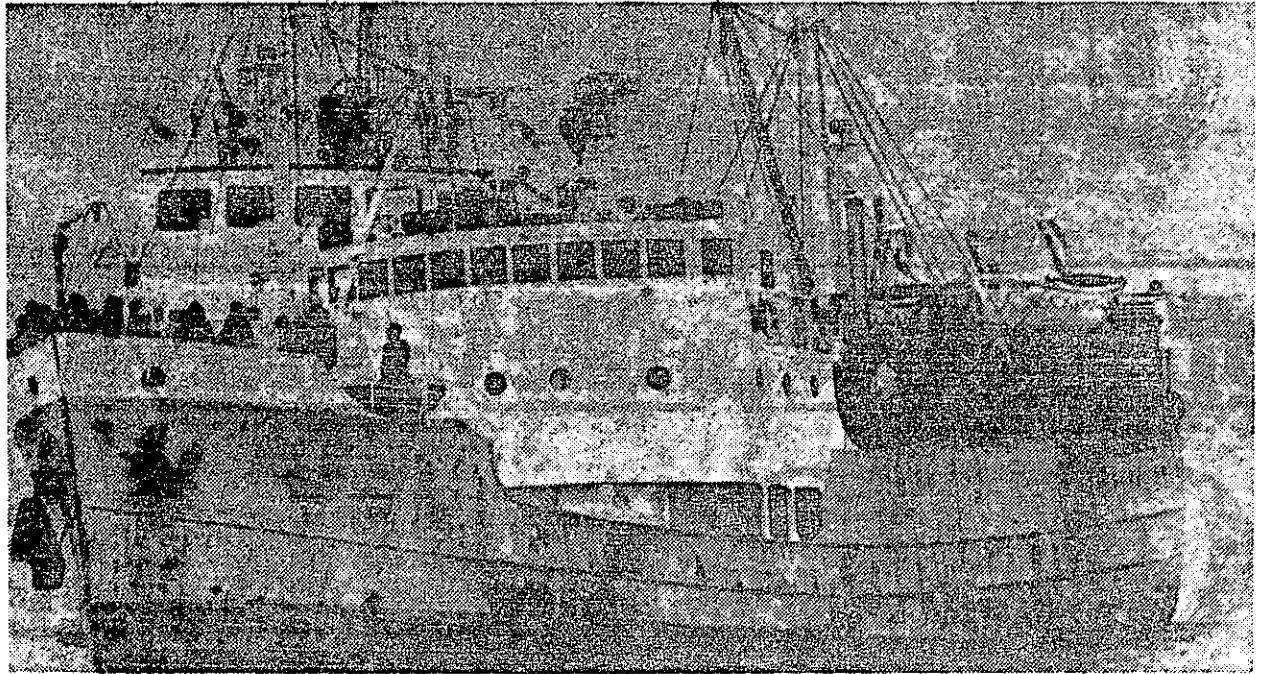
Because the *Tristania* did not have any power

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.

Agri - Fishing

Cape Times 18/10/75  
**Fish firm**  
retrenches

IRVIN AND JOHNSON, a Cape fishing company, has retrenched 200 employees out of its work force of 8000.

Mr R L Gaywith, the company's managing director, told the Cape Times yesterday that the reduction in staff had been forced by poor fishing catches over the past few months.

Most of those retrenched were Blacks employed on the cleaning and processing section of the production line. Redundancies were inevitable when the volume of fish intake dropped, Mr Gaywith said.

# SA needs fish farms, says expert

① 3  
② 10/1

RDM 25/9/75

③ - Fish

By SYDNEY DUVAL

PROBLEMS created by a rising population growth that continues to deplete natural resources prompted several experts to call for corrective action at the conference on Southern Africa's resources ran into its third day yesterday.

One of them is an ichthyologist who said more freshwater fish farming was needed as a food source for the sub-continent's hungry inhabitants.

Mr. P. H. N. Jackson, senior research fellow at Rhodes University, said in this way better use could be made of storage dams. He recommended commercial netting in large public dams. Many coarse "non-gamb" fish were going to waste.

The Josini Dam on the Pongola was one scheme that had failed to be considered as a multi-purpose food source.

The 1961 White Paper on the scheme justified costs entirely on sugar irrigation.

The word "fish" is not mentioned once in the paper, though thousands of Ponga tribesmen, whose main animal protein diet is fish, live below the dam and are intimately affected by it," he said.

The effect on the river's

seasonal flooding, essential to fish breeding and the tribe's food, was not appreciated until after completion.

Even now, such protein-deficiency diseases as kwashiorkor would be far more widespread were it not for the indispensable role played by freshwater fish in the diet of the Southern African tribesmen.

Mr Jackson proposed these moves:

- Establish a Water Bank to financially assist farmers who would like to leave some water behind for fish and wildlife, but cannot afford to do so.
- Campaign for water conservation among irrigation farmers and amend legislation where necessary.
- Revise the Water Acts to give equal consideration to fish and wildlife along with other water needs.
- Better coordination in planning water management projects by individual agencies.
- A national association of conservation bodies and agencies should be formed.
- Provide more money for research on the fish population of the country's dams and rivers.

## FISH: A TEAR FOR EARNINGS

F.M. 29/8/75

The volume of raw fish landed by the inshore fisheries of SA and SWA in the 1975 season is not expected to differ materially from 1974. Sadly there will be no repeat of the splendid earnings investors enjoyed last year.

Although final figures will not be available for another month or so, it seems clear that the SA quota of 406 000 t will be filled. In SWA, where the quota is split 60%-40% between pilchards and "other" species, landings of pilchard will come pretty close to the permissible 568 300 t, while anchovy landings will again fall short of the allowed 372 200 t.

The Oceana group's 1975 interims, published this week, are a portent that other members of the SA/SWA fishing family will show similar 15% declines in earnings per share in the latest six months compared with last year's performance. Costs have risen against static production volumes, while prices on international markets have declined (in the case of fishmeal) and sales of other products have slowed (in the case of canned fish).

Another aggravating factor, one that is particularly worrying fishery scientists, is the sharp drop (from 4% to about 1,5%) in fish body oil yields in the Cape anchovy fishery.

Industry costs rose about 20% during the season and would have risen further but for a sharp drop in the price of imported tomato puree (used in canning). It is now hoped to persuade suppliers to bring prices into line with lower foreign prices.

To concern about the mounting cost of labour, fishing, tin cans, and the drop in fishmeal export prices has now been added the fear that earnings will be

further eroded by the high cost of holding stocks of canned fish, which looks like persisting.

At the beginning of the 1975 season in SWA (the major source of canned fish) the industry confidently predicted a pack of 12m cartons, compared with 10,3m in 1974. But the deepening recession in the UK and Third World markets trimmed the target to about 10,5m cartons while there's no certainty of avoiding a sizeable carry-over into 1976.

Foreign sales look like slowing down for a number of reasons:

- The industry's decision to sell in rands. This has been an automatic price inflator and has met with some consumer resistance. Similarly, sales in Europe have been affected by recent currency fluctuations in which prices expressed in US dollars have resulted in automatic hikes in domestic equivalents.

- The possibility of a severe setback in markets developed in Black Africa, notably Zaire.

In 1973 Zaire took 400 000 cartons of canned pilchards. Last year it took a staggering 1,4m cartons and there were early hopes this season that sales could be expanded even further. Instead, Zaire's worsening balance of payments has raised grave doubts about its 1975 purchases. The same fears extend to other African markets, Zambia among them.

- Although quite a sizeable market has developed in the Pacific islands (in spite of fierce competition from the Japanese), the Philippine Islands have maintained their boycott. This market could be worth 2m-3m cartons. In the longer term, fish canners are hopeful that advances in SA détente politics will ultimately break

the boycott. But no one is banking on it.

Fortunately, there's been strong demand on the home market, which this year may take more than 50% of production for the first time.

New techniques have resulted in more pilchards getting into the can and fewer being processed into fishmeal and fish body oil.

Earnings from fishmeal will be sharply down on last year, although production will be roughly the same (between 250 000 t and 260 000 t). The entire 1975 output has been sold, about 60% of it at the "controlled" domestic price of R200/t and the exportable surplus at R155-R192 cif (about half last year's record realisations).

Here again the international outlook is uncertain since the price of fishmeal has become irrevocably tied to that of soya meal.

Under normal conditions the price should be 150% of soya, rising to about 160% if the cost of adding amino acids to soya (to bring it up to the fishmeal protein equivalent) is taken into account.

At present the gap is considerably narrower, although this is not necessarily significant in view of stocks of both commodities in the hands of producers. Fishmeal's price behaviour next year will also be determined by the huge US soya crop (38 Mt) now in the ground and how it is disposed of.

It is argued that if the huge crop depresses soya prices, and if grain prices maintain their current peaks, US farmers will plant less soya next year which could result in a tight protein situation. Whether Russia again comes into the grain market with huge orders will also be a factor.

FISHING — ~~4/27/8~~ —

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CO-DETERMINATION

File here material on workers' control or participation in management.

Coloured Affairs, Dept. of

See

PUBLIC SECTOR - Government Coloured Affairs

See also

EDUCATION  
TEACHERS - Coloured

Coloured Development Corporation

See

DECENTRALIZATION - Other Areas

See also

AGRICULTURE - General

**FISHING**

*FIN. MAIL*

COMMERCE - General

**Boost for SA**

*4/2/77*

material on the wholesale, motor trades as well as black entrepreneurs in area'.

In a remarkable breakthrough in international fishery management, the 14 members of the South Atlantic white fish convention (ICSEAF) have agreed to a quota system by which landings for 1977 will be pegged to 700 000 t of hake (compared with a catch limit of 950 000 t in 1974 and actual landings of 1,1 Mt in 1972).

*3-Fish*

ITION

COMMERCE - Labour

This reflects not only a dramatic advance in high seas diplomacy between East and West (six communist nations are members of ICSEAF), but it also shows how hake was being over-fished.

OR - Telecommunications

Communications

Conciliation

According to Piet Kruger of the Department of Industries, the SA delegation at the recent Malaga meeting of ICSEAF indicated clearly that the SA quota proposals were based on the concept of preferential treatment for coastal states "and that any quotas accepted were subject to the provision that they would lapse as soon as we extend our fishing zone to 200 miles".

RELATIONS - Disputes

Confederation of

Under the quota system, which still has to be ratified by member states, SA is allocated 110 000 t in zone two (from Orange River mouth to Ponto d'Oro on the Mozambique border) and 39 000 t in zone one (from the Congo River to a point off Port Nolloth) — 36 000 t higher than its actual landings in 1975. This means the hard-pressed SA trawl industry, which claimed to a recent government commission that it was on the skids because it was unable to replace capital from earnings due to rising costs and declining catches, can now start working itself back to health.

RELATIONS -  
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SOCIAL SECURITY -  
Child care



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

3- Fishing

PRESS STATEMENT BY THE HONOURABLE J.C. HEUNIS, MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

PELAGIC FISH AND ROCK LOBSTER QUOTAS FOR S.W.A. 1977

In South-West Africa the catch season for rock lobster already started on 1 January 1977 while the season in respect of pelagic fish commences on 14 March 1977.

The Fisheries Advisory Council for South-West Africa met on 10 March 1977 and considered the quotas which should apply for the present season.

The Council has made certain recommendations in this connection and I have accepted them namely that the rock lobster quota for the 1977 season be maintained on the same level as for 1976 namely 1 360 800 kilogram and that the pelagic fish quota in total be fixed at the same tonnage as in previous years namely 940 500 tons, but that the pilchard component of this quota be reduced from 475 250 tons to 250 000 tons. The Council has recommended further that catches of the pelagic quota not be limited to the area south of Palgrave Point as in the past but that the quota may be filled by catches along the entire coast of South-West. I have also accepted that recommendation.

All the available evidence in connection with the abundance and availability of pelagic fish as observed during the latter part of the 1976 season and determined by means of research surveys during January and February 1977 has been taken into consideration. There has been a clear decline in the abundance of pelagic fish especially pilchards. With a view to conservation of the source it is advisable to limit the catches of pilchards to a greater extent than in the past.

Research has indicated that a potentially very valuable resource

of /....

of pelagic fish namely maasbanker is found north of Palgrave Point. With a view to encourage the catching of maasbanker for canning and fish meal purposes I have agreed with the recommendation that catches north of Palgrave Point be permitted.

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AT THE REQUEST OF  
THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

CAPE TOWN  
11 MARCH 1977

*FIN MAIL 29/4/77*  
**FISH FARMING**

**Sole rights** *3-Fishing*

West German fish farm promoter Karl Droese is seeking adventurous SA undertakings to fund R6,6m salt-water breeding pools.

After 11 years of research into rearing sole, the MD of FHF (Finanz-Vermittlungs und Handelskontor Frankfurt) and marine biologist Dr J Fluchter say their scientists have found a way to harvest 1,2m kg of fish annually from 200-ha ponds.

Droese tells the *FM*: "Our patented process does not require fish offal for feeding purposes but relies on plankton and other natural sources of food."

Who is likely to bite? Transkei Development Corporation's development

officer, F A Fehrsen, confirms that Umtata is considering the project and Cape Town's Kaap-Kunene Beleggings has studied FHF's projections.

No great plunge into fish farming appears imminent despite Droese-Fluchter predictions of *five-fold* returns over a decade and the added bait of allowing the experiment's backers to sublet the scheme virtually around the world.

Says Droese: "Southern Africa's climate is perfect for the exploitation of our system on a large scale. An established key plant could supply many other plants throughout the world."

For the R6,6m outlay local pioneers will get all the bulldozing excavation needed on 200 ha, a laboratory, spawning and breeding plants, sea-water pumping system, workshop, generator, vehicles and wage bill for 52 staff (including three scientists) for the first 10 years. The investment also covers a decade's supply of nitrate phosphate supplementary feedstuff totalling R110 000 at present prices.

Droese says the ponds can be almost anywhere along the sub-continent's coastline and ideally only 50 m from high tide mark or estuary banks.

For about another R210 000 (and 8% of annual turnover) pioneer sole fish farmers will have the marketing rights of the project everywhere except in Iran, Italy and the US.

Everything else depends on what housewives will pay; but at the rock-bottom price of R2/kg, currently being paid by Droese for his sole, the annual harvest from one successful scheme would retail in Frankfurt for R2,4m. That's a lot of fish.

F.I.M. MAIL 20/5/77

3-Fishing

## Foreign fishers in deep water?

Bills to provide for the extension of SA's territorial waters to 200 miles (320 km), and to protect the integrity of the new fishing zone, will be processed by Parliament within the next fortnight, senior officials in the Ministry of Economic Affairs confirmed this week.

The Territorial Waters Amendment Bill, read a first time nearly two months ago, will be taken at the same time as the Sea Fisheries Amendment Bill, published in Parliament this week.

The second Bill is a vital adjunct to SA's plans to create an exclusive fishing zone from the mouth of the Orange River in the west to Ponto d'Oro in the east where it links with Mozambique's 200-mile zone.

Once the Territorial Waters Amendment Bill becomes law all foreign catching will have to cease. It even overrides the 14 nation international agreement concluded in Malaga in December, in terms of which governments agreed to abide by quota allocations devised by the International Convention for South-East Atlantic Fisheries.

In Zone 2, the area affected by SA's 200-mile declaration, five nations are granted quotas for deep sea trawling. They are Bulgaria (1 000 t), Japan (44 000 t), Portugal (1 500 t), SA (110 000 t), Spain (2 500 t) and Russia (5 000 t). However, if they wish to continue catching in Zone 2 after the 200-mile Bill becomes law they will have to do so by means of formal bilateral agreement with SA — on SA's terms.

The Sea Fisheries Amendment empowers the State President to enter into agreements with "foreign states" which want to fish in SA waters "on such conditions as he may deem fit". The Bill also provides that any foreign catcher operating in SA waters without the protection of a formal agreement "shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding R50 000" or seven years' jail, or both. Plans for the enforcement of the two measures are being worked out, but will probably correspond essentially with patrol measures currently in force.

In cases where it has not been possible to secure conviction against distant water trawler operators, a provision has been included in the Sea Fisheries Amendment Bill empowering government to regulate or prohibit the supply of ships' stores, excluding medical supplies, to vessels suspected of nefarious activities.

For SA's hard-pressed and highly illiquid trawling industry the two Bills came not a year too soon. The FAO's Yearbook of Fishery Statistics for 1975 (the

latest available source) shows a steady decline in hake landings in the south east Atlantic from a peak of 1.1 Mt in 1972 to 626 751 t in 1975 (100 183 t on 1974).

The measures will not apply to SWA waters which are included in Zone 1 (12 miles) of the ICSEAF quota agreement. In this area, which extends to the mouth of the Zaire River, SA and SWA share a white fish quota of 39 000 t, of which SA can probably claim 18 000 t in terms of historical catch performance.

The new high seas deal holds tremendous promise for SA trawler operators who have about R80m tied up in vessels. According to officials at the Fisheries Development Corporation, they are being flooded with applications for finance by "scores of newcomers" who want to get into deep sea trawling.

Their confidence is not misplaced. If the hake fishery in Zone 2 is given 2-3 years to recover, its maximum sustainable yield will probably improve from its present 250 000 t to over 400 000 t under the proposed new controlled conditions, while non-hake species could double to a sustainable yield of over 200 000 t. Conceivably the value of the catch at 1977 prices will improve to about R200m from its present R110m.



Journal 20 @ 1342 17/6/77

**Export of fish/fish meal**

1076. Mr. T. HICKMAN asked the Minister of Economic Affairs:†

③ Fishing

What was the total value of the Republic's exports of (a) fish for food purposes and (b) fish meal during the year ended 31 March 1977.

The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS:

Separate official export statistics for the Republic are not available and statistics for March 1977 are also not yet available. The following figures indicate exports of (a) fish for food purposes and (b) fish meal for the Republic and South West Africa combined for the twelve months ended 28 February 1977 (re-exports excluded):

- (a) R93 537 546 and.
- (b) R9 597 329.

3 - Fishing

# Lobster a la black market investigated

19/6/77  
S.J.T

SUN TIMES 19/6/77

By NEIL HOOPER

THAT lobster you enjoyed in a plush restaurant in Jo'burg last night may have been bought on the black market.

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But the restaurant may not be able to get them that way for much longer.

This week the head of the Sea Fisheries Inspectorate, Mr James van Langehaar, began an investigation into the black market in rock lobsters in Johannesburg and Pretoria.

He is being assisted by Mr F. Reichel, chief inspector at the Bureau of Standards' office in Johannesburg.

Their investigation is linked with the Government inquiry into poaching and corruption in the crayfish industry.

I understand they concentrated this week on the supply of illegal crayfish to hotels, restaurants and clubs.

## Poached

Several leading businessmen are believed to be involved in the black market operation in the Transvaal, where boxes of export-quality crayfish can be bought for about R20 less than the ruling price in the Cape.

Much of the crayfish is poached, and packed in boxes stolen from reputable crayfish packing firms.

They are often underweight, with water added to reach the 4 kg standard weight of a box. This is where the Bureau of Standards is involved.

Two Johannesburg organisations, the prestige Wanderers Club and the Kyalami Ranch Hotel, have been contacted in the investigation.

Mr G. Woodward, catering manager at Wanderers, confirmed that the club had bought crayfish which later turned out to have been stolen.

## All burned

"We had to burn the lot."

Mr Ulf Groenewald control manager of the Kyalami Ranch, confirmed that crayfish bought by the hotel late last year had been confiscated by the Bureau of Standards.

"The suppliers were forced to send us replacement boxes," he said.

Mr Groenewald said he had often been offered black market crayfish, but turned them down.

Mr Van Langelaar returned to Cape Town yesterday to continue his investigations.

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(1) 3 - Fishing  
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ration's annual report 1975-76 which was tabled on 12 April 1977 and wherein it is indicated that FISHCOR thus far granted 327 boat financing loans amounting to a total of R11 510 065 in addition to a number of housing loans totalling an amount of approximately R3.7 million.

- (b) and (c) the furnishing of the information in the requested form may result in the publicizing of private business aspects of individual companies or persons and I am therefore not prepared to furnish the required particulars.
- (2) FISHCOR grants loans on a business footing with all the risks involved therewith and it is therefore to be expected that cases of financial loss may occur. In the case of International Fishing Corporation (Pty.) Limited (IFCOR) as indicated on page seven of the aforementioned annual report a distinct possibility of such loss for the Corporation exists. At this stage it is not possible to furnish an estimate of the possible loss in respect of loans to IFCOR; and
- (3) in view thereof that the process of liquidation of IFCOR is currently under way I do not deem it feasible to make a statement at this stage.

**Fisheries Development Corporation: Finances**

X 1128. Mr. T. ARNISON asked the Minister of Economic Affairs:

- (1) Whether the Fisheries Development Corporation has granted any loans to fishing companies; if so, what is (a) the amount of, (b) the purpose of and (c) the security for each loan;
- (2) whether there is any danger of financial loss to the Corporation; if so, what is the estimated amount of the loss;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter.

The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes;

- (a) the hon. member's attention is drawn to page four of the Corpo-



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Fishing

HALLETT, R. History

Study of

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talks, poetry readings a

HARENAPE, G. English

1. Anthol

Dr. U. Barnett).

2. Critica

English poetry and prose

Black and White in Englis

HARRIES, P. History

Labour migration in pre-colonial period from Mozambique to South Africa. Includes aspects of underdevelopment.

HENDRIE, D. Saldru

Working on a labour handbook, 1970-76 for publication this year. Also involved in work on South African statistics and their inadequacies, and on the financing of government expenditure in South Africa.

HODGSON, J. Religious Studies

1. Theological study of the prophet Ntsikana.
2. Study of Zonnebloem College, Cape Town: a study of Church, Education and Society 1858-1970.

## A fishy tale of sardines

Mercury Reporter  
THE only catch so far in Natal's annual sardine run has been one sardine, according to an Oceanographic Research Institute expert.

Mr. Rudy van der Elst of the ORI in Durban said yesterday that the fish thought to be sardines which were netted at Isipingo earlier this week had turned out to be an uncommon tropical species of fish and not sardines. Reported sighting of sardines could have been either anchovies or mullet, he said.

According to Mr. van der Elst there is nothing mysterious about the non-appearance of sardines off the coast. "What is a mystery is the reason why a species should commit suicide by beaching itself." He said why sardines came ashore at all was more unusual than their not coming ashore.

There could be tons of sardines out at sea without fishermen knowing about them, he said.

Cape Town 1890 to 1910

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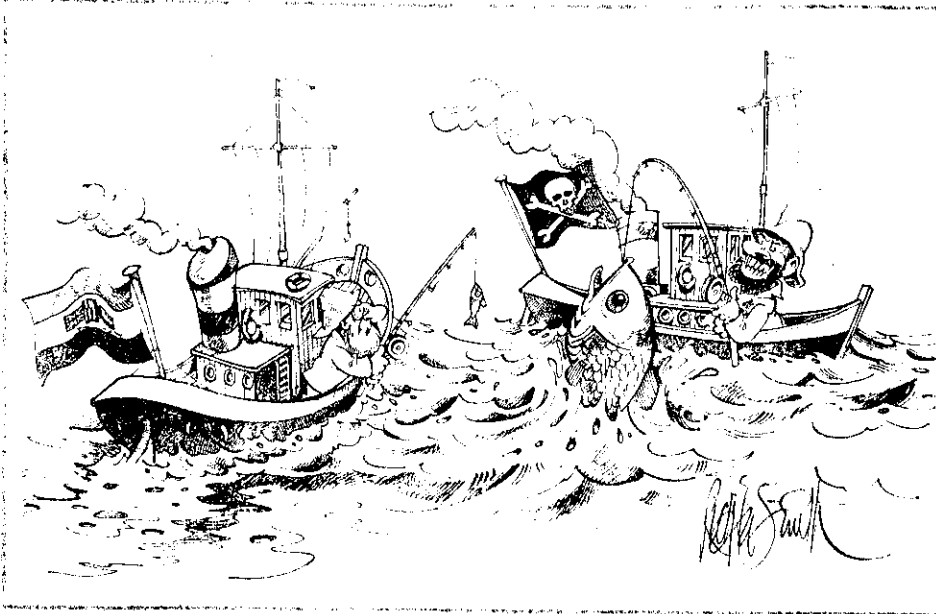
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# Pillage of the pilchards



One of South West Africa's main pillars of prosperity, inshore fishing, is in serious danger of crashing down.

In a drastic move, which has raised a howl of protest at all levels of the territory's Walvis Bay-based pelagic fishery, the Ministry of Economic Affairs this week ordered all fishing to cease as soon as the aggregate of pilchard landings reaches 200 000 t. At mid-week, factory owners were within 20 000 t of the mark, leaving less than a fortnight's fishing for the season, which was originally scheduled to end in mid-August.

It is the second drastic cut in the pilchard portion of the total SWA quota of 940 500 t. The first, on the advice of fishery scientists, reduced the permissible pilchard portion from 470 000 t to 250 000 t. As a result, earnings expectations of Walvis based fish processing plants have plunged 50% on last year's showing, when the value of production was R19,8m from fish meal, R4,6m from fish body oil and R64,4m from pilchard canning.

Factory operators have responded to the latest curb with uncharacteristic anger and were planning this week to confront Economic Affairs Minister Chris Heunis with strong protests. They say they are prepared to defy government's impost.

The reason for the new cut-back, says a senior official in the Department of Industries, is fear that the lifting of even an additional 50 000 t will destroy the finely balanced ecology of SWA pelagic species. Scientists monitoring pilchard landings at Walvis are alarmed at the large quantities of immature fish that are

being netted.

Because they feed near the surface, pelagic fish like the pilchard (and the North Sea herring, which is also facing commercial extinction) are very susceptible to changes in temperature and current, and their food resources are far less reliable than those of bottom-feeders like hake and sole. Therefore, if environmental factors reduce their survival rate to a point below the level which would support the catching effort, stock recruitment suffers. If fishing effort is heavy enough the stock could be wiped out.

These facts are not disputed by Walvis fishermen, but they do object to the fact that they are being subjected to curbs which should really be applied to foreign catchers. According to the MD of a large quoted fishing company operating out of Walvis, foreign trawlers are lifting 2 500 t a day of pilchard in the former breeding sanctuary north of Cape Cross. One foreign skipper was brazen enough, he says, to offer frozen pilchard for sale to a Walvis factory.

The authorities in Pretoria say they have received plenty of complaints about foreign fishing activity, but lack incontrovertible evidence. At the same time there seems to be doubt about SWA's fishing limits. Are they 6 miles or 12 miles?

Rather than risk a confrontation at sea, Pretoria may decide on a diplomatic solution. It is understood that Heunis will be asked to have proposals submitted at the next meeting of the International Convention for South-East Atlantic Fisheries in December, when the 15 sig-

natories, who include most of the nations now fishing off SWA, will be asked to include pelagic species in the Convention's conservation treaty.

Pretoria officials say they would prefer a 200-mile exclusive fishing zone for SWA, such as the one which is about to be proclaimed in SA, but they doubt whether such a measure would be enforceable at this stage because of the territory's uncertain status. A 200-mile proclamation by the newly-appointed Administrator-General would have no international standing unless it were underwritten by the UN Security Council.

In any event, urgent action is needed to protect this valuable resource for an independent SWA.

## THE 750 pilchard fishermen of Walvis Bay have decided not to put to sea again because the area is in danger of being fished out, according to the chairman of the Fishermen's Association, Mr Freddie van Urk.

Apart from the fishermen, who will be out of work, up to 4 000 contract labourers could be sent home early.

The decision to stop fishing was taken at a meeting called today to consider whether the fishermen should continue plans to strike if their demands for a 30 percent increase in the price of fish are not met.

Mr van Urk emphasised that the fishermen's decision was not a move to pressurise factories for a price increase.

'We are acting to protect our fish sources,' he said.

### Appalling

'Everyone must agree that our fish sources are in an appalling state and are in danger of being destroyed. Young fish—our future fish—are already being caught.'

Because of this the Fishermen's Association will ask the Government to close the fishing season six weeks early. It ends officially on August 31.

The fishing industry is already in difficulty.

A number of factories are closing early after the quota cut of 50 000 tons of fish announced recently by the Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr J. C. Heunis.

If the fishermen abide by their decision, the entire pilchard industry in Walvis Bay will stop.

### Foreign ship

Apart from the 750 fishermen who will be out of work, up to 4 000 contract labourers could be sent home early.

The manager of an Oyenstone factory in the area, Mr Chris Venn, said this evening that it was difficult to say how badly the industry was likely to be affected, but that other workers were unlikely to be retrenched!

The villain of the piece, according to Mr Venn, is a fleet of more than 50 foreign vessels 'catching fish off our shores unabatedly 12 months a year.'

The South African industry, which works a six-month season, has made repeated representations to the Government to control other ships, but with no effect so far.

## Walvis fishermen threaten strike

By PIERRE CLAASSEN

FISHERMEN in Walvis Bay will meet this morning to decide whether to go ahead with plans to stop fishing if their demands for higher fish prices are not met.

Executives of the Fishermen's Association I spoke to yesterday said that if the fishermen decide to go ahead with their walk-off it could paralyse the entire Walvis Bay fishing industry for the rest of this season, due to end next month, and next year's season.

"We will not go to sea again until we get a higher price," one committee member said last night.

The fishermen are ready to give up fishing altogether and find alternative employment unless the R8-a-tonne price is increased by 30 percent, I was told.

"It is going to paralyse the industry. They will not get Cape crews to come here because they are earning more than we do," one fisherman said.

Mr E van Urk, a committee

member and brother of the Association's chairman who was at sea yesterday, said that the fishermen were not going to join a deputation to see the Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr J G Heunis, about his announced cuts on the pilchard quota.

Earlier it was reported that they would join the Boat Owners' Association, the Walvis Municipality and the fish producers at a meeting with Mr Heunis in Pretoria on Tuesday. The delegation want to discuss quota cuts with the Minister.

"We are not involved in quota problems. Fishermen are concerned about a liveable wage," Mr Van Urk said.

Mr Nico Retief, Walvis Bay's mayor, said yesterday that any strike by fishermen would be senseless because the quota cut would in any case force some factories to stop fishing.

Earnings in the fishing industry have dropped off sharply this season because the fish were far out to sea beyond the reach of smaller boats.

## WINDHOEK. — The fishing industry in South West Africa with exports worth about R80-million a year, almost halted today when fishermen refused to go to sea.

Only a few of the 900 fishermen and 80 boats based in Walvis Bay continued to catch. All except one of the eight fishing factories stopped production.

have had to stop production soon. A few would have 'dragged on' until the end of August, when the fishing season ends.

Mr Conradie said the reduction of the quota was meaningless, since foreign — particularly Russian — fishing vessels were catching pilchards without restriction off the South West African coast.

### Urgent talks

The Fishermen's Association said in its announcement that fishermen would complete their normal end-of-season tasks, such as cleaning boats and storing equipment.

The Argus Shipping Reporter reports that representatives of Walvis Bay's protesting trawlermen, the port's boat owners' association and the local fish-processing factories have flown to Pretoria for urgent talks with Mr Heunis.

The South West African Fishermen's Association announced that it had instructed members to stay at home to protect fish resources.

The move was 'in the interests of our future' because resources were 'critically depleted.'

Delegations from the Fishermen's Association, the Boat-Owners' Association and the Fishing Factories' Executive are to meet the Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr J. C. Heunis, in Pretoria tomorrow.

### Young fish

The fishermen made their move as fish factories and boat-owners were protesting to the South African Government against a decision to reduce the permissible catch of pilchards this season from 250 000 to 200 000 tons.

The chairman of the Fishermen's Association, Mr Fred van Urk, said it had been decided to stop catching, even if the quota had not been filled, as even young fish were now being caught.

The decision had not been taken to force factories to pay a higher price for fish, but 'as an additional conservation measure for fish resources, which have already been badly depleted.'

The question of the price paid by the factories would be referred to the Industrial Conciliation Board for a ruling.

### 'Unhappy'

The chairman of the Fishing Factories Executive, Mr Frans Conradie, said most factories had just about processed their full quota for the season.

'We're unhappy about the sudden reduction of the quota,' he said. 'The economic consequences will be bad for everyone concerned.'

Even if the fishermen had not refused to go to sea, the factories would

CAPE TOWN 18/7/77

# SWA fishermen call for action against Russians

3-Fishing

AN international fish war for the rich off-shore fishing grounds of South West Africa moved a step closer at Walvis Bay on Saturday when a mass meeting of local fishermen opted for immediate strike action and called for naval patrols to keep Russian and Polish "uitlanders" away during the off-season.

"The fish are being depleted too rapidly and our catches were so small that it would not have been worthwhile to carry on until the end of the season next month," Mr F van Urk, chairman of the Fishermen's Association, said in a telephone interview yesterday.

"We decided unanimously to stop work immediately and call on the government for patrols to keep the uitlanders — the Russians and Poles and others — away from the fishing grounds during the off-season.

"I will be leaving today for Pretoria and have an appointment to see Mr Heunis

(the Minister of Economic Affairs) in Pretoria on Tuesday morning," said Mr Van Urk.

About 700 white and coloured fishermen attended the meeting on a rugby field. The fishing season ends in August and reopens in March next year. During the off-season most fishermen take up odd jobs.

"But not this time — they're moving out at a helluva rate," Mr Van Urk said.

Most came from little fishing villages around the Cape coast and there was "almost an exodus" to get back there, he added.

"My biggest fear is that not enough men will come back — they know the catch is falling. What's the bloody use of trying when you know the big trawlers are taking it all, that's why we need patrols and particularly during the off-season when they're not too careful about sticking to the rules," said Mr Van Urk.

iv. Mercury 18/7/77

# Cold water keeps fish off the bite

3-Fishing

## POMPANO

**WEATHERWISE** it was an ideal weekend but angling-wise it was a disappointing one for surf fishermen on the beaches and rocky outcrops in and around Durban. Fish were about but they were not biting in rather cold water and it was only those anglers who were at the right spots at the right times who did not return home empty-handed.

One of the right spots on Saturday morning was the beach around the mouth of Illovo River where a small shoal of sprats moved inshore bringing the sporting garrick with them. Sport was lively while the fish were there and Darryl Smith, spinning with a silver spoon, bagged six garrick all around the 10kg mark. Don Nelson using live mullet as bait caught three and Jan Plug bagged one.

On Friday in the Illovo Beach area Dave Foster landed three garrick on live bait and on Wednesday at Hotel Rocks an African fisherman known as Boy caught one of 14kg, the heaviest garrick reported in the area so far this season. Dave Foster bagged an 11kg kob earlier in the week.

## Pests

At Sezela on Saturday evening Chris Snygans, using light tackle, bagged a fine 6,2kg stumpnose as well as five grey sharks — pests, he reports, which are now plentiful in the area. At Mdoni Dennis Crookes landed a 7kg sea pike and at the Acid Pipe at Umbogintwini Ernest Claasen caught a 3,2kg stumpnose, one of the few fish caught at this popular spot.

On Saturday evening at Rocket Hut Colin Taylor landed an 8kg kob. Indian anglers fishing in the surf at the rifle butts on Saturday are reported to have taken limit bags of six grunter up to 2kg each and many small pompano on sea-lice bait.

## Mullet

Fishing during mid-week from a La Lucia beach David Rébeck landed four garrick weighing 11,5kg, 11kg, 9,2kg, and 9kg, all on live mullet as bait, and at Ballitoville early in the week Barry Rebeck bagged two nice stumpnose weighing 4,5kg and 3,5kg.

There is still no sign along the Natal South Coast of any sardine shoals close to the beaches and hope is now fading fast of an inshore run this year. These unpredictable fish seem to be following last year's pattern by keeping well out to sea.

N. Mercury 19/7/77

## FISHING REVOLT: HEUNIS IN 'HOT SEAT'

3. Fishing

Mercury Africa Bureau

**WINDHOEK** — South Africa's power effectively to patrol the rich fishing grounds off South West Africa will be one of the issues at today's meeting between the Walvis Bay fishing industry and Mr. Chris Heunis, Minister of Economic Affairs, in Pretoria.

About 700 angry Walvis Bay fishermen — already at loggerheads with fishing factories over their wages — are expected to demand Government action to stop foreign exploitation of South West Africa's depleting fishing resources.

The fishermen decided at the weekend to stop work until a report was received from Mr. Heunis.

The industry has been hit hard by one of the worst seasons in years, and while they have had to accept two huge Government cuts in the pilchard quota sophisticated foreign trawlers have exploited the resources unrestricted along the fringes of South West Africa's 12-mile territorial waters.

### 'Extend'

"The only thing that can save our resources is for the Government to extend SWA's fishing waters to 200 miles," Mr. Christo de Jager, the port's representative in the SWA Legislative Assembly, said yesterday.

It is understood that the fishermen have already made strong representations to the Government to take this step in line with the extension of South Africa's own fishing zones.

The Government, however, faces a dilemma because its presence in the territory is regarded as illegal by the international community.

Most of the foreign trawlers in the area are Russian and Polish.



Tuesday,  
July 19, 1977

# DAILY DISPATCH

Found  
Pri

## Wives wait as hopes fade

EAST LONDON — The hopes, agony and mental torment of three East London women was focused on the East London Skiboat Club as they sat huddled together around a two-way radio transmitter yesterday awaiting news of their husbands missing at sea.

For the women minutes turned into a nightmare while the transmitter bleated out regular progress reports from the rescue boats searching for the fisherman who for the past 36-hours have been missing and are feared dead.

Their hopes took a serious blow at 3pm yesterday when the announcement came over the air that a rescue craft had spotted one body, and later that the capsized hull of the missing fishing boat, EL Skiboat 31-Laune, had been sighted by a helicopter.

Mrs Thelma Macfarlane, of Summit Road, Beacon Bay, is the mother of two boys aged 12 and 18, and wife of missing husband Colin.

Mrs Laune Bradfield, of Freshwater Road, Rosedale Park, is the mother of three children — twins aged 17, and a nine-year-old boy — and the wife of missing fisherman Glynn.

Mrs Rita Schaefer, of Penzance Road, Sunnyside, is the mother of two girls aged 12 and 8, and wife of missing fisherman Kenny.

The three mothers, together with their children and other friends and relatives stayed at the Buffalo River clubhouse for over 28 hours for news of the fate of their husbands and fathers.

But for the mothers, what was first at 5.30pm on Sunday concern for their husbands' boat not getting back to port with two other fishing boats, the tragic saga of the plight of the fishermen reached alarm proportions when after 36 hours no reports had reached the clubhouse of their husbands.

For Mrs Macfarlane and Mrs Bradfield, hours of being huddled around the radio transmitter became too much.

When the report shattered the silence of the group that a body had been found built-up tensions and emotions of people fearing the worst was mirrored on the faces of the three women.

Mrs Macfarlane and Mrs Bradfield openly wept — the hours of waiting, anguish and concern for their loved ones becoming for them unbearable.

Mrs Schaefer, who for a short while had left the clubhouse, collapsed in front of the building on being told a body had been found.

For the children the long hours of waiting and the whispers of doubt by clubmen of the fishermen's return was having its final toll.

A doctor was called to the clubhouse to treat the women for shock. All around skiboat members were seen comforting the distressed families, while other fishermen kept in contact with the rescue boats for news of survivors.

The mothers were then taken inside the clubhouse building to be away from the droning radio reports and talk of the people who had gathered.

Police arrived at the clubhouse, cordoned-off the area and assisted the members in relaying messages to friends and relatives in East London.

Mr W. van Deventer, a skiboat member of 11 years standing was in charge of organising all search party operations at the riverside.

Mr Van Deventer said: "All the wives and children have been at the clubhouse since we received notification from the port control authorities of the change in weather.

"We all started getting worried when it started getting dark on Sunday. Then the wives decided to stay at the clubhouse. It has been terrible for them, especially when the search boats arrived back at 1.30 am on Monday with no news of the boat crew," he said.

Vice-commodore of the club, Mr Louis Hart, who had

been out at sea on Sunday and arrived back at port shortly before rough seas came up, related some of the trauma of the past 36 hours.

"We had just got in from fishing at Gulu, as strong winds began building up.

"The National Ski Rescue Institute had phoned to ask whether all our boats were in — and that was at 4pm.

"Things were beginning to look ugly. Fisherman Neville Muir had just arrived back in his boat and when I asked him how it had been he just said the trip had been rough," he said.

Mr Hart said a check of the barometer reading had shown that on Sunday the reading had dropped two points and shortly afterwards had gone up four points.

"This was an obvious indication of a south-westerly gale, and the radio weather forecast gave the information a strong north-westerly to south-westerly wind was expected. That was at 7.05am I understand," Mr Hart said.

Mr Van Deventer said the last entry made by the crew of the missing ship had been entered in the club's log book at 7 am on Sunday.

"And we don't know which one of the men had written that entry," he said.

"The missing boat used to belong to Mr Aubrey Bradfield, it was a piranah-type and very seaworthy. Well over 5.5m in length, powered by Volvo inboard engines, the boat is valued at about R12 000," he said.

Commenting on where the boat was first sighted, Mr Hart said reports had been received of a capsized boat drifting 10 km off Haga Haga towards the fishing spot Rooiwal.

"This has been a great tragedy for all of us at the club. I have been associated with the club for many years and as far as I know, never have we had a tragedy like this," he said. — DDR



Mrs Pat Cordukes (left) tries to comfort Mrs Laune Bradfield (right) and her daughter, Sharon, 17, after news cracked over the radio that a body had been found.

D.D. 19/7/77

# Body and skiboat found



The body is lifted onto a stretcher after it had been brought back to the East London harbour. Mr Keen Koch (left) is the owner of the boat that recovered the body.

**EAST LONDON — One body and the hull of the skiboat Laune were recovered yesterday after a nine-hour search for the boat and its four crew who left East London at 6 a.m. on Sunday for a fishing trip.**

The body and hull were spotted by a Puma helicopter which flew here from Durban yesterday and joined the naval Albatross aircraft, three skiboats and the East London rescue craft, George Walker II.

The body, believed to be that of Mr Kennv Schaefer, 35, of Sunnyridge, was wrapped in a plastic sheet, placed on a stretcher and manhandled ashore to a waiting ambulance from where the man was taken to the police mortuary in Cambridge.

Officer in charge, Col S. C. Williams, said the identity of the fisherman could only be released after the body had been officially identified today.

The three other missing men are Mr Glynn Bradfield, 43, of Rosedale Park, a father of three; Mr Colin Macfarlane, 37, of Beacon Bay who has two children, and Mr Malcolm Spence, 28, who is unmarried and lives with his parents near Meisies Halt.

Mr Schaefer was married with two young children and worked in the clearing division of Rennies.

The search yesterday was called off at sundown, but both the helicopter and the Albatross patrol aircraft spent last night in East London and will continue the search for the missing three fishermen today. Skiboats will also join the search today as will the NSRI rescue craft if asked to do so.

The drama began on Sunday when the four men launched their skiboat Laune, named after Mr Bradfield's wife, for a day's fishing near Kei Mouth.

The station commander of NSRI, Mr Terry Waldron, who was on duty at the NSRI station, said his crew was on standby from 4 pm on Sunday and they launched the George Walker at 6 pm.

"We went out with the three skiboats and searched for seven hours for a sign of the missing boat. The sea conditions were

Club and the NSRI," Mr Waldron said.

The families of the missing men also chartered a twin-engined aircraft to help in the search.

The search, including the firing of flares, was unsuccessful and the boats returned to the harbour at 1.15 a.m.

**Reports by Peter Davis and Gavin Robson; pictures by Roger Taylor and Gary Horlor.**

"The NSRI crew of Bob de Lacy Smith, Tony Monson, Terry Marchant and Des Payne went home and we borrowed a radio on the skiboat frequency and fitted it on to the George Walker. By 3.45 a.m. we had prepared the boat for

Mr Waldron, who took charge of the operation, was still at the rescue centre last night after spending 13 hours as a link between the land search,

the search at sea and the air search.

"We had our own vehicle on the land and search parties combing the beaches from Kei Mouth to Queensbury Bay."

At 2.45 pm yesterday, the radio crackled in a report that the helicopter had spotted a body in the

water, about 10 km out to sea off the Rooiwal area. As a skiboat went to recover the body, the helicopter spotted the submerged hull of the Laune and this was taken into tow by another skiboat as one of the George Walker's engines had developed a fuel feed problem.

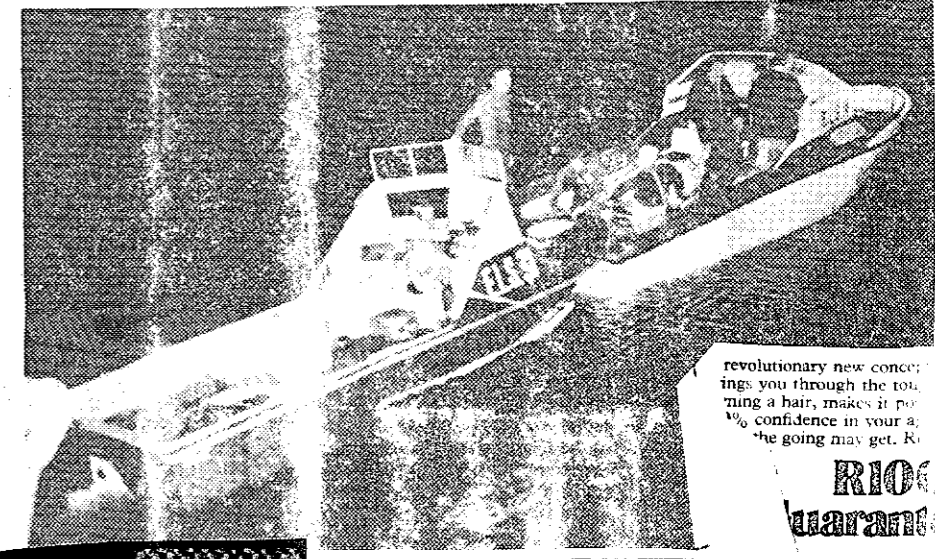
The body, in a life-jacket, was found about three kilometres from the hull of the skiboat which did not appear to have suffered any damage.

It is believed the skiboat was capsized by a wave and the heavy engines pulled down the stern. The hull was floating about a metre from the surface when it was spotted.

The boats returned last night after a 13-hour non-stop stint of concentrated search at sea and the crew of the George Walker, Peter Thomas, Hilton Vermaas, Johnny Venter and James Trollip, limped into port on one motor.

Mr Waldron said initially the helicopter was called to East London to be on standby in case help was needed to drop supplies to the missing boat. The search had been effective as the searchers went up to Kei Mouth and then swept back towards East London covering as wide an area as possible. — DDR.

**Map, another picture, page 13**



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3 - Fishing

# Missing men: hope fades

D.D. 20/7/77

**EAST LONDON — Maritime Command and the National Sea Rescue Institute have abandoned the search for the three East London fishermen who have been lost at sea since Sunday.**

But today search boats from the East London Skiboat Club will again head out to sea in the hopes of finding the men whose skiboat, Laune, was found submerged off Haga Haga late on Monday.

The station commander of the NSRI, Mr Terry Waldron, confirmed that at 3pm yesterday the search was officially abandoned and that the naval Albatross aircraft had flown back to Cape Town and the Puma helicopter back to Durban.

Both aircraft had assisted in the search since Monday, together with three skiboats and the East London rescue craft, George Walker II, which initiated the search when the four-man crew of Laune failed to return to the Buffalo River clubhouse before sunset on Sunday.

hours.

"The final search was conducted mainly above Haga Haga where the submerged skiboat was found and we traversed the whole area up to 14km out to sea," Mr Waldron said. "It was a very extensive search. The boats patrolled charted sections of the sea area while people on shore all along the coast combed the beaches for the missing men," he said.

"We contacted people at Kwelera, Mooiplaas, Queensbury Bay, Cintsa, Cefani, Gonubie and Haga Haga to patrol the beaches and coastline for any trace of the men.

"But there are still areas which are inaccessible to search parties and we may have missed something," he said.

"We also requested the Divisional Council of Kaffraria to assist us and

gale-force wind. The commodore of the Skiboat Club, Mr Neville Backhouse, confirmed the search had been abandoned, but said the club's craft would head out to sea at daybreak again today.

"We will continue searching, but this will also depend on how the weather holds out. Yesterday the sea was starting to pick up and white horses on the surf made visibility extremely difficult.

"Our boats are all perfectly seaworthy and safe. We will search until hopefully we meet with some success," he said.

Mr Backhouse said all reports from searchers along the coast had been negative yesterday.

He denied a radio report yesterday that two more bodies had been recovered.

PTO

## Marriages Split by Migrant Labour

Table 10 shows that of a total of 87 marriages recorded in Ha Mokgatla, at least 61 (70.1%) had at some stage been split by the fact that one spouse at least was a migrant labourer, and thus separated from the other. 48 of these marriages were currently split by this factor. In one case both spouses were

men still missing are the owner/skipper of the Laune, Mr Glynn Bradfield; Mr Colin Macfarlane and Mr Malcolm Spence. The body of the fourth member of the crew, Mr Kenny Schaefer, was found off Haga Haga on Monday. The George Walker II returned to port at 3.30pm yesterday with three of the skiboat club boats after having patrolled the coast from East London to Haga Haga for the past 28

they seconded a team to patrol the beaches near East London. "But there has been no signs of any body and the search has been called off by the NSRI and Maritime Command. Unless we get a specific request we will not be going out to sea again," Mr Waldron said. He added that all the search boats had returned to port yesterday afternoon because rough seas were building up and the weather forecast had predicted an oncoming

"We have only recovered one of the missing fisherman and the boat," he said. For the wives of the missing men, it was again hours of agony and mental torment. Since early yesterday morning Mrs Thelma Macfarlane, Mrs Laune Bradfield and the mother and father of fisherman Malcolm Spence were at the clubhouse awaiting news of their husbands and son.

On Monday the body of Mr Schaefer, husband of Rita and father of two girls, was found about 10km out at sea in the Rooiwal area. The submerged skiboat, EL Skiboat 31 - Laune - is believed to have been capsize by a freak wave and the heavy engines pulled down the stern. The hull was found floating about a metre from the surface when it was spotted by the Puma helicopter about 3km from the body of Mr Schaefer. — DDR.

places of mother in spouses were e couple n the other mother.

Table 10. Marriages Split by Migrant Labour

State of Marriages	Number	
Currently split by migrant labour	48	
Previously split by migrant labour	13	14.9
Widowed	16	18.4
Divorced	8	9.2
Both spouses migrant labourers: living together	2	2.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The husband of one of the widowed marriages had been killed in an industrial accident, leaving his wife with one young child.

③ Fishing FM 22/7/77

### SWA FISHING Slight reprieve

Governments's appeasement package for SWA's hard-pressed inshore fishing industry seems the best that could be devised under the circumstances (FM last week).

While sticking firmly to its decision to limit hauls of pilchard to 200 000 t, and to reinstate the breeding sanctuary north of Palgrave Point, it has relented on its previous ban on hunting expeditions once the pilchard quota is filled and has allowed catchers to look for non-pilchard species south of Walvis Bay, though subject to strict monitoring.

The best thing about the package is that it will give the virtually unemployed fishing fleet something to do. Walvis fishermen have long held that the truly big anchovy shoals do not make their way into SWA fishing grounds until the end of the usual March-August season, and that the largest concentrations are to be found south of Walvis. They have never been permitted to test this theory until now, because nets were forbidden on reconnaissance trips.

So if they find large anchovy and maasbanker shoals — and provided these are not mixed with too many stray pilchards — the land-based industry at Walvis can pull some of the chestnuts out of the fire.

With the home market price of fishmeal having recently been hoisted to R258/t, and with current world prices around the equivalent of R390/t fob, the industry's earnings expectations are now less depressing than a week ago.

For the smaller skipper-owned fishing boats, which are unsuitable for landing canning-grade pilchards over long distances, the prospect of even looking for other species is most welcome.

Predictably, however, government has not been in a position to announce any significant advance on the vexed problem of foreign catching activity off SWA, except to say that it will intensify patrols off the territory's 12-mile limits, particularly in the vulnerable region between Palgrave Point and the Kunene River mouth.

competes better where more mineral salts are available of the parent material in the shallower soils (Killick,

4). Basal cover values are generally higher than the imately five per cent.

these co-dominant species are accompanying species of Seteria monodactyla, Eragrostis capensis, Brachiaria lx, Tristachya leucothrix, Gazania krebsiana and

5. Cymbopogon plurinodis favours north-facing sites s appear to express no positive aspect preferences.

species, indicating some biotic influence, are also present, t as yet become dominant. These are Aristida congesta,

nis, Chrysocoma tenuifolia, Nolletia ciliaris, Helichrysum

a bertonifera and Hermannia depressa. soon as possible. The Brachiaria serrata Eragrostis and Microchloa caffra are of interest in You were kind enough to express an interest in suggested by Werger (1973).

Eragrostis chloromelas, Seteria flabellata Eragrostis plana and

0 0 0 The sample sites representing this No. 8 by Mike Morris, Apartheid, Agricultural, The farm Labour ques. 03, 191 and 151. Physiognomically they are classed by John Knight, Labour Supply in the , 1961) in particular having Eragrostis chloromelas,

These are: Eragrostis plana as dominant species. The presence published three further documents in its series. The dominance of Seteria flabellata indicates a site

ally occur in the concavities of the micro-relief where is higher than the sandy soils and where water is inclined

Accompanying species are fewer than on the sandy

ing Digitaria monodactyla, Heteropogon contortus, mis, Microchloa caffra and Eragrostis capensis.

um is present in plot 151, which was made in a hollow on

a depressed block of Cave Sandstone below the general mesa surface which acts as a water course for draining the upper surface of the mesa and remains damp even in winter.

It is interesting to note the complete lack of species such as Brachiaria serrata, Harpochloa falx and Tristachya leucothrix due possibly to the higher clay

Cuts will hurt, but <sup>③</sup> fishing

This week's 20% further cut in the pilchard quota threatened fishing company profits but although it had fishermen beating on the door of the Minister of Economic Affairs, the market took it with surprising equanimity.

The RDM fishing index edged back minutely from 76.8 to 76.0 on the week, and the sector's average dividend yield stayed pegged at 17%. This yield and the fact that the index was on 103,3 a year ago suggests that all but the very worst had already been discounted by last week.

Minister Heunis's last minute concession allowing fishing for other pelagic species to go on south of Walvis Bay after the 200 000th ton of pilchards has been landed could be the industry's saving grace. Without it, profits could have tumbled across the board.

The consensus seemed to be that if fishing for other species continued as successfully as hitherto this season, companies could make up what they lose on pilchards on anchovies, maasbanker and red eye.

Robert Silverman, chairman of **SWA Fishing Industries** and deputy chairman and managing director of **Willem Barendsz**, said the Minister's concession could enable his companies to maintain earnings. Anchovy and maasbanker catches had been gratifying this season, and if the good fishing continued, his companies could emerge unscathed.

Vivian Epstein, company secretary of **Kaap Kunene**, said the pilchard cut on its own have "substantially" reduced earnings, but took great hope at the concession, saying that increased fish meal production could compensate.

A **Marine Products** spokesman said he expected the cut to "reduce SWA fishing

353

here.

The continuous presence of stock results in the aerial portions of grasses being very short and gives the photo image a very smooth texture. The hue takes on a greyish appearance as the bare earth shows through.

A similar community type, though probably with different origins, was sampled in plot 150. The soil form being Clovelly and its position on the landscape suggests that it belongs to the Eragrostis chloromelas - Elionurus argenteus - Heteropogon contortus community; however, it lacks two of the dominants and all the accompanying species and has in their place Eragrostis lehmanniana.

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ongoing thing but in respect of 1977, the greater part of the season is behind us, so the cuts may not be reflected in the 1977 figures.

Antigievich says Heunis' concession could make up for the pilchard loss "if there's a good run of anchovies at the end of the season," as has happened to the land-bound fisherman's chagrin, in the past.

David Carie

from 61c to 28c. The MarProd dividend, trimmed from 39c to 35c last year, would doubtless be in for a commensurate cut.

George Antigievich, joint deputy managing director of **Tiger Oats**, who also sits on the boards of **Tiger's fishing interests: SWAFish, SeaSWA, United Oceana and Lamberts Bay**, said: "The pilchard quota cut must affect the profitability of the SWA fishing industry as an

profits by 65% and group profits by 55% to 60%". This bleak prognostication could be unduly pessimistic, he added, if catches of other species improved and if fishing companies were allowed to take what remained of their pilchard quotas over the extended season for other species.

A drop in earnings of the magnitude described above would push down eps

within the confines of community. Over values, of 4,4 and of 203 has a low total gested by the high this type may be based (yyBr) to greyey-yellow-formation.

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## SWA FISHING

### Slight reprieve

3 - Fishing

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D.D. 28/7/77

# Fishing slumps

3-Fishing

Adverse weather conditions, which somehow or other always seem to wait until the weekend, put paid to any hopes anglers had of catching fish over the weekend, and with dirty cold water hugging the coast catches were extremely poor.

Stan Clarke managed to land one cob of 2,1 kg, and Len Titmus four cob, up to 3 kg, at Kaysers Beach.

On the Western Wall catches have also been poor, and only the odd small cob and shad have been landed.

At Kidds Beach, before the cold water moved in, Peter Easters and Graham Forbes, on holiday from Welkom, had some excellent fishing and in three days landed eight bluefish up to 3,2 kg, three pignose grunter up to 4 kg and a number of smaller pan fish. These were all taken on pink prawn.

All ski-boat clubs cancelled their competitions, and fishing on Sunday to enable members to attend the memorial service for Colin McFarlane, Kenny Schaefer, Glyn Bradfield and Malcolm Spence, lost at sea on ELS 31.

The local angling fraternity were also shocked to hear of the tragic death of Ian Glass and his daughter and son. Ian and his wife Pat, were well known to all anglers, especially those visiting Wavecrest on the Transkei coast.

East London light tackle boat enthusiasts have been invited to send teams to the annual inter-club tiger fishing tournament to be held at Charara Kariba on October 4, 5 and 6 this year. Last year's competition attracted 140 teams with a total of 560 anglers, who boated 932 fish totalling 2,579.35 kg of fish during the third day tournament.

All interested bodies should contact Mr Dave Vickery, who has recently moved to East London from Rhodesia, at home 941460 and business 26093.

Of interest to local freshwater fans is the fact that Robert Hill, youngest son of Rhodesian angler Basil Hill, recently landed two carp of 19 kg and 16,5 kg on 1,81 kg breaking strain nylon.

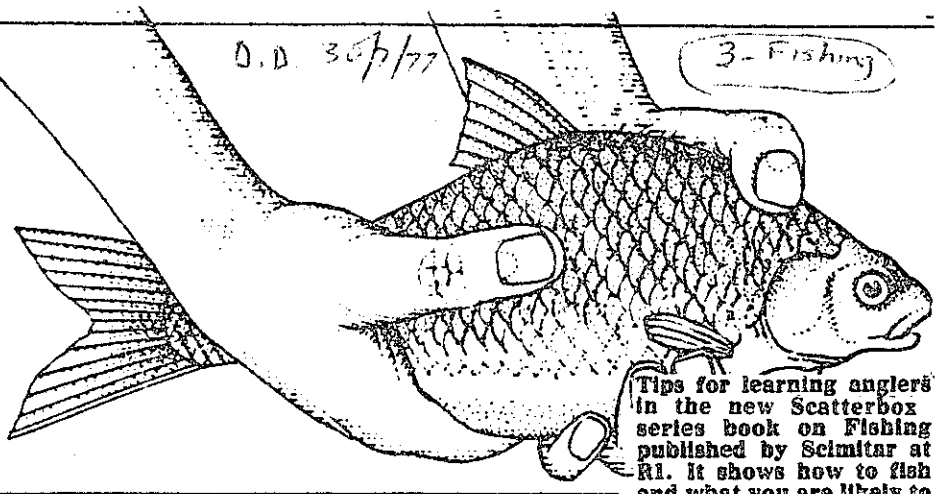
— YELLOWFIN



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D.D. 30/7/77

3 - Fishing



Tips for learning anglers in the new Scatterbox series book on Fishing published by Scimitar at R1. It shows how to fish and what you are likely to catch in words and colour pictures: it is, however, British-orientated but species apart it will be generally useful to the young angler. A companion volume is Woodland. Other books are promised on kites, record breakers etc.

# Red poachers drain SWA

By TONY  
KOENDERMAN

## fish resources

South Times

3/7/77

3-Fishing

THE FISHING industry has called on the Government to help keep foreign fishermen, mainly Russian, out of South West African territorial waters, where over-fishing is threatening to destroy the industry.

Andrew Ovenstone, managing director of Ovenstone Investments, the R34-million-a-year fishing and construction group, says foreign trawlers are fishing within the 12-mile (19,2 km) limit.

"Discussions have been held with the Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr Chris

Heunis," he said. "The Government is looking at ways of patrolling the fishing limit."

He said there are more than 50 foreign trawlers operating in the area some 400 km north of Walvis Bay. They come from Russia, Bulgaria, Poland, Sweden and Germany.

"They are taking a very material portion of the resources there at the moment," Mr Ovenstone said.

The catch affected is the pelagic catch — pilchards and related surface-

swimming species found up to 30 km out to sea.

"It's not the 12-mile limit that bothers us," says Mr Ovenstone. "But a valuable resource for the people of South West Africa is being depleted."

Worried authorities have already clamped a ban on season's catchings in excess of 200 000 tons by the Walvis Bay industry. This is because of the large number of immature fish being netted.

This is the second big cut in the total South West African pilchard quota.

# Red poachers drain SWA

By TONY  
KOENDERMAN

*Sunday Mirror (Pretoria News) 31/7/77*

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3 - Fishing

# SABC FISHING NEWS SWOP UPSETS ANGLERS

Sun. Trib.

31/7/77

3. Fishing

NATAL surf fishermen and underwater sportsmen are disappointed at the sudden cancellation of Tim Condon's early morning information spot on Radio Port Natal.

The five-minute programme has been on the air six days a week for nearly 10 years. Mr D. I. Jonker, the SABC's regional manager for Natal, said it would be replaced by a similar spot in the evening because it was a better time to inform anglers about fishing conditions. The new programme would coincide with a similar programme to be broadcast at the same time by Radio Good Hope from Cape Town and both would be sponsored.

"The present programme was carried by the radio station itself, but now we have found someone who is interested in sponsoring both programmes.

## Tribune Reporter

"This has got nothing to do with personalities. Mr Condon was not available to do the evening programme and we have someone else who will present a similar programme of information for anglers."

But Mr Ian Hobbs, a spokesman for the 500-member Zululand Angling League, said the best time to get information about surf conditions was in the early morning and not at night.

"Mr Condon had the on-the-spot information of conditions up and down the coast first thing in the morning when people want an idea of where the best fishing is to be found. This sort of information can obviously save fishermen a lot of money and petrol knowing where to go."

The chairman of the Natal Angling Board of Control, Mr Jimmy Hind-

man, said early morning was the best time for the broadcasting of angling information.

"I am bitterly disappointed that the programme has been changed. The angling fraternity is the largest group of sportsmen in Natal and Mr Condon's programme has always been a great help to all of us."

Mr Hindman said the matter would be discussed by the board at a meeting next week.

Mr Condon said he had been given no reason for the move.

"I was shocked and deeply disappointed when I received the letter telling me my services would not be required after Saturday," Mr Condon said.

"I have enjoyed the sport for a long time and I also enjoyed putting something back into it, though I have sacrificed a lot of my own leisure time doing the programme."

FM 5/8/77 (3) fishing

Optimistically code-named *Eureka*, the search is being conducted in terms of the recent compromise arrangement between government and Walvis fishing men, who had been threatening all kinds of excesses. It is confined to water south of Walvis and no shoals may be taken which contain more than 5% mature pilchard, while shoals containing any immature pilchard may not be set upon at all.

The odds seem heavily stacked against the success of the operation. For the past number of years, pickings in southern waters have been very lean.

In the privacy of their laboratories, however, fishery scientists are angered by what they see as Economic Affairs Minister Heunis' ineffectual handling of the SWA fishery, while some factory operators say the concessions he agreed to are worse than no concessions at all because they are so heavily circumscribed.

So a bitter war of recrimination has broken out between government, scientists and SWA fishing men.

Scientists say the pilchard faces commercial extinction because of over-fishing by the factory operators. The latter say it is due to the ruthless catching techniques of iron curtain countries. These in turn, naturally, say nothing. Government, for its part, says it is powerless to act because of its limited *locus standi* in international law — and politics — over SWA.

Factory operators said this week that Poles, Bulgarians and Russians were hauling 3 000 t day of pilchards for freezing. Catching of this species had intensified because of the acute shortage of herring in Northern Equope.

Scientists are sceptical about this theory. If iron curtain trawlers are making big hauls, there must be fish. If the fish are there, why aren't Walvis trawlers

landing them? Why has there been not a single sighting of a foreign trawler in SWA territorial waters?

The reply to this could be that raids are made at night — but then why does government not intensify patrols? One answer has it that economy drives in the government departments involved has made overtime-work impossible.

In the absence of hard evidence on the activities of foreign catchers, the reason for the collapse of the pilchard fishery is being sought nearer home.

When catches began to decline in 1970 — 1972, government failed to understand that this was because more and more fish were failing to survive. Instead of drastically cutting the permissible overall intake, it introduced a split quota in the hope that the catching effort would be concentrated on fish other than the pilchard. But it left total quotas intact.

Rightly or wrongly there is a mounting body of opinion abroad that SA's mismanagement of one of the mainstay's of SWA's economy is allowing non-residents to loot the resource. Thus there could be an international backlash.

More than 6 000 Ovambo canning workers stand to lose their jobs next year because there may not be any fish to catch. Instead of wooing votes for their alliance, Dirk Mudge and his Turnhalle should be putting pressure on Heunis to take strong action to save the SWA inshore fishery. At least they would then be *seen* to have SWA's interests at heart.

One way of doing this would be to ask SA to enforce a total ban for six months on all commercial fishing inside a 25 mile limit stretching from the Orange to the Kunene rivers.

That might at least ensure that there are a few pilchards left for the children of Namibians now working the fishery.

## SWA FISHING Sea of troubles

With only a few thousand tons of pilchards to catch before reaching the cut-off mark of 200 000 t for the season, Walvis Bay factory owners this week dispatched a small armada of purse seine trawlers southwards to Luderitz in search of non-pilchard shoals.

# Fishing for a family is no sport

Mercury Reporter 8/8/77

GROWING unemployment and the high cost of protein is forcing more and more Durban Indians to go fishing to supplement their larders.

They were out in force at the weekend taking advantage of the arrival of large shoals of shad off the city.

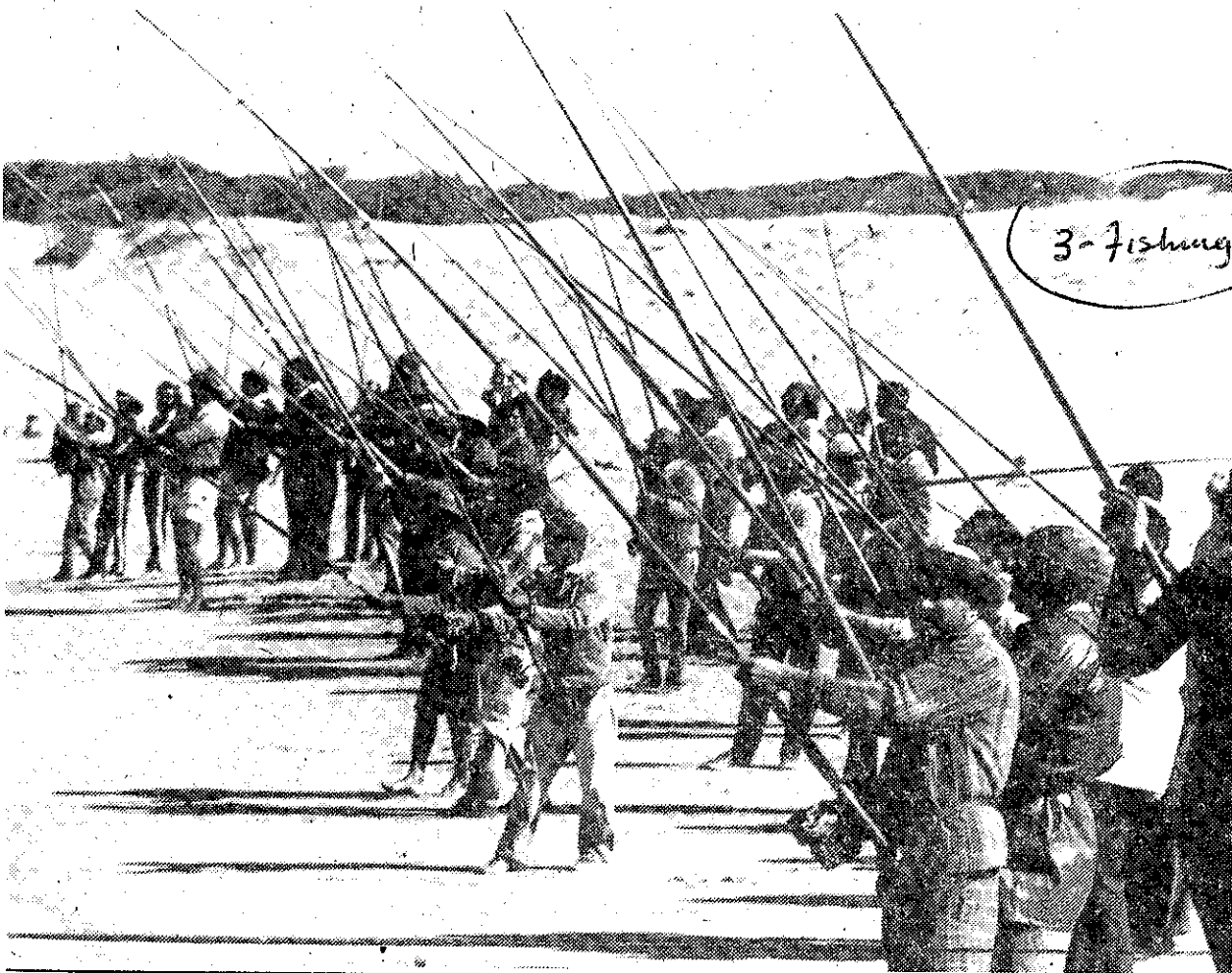
Many fishermen, out of work for a long time, said yesterday that catching a few shad or other fish meant a meal instead of going hungry.

"What used to be a Sunday sport is now a full-time job since I cannot get work," was the comment of one man.

Another said he and his family had not tasted fish or meat for weeks. "Times are hard and we can't afford fancy prices. These few fish I have caught will be our first good meal for a long time."

The Natal Parks Board's bag limit on shad was not popular. One man explained: "When you're hungry the more fish you can catch the fuller your stomach."

One fisherman, who said he had fished at the same spot for more than 20 years, denied that anglers had depleted the number of shad in Natal waters. Pointing to a canal running into the sea at Reunion he said: "It is all the oil and chemicals from the factories that has ruined our fishing."



3 - Fishing

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## B. PURCHASING POLICY FOR AF

### Scope

1. Africa South of Za African coverage in
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FOR some Indian fishermen catching fish to feed their families is becoming more of a necessity than a sport. Excellent catches of shad were made at the weekend and the beach at Reunion was a forest of rods yesterday as the anglers tried their luck.

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# Poor fishing <sup>D. P.</sup> 10/3/77

3-Fishing

Writing angling notes these days is not much unlike trying to give tennis results without a court to play on.

The weather has everyone foxed, and even the most experienced seamen are beginning to wonder if they really know how to read a barometer after all.

Ski-boat fishermen really tried to do some fishing and Keen Koch and crew must have been the most successful when they boated three skipjack tunny. "Solotaire" had two tunny and Deryk Meier a couple as well.

Clive Cockcroft had a bit of excitement on his boat, when they hooked a porpoise which they played for an hour before they realised what it was.

A number of points have been issued by NSRI Cape Town, with regard to additional safety for ski-boats, and I would like to pass them on.

Firstly, all fish hatches, cabins and motor compartments covers, are to be made secure. With a lot of craft today, the buoyancy is reduced by cutting out engine compartments and fish hatches.

Safety ropes should be attached to the side of the hull as most craft if they turn over, have nowhere to hold onto.

The anchor should be positioned that in case of turning over, it can fall free.

All flares should be kept in a water tight container, which is easily accessible.

Life jackets should be readily available.

These are only a few points, but all very useful.

Game fishing has been much in the news lately, and last Sunday the crew of the local National Sea Rescue craft, George Walker II, found a marlin swimming on the surface, 1.5 kilometres from the end of the Western Wall. The fish, estimated to be three metres long, was followed by the boat for five minutes.

The Cintsang Angling Club held their teams and Rose Bowl competition at Xmas Rock over the weekend in atrocious conditions. Eighteen anglers only managed to land seven fish.

Aiden Nortje was the most successful angler with a pignose grunter of 3.8 kg and a cob of 1.5 kg.

The Kidd's Beach Club held a similar outing, but the total catch was also rather poor.

The selectors to pick the 1978 Rock and Surf team to compete in Port Elizabeth, are: J. Sadie, convenor, L. Titmus, Wil Cooke, Bob Hindle and Barry Britz.

There are 28 nominations, 17 in the heavy and 11 in the light tackle section. A final trial will be held towards selection.

The four nominations for the position of manager are: Barry Britz, Bob Hindle, Deryk Moodie and Len Brent.

A printer's gremlin last week, gave the Western Wall angling club as beating the East London angling club in the interclub tournament. This should have been the other way round.

— "Yellowfin"

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(4) Adam Smith: "Wealth of Nations", Book 4, Ch. 9: "The Invisible Hand" (also Book 2)

(5) J.M. Keynes: "The End of Laissez-Faire" (1926) (50 pages).

(6) Milton Friedman: "Capitalism & Freedom".

**Note:** The first two sources may serve as texts in that they cover relevant bits in the chapters concerned. Friedman should be looked at, if possible, in that it provides the clearest exposition of the free-market case. Keynes' little book is a superficial, witty, entertaining account of the evolution of the Laissez-faire philosophy, which is vigorously attacked.

\* It is essential for students to read at least one of the references marked \*.

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\* (1) Samuelson: "Economics" (9th ed.). Ch. 43: "Alternative Economic Systems". See, in particular, the section on "The Soviet Economy".

\* (2) G. Grossman: "Economic Systems" (Foundation of Mod. Econ. Series). Ch. 2: "Some Institutions and Problems". See, in particular, section on "Centralization-Decentralization".

N. Mercury 23/8/77

# Fishing trip went with a bang...

(3) - Fishing

Mercury Correspondent,

**JOHANNESBURG** — A Klerksdorp fisherman whose boat exploded in the middle of a dam at the weekend said yesterday he would not easily be persuaded to go on a fishing trip in future.

Mr. "Flip" Meintjies (45) clung to some dry weeds in the water for several hours while his son Nollie (23) swam to the side of the dam and ran several kilometres for help.

Mr. Meintjies, who was recovering from burns to the face and arms, said the R4 000 boat with a V6 car engine had been recovered from the bottom of the dam by relatives but was completely wrecked.

Describing the "fishing trip" which ended in a nightmare seconds after he and his son had tried to start the powerful boat, Mr. Meintjies said: "I will never forget it—and never want to experience it again."

He said they had been fishing in the middle of the dam for several hours when they decided to move to another spot.

When his son tried to start the boat's engine a petrol tank, which apparently had been leaking, exploded.

"We dived overboard and I clung to some dry weeds after my son had shouted that he would go for help," Mr. Meintjies said.

He was rescued several hours later and had to be treated in hospital.

OUR FROM RHODESIA

AFRICAN GOLD MINES :

International division

Labour reserve

J.G. Clarke

Working Paper No. 6



# HOW POOR FEEL FISH SHORTAGE

Mercury Financial Editor 27/8/77

SMALL TINS of fish, a cheap and popular food product with Africans, have vanished from the shelves of the supermarkets. It is believed that heavy "poaching" by Russian and Chinese fishing fleets in South African waters is the reason for the shortage.

Mr. Bevin Wiggill, promotions manager at Knowles, Pinetown, said a general shortage of fish had begun to make itself felt about six months ago.

"During the past three months tuna has been hard to get. Today small tins of fish are unobtainable."

Mr. Wiggill said the only alternative product for Africans to buy with equivalent food value were tins of curried vegetable at 22,5c each.

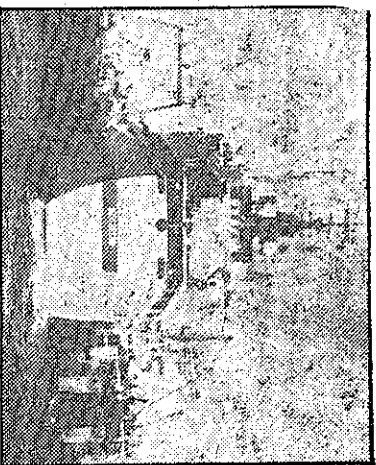
Meanwhile, retailers are wondering whether producers of tinned fish are holding back supplies in a bid for higher prices.

"This was done with coffee and tea but, in defence of the producers, I must say that fishing has been poor this year," said Mr. Wiggill.

"I visited the Cape recently and was told that the Russians and Chinese have been fishing off our coasts.

"This could account for the poor catches by South African ships."

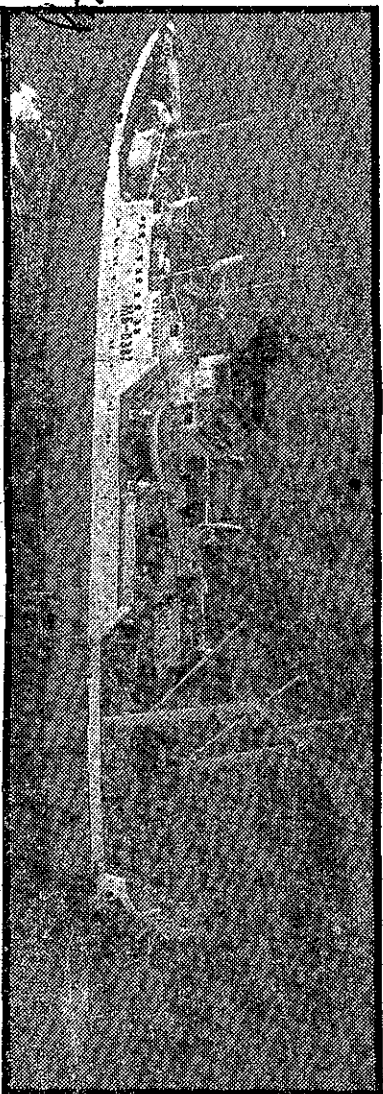
3-Fishing



Polish factory ship ...

## SOUTH AFRICA READY TO CLAMP DOWN ON THE FOREIGN FISHING POACHERS

... and a big Russian trawler fishing off the Cape



SOUTH AFRICA is poised to take drastic measures to prevent its fishing resources being destroyed by foreign trawlers.

Foreign fishing vessels are likely to be banned from fishing inside South Africa's new 200-sea miles offshore limit when this comes into effect later this year. The date has not yet been decided.

Fishing industry sources say South Africa's and South West Africa's pelagic and deep-sea fishing resources could be heading for total collapse due to over-exploitation.

In a development unprecedented in South Africa's history, about 70 huge Communist trawlers are operating on the east coast, mainly around Port Elizabeth, at present.

These details were given to the Sunday Tribune by a senior official who asked that he should not be named.

### Isolated

On the west coast of Southern Africa — including Angola, South West Africa and the west coast of South Africa to the Cape Peninsula — about 130 Communist trawlers are operating.

Until this year, there were only a few isolated sightings of Communist trawlers on the east coast, probably sounding out the conditions.

The surprise new development has been reported to the fishing industry.

The east coast fleet consists mainly of Russian ships, with some Polish, East German and Bulgarian vessels, the source says.

Most of the ships are of the Atlantic and Mayakowsky types. The former are 2200 gross tons, the latter 3170. The Mayakowsky ships have crews of about 100. All these vessels are far bigger than any South Africa has. Among other countries operating in South African

and South West African waters are Japan, Spain, Taiwan, Israel and, very recently, Sweden, says the source.

Mr Peter Hartford, a director of Irwin and Johnson, this week laid the blame for the depleted resources on the foreign ships.

"South Africa is being raped. The Russians and others are taking what they can get. Their attitude seems to be that until the 200 sea mile limit is gazetted and enforced, our fish are up for grabs.

"The Russians and other countries are paying lip service to the hake quotas for this year laid down in December by the International Conference on the South East Atlantic Fisheries (ICSEAF) but in fact they are just ignoring them."

Mr Hartford said hake catches in South African waters this year had at times been unbelievably bad. Omniously, more than 50 percent of the catch was of fish smaller in size than would ever have been caught 14 years ago.

There is also a strong belief in the fishing industry that pilchard — a vital low-priced source of protein caught mainly off South West Africa — will disappear from South Africa's supermarket shelves very shortly, and will not be back again until at least May next year.

Fishermen frequently report South West Africa's 12-sea-mile limit being violated by foreign vessels plundering the previous

pilchard and anchovy stocks.

A senior fishing adviser with the Department of Industries in Pretoria, Mr P. R. Kruger, said this week there was great official concern about the state of South Africa's and South West Africa's fish resources.

"They could be seriously damaged, and already catch rates are way down.

### Patrolling

"That is why the Department of Industries is pushing so hard for the 200 sea-mile limit to be introduced as soon as possible.

"We are engaged in continuous discussions with the Defence Force about the patrolling of the new limit.

"It will be no good introducing this without a guarantee of efficient patrolling by the navy to enforce this, and we consider it their duty to do so."

Until the 200 sea-mile limit is introduced, he said, there is little South Africa can do to stop the foreigners.

"We feel that only South Africa should be allowed to fish inside the 200 sea-mile limit. Judging from catch rates so far this year, the Icesea hake quota for South African waters — 164 000 tons — is too high.

"South Africa has 110 000 tons of this, Japan 44 000 tons, and the rest is divided up between Russia, Spain and Bulgaria.

"So if the annual quota

has to come down, there will just be no room for the foreign ships."

Mr Kruger said that while his department was getting complaints from the fishing industry that the 12 sea-mile limit was being ignored and hake quotas being exceeded by foreign vessels, there was no official confirmation of this.

Nevertheless his department was extremely worried about the total position.

Mr Hartford said the South African hake quota had already been grossly exceeded this year.

"When these Russians move in, they just clean up, and a great deal of the fish which they and others catch doesn't even go to the countries where the ships come from. It is sold on world markets to get foreign exchange.

"Some little man in Moscow decides they need a billion roubles in foreign exchange, and that's it.

### Complete

"Our industry cannot compete with these foreign vessels. They are much larger than anything we have got and equipped with extremely efficient technology."

"Meanwhile, to fulfill the Irwin and Johnson portion of the hake quota, we have to fish for twice as long as we would need to if the resource was fully recovered.

"That means twice the money spent and double the price for the fish. We are living a hand-to-mouth existence, barely coping with the South African demand."

# Canned pilchards now being rationed

Industrial Reporter

SOUTH AFRICA'S canned fish distributors have begun rationing supplies of the cheap protein food.

A spokesman for one major distributor yesterday said only one quarter of the intended pilchard pack had been achieved this year. This was because of a 73 percent quota reduction by the government earlier this year in a move made necessary by

dwindling resources.

The spokesman said Polish, Russian and Bulgarian trawlers bore considerable responsibility for over-fishing which had led to the quota cut. Industry sources believed they were catching about 3 000 tonnes of fish a day compared with a catch of about 8 000 tonnes a week by local trawlers over a season of 24 weeks.

Supplies were being rationed on the basis of supplying outlets with the

same proportions of available stock which they had received in the previous year. A firm which received two percent of supplies offered last year would get two percent of the reduced supplies.

The spokesman pointed out that smaller catches and increased costs had pushed the price of pilchards up by 6,3c in the past three months compared with a rise of 10,4c in the previous 25 years. The price had been

kept down over the years because the industry was based on volume, but this was now changing. It was possible that pilchards would be in the rock lobster price bracket in five years.

Supermarket chain buyers yesterday said there was a shortage of all types of fish and prices were climbing. A few months ago only small tins of pilchards were available. Now there were no small tins, but larger cans could be bought.

D.D.  
31/8/77

3-General

# Fishing poor

Anglers once again had to battle the elements over the weekend and it was only the most enthusiastic that sat it out until Sunday.

Ski-boat enthusiasts all thought they were in for a good day on Sunday but all ended up either behind the Western Wall or at Gulu 'drop-off' catching small stumpnose.

Neville Muir and crew, Bruce Sapsford and crew, Louis Hart and crew, Clive Cockroft and crew and Aubrey Bradfield all came back with a number of stumpnose mostly on the small side.

The Gonubie Marine Club held a competition and here again catches were poor even though craft went as far as the Kei Mouth.

The competition was won by Roy Bovey and crew with 21,05 kg of fish. B. Havenga landed the largest black steenbras of 9 kg and Malcolm Bright the largest red stumpnose of 3,45 kg.

GMC 23 "Avanti" with Graham Winch and crew went all the way to the Kei to end up second with 15,25 kg of fish.

Quin van der Merwe did not have much luck in "Sexess"

and ended up third with 5,85 kg.

The Gonubie Marine Club only weigh in fish over 2 kg for competitions.

Along the local rocks catches have also been poor. At Xmas Rock Joe Karshagen landed two bluefish of 1 and 2,8 kg. Other anglers tried up and down the coast but apart from a few small cob fish were rather scarce.

In front of the East London ski-boat base on Sunday an angler, Brian Golden, had a terrific struggle on light tackle before bringing a spotted grunter of at least 2,5 kg to the gaff. He was using squid for bait.

The inter-provincial fresh water angling contest between Border, Eastern Province, Natal and Free State will be held at the Bloemhof Dam on September 3.

The Border team is: Light tackle: L. Carcary, L. Randall, R. Prinsloo, L. Prinsloo, A. Klein, A. Higgs.

Medium tackle: N. Botha, G. Randall, T. Philips, L. Torr, S. Skitter, T. Chantler.

Reserve: Terence Philips. Captain-manager is C. G. de Beer. --- "YELLOWFIN"

## SWA FISHING

### Disaster ahoy!

The failure of "Operation Eureka" (FM August 5) to uncover major pelagic shoals in the sea between Walvis Bay and the mouth of the Orange will almost certainly lead to the formal closing of the 1977 SWA fishing season this weekend.

At 400 000 t (all species) this has been the worst SWA inshore season on record, if measured against the total permissible catch of 940 500 t. Nearly two months ago the FM (July 15) warned that the industry was in danger of crashing.

The thoughts of fishing men are inevitably turning to 1978. It was learnt this week that the Department of Economic

Affairs has set aside R750 000 to finance a thoroughgoing (and long overdue) research programme in an effort to establish the true state of the fishery. Officials of the Department and of the Division of Sea Fisheries will meet next week to lay final plans for the survey.

Meanwhile, a delegation comprising fishermen, factory officials and representatives of the SA enclave of Walvis Bay is reportedly to seek a meeting with the SWA Administrator-General, Mr Justice M T Steyn, to persuade him *inter alia* to proclaim a 22-mile exclusive fishing zone — something he clearly lacks the *locus standi* to do.

The SA interests in Walvis Bay seem to regard the SWA fishery as their exclusive preserve. They also appear to consider themselves blameless for what may turn out to be the commercial extinction of the world's major remaining pelagic fisheries.

Responsibility for the current state of the fishery cannot be finally pinned with any certainty on anybody at this stage because the real villains — whether they be South Africans or foreigners — have long since covered their tracks.

On the available evidence, however, a good deal of blame must lie with the South Africans. They not only manage and control the fishery but also issue the

FM 9/9/77 (3) fishing

963

licences and apportion catch quotas. The question scientists keep asking is: Why, when the fishery began to show signs of decline in 1969/70 and again in 1975, was the quota not rigidly adjusted downwards in line with the declining availability of the resource?

In any event, why must SA and SWA inshore fisheries continue to be managed from Pretoria by politicians and bureaucrats far removed from the day-to-day problems of running a complex and sensitive industry?

This problem was foreseen about five years ago by the Du Plessis Commission of Inquiry into inshore and trawl fisheries. The commission's main recommendation was that fishery management should be entrusted to a central control authority comprising scientists, factory operators, boat-owners and so on, which would monitor all facets of commercial fishing in order to be forewarned about adverse trends. Despite this, there has been no fishery research undertaken in

SWA waters since late 1973.

In the present sensitive run-up to Namibian independence, SA should take great care to avoid creating the impression that it is going to use Walvis Bay as the springboard whence to launch forages on the territory's resources — fish or otherwise.

N. Mercury 12/9/77

# Fishing spoiled

## POMPANO

A HEAVY inshore swell built up by Saturday's fresh southwesterly wind and yesterday's north-easterly marred weekend rock and surf angling along the beaches in and around Durban, which were almost deserted in the uncomfortable conditions. Ski-boat angling off Durban was also spoiled by the wind and most boats that put to sea returned early with meagre catches.

Some nice fish were, however, caught in favourable conditions during the week in the Umkomaas area and in Durban at the Umgeni river mouth and along the sandy beaches on either side of the river mouth.

In the Umkomaas area on Friday Bill Roberts caught two stumpnose weighing 6,5kg and 3,2kg and Gordon Saville bagged two garrick around the 6kg mark. Darryl Smith landed a garrick at Warner Beach.

From the point at Scottburgh during mid-week Karl Herholdt landed a blue skate of 15kg and 11 grey sharks, and Eric Jarman bagged ten greys.

In the Mtwalumi area Claude Adams landed a 7,7kg stumpnose, 0,4kg heavier than the record for the species, but as he is not a member of an angling club he cannot claim a new record.

On Friday evening Dennis Crookes bagged a 3,7kg stumpnose from a La Lucia beach, and during mid-week at the Block just south of the Umgeni river mouth Uncle Ramkisson landed a 6,5kg grunter.

Garrick catches at the Umgeni river mouth included one of 7kg caught on Friday morning by Dawie du Plessis. On Saturday morning Buks Botha caught one of 7,7kg.

Fishing from the beach just north of the river mouth on Thursday afternoon Robbie Boodram landed a garrick of 16,4kg, and on Friday he caught two, of 10kg and 19kg. Eddie Mahomed landed one weighing 22,3kg on Thursday afternoon and on Friday morn-

ing he bagged four weighing 5,4kg, 14,5kg, 17,2kg, and 19,5kg. All the garrick were taken on small live mullet.

Heaviest fish weighed-in in last weekend's heavy tackle competitions of the Natal Coast Anglers' Union, fished along the Natal and Transkei coasts, was a 68kg ragged-tooth shark caught from a Transkei beach by John Wallis of the Port St. John's Angling Club. The best edible fish was a kob of 9,4kg landed at Mapelane on the Zululand coast by Manuel Perriera of the Richards Bay Angling Club.

Team results are: NCAA 62 fish, 344,3kg; Port St. Johns A.C., 11 fish, 270,5kg; Montclair A.C., 33 fish, 165,6kg; Bluff A.C., 39 fish, 130,4kg; Garrick A.C., 19 fish, 87,4kg; Pinetown A.C., 16 fish, 80,1kg; Octopus A.C., 16 fish, 75,1kg; HLHAAC, 15 fish, 74,2kg; Amanzimtoti A.C., 17 fish, 72,6kg; Leviathan A.C., 11 fish, 59,5kg; Sandpipers A.C., 11 fish, 53,5kg; Tugela A.C., 17 fish, 41,2kg; Lusikisiki A.C., 10 fish, 41kg; Crackers A.C., eight fish, 40,7kg; Durban North A.C., nine fish, 40,6kg.

Old Boys A.C., nine fish, 36,6kg; Umzingazi A.C., 13 fish, 32,8kg; Kokstad A.C., 33 fish, 32kg; Umgeni A.C., 11 fish, 30,8kg; Umhlanga Rocks A.C., five fish, 28,5kg; Richards Bay A.C., 10 fish, 26,4kg; Natalia A.C., four fish, 19,7kg; Kingfishers A.C., four fish, 19,2kg; Hiawatha A.C., five fish, 17,8kg; Shepstone A.C., five fish, 17,8kg; Coronation A.C., four fish, 16,8kg; Ifafa Beach A.C., four fish, 16,8kg; Uvongo A.C., 11 fish, 16,7kg; Warnerdoone A.C., five fish, 14,9kg; Natal Estates A.C., two fish, 14,5kg; Eshowe A.C., two fish, 12,6kg; Isipingo A.C., five fish, 11,2kg; Wanderers A.C., four fish, 10,7kg; Benders A.C., eight fish, 10kg; Tuna A.C., nine fish, 9,5kg; Pietermaritzburg A.C., nine fish, 9,2kg; Southport A.C., one fish, 8,2kg; Marlin A.C., one fish, 0,7kg; Durban Anglers 0.

3- Fishing

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CAPL TIMES 22/9/77

3-Fishing

# Fish catches well below quota

SOUTH AFRICAN and South West African pelagic fish landings totalled 771 100 tonnes in the season ended August 31 compared with 977 911 tonnes the previous season, fishing industry sources told Reuters.

A breakdown shows the South African pelagic catch at 356 896 tonnes (407 500) against the quota of 380 000 tonnes (407 380), and the South West African catch at 414 204 tonnes (570 411) from a quota of 940 500 (same).

Of the total combined catch, pilchard landings accounted for some 460 191 tonnes (628 198 tonnes). South Africa landed 260 134 tonnes of pilchards (176 400) and South West Africa 200 057 tonnes (451 798).

South West Africa's pilchard component of the quota was cut to 200 000 tonnes for the past season from the previous year's 475 250 tonnes. South Africa does not have a stipulated pilchard catch limit within its overall quota.

The reduced total catch

resulted in combined fishmeal production falling to 171 389 tonnes (208 000 tonnes). Exports were restricted to carried-over contractual arrangements of 11 000 tonnes (45 000).

The scarcity of fishmeal, which necessitated imports this season of about 14 000 tonnes, was caused by the creation of reserves of fishmeal at the request of the authorities.

The reserve was created so that additional orders from foreign countries could be satisfied. However, imports will probably not be repeated this year.

Production of canned fish dropped to 3,99 million cartons during the season against 9,8 million last year. Exports of canned fish in the seven months to July realized about R20m but income in the remainder of the year will be negligible.

Last season 5,5m cartons canned fish were exported, realizing about R50m.

Production of fish oil was cut to 26 559 tonnes (43 611) because of the poorer quality of

fish caught. The distance of the shoals from the factories was the main cause of reduced yields.

There have been no exports of fish oil from the season's catch (15 000 tonnes - 1976) because of a "gentleman's agreement" to satisfy the local market before exporting.

Realizations of fishmeal and oil producers have been satisfactory.

Overall targets could have been achieved in the past season, but for the adverse natural conditions, such as bad weather, and the distance of the shoals from the factories.

In terms of the political situation in South West Africa, the 1978 season could be a "difficult year", sources said.

If fishing limits are extended to 200 miles around the territory, or even around Walvis Bay, it is impossible to tell whether foreign fishing fleets will recognize them.

There is presently a "considerable amount" of foreign fishing in the region and it is considered a "damaging factor" to the industry's performance. - Reuter

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- 66/ G.M.E. Leistner and W.J. Breytenbach, The Black Worker of South Africa, Africa Institute No. 26, Pretoria, 1975, p.15, report a figure of 11 000 black Rhodesian workers as reported by the 1970 Census in South Africa. This is undoubtedly low. Dept. of Bantu Affairs figures are much higher. For example, see Rhodesia Herald, 3 April 1976.
- 67/ I am grateful to Nicholas Dziva who conducted the interviews in the vernacular.
- 68/ When starting operations, the Acting Manager of Wenela (Mr. N.D. Nicolle) conducted an on the spot review of unemployment in and around Salisbury. From this cursory investigation, he was well-satisfied as to the extensive evidence of urban unemployment in Salisbury. It is also worth reporting the comment of the President of the South African Chamber of Mines that an off-take of 20 000 contractees 'would not make a dent in the local labour market'.
- 69/ See Business Herald, 6 February 1976; and Financial Mail, 9 May 1975.
- 70/ I am grateful to Ian Phimister for pointing this out to me.
- 71/ It is an interesting point to be recorded that, according to the General Manager of Wenela in Rhodesia, the publication of political news indicating heightening of the local political crisis and/or possibility of change has brought about immediate fall-off in recruitment intake levels.
- 72/ .....

# Fishing and territorial limits extended

Star 23/9/77

③ Fishing

Pretoria Bureau

South Africa's territorial waters are to be extended from 6 nautical miles to 12 nautical miles and its fisheries waters from 12 nautical miles to 200 nautical miles from November 1, according to today's Government Gazette.

It was proclaimed that both the Territorial Waters Amendment Act of 1977 and the Sea Fisheries Amendment Act of 1977 would come into operation on November 1.

The extension covers all the areas and islands in possession of the South African Government, but not SWA/Namibia, although Walvis Bay is included.

The Acts were amended during the latest session of Parliament. Provision exists in the Act on fisheries to allow foreign vessels to fish in South African waters.

## OVER-FISHED

Concern has, however, been expressed in the past that South African waters have been over-fished and it is doubtful whether the Government will allow foreign ships to operate in South African waters.

The greatest depletion of the fish population is occurring in the waters off SWA/Namibia coast where vessels from all parts of the world are operating.

The problem in that area will have to be dealt with by the future government of SWA/Namibia.

Scores of South African-owned fishing vessels have been laid up in Walvis Bay because of poor catches.

It is understood the Department of Economic Affairs is to issue a statement soon to clarify the position created by the extension of the territorial and fisheries waters.



September 24, 1977 3

N. Mercury

# Boost for fishing zone

Mercury Correspondent

PRETORIA — Overseas countries fishing off the South African coast have been warned that the fishing zone is to be extended nearly 20-fold.

A statement by the Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr. Chris Heunis, said in Pretoria yesterday that legislation providing for an extension from 12 to 200 nautical miles will come into operation on November 1.

The Republic would exercise exclusive control over fishing within the new zone, he said.

While the law provided for permits to be issued to foreign countries to fish within the zone, it was not likely that they would be granted readily because of the need to conserve the country's fish resources.

From November 1 any foreign-registered fishing or factory vessel found in the area without a permit would be penalised.

Mr. Heunis said countries known to fish off the Republic's coast had been informed individually about the new ruling.

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3-Fishing

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**Rare fish  
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3.3 Evaluating

It can be inferred that the HP and BMR samples do not differ in the characteristics of their populations (i.e. age and sex); neither in the distribution of household size, or of the average income, or of the employment sector ( ) categorised according to employment sector and occupation.

However, the distribution of household size does differ from that studied by the BMR with respect to the level of education, the distribution of earners by sector of employment, and the distribution of household size.

Standards of living in Hanover Park are consistently lower than those found in the BMR sample.

and unskilled labour are very similar across samples, a higher proportion of the BMR sample is employed in professional and managerial occupations, and a lower proportion in administrative and clerical fields.

**MOSSEL BAY** - A rare deep-sea fish, described by Mrs. Margaret Smith, of Rhodes University, as being of the Iphididae family, has been washed ashore here.

The fish, in a good state of preservation, is on its way to Mrs. Smith, an ichthyologist, at the Oceanographic Institute.

According to her this is the third known occasion on which this species has been found.

The fish weighs 5kg, is 1.3m long and has a dolphin-shaped head with a 15cm horn on the forehead. It has large eyes.

The body tapers from a large head to a small tail. A bright orange dorsal fin runs the length of the body. (Sapa)

sections that the HP and BMR samples do not differ in the characteristics of their populations (i.e. age and sex); neither in the distribution of household size, or of the average income, or of the employment sector ( ) categorised according to employment sector and occupation.

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and unskilled labour are very similar across samples, a higher proportion of the BMR sample is employed in professional and managerial occupations, and a lower proportion in administrative and clerical fields.

Employment sector proportions are similar in the electricity and construction sectors, whereas BMR proportions exceed HP figures in both the wholesale/retail and the community and social sectors. Hanover Park proportions are higher than BMR figures in the agricultural, mining, manufacturing, transport, communications and finance sectors of the economy.

Household incomes appear to be consistently lower in HP when compared with BMR figures.

Thus there seems to be a general relative bias of the BMR sample towards the upper end of the social scale, and the HP sample towards the lower end. The statistical tests indicate that this bias is a result of actual differences in populations, rather than having been artificially introduced by sampling techniques. An explanation for this difference is suggested as follows:

An upper limit is fixed on the incomes of HP residents by virtue of its nature as a housing estate. Thus the sample, considered as a sample of the 'Coloured' people on the Cape Peninsula as a whole, has been truncated at the upper end of the social scale, which would account for the observed differences. It

# Poor harvests for I & J

3 FISHING

R.A.M.

28/9/77

POOR FISH catches, low vegetable intakes, higher costs and difficult trading conditions combined to reduce Irvin & Johnson's consolidated pre-tax profit to R3 330 000 in the year to June 30 from R7 465 000 a year ago, says the chairman, Mr Basil E Hersov, in his annual review.

Furthermore, the incidence of tax was higher because trading losses of the company could not be offset against subsidiaries' profits. Consequently, group profit after tax and minority interests dropped to R1 470 000 (1976: R4 605 000). Consolidated earnings were equivalent to 5c (15c) a share and the reduced dividend of 2.5c (7.5c) a share was covered 2.0 (2.1) times by earnings.

The current year's prospects, says Mr Hersov, are mainly dependent on an improvement in fishing, the success of action taken to increase vegetable production and the containment of costs.

The company added two factory-freezer trawlers to its fleet, and white-fish catches at 55 000 tons by company-owned vessels were slightly higher.

However, of the hake landed, small and less valuable fish increased to almost 50% of the catch. Not only did this have an adverse effect on profits, but it was an indication of overfishing.

Mr Hersov says: "Recent reports in the Press have publicised the proposal by the Government to extend the economic zone at sea to 370 kilometres, within which control is to be exercised over the amount of fish caught in the future. The operative date of this regulation and the measures to control effectively the incursion of foreign trawlers into our waters have yet to be announced and are urgently awaited. These should result in better management of the fish resources around the South African coast, and in a progressive improvement of catches."

It is to be hoped that in the adoption of measures for the protection of South African fish stocks the Government will withhold licences from all foreign vessels, which have been primarily responsible for the present parlous state of these resources."

Adverse weather conditions led to poor quality crops and yields of vegetables, which affected the company's vegetable

processing operations. The tonnage processed was about 30% lower than previously.

To reduce the impact of this recurring problem, planting has been extended over longer periods and in more widely dispersed areas with different climatic conditions. As a result of these moves and the recent increases in selling prices, it is expected that the processed foods division will show a marked improvement.

# Fishing Disaster

Sun, Feb. 9/10/77

S-Fishing

## PRETORIA BLAMED FOR POOR PROFITS AND BAD CATCHES

BY ESMOND FRANK

not improve dramatically before the season opens again next March.

The socio-political consequences could be particularly dangerous in South West Africa in view of the delicate situation surrounding the territory's independence talks.

South West Africa this year experienced its worst fishing season on record with a pelagic catch of 414 204 tons — more than 27 percent less than last year's haul of 570 411 tons.

The South African fishing industry fared only slightly better. Its catch this season divided by more than 12 percent — from 407 500 tons in 1976 to 356 896 tons this year.

The dramatic fall in smaller catches have been attributed to:

- A lack of adequate fishery-research;
- High-level bungling in Pretoria; and
- The rape of local waters by foreign fishing fleets.

While the Department of Economic Affairs has set aside R750 000 to finance a survey of pelagic stocks, it is pointed out that no fishery surveys have been undertaken off South West Africa since late 1973.

Comments Standard Bank economist Andre Hamersma: "Once great stocks are near extinction because scientific advice was either lacking or because it was outweighed by short-term political and economic considerations."

And he adds: "Specific advances in the development of catching gear and techniques have not been matched by an increased awareness of the delicate environmental thread which links the factors of abundance

and availability."

The fishing industry also blames the Government which progressively slashed the quota of pilchards that fishing companies were allowed to land in South West Africa.

When the pelagic season opened in March, fishermen put to sea believing that 50 percent of this year's total quota of 940 500 tons could be pilchards and that all commercial fishing would cease when the stipulated 470 250 tons of pilchard had been caught. This quota, however, was reduced to 250 000 tons and later to 200 000 tons when it was realised the pilchard stocks were in distress.

Fishermen also blamed the dwindling inshore stocks on the large harvests reaped by foreign fishing fleets from Russia, Poland,

East Germany, Bulgaria, Japan, Spain, Taiwan, Israel and Sweden. They alleged that eastern bloc ships were taking pilchard hauls of up to 3 000 tons a day.

Whatever the reasons, the poor 1977 catch will, according to Hamersma, have serious financial consequences.

The combined production of fishmeal in South and South West Africa has fallen by about 17.60 percent, from 208 000 tons in 1976 to 171 389 tons this year. Exports have consequently been restricted to deferred contractual arrangements of 11 000 tons compared with 45 000 tons last year.

Two increases in the fixed domestic price of fishmeal from R209 a ton last year to R226 a ton in March and R272 a ton in June will do little to compensate for the effect of lower production and the industry's inability to export at a time when there is a large premium of about R100 a ton on offshore prices, says Hamersma.

Only 153 tons of this year's fishmeal production have been set aside for the country's balanced feed manufacturers, who say that 10 000 tons of fishmeal will have to be imported at FOB prices of more than R400 a ton if their 1977 production commitment of 2.7 million tons is to be met.

The sharply reduced production of canned fish, the most profitable aspect of the inshore fishing industry, is also likely to hit fishing company earnings and South African foreign exchange receipts.

Production this year has fallen to under four million cartons of canned fish from the 1976 level of 9.8-million cartons, of which more than 50 percent were exported to earn about R50-million in foreign exchange.

Exports this year will, according to estimates, not exceed two million cartons since canners are under "a moral obligation" to meet domestic demand before exporting. Meanwhile the price of canned fish on the local market has spiralled by 30 percent in an attempt to offset canning industry losses caused by this season's poor harvest.

The production of fish body oil has also slumped from 43 611 tons in 1976 to 36 559 this year. "These facts," says Hamersma, "indicate the industry's gross earnings in 1977 may well have slumped in excess of 40 percent from average levels of R150-million to R180-million in the period 1972 to 1976."

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THE SOUTH and South West African inshore fishing industries are in serious trouble. A disastrous season, in which the pelagic catch plummeted by a depressing 22.9 percent, could have widespread economic, political and social repercussions.

Total landings this year, according to the latest estimates, tipped the scales at only 771 000 tons compared to almost a million tons last year.

The poor catch, warn informed sources in Johannesburg and Pretoria, is likely to play havoc with the domestic prices of canned fish and fishmeal, and many fishermen along the country's south-eastern and western seabards may find themselves jobless if conditions do

not improve dramatically before the season opens again next March. The socio-political consequences could be particularly dangerous in South West Africa in view of the delicate situation surrounding the territory's independence talks.

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9/10/77

3-Fishing

# Fishing sector holds key to forty marine 'parks'

Tribune Reporter

THE FATE of hundreds of kilometres of proposed marine "Krugger Parks" along South Africa's coast-line rests on the fishing industry.

The industry has been asked to comment on a recently completed report on 40 proposed marine reserves, including such areas as False Bay, the stretch of coast from Hout Bay to past Llandudno, and Robben Island.

A Department of Industries spokesman said this week a decision could be expected soon.

"The committee of inquiry's report was given to the Fisheries Advisory Council, which largely represents the fishing industry, so they could study it closely to see the effects of the recommendations on fishing," he said.

## Extensions

"What they said will influence any decision, but it is certain that there will be some new sanctuaries and existing ones may be extended."

This week environmentalists urged the Government to create as many marine reserves as possible.

Dr John Grindley, of the University of Cape Town school of environmental studies, who was on the committee, said nature reserves were recognised as necessary on land "but when it comes to the sea everybody thinks it looks

after itself."

It was necessary to have marine reserves where pollution from the land and fishing could be controlled.

"The reserves we recommended adjoined some land area — if possible an existing coastal reserve. If we couldn't do that, we tried to ensure that the reserves were not overlooked by factories and similar buildings.

"All the reserves recommended extended at least a kilometre out to sea."

Dr Grinley said the reserves were intended to provide sanctuary for all forms of sea life — from seaweed and sea urchins to dolphins, turtles and the surrounding landscape.

"The public would have free access to the reserves, but it will be a case of look, don't touch."

There were certain to be objections from fishermen. Dr John Field, of the UCT zoology department, said protected areas of coast-line were essential.

"Apart from the aesthetic pleasure of reserves, we need to create reference points to make comparisons between areas where there is exploitation and areas where there is not," he said.

"At present there is no way of seeing if the balance of nature under the sea is disturbed."

Anglers' and divers' organisations have backed the calls for marine reserves.

## Favourable

The Western Province Angling Union is in favour of conservation moves, even if it means closing some popular angling spots. And the Western Province Underwater Union feels "goggles only" areas, where underwater and line fishing are banned, would be a tourist attraction.

The Dolphin Action and Protection Group has also joined the call for marine reserves.

According to its secretary, Mrs Nan Rice, the recent appearance of mating whales in Hout Bay pointed to the need for reserves in the area.

"We have all types of marine life in the sea around the Sentinel, including seals and dolphins," she said.

"The whole coastline is rich in sea life. It is essential that some form of green belt is created here — we need to protect the area for the future."

# FISHERMEN HAD A POOR WEEKEND <sup>Fishing</sup>

*M. Mercury*

POMPANO

11/10/77

THE HOLIDAY weekend was a write-off for fishermen up and down the Natal coast. Strong winds, thunderstorms, heavy inshore conditions and cold water along the beaches kept fish right off the bite in the inshore and offshore waters and few sizeable catches were reported from angling resorts anywhere along the North and South Coasts.

Highlight spot during the weekend seems to have been Durban Bay in which some good catches were made on Sunday in a family outing organised by the Fynnland Angling Club. The heaviest fish weighed in was an outsize 5,4kg grunter boated by Bryne Swart on 0,30mm diameter nylon line. Jock Welsh and John Robinson found springer on the bite near the island; Jock boating ten, the heaviest weighing 3,5kg, and John bagging eight; his heaviest weighing 2,3kg. All the springer were returned alive to the water. H. Taljaard boated a 1,9kg queenfish.

Next weekend in the bay nearly 30 teams in the Natal Light Tackle Boat Association will be meeting to fish the last open round before the annual meeting is to be held in Durban in November. The bay has been fishing well for some weeks now and given good conditions there could be some bumper catches next weekend.

Fishing at Rocket Hut on Sunday, Wally Lees landed two small spotted sandsharks, the heaviest weighing 4,8kg. Mike Bellis bagged two nice-sized grunter. Spin fishermen at the Umgeni landed several spotted mackerel on Saturday morning. Yesterday cast-net fishermen caught some dozens of bonies in the Umgeni river mouth.

At Karridene on Saturday, Clive Smith landed a fine 6kg stumpnose and another of the same weight was caught in the area on Sunday by Darryl Clifford. A third large one was lost right on the edge.

Some hound sharks were caught in the Umkomaas area during the weekend but the heavy inshore conditions kept the grey sharks off the feed.

News from the Zululand coast yesterday was that strong winds and thundery conditions all but wrecked angling over the holiday

weekend. The popular beaches were hardly fishable and little was landed at any of the well-known fishing spots.

Some grunter were being taken in the St. Lucia estuary but the summer shoals of these sporting, light tackle fish which were due during the middle of September have not yet arrived.

Lower South Coast reports are of kob being caught along the Sandspit at Mtentweni. Mrs. Rita Easton bagging one of 18kg on Thursday. Blue shad were biting freely but it seemed that anglers were respecting the closed season and returning them alive to the water.

Paddle-ski and ski-boat anglers off Durban have had a lean weekend. Skiboaters, when conditions were fairly favourable, caught garrick off the beachfront but except for about a dozen snapper kob and some shad, the latter fish having been returned alive to the water, paddle-ski fishermen have had little sport. Even the grey sharks have gone off the bite.

# SA fishing industry <sup>RDM 23/10/77</sup> needs money to cash in on 320 km limit <sup>37 FISHING</sup>

CAPE TOWN. — On November 1 South Africa takes control of one of the richest hake fisheries in the world when laws proclaiming and enforcing a 320 km exclusive economic zone come into effect.

The withdrawal of foreign distant-water trawler operators, who account for half the hake-fishing activity in the area between Ponto d'Oro (Mozambique) in the east and the mouth of the Orange River (Namibia) in the west, opens vast growth opportunities for South Africa's hard-pressed offshore trawling industry.

In four years' time the industry's catch rate could improve by 130%, and the landing of more high-value table fish at lower cost will mean that the industry's profitability will show an even more spectacular increase, fishery experts predict.

Mr C du Plessis, general manager of the South African Fisheries Development Corporation, cautions that to make the most of the situation, the South African trawling fleet should be largely replaced, not added to. He says it is more important to reduce costs a trawler than to land more fish at higher cost.

Trawler operators at Hout Bay, Saldanha Bay and Cape Town agree that the industry's most pressing problem is its inability to replace assets from earnings. The banks are aware of this and have been reluctant to finance new ships and gear to work fish stocks subjected to intense effort to a point where the absolute yield of fish looked like falling below the maximum sustainable.

Industry spokesmen say the Government could help by placing offshore trawling and processing on the same tax footing as poultry broilersmen by allowing them to depreciate all investment in the year it is made.

As a quid pro quo in later years, once the trawler industry is soundly back on its feet, the Government could recoup some

of this sacrificed revenue by levying a fish quota tonnage rental which would at the same time be part of a conservation package.

It remains to be seen how Pretoria will handle the new dispensation. According to Government officials, South Africa's preferred option would be summarily to halt all foreign fishing activity, thus reducing the hake fishing effort by half.

However, this would involve some diplomatic problems as far as Japan and Spain are concerned. The former is a major trading partner — South Africa's biggest buyer of iron ore, coal and manganese — while the latter accords South African Airways landing rights on its Atlantic islands possessions.

The South African trawler industry is dominated by three companies — Irvin & Johnson, Sea Harvest Corporation and Atlantic Trawling. These take about 100 000 tons of hake a year, worth about R60-million at present wholesale prices.

The industry employs about 6 000 people and has sea and shoreside capital investment of about R80-million. Exports are worth about R10-million a year. The fleet comprises 81 vessels, including five factory trawlers.

Operators say that since the entry of foreign trawlers into the South Atlantic hake fishery, the hourly tonnage of live fish landed a trawler has dropped from 0,93 to 0,47 in 1974, while the hake content of the catch has fallen faster than overall landings, with disastrous effects on earnings. Since 1970, fuel prices have risen 255%, about 180% since November, 1973.

They say they have invested R31-million in new and used vessels since 1971, but on the basis of current earnings believe there is no hope of replacing the ships at the end of their useful lives.

Exclusive access to fish stocks will change all that, but trawlermen say the industry will have to ride out another two years of hardship because

stocks will take at least three years to recover.

The maximum sustainable yield of 310 000 tons a year of hake may not be reached for another eight or nine years.

In the initial recovery period, trawler operators reckon they will need up to R12-million to replace ships and gear on a selective basis and improve manpower skills.

The long-term outlook is decidedly bright. The withdrawal of Japan, Spain and Bulgaria from the hake fishery will mark the start of a potential recovery of boom proportions.

Trawler operators' projections indicate that hake landings will probably increase to 110 000 tons next year, 90 000 tons of which will go to the home market and 20 000 tons for export.

After that, their catch estimates climb rapidly. They expect optimum levels to be reached round 1990 with about 240 000 tons landed, of which about 130 000 tons will be exported.

On the basis of these high expectations, they believe industry turnover will increase from about R65-million next year to about R115-million in 1981. — Financial Times.

# HE BIG FISHERMEN

FM 4/11/77 ③ FISHING

On Tuesday SA took control of one of the world's richest hake fisheries. Pretoria will now face the task of ensuring that the benefits of a 200-mile exclusive economic zone (EEZ) are not dissipated by poor management of fish stocks and fishermen alike.

The withdrawal of foreign distant water trawler operators who account for 50% of the effort which goes into the catching of hake in the area between Ponto D'Oro (Mozambique) and the mouth of the Orange River (SWA) is expected to open vast growth opportunities for SA's hard-pressed offshore trawl industry. Four years from now its catch rate could improve 130%. And the landing of more high-value table fish at lower cost will mean that profitability will show even more spectacular increases.

Charl du Plessis, general manager of the Fisheries Development Corporation (FDC), cautions, however, that to best exploit the new situation the existing SA trawl fleet should largely be replaced — not added to. It is more important to reduce costs per unit of trawling effort than to land more fish at higher cost, he says.

Trawler operators agree that the industry's most pressing problem is its inability to replace assets from earnings. The banks know this and until now have been reluctant to finance the replacement of ships and gear to work fish stocks being subjected to intense effort — to the point where the absolute yield of fish looked

like falling below the maximum sustainable yield.

The SA trawl industry is dominated by an intensely rivalrous oligopoly of three companies (Irvin & Johnson, Sea Harvest Corporation and Atlantic Trawling/Kuttelfish) who take about 100 000 t of hake a year, worth some R60m at present wholesale prices. The industry employs about 6 000 people and has sea



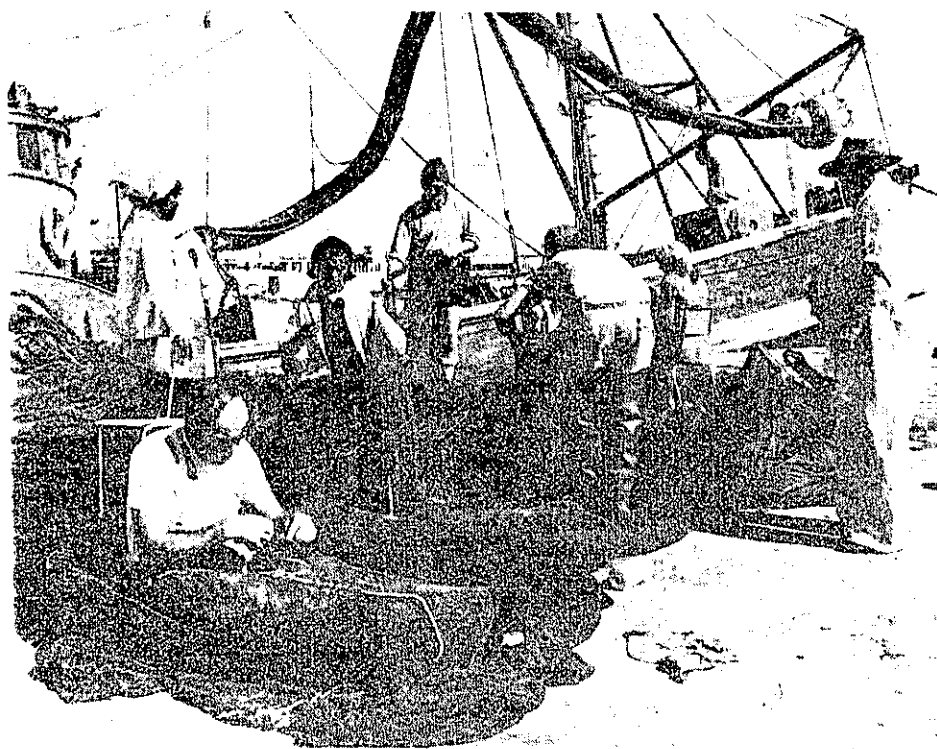
Fishing fleets . . . new ships must be found

and shoreside capital investment of about R80m. Exports are currently worth about R10m a year. The catching fleet comprises 81 vessels, including five factory trawlers.

Operators say that since the entry of foreign trawlers to the south Atlantic hake fishery, the hourly tonnage of live fish landed per trawler dropped from 0,93 in 1965 to 0,47 in 1974, while the hake content of the catch fell faster than overall landings — with disastrous effects on earnings. Since 1970, fuel prices have risen 255% and about 180% since November 1973.

Operators point out that they have invested R31m in new and used vessels since 1971. But on the basis of current earnings there is no hope of replacing the ships at the end of their useful life. Exclusive access to fish stocks will change all that, but trawlermen say the industry will have to ride out another two hard years since stocks will take at least three years to recover, while the maximum sustainable yield of 310 000 t/year of hake may not be reached for another eight or nine years.

During the initial recovery period, trawler operators reckon they will need R10m-R12m to replace ships and gear on a selective basis and to upgrade manpower skills. One of the toughest problems is that the industry cannot attract skilled men to make the most of costly capital equipment. More than 2 000 sea-going men, most of whose skills have



Fishermen . . . many will have to be retrained

been acquired without formal training, will have to be re-trained.

Industry turnover is expected to increase from about R65m next year to about R115m in 1981 when net cash flow will have risen from R2m in the

same period (at 1976 prices).

The industry view is that, environmental factors remaining equal, earnings from hake would rise from R70m to R180m in 1982, half of which would consist of foreign exchange earnings.

In the short term there will be problems. The banks will have to be convinced that they will no longer be lending to an industry whose return on capital is lower than the prime lending rate. And at this stage government looks like a non-starter as a source of cheap bridging finance in the difficult three years ahead.

It remains to be seen how Pretoria will handle the new dispensation. According to government officials, SA's preferred option would be to summarily halt all foreign fishing activity, thus reducing the hake fishing effort by half. However, there are delicate diplomatic niceties to be observed with Japan and Spain. The former is a major trading partner — our biggest buyer of iron ore, coal and manganese; the latter accords SAA landing rights on its Atlantic island possessions.

According to Pretoria officials, SA will not insist on total foreign withdrawal provided that fishing effort is directed at species other than hake, kingklip and sole.

At the same time, officials argue, it would be pointless to reduce foreign effort merely to allow continued over-fishing by SA trawlermen. So expansion of the home fleet will be tightly controlled and replacement of existing catching power monitored.

Above all, there will have to be a national fisheries policy for offshore trawling, incorporating catch quotas and strict regulations covering effort, gear and mesh sizes of nets.



SA warns  
RDM 4/11/77  
on new  
③ FISH  
fishing  
limits

DURBAN. — Western and communist bloc countries have been warned that in future South Africa will use her naval vessels to enforce the new 200 nautical mile offshore fishing limits which came into effect last Tuesday.

Foreign fishing vessels found operating within the extended zone without a permit would be penalised, Mr Phillip Theron, Secretary of Industries at the Department of Industries, said from Pretoria yesterday.

The navy would be assisted in its task by Division of Sea Fisheries patrol vessels and aircraft of Maritime Air Command.

Trawlers operating illegally within the zone were liable to heavy fines. In certain circumstances vessels could be seized and catches confiscated.

"Infringements will be dealt with on their individual merits, but even from the outset I do not think we will have any trouble enforcing the new fishing limits.

"All the countries whose vessels normally fish off the South African coast have been warned that the fishing limit was to be extended from 12 nautical miles to 200 nautical miles from November 1." Mr Theron said.

N M 16112177  
**PELAGIC**

3-Fish  
**FISH  
QUOTAS  
TO STAY**

**Mercury Correspondent**

**PRETORIA** — The Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr. Chris Heunis, announced yesterday that the quota for pelagic fish for 1978 had been fixed at 380 000 tons — the same as for 1977.

Other measures to protect the fish off the South African coast announced by Mr. Heunis on the advice of the fisheries advisory council include a 700-ton quota on sole catching to avoid over-fishing between Cape Agulhas and East London and the withdrawal of three trawlers given permission to fish on an experimental basis.

# Swarte was eerste SA veearts



**JOTELLO FESTIRI SOGA (M.R.C.V.S.)** Vierde seun van eerw. Tiyo Soga van Transkei en Suid-Afrika se eerste gekwalifiseerde veearts. (Foto met vergunning van die H. H. Curson-Versameling.)

DAAR word algemeen aange- neem — en opgeteken — dat die eerste Suid-Afrikaanse gebore veearts P. R. Viljoen was, wat in 1912 aan die Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons afgestudeer en later Sekretaris van Landbou en die Unie se ambassadeur in Australië was. Dis hoegenaamd nie die geval nie.

Die eer-kom 'n swartman toe wat Viljoen 26 jaar voor was: Jotello Festiri Soga, 'n seun van die beroemde Tiyo Soga.

Tiyo Soga, spruit van 'n aristokratiese Xhosa-familiegroep, het onder die aandag van Skotse sendelinge in Transkei gekom en hulle het hom na die skool op Lovedale gestuur. Toe dit in die Oorlog van die Byl verwoes is, het hulle hom in 1856 na Skotland gestuur. Drie jaar ná sy terugkeer na Transkei is hy terug Skotland toe om vir dié bediening te studeer. In 1856, ná sy huwelik met Janet Burnside — 'n toegewyde Skotse vrou uit een stuk — het hy as sendeling en letterkundige na sy mense teruggekeer.

Die Sogas het drie dogters gehad, en vier seuns wat almal ná studie in die buiteland vir hulleself naam gemaak het. Jotello ('n stamnaam) Festiri (na sy oom, 'n onderwyser) was die vierde seun, wat in 1865 gebore en na Edin-

sioneer. Hutcheon is daarop na Kaapstad verplaas in 'n poging om veeartsenykundige dienste in te stel vir die yslike Kaapkolonie tot bo teenaan Betsjoeanaland.

Soga was onmiddellik 'n sukses by alle rasse, sosiaal sowel as professioneel. Hy het longsiekte en ander endemiese siektes met die jongste

met 'n ligter vel as sy broers en met gelaatstrekke wat eerder Europees as van Afrika was. Sy teenwoordigheid was imposant en sy maniere „dié van 'n gentleman“.

Oral welkom, het 'n opgetree as beoordelaar by landbou- tentoonstellings, by blanke boere oornag, en lewendige, volledige verslae oor sy

die Suide aanrol. Toe dit Betsjoeanaland en Transvaal in 1896 bereik, was Soga onder die voorstes wat dit probeer stuit het. Daar was geen teenmiddel nie, g'n entstof om die diere te immuniseer nie. Vir Hutcheon was daar geen ander manier om die Kaap te bevellig as deur 'n beleid van uitwissing nie —

doodgeskiet in 'n poging om die Kaapkolonie te red. Nóg die blankes nóg die swartmense kon die bitter noodsaak hiervan insien.

Altyd in die saal met haas g'n tyd vir slaap of rus nie, het Hutcheon en Soga, soms afsonderlik, soms saam, wanhopig geprobeer om 'n veiligheidskordon te skep. Die stammaturrelle was uiters vyandig (soos in Rhodesië, waar dit op die Matabele-opstand uitgeloop het). Die twee veeartse was dikwels 'n haarbreedte van die dood, veral wanneer hulle honderde oënskynlik gesonde beeste moes doodskiet wat met besmette diere in aanraking was. 'n „Oorlog“ het in der waarheid uitgebreek.

Die opperste noodsaaklikheid was 'n middel om die diere te immuniseer. Soga het die Kaapse bakterioloog, dr. Alexander Edington, gehelp om op Taungs 'n geïmproviseerde laboratorium op te rig. Verwoes deur die veesiekte, was die inboorlinge vyandig, maar Soga het hulle tog omgerokkel om van hul beeste vir proefnemings beskikbaar te stel. Teen daardie tyd het die Kaapse regering die beroemde Berlynse bakterioloog, dr. Robert Koch, laat kom. Soga het hom ontmoet en die toestand aan hom uitgelê voordat hy in sy geïmproviseerde laboratorium in Kimberley aan die werk gespring het.

Maar niks kon die suidwaartse golf van die runderpes en die verwoesting van die landbou-ekonomie van die hele subkontinent keer nie.

Dit het van wesenlike belang geword dat die Kaapse inboorlinge oortuig word van



**BEESTE** wat in die bosveld in 1896/97 geskiet is om die verspreiding van runderpes te voorkom. (Foto met vergunning van die Nasionale Veeartsenykundige Navorsingsinstituut.)

entstowwe beveg („Hy was een van die mees bedrewe en suksesvolle inenters,“ het Hutcheon later opgeteken) en hy het sy groot belangstelling in die botanie benut om plante te identifiseer wat vir diere giftig was. Tot vandag word hulde gebring aan sy baanbrekerswerk op dié gebied.

Hy was lank en goed gebou,

werk geskryf. Van tyd tot tyd het hy na Grahamstad gegaan om in Edington se laboratorium nuwe ontwikkelinge op die gebied van die bakteriologie te bestudeer. Hutcheon het spoedig sy werksveld van die Oos-Kaap na die hele Noord-Kaapland uitgebrei.

In 1892 het Soga geskryf om te waarsku dat runderpes na

alle gevalle en alle diere wat moontlik met besmette diere in kontak was, moes voor die voet doodgeskiet word.

Khama se land, die protektoraat van Betsjoeanaland, was klaar verwoes — min van sy 90 000 beeste het oorgebly. Hutcheon het dus stelling ingeneem aan die Molopo en alle diere ten besuide daarvan

P.T.O.

# Sanctuary a 'crumb', say conservationists

August 19/1/78 (3) Feb.

CONSERVATIONISTS are upset with the proposal by the Department of Sea Fisheries to establish a marine sanctuary between Miller's Point and Steenbras Point in False Bay.

Representatives of the False Bay Conservation Society have requested a meeting this week with the Director of Sea Fisheries to discuss the proposals.

Mr Brian Rees, secretary of the society, said the recommendations granted for False Bay were a crumb compared to required conservation in the Bay.

He also criticised spearfishermen, who were complaining that the small concession which had been made to conservation would affect their sport.

'They, as part of the Underwater Union, agreed to proposals for setting up a marine sanctuary in False Bay which the society put forward in August 1976 to the Government committee investigating marine sanctuaries. They are now reneging on that agreement,' he said.

The society's proposals called for the whole of False Bay to be declared a marine park where fishing would be carefully controlled and for four areas in the bay to be declared marine sanctuaries where there would be no disturbance at all to marine life.

## Scientific

The areas, chosen for their beauty and the richness of their marine life, were from Muizenberg to Kalk Bay, an area around Roman Rock, from Castle Rock to Paulsberg and from the Steenbras River

to the mouth of the Boskloof stream.

'A lot of scientific work went into this report and we are very disappointed about the reception it has received,' Mr Rees said.

'What we asked for was really not very much and what we have been given is a crumb compared to what needs to be conserved.

## Superb area

'False Bay is a unique and a superb area which must be preserved. Black Africa is way ahead of us in marine conservation and half the coastlines of Kenya and Tanzania have been set aside as marine parks while we have virtually nothing.'

A portion of the stretch of coast which had been chosen as the new sanctuary was also unsuitable for many reasons, he said.

Miller's Point was a popular recreational area

with many holiday resorts, club houses and slipways. Many holidaymakers and casual fishermen went there and it was just not suitable as a marine reserve area, he said.

## On the hook ③ fishing

In a remarkable breakthrough in international fisheries diplomacy, SA scientists have managed to persuade foreign fishing powers, including the Soviet Union, to abide by stringent cut-backs in fishing for pilchards in South West African waters this year.

At a recent meeting of the 15-nation International Convention for South-East Atlantic Fisheries (Icseaf) at Tenerife, SA argued that unless foreign trawler opera-

tors reduced catches of pilchards, the resource faced commercial extinction.

To drive home the gravity of the situation, SA informed its Icseaf partners that liftings of pilchard by land-based factory operators at Walvis Bay would be limited to 125 000 t in the 1978 season, which is due to start late this year, on March 25.

Last year, as the SA authorities responded to distress signals from the dwindling resources, the permissible intake of raw pilchards was cut three times and ended up at 200 000 t. In the end, not even this low figure could be reached. Total SWA pilchard landings in 1977 were 194 275 t, the lowest since 1951, the year inshore fishing in SWA started, and compared with around 500 000 t/year in the first half of the Seventies.

Support for SA's appeal came from an unexpected quarter, the Soviet Union, which, along with Poland, was accused last year of lifting up to 3 000 t a day.

Soviet delegates spoke of SA's "major sacrifice" and urged other delegates to fall in line with conservation efforts. Finally, it was agreed that foreign operators would not fish more than 11 000 t of pilchards during the season. While there would be no policing or mutual inspection as in the case of deep sea trawling, member nations agreed to a "moral restraint" on cheating, mindful that inshore fishing will be one of the main economic pillars of an independent Namibia.

#### All in agreement

Foreign catchers also agreed to conform to SWA closed-season regulations and undertook to cease pilchard liftings at the end of August.

This remarkable piece of diplomacy would doubtless have received major publicity, but for the hostile reception the SA delegation walked into on their return from Tenerife.

For understandable reasons, land-based factory operators at Walvis are unwilling to accept a 125 000 t limit on pilchards and have petitioned the authorities on a number of occasions in the past two months. They will doubtless do so again before Economic Affairs Minister Chris Heunis makes a formal announcement about the 1978 SWA season.

On 125 000 t of pilchards, the land-based canneries will have to perform near miracles of management and technology to match even last year's poor pack (less than 4m cartons). Three years ago, canners were looking forward to a 14m carton pack in 1978.

Fishery officials, however, say cannery yields can be increased from 16 cartons a ton of raw fish to 20 if the industry continues to make rapid advances in conveyance technology, such as fitting boats with either refrigerated sea water or chilled water systems. They say a 5m carton pack is possible.

But this costs money. Chilled sea water systems cost about R145 per 100 t of fish, and a refrigerated sea water system about R212 per 100 t.

The inshore industry's main hope must now be pinned on non-pilchard species, such as maasbanker and anchovy. Last year, complete disaster in Walvis Bay was averted by late-season landings of 82 000 t of maasbanker and late arrivals of anchovy (124 000 t for the season).

Either way, 1978 is going to be a testing year for inshore fishermen, only the most resourceful of whom will survive.

● Officially, the control and administration of SWA mines and industries has been transferred to the office of the Administrator-General. Mr Justice M T Steyn in Windhoek. It is understood that in practice however, problems of administration will be overcome by Steyn ceding his powers (including those over inshore fishing) back to ministers Chris Heunis and Fanie Botha.

(3) Fishing 5/3/78 Sunday Tribune

IS not perhaps the time coming to examine the fishy aspects of the market — not the activities of share pushers and the like — but the possibilities of investment with an eye to the future.

With so much modish economic theory of the past decade having proved to be without real substance, there is much to be said for falling back on old-fashioned concepts as basic supply and demand and above all the cyclical nature of trade and business.

The share market as an entity operates in cycles as do specific groups of shares. The secrets of success are to seize on the time when the cycle is around its nadir and have the cool to wait the upturn.

Today the property section presents a completely bombed-out appearance, but it will recover — unless the entire economy goes completely under — “but it is doubtful whether even Job would be prepared to sit this out at the moment.”

Looking elsewhere, fishing shares which have been out of favor for a long time rather look as if they are around the bottom of their current cycle at the lowest levels in 10

years but there does seem light ahead.

The industry has its troubles but it is still among the biggest of its kind anywhere.

At the recent investment conference organised by the Johannesburg brokers, Simpson, Frankel, Hern and Kruger P Trengrove Jones took a look at the fortunes and prospects for it.

There are two divisions — deep sea trawlers with Irvin and Johnson the only operator and Pelagic fishing off our coast and that of SWA Total capital assets are around R200m.

In pelagic fishing there has been a fall off in catches in certain areas. Hardest hit is the pilchard section through the quotas imposed to conserve long term stocks.

The quotas are tough. That for pilchards off

## Control of marine exploitation makes the fishing industry a ‘potentially exciting prospect for recovery’

SWA is down to 125 000 tons a year — about 25 percent of the 1974 figure but the lining is seen as silver even by those who think the clamps are too severe. After a few years much higher catches can be made and maintained.

For deep sea trawling, a bullish factor is that the 320 km limit seems to be working. Not all foreign fishing will be excluded but a reduction in over-exploitation is now virtually assured. It will take time for stocks to build up but the view is that 310 000 tons a year can be taken in due course. Profitability will rise taking about three years to get to previous peaks.

SWA activities are up against the fact that until a world recognised administration comes about, the 18 km limit still applies but within it foreign catches are within the conservation quotas. However, the prospect is that in time yield will be back to 500 000 tons a year.

So far as supply is concerned an improvement seems ahead but as with all enterprises, costs are a headache. These include the higher price of containers for canned products, those of fuel and wages, and further increases seem inevitable.

Selling prices have not kept up with cost increases. Here, the industry, through its success with its co-operative marketing system became a sitting duck for price controls.

In the case of fishmeal, politics also enter the pic-

ture. Producers of it have to battle with strong agriculture interests and the price received is well below the world average.

A pertinent point he asks is whether an independent South West Africa will allow this to continue — as it is a form of subsidy for the South African broiler industry.

The case for higher prices for canned fish is a strong one.

Pertinent statistics show that from the nutritional aspect R1 spent on canned pilchards gets protein needs for 5.81 days.

Equivalents for other staple foods are much less — lamb being the poorest with protein for only 20 hours.

Prices of all these farming products have risen substantially in real terms in recent years as housewives know only too well.

But those of canned pilchards have actually declined by 10 percent since 1974.

Here again, will independent South West Africa be content for its resources being exploited to provide cheap food for another country.

Prices of fishing shares might go lower in the short-term, but, argues Mr Trengrove Jones, the hard fact is that this industry is an invaluable primary producer of food with potentially exciting recovery prospects now that it is at long last possible to control the exploitation of marine resources.

# FISHING In the fry

③ fishing  
F.M. S/S/78

**Mozambique President Samora Machel's proclamation of a 200-mile offshore regime in 1976 has set off a chain reaction of highly complex commercial litigation in SA, following the collapse of the Durban-based prawn fishing operation run by International Fishing Corporation Pty (IFC).**

Claims running in excess of R5m



Art in a storm

could result in the vessel being sold and defunct as a commercial vessel. It is three weeks since the court handed down seven to 10 years' imprisonment and a fine of R100,000 for the defendant.

IFC operated for years as a company, mainly dealing in prawns. It was a private company, owned by a number of individuals. It was a company that was under judicial management, and was one of the main companies in the country.

The company was in a state of financial collapse, and the court had to deal with the liquidation of the company. The court found that the company had been mismanaged, and that the directors were liable for the company's losses.

The court also found that the company had been involved in a number of fraudulent transactions, and that the directors had been guilty of fraud. The court ordered that the directors be held liable for the company's debts.

The court's decision was a landmark one, as it established that directors of a company can be held liable for the company's debts if they have been involved in fraudulent transactions.

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③ Fishing Fm 16/6/78

# Accounting in troubled waters

**Activities:** Fishing group which has diversified into property. Fishing operations are centred on Walvis Bay, but there is also an international division. Ovco Construction was sold during the year but operating subsidiaries were subsequently bought back and are now 70% owned. Ovenstone family holds about 31% of the equity.

**Chairman and managing director:** A D P Ovenstone.

**Capital structure:** 14,9m ordinaries of 12,5c; 204 502 8% cum prefs of R1; 2,4m 8,1% red cum prefs of R1; 2,6m 8,5% partly conv red cum prefs of R1; 2m 10% cum prefs of R1; 4,5m 11% conv red cum prefs of R1. Market capitalisation: R5,7m.

**Financial:** Year to February 28 1978. Borrowings: long and medium term, R17,4m; net short term, R7,9m. Debt:equity ratio: 85,8%. Current ratio: 1,6. Net cash flow: R1,3m. Capital commitments: R100 000.

**Share market:** Price: 38c (1977-78: high, 70c; low, 33c; trading volume last quarter, 325,000 shares). Yields: 53,4% on earnings; 15,8% on dividend. Cover: 3,4. PE ratio: 1,9.

	'75	'76	'77	'78
Return on cap %	6,5	6,5	12,7	12,8
Turnover (Rm)	35,8	32,1	33,6	38,5
Pre-tax profit (Rm)	7,0	5,4	4,5	4,7
Gross margin %	29,8	30,8	22,4	19,0
Earnings (c)	27,7	23,4	19,8	20,3
Dividends (c)	14	10	8	6
Net asset value (c)	89	127	130	121

**OIL's most profitable** investment continues to be its stake in the *Suiderkruis* offshore fishing operation, though this is not explicitly disclosed in the annual report.

Profits flowing from the *Suiderkruis* are largely channelled through OIL's Canadian subsidiary, which in turn equity accounts the associate companies which control the ship and related activities. This accounting system, according to chairman Andrew Ovenstone, is required by Canadian and international practice.

OIL's share of these Canadian associate's profits amounted to R2,8m last year, of which R0,9m was dividend income and the R1,9m balance retained earnings which have been equity accounted in the latest OIL accounts. Including the equity accounting element, as OIL has done, the Canadian operations contributed 80% of group pre-tax profit and nearly all its free cash flow.



At Walvis Bay . . . profits on the decline

So while pre-tax profits are reported to have increased from R4,5m to R4,7m, the reality is somewhat different because the comparable figures to February 28 1977 have not been adjusted.

In fact the 1977 figures were overstated on an equity accounting basis to the tune of R0,6m as, in total, more dividends were declared than the associates earned. The 1978 figures, in turn, include R1,9m of retained profits in associates. So a comparison of the results, based on equity accounting, would show an increase from R3,9m to R4,7m.

But if OIL had not equity accounted, the results would have been painful to contemplate. With a lower dividend taken this year from associates than in the previous year (R0,9m against R1,2m), the pre-tax profit drop in 1978 over 1977 would then have been from R4,5m to R2,8m. This is not the kind of decline the group would want to show and it is a serious shortcoming of the chairman's statement that it makes no attempt to quantify the effect of the change in the basis of accounting on profits.

The reasons for these contrary views on the direction of profits are not hard to find. Profits from South West Africa dropped out of bed, while the international fishing operation did exceptionally well. The comparison is flattered by the

loss incurred in 1977 when the factory ship was undergoing a refit.

Fishing interests in SWA now account for less than 10% (30%) of profits and the lower pilchard quota will continue to affect profitability. The group has introduced major fleet improvements, which will bring most of the quota to the canneries in refrigerated sea water. This should boost the tonnage actually canned by at least 30%. But if there are no fish in the sea, this all becomes of academic interest.

Fishing within SA waters was satisfactory. Quota restrictions here will also limit growth, but this will be partly compensated for by the higher domestic price obtained.

Gearing is OIL's biggest headache. It incurred debt in the early Seventies when the group diversified into property and construction. As Ovenstone now admits: "Unfortunately, our property and construction interests, while remaining profitable, have not serviced the costs and dividends associated with their acquisition."

Taking profit before tax and interest of R7,3m, prior charges (interest and pref dividends) amount to R3,8m, or 52%. Allowing for taxation of R0,5m, net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders is R2,9m, of which R1,9m is profits retained in the Canadian



# Gone fishing

③ fishing

FM 19/5/78

The pity is that it is the fish that have gone. Drastic measures are now needed

Not just desperate; darn near hopeless. That just about sums up the prospect for inshore fishing in SWA in 1978.

Yet scientists believe the territory's pelagic (inshore, surface-feeding) and demersal (bottom-feeding) fishing grounds have the potential, if properly nurtured under a 200-mile exclusive offshore regime and a coherent fisheries policy, to contribute R250m to R300m (or more than 30%) to SWA's GDP.

For the second time in the 25-year history of inshore fishing out of Walvis Bay and Luderitz, the principal species, pilchards, face commercial extinction. For the second time, the authorities have shown themselves incapable of dealing effectively with the conflicting demands of economic and political expedience, on the one hand, and the need for careful husbandry on the other.

After the plundering of the pilchard resource between 1968 and 1970, the then Industries Secretary, Jan Kitshoff, attempted a compromise by introducing the concept of a split quota — one-third pilchards and two-thirds "other" species — in an effort to save pilchards from over-heavy fishing.

It was a sound enough idea in theory, but it did not work in practice because the overall permissible intake of raw fish was left unaltered. Furthermore, the stipulation that all fishing had to stop once the pilchard content of the catch had been filled led to serious abuse.

## Dumping pilchards

Fishery scientists and factory operators alike admit openly there was large-scale dumping at sea of fish wrongly identified as "other" species but found, on closing the net, to be pilchard.

Then there were allegations that, when the dumping began to horrify even the most hardened pirates, the shoreside bribery began. One Walvis Bay source told the *FM* this week that the going rate for an inspector to identify pilchards as "other" species was running at one time at R10 per 100 t.

It was argued at the time that reduction of the overall pelagic quota of 940 500 t would have had an adverse psychological impact on the fishery; and that investors would probably have read the wrong things into it.

But from 1971 to 1975 the total quota was nothing more than an artefact, a licence to steal in many cases. During this period year-class after year-class of pilchard was decimated. No one noticed, because there was fish in abundance and scientific monitoring of the catch, and

survey work on availability, fell away.

In anticipation of canning packs of 12m-14m cartons, additional warehousing shot up at Walvis Bay and the Metal Box company installed additional capacity to cope with the projected heavy demand.

In 1976, the danger signals flashed. Last year a mere 197 000t of pilchards were landed, the lowest catch on record.

The 1978 season has been open since March 26 but the pilchards, when available, are 30 hours' steaming from the jetties.

Government has not determined any sort of catch quota yet, so factory operators will have to abide by the limits imposed by the International Convention for South-East Atlantic Fisheries (Icseaf) in December. These limit SWA fishers to 125 000t of pilchard and up to 200 000t of "other" species. Foreign operators are restricted to liftings not exceeding the average take of the previous two years, in this case 10 800t.

In the real interests of saving the pil-

1981. The problem is that fish cannot be researched back into the sea.

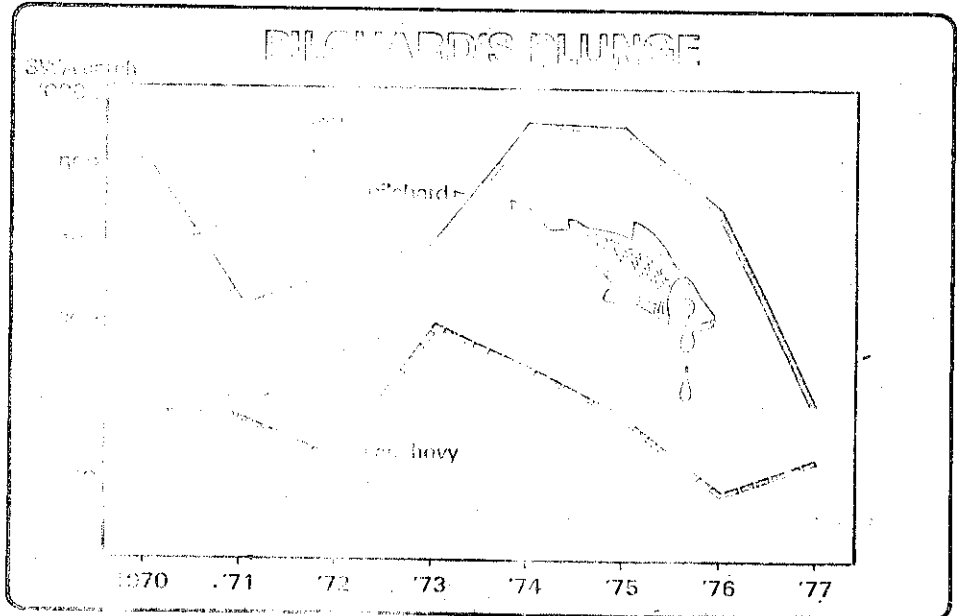
It is always easy to be wise with hindsight, but the SWA pilchard debacle contains valuable lessons for the future.

In the late Sixties and early Seventies when a SWA fishing quota was a licence to print money, a number of factory operators diversified *out of* fish — into property and township development, cattle ranching, forestry, food and so on, some with more success than others.

Subsequent events show that they should have diversified out of pilchards into other species: tuna, hake, maasbanker and many others. They should have diverted their massive surplus earnings into deepsea trawling.

Last year the international community took nearly 1m tons of hake within 200 miles of the SWA coast. In addition, Iron Curtain distant-water trawler operators took about 400 000t of maasbanker, quick-frozen for human consumption (SA operators turn it into fishmeal).

The potential foreign exchange earn-



chard from commercial extinction, fishery scientists in Cape Town say that fishing should stop altogether. Environmental factors and human effort are now so finely balanced that it will not require a great deal to break the back of the fishery. Even 125 000t of pilchard landings could be enough to deal the resource a grievous blow.

It may not be too late. The Department of Industries has committed itself to research and "rescue" operations totalling R1,2m this year, rising to R1,5m in

ings suggested by these figures is enormous. Under a 200-mile regime, an independent Namibia would have white fish resources in excess of 1m tons a year and, if allowed to recover under tight management, about 1,5m tons of pelagic fish including maasbanker. In money terms, earnings could go as high as R300m in the initial stages. Huge additional foreign earnings could be derived from fishing licences issued to foreign trawler operators in a Namibian 200-mile zone.

# Sardines: the best for 10 years

(3) fish star 21/6/78

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON — Ski-boats "tottered" into port here yesterday filled to the gunwales with yellowfin tuna in the midst of the biggest sardine run seen off this coast in at least 10 years.

"The sardine and mackerel shoals, some of them miles long, have been

passing here almost continuously for the last three weeks.

The doyen of the local fishing community, Mr Bob de Lacy Smith, said today that if the shoals were not broken up by bad weather Natal should also "be in for a good run this year."

Mr Smith said that

three ski-boats came into port here yesterday with over 60 yellowfin tuna.

"This is the best as far as tunny are concerned. It is a record catch for this area."

He said that vast shoals of porpoises were also following the sardines.

Other fishermen along the coast report that at

times flocks of seagulls and terns off the coast are so dense they look like swarms of locusts.

Shad catches have been excellent, but Mr De Lacy-Smith said that other game fish had been off the bite.

However, this should improve as the sardines get to the warmer Natal

25/6/78  
3) Fishing  
Sund Fr.

# Fishermen face a grim winter

FISHERMEN'S families in Hout Bay and Kalk Bay face a grim winter of deprivation and hunger.

With only a month left of the snoek season — described as one of the worst in years — there is no sign of improved catches.

Fishermen looked grim this week as they lumped their meagre catches of snoek at the feet of tight-fisted buyers.

Several fishermen have already left for fishing villages along the West Coast where there are more snoek and the money better.

Only five or six boats now leave Hout Bay harbour. It is crowded with boats standing idle because owners are finding it impossible to recoup their overhead expenses.

Fishermen interviewed this week blamed a number of factors, in colourful Cape style, for the non-appearance of the snoek.

They considered the poor season, which closes on July 31, a disaster. There would be no 'pap in die huis' (food in the house) this year because their income depended on a good snoek season.

Boats returning to harbour had an average crew of 15 with a catch of about

## Tribune Reporter

75 snoek which fetched a price of about R1,50 each.

An equal breakdown meant each crew member getting R6,50 from which he had to pay 40 percent to the boat owner.

Mr Jack Daniels, a Kalk Bay fisherman, had moved his boat to Hout Bay hoping for greener pastures, but he fears now that he won't be able to operate at all for lack of money.

Mr Daniels, a father of four children and a fisherman for 40 years, said this year was the worst snoek season in many years.

## Losses

"What makes it even worse," he said "is that this is the second successive bad year.

"We had hoped to recover some of our losses from last year but with only a month to go, this doesn't look likely.

Mr Daniels said most of Cape Town's fisherman would have to seek alternative employment to supplement their income.

"Almost all of them live in council houses in Kalk Bay or Hout Bay for which they'll have to pay rent and have families to support," he said. "I don't

know how they will manage."

Mr Johannes Sengen expects some relief later this year when the crayfish season starts. But for the next few months his wife and five children in Durban will have to "make do" as he has no money to send them.

"I've been in Hout Bay for the past 10 years and this is the worst.

"When our catches were good in previous seasons we used to make R70 to R80 a day. Now you are lucky if you can get more than R6 for a day's work."

Mr Abel Martin, a fisherman for 24 years blamed the "invasion" of Cape waters by purse-seiner (trawler) boats for the absence of snoek.

"The law of the sea is big fish catch small fish and these trawlers are catching all the small fish thereby forcing the snoek to look elsewhere for food."

A spokesman for the Department of Sea Fisheries confirmed that snoek catches were down percent on last year.

"Unfavourable weather conditions this season is the main reason for the poor catches," he said. "I would not describe the season as bad."

NM 1/7/78

# Sardines -tinned- at S. Coast

3-FISHING

Mercury Reporter

**THE ONLY sardines sighted at Hibberdene and Port St. Johns yesterday were those in cans, according to anglers.**

Mrs. I. Bower of the Alexandria Hotel said that although there were no sardines, fishing was still good at Hibberdene yesterday.

"Anglers are catching a tremendous amount of garrick," she said.

At Port St. Johns, local angler Mr. Del Else, said a south-west wind there yesterday could improve fishing.

"There have been no game fish, sardines, birds or

porpoises for days now," he said.

Between Shelley Beach and Southbroom anglers are also experiencing good fishing, according to Mr. A. Cowan, Margate superintendent of beaches.

He said shad, garrick and barracouta were being caught, but sardines had made no appearance yet.

SW 3 Fishing 7/7/78

# Industry

## Waters Bay

The River Area News Service

**WINDY** SW 3 Fishing 7/7/78  
Rifted... fishing... industry...

The industry... who... fishing... industry...

The entire fishing fleet of 80 trawlers... Waters Bay... fishing...

The territory's... authority... fishing... industry...

ed... fishing... industry...

The industry... fishing... industry...

... fishing... industry...

Up to now... fishing... industry...

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# TRAPS SPARK INQUIRY CALL

Mercury Reporter

A DURBAN fisherman, Mr. Mike Bloxham, has written a letter to the Minister of Sport and Recreation and the Administrator of Natal requesting a public inquiry into the powers of the Natal Parks Board.

Mr. Bloxham, who described himself as a "vigilante marine researcher and conservationist," complained that the Natal Parks Board used unjust and distasteful ways to trap fishermen.

In his letter Mr. Bloxham related an incident that took place in Durban recently. He said three NPB game guards in plain clothes demanded that an Indian fisherman reel in his line so that his bait could be examined.

Mr. Bloxham alleged the bags of other Indian fishermen were searched without the consent of their owners. He also stated that White fishermen nearby were not approached by the guards.

Mr. Bloxham also complained about another incident during which a Parks Board official used binoculars to trap three White divers who were later

convicted for catching crayfish.

A spokesman for the Natal Parks Board said yesterday that in terms of

the ordinance the Board's officials were empowered to act as they did in the interests of conservation and coastal fish preservation.

# NO SARDINES SIGHTED YET

Mercury Reporter

SHARKS were plentiful at Port St. Johns at the weekend — but there was no sign of the elusive sardines.

Sharks totalling more than 350kg — mostly hammerheads — were caught there on Sunday, according to Mr. Del Else, secretary of the Port St. Johns Angling Club.

"The biggest shark, a hammerhead, weighed in at 87kg and was caught by one of our club members, Mr. Tony Oates," he said.

The sharks were caught by members of the angling club about six kilometres south of Port St. Johns.

Mr. Else said members of the club are "baffled" as to the whereabouts of the sardines.

"There have been no sardine sightings here in weeks."

# Costly pilchards from Peru

Mercury Reporter

TINNED pilchards are once again available in Durban — but at a much higher price.

A 375g tin of the fish, which sold for 35c about six months ago, now sells for 51c (including tax), according to Mr. Geoff Gillzean, Natal Regional Manager of Checkers.

He said yesterday that the reason for the price increase is that the fish are not easily available locally. He added that pilchards have been off the market for about six months.

"We are having to import from Peru to meet demands," he said.

Mr. Alan Gardiner, Natal Director of Pick 'n Pay, said: "The demand is far in excess of supply — an increase in the price of pilchards is to be expected."

27. In the above examples, the function of the genitive can be said to be adjectival. That the genitive is sometimes interchangeable with an adjective is clear from the following alternatives in Latin:

From these examples, what do you notice about the position of the genitive in relation to the noun it is connected with?

- (a) Herculis templum est apud Agrigentos non longe a foro. Ibi est ex aere simulacrum ipsius Herculis.
- (b) Cn. Pompeius, non modo eorum hominum, qui nunc sunt, gloriam, sed etiam antiquitatis memoriam virtute superavit.
- (c) Urbis ubi captae casum convulsaque vidit limina tectorum
- (d) Hinc est via ... quae fert Acherontis ad undas.

26. In the following sentences, fill in in the space provided with which noun each genitive (underlined) is connected:

12/1/28 3 fishy

# Sardine bonanza

**EAST LONDON.** — Beachcombers had their hearts and bellies filled yesterday when the high tide brought in a large shoal of sardines at sunrise at Kidd's Beach.

The sardines were beaching from the mouth of the Mkatsi River down to Palm Springs.

This was the first wash-up of such a large shoal for many years and drew a big crowd of schoolchildren and adults to the bay and to the sloping rocks south of Kidd's Beach.

Thousands of the fish were caught in nets, baskets and containers of all shapes and sizes. A local shop did a roaring trade in butterfly nets.

Reports of several catches of carp weighing three to four kg, have come in. A university student at Palm Springs, Brian Starkey, got quite a jolt when a sardine was dropped on his head by a sea gull. He decided to use this windfall as bait and caught a sizeable Black fish and cob. — DDC.

flow.

Not only are the fishing companies affected by the disastrous pilchard catch. Metal Box's canning factory has virtually ground to a halt. In spite of a drastic cost reduction programme the factory at Walvis Bay lost R700 000 for the year to end March. It still remains heavily overstocked, with little chance of offloading cans. It is looking to diversify away from fish, but possible meat and paint canning will do little to alleviate the situation. So it seems shareholders can expect a loss of well over R1m. The group may even be forced to close the factory if pilchard fishing is not resumed next season.

Tiger Oats hold 95% of Units, and fishing makes up 15,2% (24,4%) of group taxed profits, or R4m (R5,3m). So a decline from this source is inevitable. But then Tiger has always recognised the vulnerability of these earnings and stated them separately.

Fedfood will also be seriously affected by the low pilchard catch. Although its reliance on fishing is decreasing, it still made up 49% (69%) of profits (with the bulk coming from SWA) for the year to end December. The dividend has already been cut from 35c to 26c and a further cut cannot be ruled out.

Gail Pemberton

ases of every church should be a person who appeals to the one. led by any one; and that he, rded as canonical without his one without his order.

### FISHING SHARES (3) fishing End of the pilchard

The 400 000 t SW Africa pelagic fish quota will be reached any day now. But the pilchard canning lines have already closed down. Only about 45 000 t of the catch this year are pilchards. This compares with 200 000 t last year, which produced about 4m cartons. This year the pack is down to four cartons (see *Current affairs*).

The absence of pilchards has severe implications for the future of Walvis Bay operators. Although the factories have filled their quotas with anchovies, anchovies are processed into fishmeal and fish oil and provide the base load to earnings. The rule of thumb is that pilchards provide the profits.

Even more seriously, there is a real possibility that pilchard fishing will not be resumed next season - either by decree or simply because the resource has been depleted.

Of the listed fishing companies, those with Walvis Bay interests will obviously be the hardest hit. These include SeaSWA, Willem Barendsz, SWAFish and Kaap-Kunene, all of which can expect no contribution from Walvis Bay. However, because there are so many cross holdings between the fishing companies, none will escape unscathed.

Among the least affected will be Lamberts Bay and the holding company, Units. The former's fishing operations are largely centred in SA waters, which are still producing good catches. Lamberts controls SeaSWA, although owning only 37% of the equity, but does not equity account. SeaSWA's last dividend was worth about R600 000 or about 13% of Lamberts' taxed profit.

SeaSWA will be very hard hit, though rock lobster from Luderitz provides some diversification. For the year to end-December, earnings of 74,7c (72,2c) were cushioned by 15c attributable to a carry over of stocks from the previous year. This year there will be no such cushion. However, the balance sheet is extremely strong, with R11,7m in cash, so a reduced dividend will probably be forthcoming. If it doesn't eat into cash, income from the cash balance alone could ensure a 10c (40c) payout. The share price is now 200c.

Kaap-Kunene looks vulnerable. Fishing made up 88% of taxed income and only the rock lobster portion is immune. The group is not prepared to quantify how much of this is attributable to SWA, but it is by far the greater amount. Nor has it got the same strength in its balance sheet as many of the others. Net cash is only R360 000. And its diversifications into cattle and game ranching and its interest in Suiderland are not going to provide much protection. This is one stock that could cease dividend payments altogether.

SWA contributes 46% of SWA Fish's income. This includes 22c of the 96c earned in the year to end December from stock carryovers. Investment income contributed 33% to earnings, but this includes investments in Lamberts Bay, SeaSWA and Fedfood. SWAFish also has a strong balance sheet, with net cash of R11,5m. Interest plus income from rock lobsters could allow for a dividend of around 20c, compared to 60c last year. The share price is now 265c.

Willem Barendsz also has a hefty R4m in cash balance. But 86% of profits come from fishing in SWA, with the remaining 14% from investment income. Investments include 501 000 SWAFish shares. Totally dependent on SWA, the dividend depends on the directors' attitude to maintaining the cash balance.

Last year OIL was already down to less than 10% dependence on SWA. So the low pilchard catch will not affect profits unduly though it will squeeze cash



FISHING

# ③ fishing FM 14/7/78 End of the line

Inshore fishing in SWA will cease this weekend when Walvis Bay factory operators complete their total permissible haul of 400 000 t of raw fish. Only 45 000 t of this will be pilchard, the prime canning species which has supported the industry for more than 25 years.

The total catch of 400 000 t, limited by special order of the SWA Administrator-General this week, is the lowest on record. Whether it will be the last, only time and political events will tell.

The pilchard canning pack, the most profitable sector of inshore fishing, will barely exceed 1m cartons (compared with over 10m cartons only two years ago). Factory operators' earnings will be slashed and only those with a sound liquidity base can be expected to survive, regardless of the future political dispensation in the territory.

Understandably, the search is on for scapegoats. In Walvis this week, fishing men were blaming the apparent commercial extinction of pilchards on trawler operators from Iron Curtain countries, notably the USSR, Bulgaria and Poland. SA Navy sources in the port have noted the presence of 172 foreign fishing vessels and back-up ships, the "overwhelming majority of which are from the Soviet bloc."

## Perhaps it's not the Red peril

Official sources doubt claims that the Russians are taking all the fish. Last week SA authorities carried out a formal inspection of 10 Iron Curtain trawlers in SWA waters (in terms of the South-East Atlantic fishing convention) and found no evidence that the ships had been taking pilchard.

Fishing men in Walvis Bay said this week, however, that foreigners have exploited huge concentrations of pilchard feeding 30 fathoms down in the far northern sector of the SWA inshore zone. No confirmation of this claim could be obtained.

The situation is not without perverse irony. According to Walvis Bay sources, anchovies are literally jumping out of the water, but scientists have wisely counselled that they should be left alone because these shoals may be next year's catch. The size of the fish indicates they are nowhere near mature.

Meanwhile, the SA Division of Sea Fisheries has launched a massive specie sampling programme to determine what has gone wrong. Fishery scientists are in agreement, however, that there should be a total ban on fishing — for a few years

if this helps stocks recover.

Scientists say the only thing that will stabilise the SWA fishery will be the proclamation of a 200-mile exclusive fishing zone. This cannot be accomplished, however, by anyone but an independent Namibian government.

By PAUL BELL

SOUTH AFRICA'S pilchard industry — one of the main suppliers of the country's nutritional needs — has almost collapsed.

Only a quarter of the 240-million cans needed this year will be supplied — despite the fact that South Africa is now forced to import pilchards from Peru.

And ironically, in the face of the critical shortage at home, the ailing industry is exporting — to meet commitments made when South Africa had the largest reserves of pilchards in the world.

A nutritionist at the Kupugani Nutrition Corporation said pilchards contained a greater proportion of protein to price than most other foods.

However, the shortage has also forced up the price of a can from 23c to 49c a year ago.

Mr Richard Cohen, a director of Pick 'n Pay, said yesterday his supermarket group received only 40% of its first order of pilchards and had to cancel its second order because of the scarcity.

Mr Harold Greenstein, national merchandise manager for Checkers, estimated that consumers would be able to buy pilchards for a total of about one month in the year.

"I'm not sure how Federal Marine intends to release them on the market, but I hope they stagger it so that people don't forget what pilchards look like," he said.

Pilchard catches this year, mostly off the coast of South West Africa, are expected to yield only 1-million cases compared with 4-million last year.

Two weeks ago the Administrator General of S.W.A., Mr Justice M T Steyn, on the advice of the S.W.A. Fishing Advisory Council, banned all fishing north of Cape Cross.

15/7/78 R.D.M. Fishing

# SA's vital pilchard industry disaster

The ban effectively stops all further pilchard fishing this year.

Two years ago the Department of Sea Fisheries estimated a stock of 1 000-million tons of pilchard, mostly in South West African waters but did not consider them in great danger.

The situation has since radically altered. The blame has been attributed to a heavy increase in trawling operations by foreign vessels, particularly from communist countries, combined with, as scientists believe, certain environmental factors still to be investigated.

In 1968 South African trawlers were still netting nearly 1 400 000 tons of pilchard a year. It was during this period that the major damage was done to the industry through over-fishing.

At the end of May 90 000 cases of pilchards — there are 48 cans to a case — were imported from Peru

by Federal Marine, the marketing arm of South Africa's pelagic fishers and canners.

Another 160 000 cases are on order, Mr Louis Fourie, general manager of Federal Marine, said in Cape Town yesterday.

"When we'll get our next consignment is in the lap of the gods, but we hope to obtain a total of 250 000 cases by the end of the year," he said.

South Africa would continue to import pilchards until the situation improved. Certain export commitments undertaken in the good times some years ago, still had to be met, he said.

Now anchovies have become the mainstay of the fishing industry in the short term.

A spokesman for the Department of Sea Fisheries said yesterday that anchovies had been found in abundance off SWA but fishing would have to be conservatively managed.

## Finance Reporter

THE South West African pelagic fishing industry — fish caught in the open sea — is going to face a tough time next year.

According to the Department of Sea Fisheries, this year's tight quotas, which have halved the allowable catch, are likely to be the same next season.

This year's season, from March 27 to July 31, had a final quota of 400 000 tons against 940 500 tons last year. The quota was set by the SWA Administrator General's office.

The reason for the low quota, which has cost fish-catching and canning groups millions, is a cyclical reduction in the available number of fish, says the Department.

But, although the Department's scientists are working flat out to assess what is causing the change in fish habits, there is little hope of any immediate scientific cure.

# Pilchard prospects are still poor

SUN TRIB. 16/7/78 (3-FISHING)

According to a Department scientist: "It's a very difficult question. One of the problems is that pelagic fish are difficult to access, and it would at the moment require a prophet to give any answer."

The quotas and the actual catch figures show that the lack of fish is reaching crisis proportions.

In the case of the worst affected, pilchards, the quota was reduced from 1977's 200 000 tons to this year's 125 000 tons. But, says Andrew Ovenstone of the fishing company Ovenstone Holdings, the actual catch estimate up to the close of pilchard-catching 10 days ago was only about 60 000 tons.

The pilchard has just about disappeared from shop shelves, and the only

major source of the protein food is likely to be from imports. The necessary rise in price to cover importation costs is likely to make foreign buying limited, as low price was one of the sales factors in the success of canned pilchards.

The Department scientist believes there is "a very, very low prospect for any upturn in pilchard availability."

The only answer for the fishing groups and canners, and the very dependent Walvis Bay municipality, is a change in the type of fishing and an alteration in the end product.

Fish can manufacturers Metal Box, who lost R700 000 on their Walvis Bay fish-can plant last year, is already introducing alternative production of cans.

And the fish catchers have moved

into mid-water trawling for alternative catches of maashanker and anchovy.

"But", said the Sea Fisheries spokesman, "one of the main problems is that there are just too many boats having to catch too few fish."

A fish canning expert said: "There could be a trend towards canning fish caught off the South African coast."

Some fingers are pointed at foreign trawlers. Some fish-catchers have said foreign trawlers are over-fishing, and are removing fish needed to breed new shoals.

However, according to the Sea Fisheries Department, the cause of the run-down is probably "climatic and environmental."

He said: "According to the figures the foreign states have given us, their catches have not been excessive."

Questionnaire to workers

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# Pilchard famine

STAR 18/7/78 3-FISHING

## doubles prices

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Only 60-million cans of South African Pilchards, a quarter of the country's needs, will be available this year and prices will be doubled.

This grim news for housewives follows the near collapse of the pilchard fishing industry.

Catches off South West Africa are said to be at between 40 000 and 43 000 tonnes against 200 000 last year.

Ironically, the ailing industry is exporting to meet commitments made when South Africa had the largest reserves of pilchards in the world.

### CANCELLED

A director of a major supermarket chain said that his group received only 40 percent of its first order of pilchards and had the second cancelled because of the scarcity.

South West Africa has banned all fishing north of Cape Cross, effectively stopping all further pilchard fishing this year, as a conservation measure.

At the end of May 90 000 cases of pilchards — there are 48 cans to a case — were imported from Peru. And another 160 000 are on order. Mr Louis Fourie, Federal

Marine general manager, said in Cape Town.

"When we'll get our next consignment is in the lap of the gods but we hope to obtain a total of 250 000 cases by the end of the year," he said.

In Durban shops today 425 g tins of pilchards which were selling at 19c earlier this year had jumped to between 50c and 59c.

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A. Scott: "The fishery: Objectives  
H. Demsetz: "Towards a Theory of Prop  
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U.: Sept. 1960  
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(Mr. R. Bross)  
10, 11, 12. Competition with Prohibitive Contract Cost : Fisheries.  
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22/7/78 DO  
3 P.M.

# 50-year blow for fishing?

JOHANNESBURG — The once-rich fishing grounds off the South West African coast would take about 50 years to recover from over-fishing.

This is the opinion of sources in the fishing industry who said "the politicians ruined the industry by not taking the advice of Dr Jan Lochner," and that industry and Government claims that foreign trawling operations were largely to blame were a red herring.

Dr Lochner of the University of Port Elizabeth was one of three members of the Fisheries Commission appointed in 1968 who submitted a minority report to Parliament warning that only drastic measures could avert the total and permanent destruction of pilchard resources.

South Africa is to import 12 million cans of pilchards from Peru.

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M.E.Gasson I know that you share with us that feeling of satisfaction  
that we all experience when we note that our labours have reached  
Sidney Gasson with us to-day.  
And finally, on this score, I have considerable pleasure in stating how  
much we appreciate having our first Grand Principal M.E. Companion  
on behalf of this most instructive and rewarding of Degrees.  
T.T.L.G.M.H. will spare these Ex. Companions for many years to labour  
and Menego for all you have done", expressing the hope that  
On behalf of Supreme Grand Chapter I say "thank you Companions Lewis  
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Notable recommendations to improve workings/or administrative  
responsibilities.  
in which they have carried out their duties and attended to their  
Superintendents we express our sincere thanks for the efficient way  
To M.E. Comps. Tolle Lewis and Basil Menego, our two Grand

# STATE BLAMED FOR PILCHARDS DISASTER

SUN. TRIB

23/7/78

3-FISHING

M. A. L. ADMINISTRATION in control of the pilchard fishing industry, once one of South Africa's most lucrative money-spinners, had caused the disastrous slump in catches, Mr John Wiley, M.P. said this week.

Speaking after the Government announced a total clamp on pilchard fishing after a drop in catches from 1.68-million tons 10 years ago to a mere 44 000 tons this year, Mr Wiley said that a "licence to catch fish off South West Africa was a licence to print money."

Eminent scientists and others intimately linked with fish resources share Mr Wiley's concern at the massive drop in pelagic fish quotas which have forced thousands out of work. The total pelagic catch, of which pilchards

By BILL KRIGE

formed the most profitable part, has been halved in less than a year.

Said one: "The pilchard is not yet an endangered species — but it soon could be if something is not done quickly."

Mr Wiley, who is presently touring South West Africa, accused the Government of ignoring advice given not only by himself but also by the head of the department of oceanography at the University of Port Elizabeth, Dr Jan Lochner, who has long warned that overfishing would strip the West coast fishing grounds bare.

Dr Lochner was unavailable for comment, having recently been appointed to a Government

advisory board whose task it is to recommend ways in which something can be salvaged from the near wreck of the pelagic fish industry in general and the pilchard catch in particular.

He did not believe there was "much truth" to claims that Russian and Japanese trawlers had bled the fishing grounds white.

"Quite simply the answer is that the fishing quotas given by the Government were far too large," he said.

The Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, was specifically exempted from any charge of maladministration by Mr Wiley, who said the fault lay with the ministers' predecessors.

Mr Heunis was unavailable for comment.

# The great SA 3-FISHING pilchard scandal

**T**HE collapse of the South African pilchard industry, as reported in the Rand Daily Mail, is a scandal. The country has been robbed of one of its main supplies of cheap nutritional food — and at a time when the poor have rarely had it so bad.

The collapse has been spectacular: 10 years ago South Africa had the largest pilchard reserves in the world; now it has to import fish at a time when it still has to export to meet contracts signed in the halcyon days when the catch measured 1,5 million tons. This year only 46 000 tons will be taken.

The beginning of the end came during the 1960s when South African fishing fleets, linked to giant factory ships, swept through the seas off South West Africa like vacuum cleaners — even though the Government was being warned that the catch-quotas being granted would kill the industry.

The most trenchant warnings came from Dr Jan Lochner, then of the University of Port Elizabeth, who helped compile a Fisheries' Commission minority report which

bluntly told Parliament in 1970 that only drastic measures could avert the total and permanent destruction of pilchard resources.

Dr Lochner's research and conclusions raised a furore in the House. Mr John Wiley, MP for Simonstown, accused the Government of having permitted 10 years of reckless assault on the fishing resources of SWA "by their political pals and buddies".

The Government now claims that foreign trawling operations have been largely to blame for the collapse of the industry. But there is no gainsaying Dr Lochner's predictions and the fact that he was ignored.

Whether it is a case of gross maladministration on the part of the Government, or greed by fishing fleet owners, the effect is the same: pilchards are unlikely to appear in strength off SWA again for 50 years.

The people who were supposed to protect those resources must be held accountable for the destruction. What is going to be done about it?





# Seaweed-farming could harm fishing industry — marine expert

C.T. 10/8/78 (3-Fishing)

## Chief Reporter

A MARINE biologist warned yesterday that there could be serious long-term consequences for the fishing industry if the ecology of breeding areas such as Riet Bay in Langebaan lagoon is interfered with.

Dr P A Hulley, head of marine biology and curator of fishes at the SA Museum in Cape Town, was referring to the Cape Agar company's proposed seaweed-farming scheme at Riet Bay.

"A point that has not been sufficiently emphasized," he said, "is that about 60 percent of fish taken from the continental shelf region spend their juvenile stages in estuaries and lagoons. With this in mind, my advice to the fishing and canning industry is to examine closely what is proposed at Riet Bay because the end rub-off in any project that messes up the ecology of a lagoon area, of which Riet Bay is part, may be against them — particularly so far as

pelagic fish such as pilchards and anchovies are concerned."

Dr Hulley added: "The industry should take a close look at any attempt to destroy or interfere with what are the germination flats, or nursery areas of the source of their livelihood."

"Riet Bay is unique in the ecology of Langebaan lagoon. It is an important area for marine organisms, and is an important feeding area for marine and bird-life.

2. Have you asked for changes and been refused?

If yes, give details.

# Total ban on shells called for

Nim 3 Fishing  
9/9/78

3. What

4. What

Mercury Reporter

A SELECT committee of research scientists has called for a total ban on the collecting of shellfish on some Durban beaches and has recommended the ban be extended to other areas in Natal because of a serious health hazard.

Do you discuss these other farms?

Have you ever thought of changing?

To occasional and con

Will you try to come

Why/Why not?

The committee — operating under the auspices of Durban City Council and the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, Sea Fisheries Division, has submitted its report to the Administrator-in-Executive-Committee.

City Engineer Mr. Don Macleod said yesterday that a ban on collecting shellfish in the vicinity of the central sewerage works on the Bluff has been in existence for some years.

"The recommendation is that the Natal Parks Board, and not, as is at present the case, Durban City Council, be asked to assume responsibility for policing the ban."

He said it would be up to Exco to decide if the present ban and the recommended ban for other areas be implemented.

The report recommends a total ban on collecting oysters and other shellfish on all Durban beaches between the Umgeni River and Isipingo River and proposes that other coastal areas — particularly river mouths — be urgently investigated to determine the potential health hazard.

The reason for the concern is that shellfish, which filter large amounts of sea water through their systems, concentrate disease organisms in their flesh.

When eaten by humans diseases such as typhoid and dysentery can result. According to the report specimens of oysters had been found to be infected with viruses and pathogens.

The cause of the pollution is factory effluent, filth from stormwater drains, sewage and discharges by coastal shipping.

Dr. Fred Clark, MPC and chairman of the Province's hospital committee, said he was satisfied there was a serious health hazard if contaminated oysters were eaten.

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**GENERAL NEWS**

**Fish slump squashes the tomato men**

*3 Fishing 15/9/78*

By **BILL PRINSLOO**  
**NELSPRUIT.** — The virtual collapse of the pilchard fishing industry off South West Africa is creating problems for farmers 2 000 km away in the Transvaal Lowveld.

Fish canners use 80% of all tomato paste made from special winter tomatoes grown in the Lowveld, which in the past has produced up to 93 000 tons of tomatoes a year for factory use.

With the decline in SWA catches, demand for the tomato paste has dwindled. During the past season only 1 000 tons of paste — the equivalent of about 6 000 tons of fresh tomatoes — were used.

A fish canners' association spokesman in Cape Town has revealed that the fishing industry still has on hand enough tomato paste to satisfy its needs for the 1979 season.

"In fact, we have enough

paste to take care of next season's catch even if it is twice what it was this year," the spokesman said.

Less than 60 000 tons of pilchards were caught this year, compared with 1,4-million tons in 1968.

Because of reduced demand, Lowveld tomato canning factories have been working at about 20% of their normal capacity. One factory at Hoedspruit did not open at all.

Tomato processing factories themselves still have stocks of paste from last year. Attempts to export it have failed as there is a world surplus of this commodity.

The tomato crisis will be discussed when the Tomato Advisory Committee, a body representing growers, canners and the fishing industry, meets in Pretoria on September 26.

Several factories are investigating other products — whole canned tomatoes, for instance — in an attempt to keep production up.

At present factories also produce tomato juices, sauce and purees.

Lowveld tomato farmers are also concerned about the political future of SWA. They feel a new government might buy tomato paste supplies from overseas sources.

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10. Ibid., pp.84-5.

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## SWAFISH Tempting

③ fishing  
FM 6/10/78

The 24% profit drop in six months to end June was a relief after all the handwringing laments about the downcast state of fishing in SWA. The maintained 20c interim was a particular bonanza. Fortunately, "an abundance" of anchovy was caught close to base in the second

The much improved fish oil yield permitted more to be exported at higher than domestic prices. The higher domestic fish meal price means "substantially" higher revenues from this source. First half pre-tax profits were R2,1m (R2,8m), taxed profits R1,4m (R1,8m) and earnings 44c (58c). Because most of the season falls in the first half of Swafish's financial year, by far the greater part of revenues accrue in the first half. The sale of closing stocks and dividend and interest receipts make up the rest of the year's income. Swafish had R12m of cash in its last balance sheet, which will have yielded about R1,2m before tax assuming an interest rate of 10%. The company would invest this, most probably outside fishing and/or SWA/Namibia, if it could find something suitable.

If it could pick up an attractive acquisition on a 15% earnings yield, it would increase revenue from this source to R1,8m — a R1,1m or 35c per share improvement on its current interest



Thanks to anchovies

half of the fishing season, partially compensating for the shortage of pilchards. Swaprom, the pool producer in which Swafish has a 33% stake, landed 127 000 t (123 000 t) of pelagic fish and produced 28 000 t (25 000 t) of fish meal, 8 000 t (4 000 t) of fish oil and 410 000 cartons of fish during the season, which ended on July 31.

While rock lobster production at Luderitz dropped, more whole lobsters, as opposed to tails, were sold at better

receipts of R700 000 after tax. So an acquisition is urgently desirable.

As it is, the company is — apparently conservatively — projecting 75c earnings for the year (96c), a 22% retreat. It has no capital projects and plenty of cash, so the maintained interim could indicate the prospect of a maintained 40c final.

David Carte

## FISHING Net figures

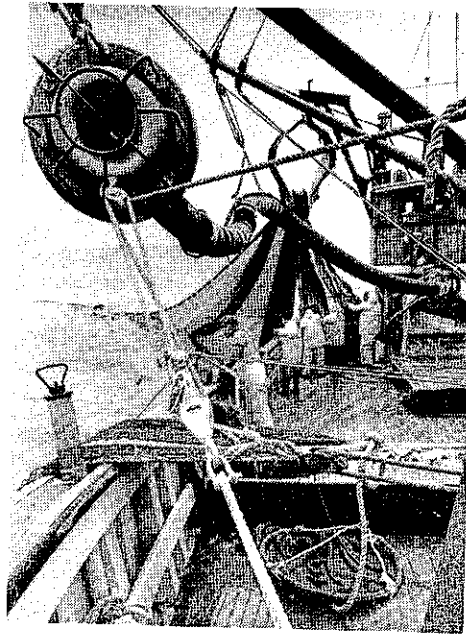
③ fishing

PM 13/10/78

The 350 000 t pelagic fishing quota set by the SWA Fisheries Advisory Council for 1979 is, politics aside, largely academic. It includes a permissible haul of 60 000 t of pilchard, compared with 1978 landings of 45 185 t yielding about 1,2m cartons of canned fish (10,8m cartons in 1975).

The total catch for 1978 was 414 000 t (360 000 t of anchovy, which saved the industry's bacon) compared with 402 000 t last year, 572 529 in 1976, 759 255 in 1975 and 833 611 in 1974. The pilchard haul this year is about one-twelfth of what it was in 1974. The anchovy haul was the highest since 1970.

What's going on? The SWA advisory council has set aside R130 000 for an eight-month study of fish stocks, availability, abundance, recruitment, and environmental factors. Earlier this year the SA Department of Industries told the *FM* more than R1m had been earmarked for



Trawler . . . the bottoms are important

this purpose.

Walvis Bay fishing men now agree, after the chastening experience of 1978, that over-fishing during a long period of adverse environmental conditions is the main reason, aggravated to some extent by foreign effort.

Although the 1979 outlook is decidedly bleak, the SWA industry is pinning its hopes on a return, after four years, to more favourable environmental conditions and a greater abundance of pilchard. With careful management, even 60 000 t of pilchard will see them through the worst possible effects of the drastic cut-back.

In the past the industry has invested R4m in the up-grading of the catching fleet. Twenty-three of the Walvis fleet of 72 have been fitted with refrigerated or chilled sea water conveyance tanks which in the past season have boosted cannery yields to as much as 56%.

With pilchard shoals up to 40 hours' steaming away from the factory jetties, yields would not have been much more than 20% if the fish had been carried in conventional bottoms. If the industry is allowed to catch 60 000 t it is possible that the canneries could get close to a pack of 2m cartons next year, but that would not be of much use if the industry did not take 290 000 t of "other" species as well, to boost cash flow from fishmeal and body oil.

Next year's total quota is 600 000 t below the levels which the SWA industry is accustomed to. The whole industry is being asked to survive on less than what one factory ship, *Suiderkruis*, processed in the 1968 season, 400 000 t.

# Crayfish men fear new cuts

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — The new crayfishing season is likely to be one of the harshest in history for the R44-million-a-year industry and the fishermen who live by it.

New measures to protect South Africa's valuable crayfish resources are responsible for the gloomy outlook.

The industry has yet to be officially informed of the new regulations, which include a 15% quota cut. But word of the measures has got out and it is feared even tighter restrictions will be implemented before the end of the season.

Industry sources say the catch reduction would have a serious affect on profitability, and on fishermen's livelihoods.

Costs are up and the price on export markets can't be increased because of competition from Australia, New Zealand and Cuba.

South Africa, with only about 16% of the US market, can't dictate prices.

A spokesman for the SA

Rock Lobster Canners' Association said it was not intended to increase prices on the local market which, by law, is entitled to 10% of the total catch if the demand exists.

Exports normally make up more than 90% of the quota and bring in about R40-million yearly in foreign exchange.

The Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, has made it clear that the Department of Sea Fisheries will be keeping a close lookout for any sign of deterioration of the crayfish grounds along South Africa's West Coast.

In an attempt by the authorities to tighten up on poachers and blackmarketing, packers will have to number all cartons in series and supply the name of local crayfish buyers to the Department of Sea Fisheries.

Measures under consideration, the Minister said recently, include further quota cuts, area restrictions for boats, creation of additional sanctuaries, and a reduction in the number of recognised landing places.

Fleet owners are far from unanimous as to what further methods should be used to curtail exploitation of crayfish. But most want more liaison with Sea Fisheries.

"They have a lot of information which they could share with us," said one major operator.

"It's better for them to say 'Look boys, you're overfishing Dassen Island. Then we'll know the situation there and we can move off rather than get a quota cut.'"

Another complaint from concession holders is the affect the new and possible further quota cuts will have on their coloured fishermen.

"The men in the northern reaches of the West Coast have been battling to fill their quotas, particularly around Lamberts Bay and Port Nolloth," said one

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17. Ibid, pp.274-5.

18. Drum, 9 June 1973.

19. Hansard 19 columns 1193-4, 17 June 1975.

20. Hansard 7 columns 484-5, 20 March 1973.

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29/11/78

# Fishing share <sup>3-FISHING</sup> interest an enigma

FISHING shares are currently among the top of the pops in investment circles.

More than one Johannesburg broker tells me that the buying of the shares, which has been steadily pushing the index for fishing shares higher, is coming from the Cape.

Just why remains, however, something of an enigma.

It's true, of course, that historically the fishing index is yielding an average 15 per cent on dividend covered around 1.5 times.

But the news that has since been forthcoming from the industry, particularly where it has large involvement with South West Africa and Walvis Bay, the main fishing port in that area, has been anything but encouraging.

Those companies with Walvis Bay interests include Seaswa, Willem Barendsz, Swafish, and Kaap Kunene, the latter a current favourite among Cape buyers, despite the fact that the bulk of its profits are earned via its South West interests and that in comparison to many of the other fishing companies its cash element is small.

Indeed, with massive cuts in the various quotas allowed to the industry, whether it fishes off South West or the South African coast, it's difficult to understand just why the chartists of local fishing shares are able to point to the suggestion that fishing shares as a whole are on the point of takeoff for higher regions.

Unless, of course, one accepts the possibility that "crops" this time around will be better than expected and allies it to the indisputable fact that most of the fishing companies are carrying a high liquidity.

Such liquidity has always served their earnings well in the past against the ups and downs of an industry subject to the vagaries of nature.

But with interest rates falling, and the need to refurbish their vessels against the longer distances these have to travel to get the fish, the cash element in most fishing companies' balance sheets diminishes in importance.

There are better speculations around in the market - like Kimet.

# Talks on use of fish as food

EAST LONDON — Fish as a food source is one which blacks have not yet fully tapped, according to the organiser of a symposium on fisheries and rural development to be held in Grahamstown next month.

The organiser, Mr Ross Duncan-Brown of the En-

vironmental Development Agency, said the symposium is being held to discuss practical ways of introducing fish as a source of protein food into rural areas — particularly black, landlocked areas.

Speakers, including some Rhodes University

staff, Government officials and voluntary workers will outline some of the problems and potentials of inland fisheries.

“The idea is to bring together all people who are doing practical work on inland fisheries, to work through some of the alternatives and to arrive at a strategy that is

appropriate to the needs of rural people,” Mr Duncan Brown said.

Practical information, suitable for the public, would be provided on fisheries in Ovamboland, Caprivi, Natal, Lake Malawi, Swaziland, Lesotho, Transkei and the Albany district. — DDR

3/1/10/78  
3/1/10/78



# ③ fishing Trawler turnabout

FM 3/11/78  
In sharp contrast to inshore fishing, which is facing an unpredictable future at best, the SA deep sea trawling industry looks set for a long run of fat years.

This week trawlermen celebrated the first anniversary of SA's 200-mile exclusive fishing regime and reported that although the legacy of excessive fishing effort in the past would remain evident for a few more years (the small size of hake and kingklip being taken) other key factors in the trawling equation — abundance and availability — now show signs of stabilising at a profitable level. The banning of foreign activity within 200 miles has reduced fishing at least 50%.

A little more than a year ago banks were showing great reluctance to lend money to an industry where return of capital was in most cases lower than the prime lending rate, and with very little prospect of replacing assets from earnings.

This week Peter Kuttel of Atlantic Trawling and his partners Sean Keegan and Dave Wolff announced, with Barclays National Bank, what is certainly the biggest lease-back deal involving a moveable asset recorded in SA.

The long-term R2m lease covers Atlantic's acquisition of the huge (1 706 grt) French trawler *Groenland*, which has been registered in SA as *Southern Leader*. The vessel has a complete factory deck with a capacity of 50 t a day of frozen fish, and a fishmeal reduction plant with a capacity of 25 t a day and is by far the most sophisticated ship of its type in SA. Sour note: the R80 000 in sales tax payable on the lease.

Barclays was clearly impressed with Atlantic's viabilities. At the stroke of a pen, government has transformed a struggling, despondent industry into one with enormously rich prospects in which the catch rate could improve 130% in the next four years; and the landing of more high-value table fish at lower cost will mean that the industry's profitability will show even more spectacular growth.

This year's catch quota has been pegged at 120 000 t of hake, about 30 000 t of which will be exported, earning R25m-R30m, mainly in Mediterranean countries and in black Africa. Trawlermen expect optimum levels to be reached around 1990 at about 240 000 t, well below the estimated maximum sustainable yield of 310 000 t of hake. This is about the capacity of the SA fleet of about 80 ships which government has fixed as a ceiling. Catch increments will have to come from bigger and better



Deep trawling . . . more pulling power

equipped trawlers.

The SA trawlerfleet oligopoly (I&J, Sea Harvest Corporation and Atlantic Trawling) plans to spend about R12m over the next three years to replace ships and gear and to up-grade manpower skills.

One of the industry's toughest problems is that it cannot attract sufficient skilled men to get the best out of the costly hardware. The industry employs about 2 000 seagoing men, most of whose skills have been acquired without formal training.

Peter Kuttel says trawl skippers can earn R36 000-R40 000 a year, engineers about R25 000. He suggests government should accord the trawling industry the same status as the SA merchant marine service which carries the same status as national service in the three arms of the SA defence force.

In addition to expected rapid growth of home consumption of hake, currently around 75 000 t a year, there are high hopes of export markets, particularly in Europe. But a close watch will have to be kept on Argentina which has emerged as SA's strongest competitor.

Its maximum sustainable yield is about 3 Mt a year; current offtake is about 200 000 t (due basically to the fact that Argentina has enforced a 200 miles regime for more than 20 years).

# Kreef: Who eats the profits?

By GORDON KLING

ANGRY Cape restaurateurs yesterday rejected accusations of profiteering on crayfish and produced invoices in an attempt to prove the suppliers responsible for the soaring price of the seafood.

The restaurateurs were reacting to a press statement on Thursday by the general manager of the Cape Lobster Exporters Association, Mr J J Kroukamp, that they were responsible for the big jump in the cost of eating crayfish. The association has the sole concession to supply live crayfish in

the area. Its membership comprises the firms holding concessions to catch these fish. Mr Kroukamp maintained in the statement that the price had been increased by only 13 percent from R57.50 to R65 for a 10kg carton of live fish.

But restaurateurs pointed out that the new increase, which became effective from the beginning of this month, was the second this year, the previous rise having been imposed just before the close of the season in June.

Invoices showed that the association's wholesalers supplied live crayfish at prices ranging from R50 for a

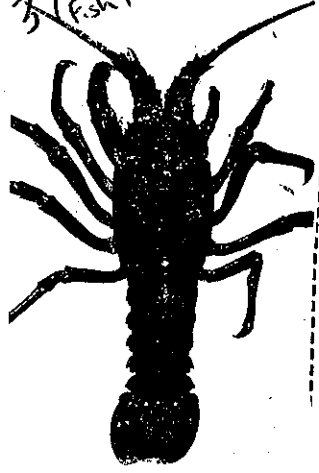
10kg carton to R52, depending on the size of the crayfish, on April 4 for example, while the current price was R65. The price had accordingly been increased by about 30 percent in the past six months.

The chairman of the Hotel, Restaurant and Bottle Store Association in the Cape, Mr Peter Spickernell, said the suppliers had yet to provide a good reason for the enormous price increase. The suppliers of cooked fish and tails, responsible for about 93 percent of the crayfish quota, had not increased prices in the new season. The issue was to be discussed at a commit-

tee meeting of his association next week.

"You only have to look around at the number of restaurants that have had to close in the past year, including some of the best known ones, to see that the business is not particularly profitable," maintained Mr Spickernell.

The Italian manager of a Sea Point beachfront restaurant last night accused the lobster association of acting irresponsibly in blaming restaurants for an increase they were simply passing on. "There is virtually no profit to be made out crayfish now."



C. Lums 11/11/78  
3/Fish 1

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# AN EMOTIONAL FISHY ISSUE

## Let's take another look at the shad ban

**I** believe valid arguments have been submitted for calling for a fresh look at the scientific research done by the South African Association for Marine Biological Research which led to the banning of shad fishing in Natal.

As one who supported the ban from its inception because of what appeared to be conclusive proof that Natal's shad resources were being depleted by over-fishing, I now find it necessary to question the arguments used and fully support a call for the Department of Sea Fisheries to conduct an independent investigation into the ban.

Since the Natal Provincial Administration introduced the closed season the bag limit in September last year as a conservation measure the ban has been extremely unpopular with anglers.

That a measure is unpopular is no reason to call for it being lifted but when seemingly sound arguments are put forward that question the validity of the ban, it is reasonable to suggest that the facts be looked at.

The issue has now become charged with emotion. The number of convictions (mainly among the Indian community) has risen dramatically.

Four Indians have already had their motor vehicles confiscated by the authorities for being in illegal possession of shad. That shad are greatly sought after by Indians is evidenced by the thriving black market in Durban where shad are selling for R5 a fish.

Marine biologists have argued that over-fishing was the cause of "dwindling numbers" caught in Natal while fishermen have countered by saying that if the shad population has decreased, other factors could be the cause.

### NEED FOR MANAGEMENT

The decision to introduce the closed season came as a direct result of a master's thesis written by Mr. Rudy van der Elst of the Oceanographic Research Institute in Durban. After completing his thesis — the biology of the elf in the coastal waters of Natal — Mr. Van der Elst concluded:

"Data presented indicated a decrease in the abundance and mean weight of the elf (shad) caught in Natal during the past 18 years.

"These trends are disconcerting with respect to the future of the sport fishery. As no evidence is available to ascertain

ment put forward by Mr. Van der Elst.

At one of the numerous protest meetings called by fishermen to voice their disapproval of the ban, a Natal Parks Board official, Mr. Mike Brokensha, told a public meeting that if it could be proved that the scientific argument put forward to support the ban was invalid, the Board would immediately rescind the ban. Mr. Roach states that the ban is not well founded.

According to Mr. Roach, the basis of Mr. Van der Elst's shad thesis and its conclusions rests entirely on three graphs. One graph shows that the number of shad caught per unit of fishing effort has dropped alarmingly while two others show the break down of the mean weight for different seasons of the year.

Mr. Roach says that these two graphs contradict one another and, in fact, an entirely opposite conclusion to that arrived at by Mr. Van der Elst is permissible.

### 'THESIS HAS NO BASIS'

Even after discussions with Mr. Van der Elst neither Mr. Roach nor myself are happy with these graphs and the conclusions drawn by Mr. Van der Elst.

The accompanying graph illustrates why the controversy is still raging and why argument is being put forward to query the validity of the shad ban.

The descending straight line (regression line) which was calculated by Mr. Van der Elst and which supports his conclusions, shows that over the years fewer and fewer shad are being caught for every 100 hours fishermen try to catch shad in fishing competitions.

The graph leads us to believe that in the past two years the position has reached critical proportions and very soon there will be hardly a shad left in the sea to catch.

The points on the graph are called "measure of abundance" by Mr. Van der Elst and were arrived at by dividing the total number of shad caught in fishing competitions by an ever increasing number of fishing hours. The number of fishing hours depends on the number of fishermen trying to catch shad.

Mr. Roach points out that the assumption of the graph is that only fishing determines the size of the catch rather than whether it is a good or a bad season.

He said it was easy to resolve the argument by comparing the numbers of fish caught in any year with the number of angling hours spent.

"If this is done it will be seen there is no relationship between the two and Mr. Van der Elst's graph and his whole thesis has

no basis." Another criticism raised by Mr. Roach is that the actual position does not relate to their theoretical position.

### INCREASING HARVEST

The dotted line on the graph shows the probable state of shad in Natal through the years. "This shows that in real terms shad have maintained their stability and have provided an ever increasing harvest."

Mr. Roach said he could not accept that the crisis predicted on the graph was real and another look should be taken at the methods used to arrive at this conclusion.

He said if this was the case for shad, what was the position for all other fish? "To be of any value there should have been a control so we could see what is happening to other fish as well."

He also criticised the source of the information used by Mr. Van der Elst. Mr. Roach said this had come from angling club meetings which by their very nature differed from normal angling.

"Competition anglers are weight watchers and club angling patterns are constantly changing to take advantage of this fact. Today's angler for example wants only grey sharks."

In view of the hardship and unpleasantness being caused by the shad ban (which applies only to Natal) I support the call for the matter to be re-investigated. If reasonable doubt exists as to the findings of the report the matter cannot be allowed to go unresolved. A second opinion would settle the controversy once and for all.

the adverse effects that marine pollution in Natal may have on the elf's biology, its importance in reducing size and abundance must remain surmise. Consequently, there exists a need for elf stocks to be effectively managed."

Following his finding that over-fishing was a cause for concern, the committee of the Natal Coast Anglers' Union made a request to the Natal Provincial Administration for a total ban on shad fishing in Natal coastal waters.

This was supported by the Natal Parks Board and the South African Association for Marine Biological Research in Durban where Mr. Van der Elst conducted his research.

### MEETINGS

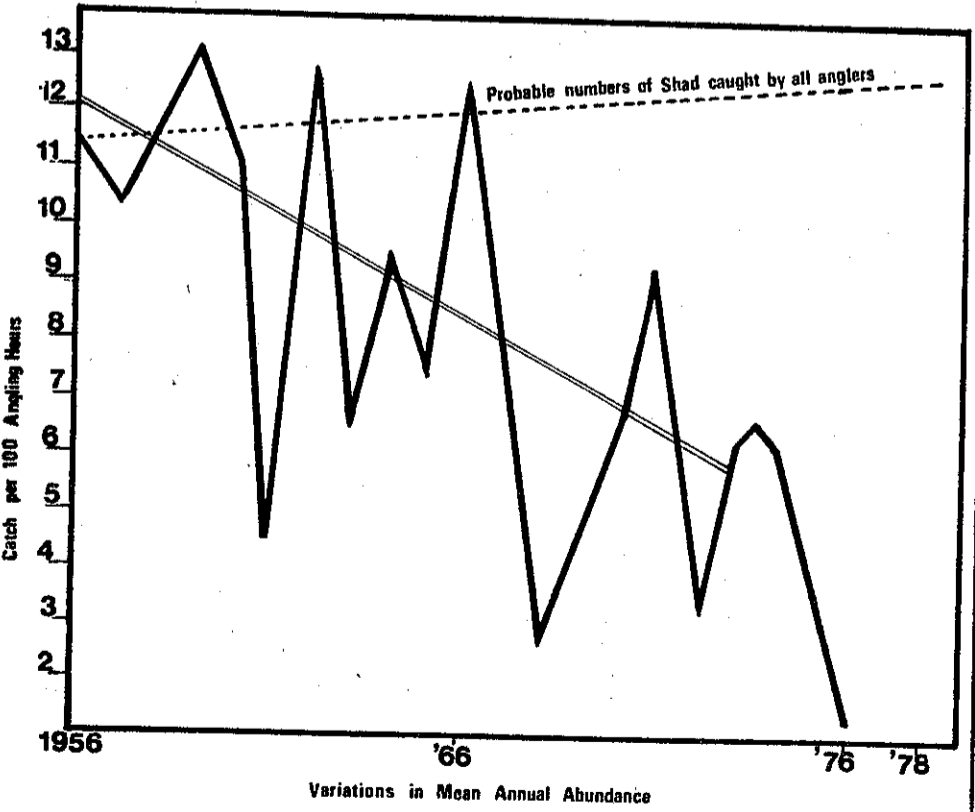
The call for a total ban was opposed by the Department of Sea Fisheries in Cape Town and this was watered down to a bag limit for 8 months of the year and a closed season for 4 months every year.

The ban was to run for three years so that fish stocks could recover from "exploitation by anglers."

Although fishermen came up with various suggestions to explain the so-called poor shad catches and blamed this on a variety of causes, hardly anyone looked again at the information on which the ban was based.

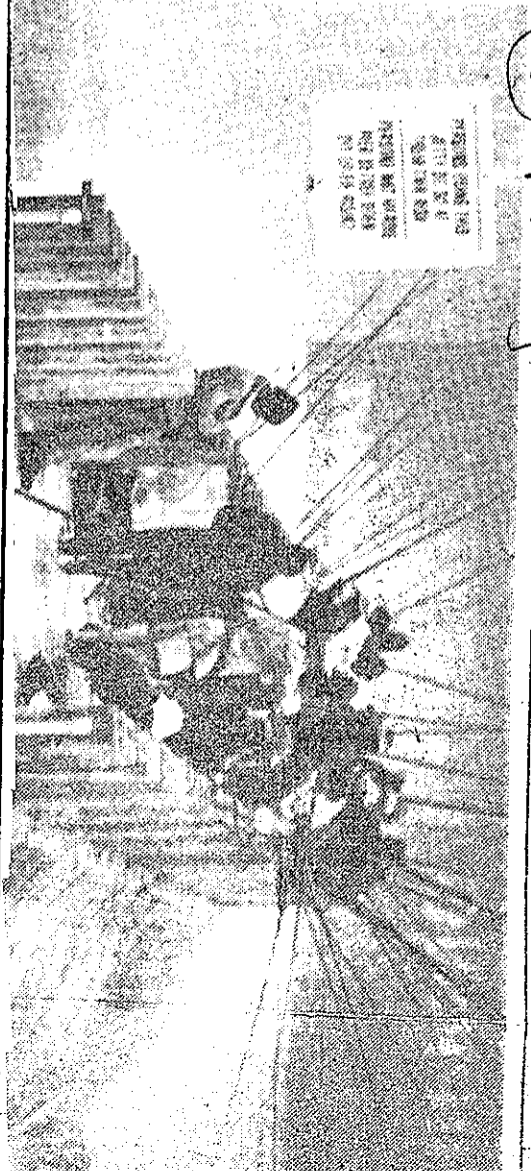
Like me, most people accepted the situation and felt the ban justifiable.

One man, Mr. Mike Roach of Mtwalume on the Natal South Coast, refused, however, to accept the scientific argu-



THE data and statistical method used to draw this graph which supports the shad ban has been queried. The fluctuating catches of shad caught only by anglers in fishing competitions is shown in the solid line and was used to suggest dwindling shad numbers.

The unshaded line shows the trend over the years. The dotted line (imposed on the original graph) shows what the more likely situation is thought to be and indicates that there is no cause for alarm.



# Call to lift ban on shad

17/11/78 NPM Mercury Reporter 3 Fishing

**A CALL for the immediate lifting of Natal's controversial shad ban was made yesterday by Mr. John Mason, National Party MPC for South Coast.**

Mr. Mason's demand follows that of Mr. J. N. Reddy, chairman of the executive council of the South African Indian Council who

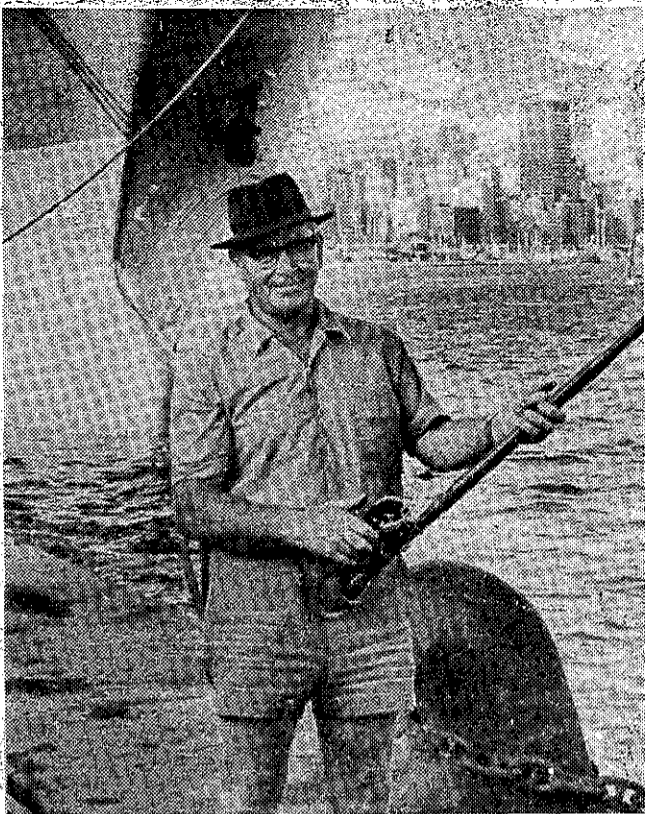
made a similar call earlier this week.

Mr. Mason said he had been unhappy with the shad ban ever since its introduction.

Only after reading a report in the Mercury yesterday had he realised that the reason for the shad ban was based entirely on a thesis written by Mr. Rudy van der Elst working at the South African Association for Marine Biological Research.

He said he was convinced the Natal Provincial Administration should immediately rescind the shad ban and reimpose the previous bag limit of 10 shad per fishermen per day.

Mr. Mason said he would discuss the matter with Mr. Dering Stainbank, member in charge of the Natal Parks Board.



● Mr P W Oosterhuizen ... one of the lucky ones.

# Pensioners caught in fishing ban

ANGLERS have reacted strongly to the banning of fishing from all commercial wharves in Durban harbour. The banning, which comes into effect on January 1, will deprive pensioners — many of whom have no other entertainment — of their greatest source of pleasure.

This week the Sunday Express spoke to those men who would be most affected by the banning — elderly men who no longer have the strength or the stamina to fish from the surf or from boats.

One Mr Kenneth Cox, told the Sunday Express he was furious about the banning.

"I've been fishing from this wharf all my life and it's one of my greatest joys. I think it's terribly unfair that people can fish from boats on the bay, but not from the wharf."

"I've heard the banning is for security reasons, but if that is so, why have the port authorities taken so many years to put it into effect?"

But Durban's Port Captain, Captain Malcolm Rose, said the banning had nothing to do with security.

"People will still be allowed to move freely about the harbour," he said.

Captain Rose said the reason for the banning was that the port authorities felt it was impractical to allow fishing from the commercial wharves.

"We have found it interferes with shunting operations and train activities. There is danger to the public and inconvenience to ourselves."

Captain Rose said this did not mean that all fisherman were a nuisance or a danger — "I'm afraid this is a case of the innocent suffering with the guilty."

Another fisherman, Mr P

By SANDI HUDSON

W Oosterhuizen, told the Sunday Express he was "one of the lucky ones" because he was still fit enough to fish from the piers and surf.

"But I think it is a damned shame that other elderly people cannot enjoy what is probably the most inexpensive pleasure in their lives," he said.

Mr J Thompson, who fishes every morning and every evening and has done so for years, said he intended asking the port authorities to allow fishing from restricted areas on the wharf.

"The banning is ridiculous. I'm sure the port authorities have a legitimate reason for prohibiting fishing from the commercial wharves, but we elderly pensioners are being deprived of the only sport we can still enjoy."

Mr Thompson said there was nothing nicer on a Sunday than a stroll to the wharf for an afternoon's fishing.

"And now they want to prohibit it. I'm going to make a fuss about it."

When the Sunday Express asked Captain Rose whether there was any possibility that elderly fishermen could be issued with permits to allow them to fish from the wharves, he said it was out of the question.

"The unpalatable decision has been taken and there is nothing that can be done about it," he said.

# Crayfish inquiry: Hopes for better deal

*04/12/78  
Cape  
(3) fishing*

HOPES were expressed today that sea foods such as crayfish and perlemoen would become available to the public at reasonable prices, and that fishermen and divers would receive a 'better deal' from middlemen concession holders.

This was the immediate reaction to an announcement by the Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr J C Heunis, that a commission would be set up to investigate marine resources, including the exploitation of crayfish, perlemoen, pilchards, snoek and other sea products.

Mr Heunis's announcement comes during increasing complaints of 'near-monopolistic' conditions by which limited numbers of crayfish and perlemoen concessionholders are able to dictate prices to fishermen on the one hand and to consumers on the other.

## NOT LEGITIMATELY

At a meeting of the 67 registered perlemoen divers in the SA Abalone Divers Association (SAADA) last night, it was said that registered divers could not sell or even eat the perlemoen they caught, and the limited perlemoen the public received was not bought 'legitimately.'

Divers said they were paid as little as 50c a kg for their product by the six holders of Government quotas, who then sold the perlemoen overseas at prices as high as R14 a kg.

Mr John Wiley, leader of the SAP and MP for Simonstown, who attended the meeting, said today perlemoen fishermen welcomed Mr Heunis's decision.

The manager of SA Sea Products, Mr Geoff Rose, today described allegations about the crayfish industry as 'a lot of bull'.

Mr Heunis said today a separate inquiry into the cost structure of the crayfish industry was continuing and results would be available for the next fishing year.

1/24/78 11.00 3 Fishing

# Stop unal shad ban s up storm



in Biology

Mr. A. T. Forbes Ph.D. writes: The recent article on the shad controversy by Mr. Peter Sutton ended with the note: "A second opinion would settle the matter once and for all."

While withholding judgement on this statement, it is clear the arguments and opinions put forward in his article definitely require comment.

Central to Mr. van der Elst's argument is the concept of catch-per-unit effort — mentioned but not explained in the article.

Management of any population of animals requires some knowledge of just how big (or small) the population is.

If one is dealing with sheep or elephants, it is feasible to count all individuals and know exactly how many make up the population.

Regular counts will show whether numbers are increasing, decreasing or remaining constant.

### Impossible

In many animals it is practically impossible to know exactly how many individuals exist in a population, for example, how many shad are off the Natal coast.

Intelligent utilisation of a natural population does not, however, require knowledge of *exactly* how many individuals exist. It is generally adequate to simply have an indication as to whether the population is remaining roughly constant in size.

This brings us back to the idea of catch-per-unit effort, which is a standard technique for assessing the status of a population.

Basically it means simply that if one uses a particular method to sample a population, it becomes possible over a period of years to establish the average yield that can be expected.

It is also possible to establish just how much this yield can vary from year to year.

Obviously it would be ridiculous to expect exactly the same number to be caught every time — "good" and "bad" years will always occur.

On the other hand, any consistent increase or decrease over the entire period would show that the population is changing — as demonstrated by Mr. van der Elst.

While conceding Mr. Roach's privilege to challenge Mr. van der Elst's interpretations, his and Mr. Sutton's grounds for doing so are tenuous at best.

Criticism of the illustrated graph on the grounds that "only fishing determines the size of the catch, rather than whether it is a good or bad season" is therefore invalid.

It is clear that factors such as weather or the condition of the surf may well affect the numbers of fish caught.

The exact catch in any one year is not the point. The significant feature is the manner in which these

numbers relate to one another, i.e. is there a trend towards an increasing number of "good" or "bad" years or do the numbers caught remain roughly the same?

Mr. Roach states: "It is easy to resolve the argument by comparing the numbers of fish caught in any one year with the number of angling hours spent" and "if this is done it will be seen that there is no relationship between the two and Mr. van der Elst's graph, and his whole thesis has no basis."

Unfortunately Mr. Roach has no data to back up this statement which appears to be a thinly-veiled and an inadequate attempt to discredit the entire concept of catch-per-unit effort.

This technique has long been an accepted method of assessing population fluctuations and as such has been subject to continual scientific scrutiny.

To date it has proved acceptable and no feasible practical alternative has been suggested.

The argument that the "actual position does not relate to their theoretical position" heralds a classic piece of self-delusion. Is the "actual" position the one described by Mr. van der Elst?

If so, this would suggest acceptance of his views. What exactly is their "theoretical position?"

The line on Mr. van der Elst's graph, indicating "the probable numbers of shad caught by all anglers," bears no

relationship to the values on the vertical axis of the graph.

The contradictions and selective use of results apparent in the legend appended to the graph by Mr. Sutton suggest an inability to appreciate the situation.

Further studies on our inshore fish are in progress and we may expect further assessments of the status of these species.

This should satisfy Mr. Roach's request for a "control so we could see what is happening to other fish as well."

### Warnings

The unwillingness of many people to accept warnings by fisheries' biologists, that stocks are being overfished, is legendary and there are endless examples of collapsed fisheries all over the world, from the sardine/gilchard fishery off our West Coast to the whale fisheries in the Antarctic, to bear witness to this.

And there is no reason why angling pressure should be considered a negligible source of mortality to inshore fish.

Our inshore fisheries cannot survive the attitude that there is always another fish in the sea. The old idea that anybody could help himself to as many as he liked is no longer valid.

With increasing population pressures it is imperative that it be realised that fishing, like hunting on land, is rapidly becoming a privilege and not a right.

# Natal appoints inquiry into shad ban

Stas 6/12/78 (13) (Fishing)

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Natal's executive committee has appointed a commission of inquiry to investigate the controversial ban on shad fishing.

In announcing the appointment of the commission. Mr Dering Stainbank, MEC in charge of the Parks Board, directly contradicted statements by the Natal Anglers' Federation and the Director of Sea Fisheries, Dr B de Jager, that they had not been consulted on the ban.

"Not only were the fishing associations consulted but they asked for a total three-year ban on shad

fishing in July 1976," he said.

Mr Stainbank has full documentary evidence supporting his statements.

Marine biologist Mrs Margaret Smith of Rhodes University, has been appointed as the sole commissioner to investigate the ban, with the power to co-opt further members if she feels it necessary.

The commission is instructed to advise the Exco on whether the ban should be continued.

Mr Stainbank also said today that Mr J N Reddy, executive chairman of the South African Indian Council, and the National member of the Provincial Council for South Coast, Mr John Mason, should stop clouding the issue by trying to make political capital out of a subject "of which they know very little."

He challenged Mr Mason to state the names of the scientists who had told him the ban was not

According to the documents the Natal Coastal Fishing Liaison Committee unanimously resolved "that the catching, taking or possession of (shad) be totally prohibited for a period of three years."

Represented on the committee are the Natal Parks Board, the Oceanographic Research Institute, the Natal Ski-boat Association, the Natal Angling Board of Control, the Natal Indian Anglers' Federation, the Depart-

ment of Sea Fisheries and the Natal Shark Board.

It is, however, not clear if all the members were present at this initial meeting.

However, at later meetings when most of the members were present there was no opposition voiced to the ban reflected in the minutes.

It is also clear from the documents that Dr Jager not only attended meetings at which the ban was discussed prior to its being implemented, but he also suggested that it should be undertaken in a modified form by the Province and not by the Central Government.

will represent a case to the state government that their area be declared drought affected. It makes the decision to respond to a need for relief very difficult on the part of the state. A decision to declare one area drought affected will almost certainly reduce the arguments for not declaring other areas similarly affected. As a result one initial decision to declare an area affected often leads to areas which have little or no need for



Star 15/12/78 3-Fishing

# Control crayfish market — Wiley

CAPE TOWN — The MP for Simonstown, Mr John Wiley, today called for a thorough investigation into the multimillion-rand crayfish and perlemoen industries and said stricter control measures should be introduced.

Mr Wiley said that judging from talks he had with crayfishermen and perlemoen divers they were getting a raw deal from the quota holders

while consumers were being taken for a ride.

"A flourishing black-market has sprung up in both sectors and the public are paying for it," he said.

"Crayfish and perlemoen are traditional Cape delicacies which a long suffering public — but not the super-rich — are being denied.

"As far as crayfish is concerned the quota

holders are only obliged to retain 10 percent of the total quota for the home market. The rest goes overseas," he said.

This had resulted in the price in hotels and restaurants going way beyond the pocket of the average man.

"The 15 percent cut in this season's quota should be restored and catchers should be allowed to supply to the local market," he said.

"The public is being fleeced and the fishermen are not being paid a fair price," he added.

where they have rendered in South Africa and the Empire, Jeppestown might have had the foul mouths shut, and be con labour of the black man. But, no, the Coolie, the black man must be hounded out of Jeppestown without delay For that purpose the whites held a meeting of protest under the auspices of the local Ratepayers' Association. [...]" (A.P.O. August 7, 1915)

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## OTHER FEATURES

Although the A.P.O. rarely moves completely away from political discussion of one form or another, it does provide insights into other aspects of Cape Town life. Take, for example, the lively discourses of Piet Uithaelder in his column "Straat Praetjes". Written in "Capie", these appear regularly up to about 1913 and apart from making tongue-in-cheek comments on the people and issues currently prominent in Coloured politics, they paint vivid and amusing vignettes of many aspects of daily life. One such column, for example, describes a meeting at the "Stone", to which the writer is taken by his companion, Stoffel (despite the fact that: "Ik lijk nie om na politiek meetings to gaan op Sondags nie, want op die boerplaats wa ik vee opgepas het da hou hulle kerk op Sondags.")). In another issue Piet Uithaelder and Stoffel go to buy "stand-up collars" and tophats "like Mr Merriman, Mr Hofmeyr, Dr Jamieson en Dr Abdurahman wear". The fact that "Straat Praetjes" are written in "Capie" enhances the vividness of the impressions and atmosphere conveyed.

TABLE 16: EMPLOYMENT ON TH

Year	White	Black	A.			
1946	315	2 282				
1947	340	2 203				
1948	350	2 305				
1949	413	2 562				
1950	422	2 494				
1951	431	2 339	..	..	..	
1952	462	2 469	..	..	..	
1953	471	2 637	..	..	..	
1954	446	2 268	..	..	..	
1955	432	2 083	..	..	..	
1956	441	2 184	..	..	..	
1957	503	2 831	..	..	..	
1958	567	2 962	..	..	..	
1959	608	3 467	..	..	..	
1960	654	3 837	..	..	..	
1961	710	4 928	..	..	..	
1962	788	5 812	..	..	..	
1963	861	5 896	..	..	..	
1964	943	6 105	..	..	..	
1965	964	6 280	..	..	..	
1966	1 013	6 188	..	..	..	
1967	976	6 244	0	13	6 231	
1968	1 032	6 208	0	13	6 195	
1969	1 065	4 987	0	9	4 978	
1970	1 012	5 141	0	20	5 121	
1971	976	5 285	0	30	5 255	
1972	982	4 139	0	41	4 098	
1973	1 067	4 482	0	101	4 381	
1974	1 268	5 949	1	215	5 733	
1975	1 731	7 784	1	406	7 377	
1976	2 168	7 166	1	294	6 871	
1977						

# Govt to launch crayfish inquiry

Star 18/12/78  
3 Fishing

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A top-level Government investigation is to be conducted into the costing structure of South Africa's multimillion-rand crayfish industry.

This was confirmed in Cape Town today by the Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr Heunis.

Mr Heunis said he had instructed accountants within his department to make a detailed cost analysis of crayfish catchers and packers.

At the same time Sea Fisheries are to investigate whether the 15 per cent cut in the catch quota this season for west coast crayfish can be revoked.

Crayfish fleets have had good catches this season—in fact many factories have already filled their quota.

Mr Heunis said the investigations into a possible increase in the quota is a result of representations from crayfish boat owners.

### DISPUTE

Mr Heunis said: "The crayfish situation has been the subject of dispute for some time. Our situation was fairly difficult in the past. Now we will look at this from a straight financial viewpoint.

"Once we have the necessary figures our task as arbitrator will be easier."

He said if it proved necessary his department would intervene and determine a "fair price to both parties."

Perlemoen is another subject which is causing unhappiness both in the trade and among the public.

Registered perlemoen divers have called for an investigation. They say they are forced by law to sell their catches to a few local packers.

Divers are paid about 50c a kilogram while exporters are said to be getting about R14 for the same product.

Wholesalers are not permitted to sell perlemoen locally, and except in a few restaurants it is impossible and illegal for the public to buy perlemoen.

Asked whether the perlemoen industry is to be

18/12/78

The Cape Times, Monday.

3 - Fishing

# Crayfish price to be investigated

A THOROUGH investigation of the cost structure and finances of both crayfish concession holders and fishermen is to be held this week by government-appointed officials.

This was disclosed yesterday by Mr John Wiley, MP for Simonstown.

Mr Wiley said it was high time for an inquiry into the "seemingly large difference" between prices paid to crayfish

fishermen and those paid by the public for crayfish.

"The public in the coastal areas are either being fleeced in having to pay exorbitant prices or else are being deprived of this traditional Cape delicacy altogether," he said.

"Many think crayfish fishermen are not being paid a fair price for their catch by those to whom they are required by law to sell their fish," he said.

Mr Wiley said privileged quota holders export 90 percent of their quota and are only obliged to sell 10 percent to the local market. Prices have recently been greatly increased by the trade, and which have been passed onto "a long-suffering" public by hoteliers and restaurateurs.

Other crayfish sold to the public are provided by "an extensive and flourishing black

market" which the Fisheries Inspectorate are incapable of dealing with, Mr Wiley said.

The crayfish fleet report excellent catches and if crayfish stocks are indeed out of the real danger they were in recently, then the government should restore the 15 percent quota announced at the beginning of the season, he said.

"But it should only be restored so that the local market

is supplied."

Mr Wiley called for the benefit of any restored quotas to be passed onto the smaller fishermen on condition they supply the local market at reasonable prices because the concession holders had enjoyed "a near-monopoly of the crayfish market for so long."

"If this is indeed done, both the public and smaller fishermen would benefit," he said.

*Fishing* et. 28/3/80  
**Kalk Bay harbour fish/fun fair**

**Staff Reporter**

A FISH and Fun fair will take place alongside the Kalk Bay harbour from noon tomorrow.

Attractions will include the Cape Coloured Choir — leading drum majorettes through the town, a fortune teller, a fish braai and trips around the bay.

The fair is to be officially opened by the former Chief of the Navy, Vice-Admiral J John-

son and his wife, who are scheduled to arrive on an NSRI launch at 2 pm, accompanied by King Neptune, a queen and her princesses.

Once on shore, Admiral Johnson will crown the queen.

Entrance is 30c for adults and 10c for children. The fair will be in aid of a creche for the local fishermen's children, and the NSRI.

UCT

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	AS AT	PAGE
12010	LOWER DIPLOMA IN LIBRARIANSHIP					29 02 80	1
140980P	RUHRING-URLS	URSSEL	119101	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I UP	( 50)		1
159075H	ELEERS	CHARLES PETER	118101	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I UP	( 50)		3
						* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS	2
DEAN							
REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)							

# Heunis rejects call to up crayfish quota

21/12/78 (3-fishing)

CAPE TOWN — A parliamentary commission is to probe the controversial Cape crayfishing industry and other marine resources, and the Government has rejected appeals for an increase in the recently reduced crayfish quota.

This was announced yesterday by the Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr Heunis, following widespread complaints on prices, quotas, concessions and marketing of the sea products.

Mr Heunis said he had asked the State President to appoint a commission comprising MPs to draw up a report and make recommendations on all aspects of the industry because of the importance of conservation of live marine resources and the implications of controls on their exploitation.

Basically, the commission will examine the following aspects:

The existing and past methods and principles

used to grant concessions and the marketing systems used by concession holders;

The principles which should be applied in the granting concessions, including limitations on their duration;

The advisability of imposing levies on concessions to help finance government control expenditure; and

The application of conditions intended to protect the rights of local consumers. — DDC.

have shown a marked preference committee. According to the in existence at the end of ks committees which were committee'. By the end of end of 1974 the number had 750 were located in the the Cape (20,1%), and 58 in 751 liaison committees had been appear remarkable.

In mid-1974, 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 and works committees.<sup>30</sup> His survey included questionnaires addressed to 1 064 organisations 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 grouped in the following industrial sectors:<sup>31</sup>

TABLE 2

Sector	Industrial Classification of Participants	
	Number of Organisations	%
Manufacturing	257	79,0
Mining	9	3,0
Construction	9	3,0
Commerce	13	4,0
Services	27	8,0
Local authorities	11	3,0
	326	100,0

26. Financial Mail, 22 December 1972 p.1145. Cited in: R. Verster, Liaison Committees in the South African Industry, Bloemfontein, U.O.F.S., 1974, p.9.
27. Hansard 3 columns 160-161, 22 August 1974.
28. Hansard 10 column 691, 15 April 1975.
29. Rand Daily Mail, 22 May 1975. Cited in: Muriel Horrell and Tony Hodgson, A Survey of Race Relations in South Africa, 1975. Johannesburg S.A.I.R.R. 1976, p.212.
30. Op.cit. pp.14-16.
31. Ibid, p.17.

*Cape Town*

③ FISH

# Commission to probe crayfish industry

By GORDON KLING

A PARLIAMENTARY commission is to probe the controversial Cape crayfishing industry and other marine resources, and the government has reflected appeals for an increase in the recently reduced crayfish quota.

This was announced yesterday at a press conference by the Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, following widespread complaints on prices, quotas, concessions and marketing of the sea products. Mr Heunis said he had asked the State President to appoint a

commission comprising members of Parliament to draw up a report and make recommendations on all aspects of the industry because of the importance of conservation of live marine resources and the implementation of controls on their exploitation.

Basically, the commission will examine the following aspects:

- The existing and past methods and principles used in the granting of concessions and the marketing systems used by concession holders.
- The principals which should be applied in the granting of concessions, including limitations on their duration.
- The advisability of imposing levies on concessions to help finance government control expenditure.
- The application of conditions intended to protect the

rights of local consumers with minimal disruption of export earnings.

Referring to the decision not to revoke the 15 percent Western Cape crayfish quota cut which came into effect at the beginning of the season in November, Mr Heunis said a Divi-

sion of Sea Fisheries survey had shown there was substantial pressure on the southern fishing grounds in the area. The study had found that the average decrease in the size of the fish now being caught was equivalent to one year's growth. There was particular

concern for the condition of the resource in the Dassen Island area. Crayfish catchers, and concession holders in the industry had appealed to the Minister shortly after the season began to restore the quota to its former level.

Lord of All I made war upon the Noba would not listen to me and refused to insults upon me and then took to flight in the might of the Lord of the Land, k to flight and would not make a stand topped." Tipton from the reign of Ezana, 4th Ce

There are exported from these places coats of skin and mallow-coloured cloth Indian cloth called monache and that Likewise from the district of Ariac for clothing, military cloaks, and the king, gold and silver plate made after; wine of Laodicea and Italy; a little drinking-cups, round and large; a little Besides these, small axes are imported used against the elephants and other up for bracelets and anklets for the head of coin; sheets of soft copper, Diopolsis; and brass, which is used as from Arsinoo; cloaks of poor quality into these places, undressed cloth m

near Adults. s inland, although at rare intervals the hole number of elephants and rhinoceros through the district called Gyenum, and that place all the ivory is brought from of the people called Axumites there and town and the first market for ivory on the mainland close to it on both sides of the mainland stadia from the about two hundred stadia seaward from the south. Before the harbour lie

it established by law, lying at the it

## THE KINGDOM OF AXUM

## EXTRACTS FROM ORIGINAL SOURCES.

### AFRICAN HISTORY

re is an estimate of the amount required to manage grazing lands is proposed annually. p9 million annually. re is an estimate of the amount required to build much of the physical infras

# Fishing: Wiley hits at Heunis

③ FISHING

Cape Times  
25/12/78

By LEON BEKKER

COMMERCIAL trawlers will have free rein to catch fish in the whole of False Bay for 3½ months of the year in terms of a decision taken by the Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis.

The MP for Simonstown, Mr John Wiley, yesterday condemned the decision as "absolutely wrong", and said that False Bay should be declared a marine reserve with limited fishing rights for professional and amateur fishermen.

The minister's decision came to light in a letter he wrote to Mr Wiley, who has been negotiating with Mr Heunis on the question of large-scale fishing in False Bay.

Local authorities and professional and amateur fishermen feel that the system in force to date has afforded little protection for the many species of fish which breed and rest in the bay, and that marine life is being systematically wiped out.

The legal position to date has been that purse-seine netting of

large schools of fish by trawlers — mainly West Coast-based — has been allowed all year round only in a number of small areas in the bay demarcated by buoys.

The areas make up about ten percent of the bay.

However, enforcement of the regulations has been ineffective, although two patrol boats (the Wagter and the Protector) were bought to control fishing in the bay.

Local fishermen have complained for years that trawling operations were being conducted contrary to the regulations, but there have been no prosecutions or convictions.

There have been negotiations between local authorities on False Bay and the government for almost 15 years, and the buoy-demarcation system has been in force for seven years.

Six months ago, a delegation consisting of a representative of the Cape Divisional Council, the chairman of the Stellenbosch Divisional Council, the president of the False Bay Conservation Society, and the mayors of Fish Hoek, Simonstown, Gordon's Bay and the Strand, met Mr Heunis to discuss the situation.

## Final decision

Mr Heunis' letter to Mr Wiley informing him of his decision represents the government's final decision on the issue.

In his letter, Mr Heunis says that he consulted with the Fisheries Advisory Council before making up his mind.

He writes that the present restrictions on purse-seine netting will be lifted and the buoys removed, but that fishing throughout the bay will be allowed only between January 15 and April 30.

Mr Wiley, commenting on the decision, said that it at least implicitly admitted that the system in force so far had not worked.

However, the decision means that large West Coast pilchard trawlers will be able to sweep False Bay with their nets from side to side for 3½ months of the year, including the most sheltered areas of the bay.

will mean the further development of a complaint of riotousness

Constable J Rutters went to Parow Street, Bishop Lavis, to attend a complaint of riotousness

● Late on Saturday night the store assistant with a garden fork on Friday night and then robbed by threatened an Atlantis shop

● A 34-year-old man alleged-traveler's cheques. Detectives are investigating.

teeth, R80 cash and R400 in Saturday and robbed of his false

changed from one to all of their original...  
 Almost the same percentage, i.e. 2.4%...  
 about their choice of subjects did not...  
 indicated that they were...  
 finden: im Sport, in der Wirtschaft, in...  
 Frage: In welchen Bereichen des gesellschaftlichen Lebens...  
 to develop more confidence in their abilities...  
 show that the course was of value in helping...  
 Antwort:

2) Jeder Verein braucht einen Vorstand. Die...  
 of the ability to cope with university work...  
 and...  
 he course was of little value in...  
 he course was of little value in...  
 More than half the...  
 (The relevant sections of the evaluation...  
 Die...  
 Frage: Was braucht ein gemeinnütziger Verein...  
 Antwort:

4) Die Zusammenkunft eines Vereins besteht...  
 Teile. Auf den ersten Teil folgt der...  
 gemitliche Zusammensein...  
 Frage: Was folgt auf den ersten Teil bei...  
 Vereinen...  
 Antwort: ...  
 notification was posted to students through...  
 tion of the students was dealt with by Central...  
 were co-ordinated by Assoc. Prof. M. Kooy...  
 rral planning and co-ordination of the course...  
 ator was attached to Central Admissions Office.

L. TIMES 27/12/78

# Fisheries council loaded — Wiley

Staff Reporter

MR JOHN WILEY, MP for Simonstown, yesterday accused the Fisheries Advisory Council of being heavily "loaded" in favour of the fishing industry.

He said the council, which helped the Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, to reach his decision to open the whole of False Bay to purse-seine fishing for 3½ months of the year, had been the driving force behind the decision.

Mr Wiley said he felt that the overwhelming representation on the council consisted of representatives of the fishing industry.

As far as he knew, a decision by the government to close the bay to purse-seine fishing in the mid 50s had been revoked within months after the powerful fishing industry had created a fuss.

People such as fishing communities in False Bay, amateur fishermen and the False Bay Conservation Society, were not represented on the Fisheries Advisory Council, he said.

As far as he could see the only answer to the False Bay problem was to draw an imaginary line from Cape Point to Hangklip and prohibit netting from boats inside the line.

This and further steps to protect perlemoen and other endangered species over a period of time would enable all marine resources to recover, he said.

DESCRIPTION					as-	late-	Roll-
					V	Vl V	Vl V
Ei-labial	Upper lip and lower lip						
Labio-dental	Lower lip and upper dental teeth						
Dental	Point of tongue & upper teeth		θ δ				
ALVEOLAR	Point of tongue & teeth-ridge	t d	~l		n	l	r
ALVEOLAR	Point & blade of tongue & teeth-ridge		s z				
Palatal	Front of tongue & hard palate				j		
Palato-velar	Front & blade of tongue & hard palate		ʃ ʒ ʧ ʤ				
Velar	Back of tongue & soft palate	k ɡ			ŋ	ɣ	
Glottal	Vocal cords	ʔ	h				

\* Vl = voiceless; V = voiced.

\* Excessive hyphenation has been dictated by lack of typing space. The normal forms of the hyphenated words on the left are: bilabial, labio-dental, dental, palatal, palato-alveolar, velar, and glottal. The normal forms of the words at the top are; plosives, fricatives, affricatives, semi-vowels, nasals, laterals, and rolled.



Agriculture —  
(3-Fishing)

2 JAN. → 1979 — ~~3/12/79~~ 3/12/79  
31 JULY 1979

X

# Perlemoen divers not happy with pay boost

דיון 21/79  
3/July

Argus Correspondent

HERMANUS. — The perlemoen season opened yesterday with divers receiving 5c more a kilogram for their catches — but they face a drop in takings for 1979 because of a reduced quota and increased operating costs.

The Abalone Divers' Association of South Africa, which represents the country's 67 registered perlemoen divers, accepted 55c a kilogram, which the six quota-holders have agreed to under protest, when the first deliveries of the season were made yesterday.

The association has asked for R1,50 a kilogram in their recent urgent application to the Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr J C Heunis, to investigate the industry.

### DISSATISFIED

The association is also dissatisfied with the promise of a further 5c a kilogram which the factories have agreed to pay each diver who takes out more than 12,000 kg by the end of the season.

The minimal increase will be swallowed up entirely by the increased operating costs and the cut of 10 percent in the perlemoen quota, Mr L Day, vice-chairman of the association, said.

He described as 'ridiculous' the increase of 5c and the promised further 5c to divers taking out more than 12,000 kg.

If all 67 registered divers pulled out 8,000 kg the quota would be filled.

### PETROL PRICE

The increase in the price of petrol alone and the ripple effect this would have on the economy would push up operating costs far beyond the 5c increase in income they would receive, he said.

ירד שם: (וא) עד אלה. עד היכן: נאלץ כל הנסים שעשיתי להם היה להם להאמין (בי) ואורשנו. כהרגלנו לשון תרובין ואעשה אותך לבני גדול שאתה מזרעם (כמל ושמש את אשר תהרגם: כי העלית. כי משמש כלשון אשר והם ראו אשר העלית בכחך הגדול אותם מקרבים וכשישמשו שאתה הורגם לא יאמרו ששטאו לך אלא יאמרו שכנגדם יכולת להלחם אבל כנגד יושבי הארץ לא יכולת להלחם וזו היא: (יד) ואמרו אל יושב הארץ הולא כמו על יושב הארץ הזאת יאמרו עליהם מה שאמור בסוף הענין מכלתי יכולת ה' כשכיל ששע' כי אתה ה' שוכן בקרבם ועל בענין אתה נראה להם שכל כדרך חכה ולא הכירו כך שנתקה אהבתך מהם עד הנה: (טו) והימנה את העם הזה כאלו אחד. פתאום ומתוך כך יאמרו בגוים אשר שמשו שמעך וגו': (טז) מכלתי יכולת וגו'. לפי שישבני הארץ חוקים וגבורים (כרבות לב) ואינו דומה פרעה לשלטים ואחד מלכים זאת יאמרו על יושבי הארץ הולא מכלתי יכולת מתוך שלא היה יכולת בידו להכניסם שחטם: יכולת. שם דבר הוא: כאשר

רדגום  
גראה נ  
ישואל  
יא ויאמו  
אנה ינ  
לא יאמ  
עשיתי  
ואורשנו

גדוד ועצום ממנו: יא ויאמרו  
משה אלהיהם ושמעו מצרים  
ביהעליות בכחך אתהעם הזה  
מקרבנו: יא ויאמרו אלהינו  
הארץ הזאת שמענו פייה אתה  
יהוה בקרב העם הזה אשר עין  
בעין גראה אתה יהוה ועננה  
עמד עליהם ובעמוד ענן אתה  
הלך לפניהם יומם ובעמוד אש  
לילה: טו והמתה אתהעם  
הזה באיש אחד ואמרו הגוים  
אשר שמעו את שמעך לאמור:  
מבדתו יכלת יהוה דהביא

### רמבו

כל על הכלחמים ואמרו כי ככל פחדנו עליהם ולא יקחו מן זכנה ויבצע להחלץ להלחם כנגדנו ויפס פירש. אבל יתכן שרמחו הכתוב למה שטרע כי כליל הקוים לא יהיה כל לראש היום אשר ימית בשנה יהיה לכך יאמר כבר סר גלם מעליהם שגדור עליהם מיתה וה' אחו כי הוא השוכן בקרבנו ועושה לנו כמים וכלאות לעוני כל רואה על כן אל תיראום או ירמוו לשירי מעלה שאין אומה נוספת עד שגופל אשר עלה תהלה כענין שכתוב ויקוד ה' על צבא המרום במרום וגו' ואמר כך על מלכי האדמה באדמה וכמפורש בספר דניאל יאמר כבר סר הכח אשר בבלו ויחו בגוים וה' המשפיל אותם אחנו על כן אל תיראום וכך אמרו במדרש שירי הסירים וכמו הכללים אלו שרי אומות והמלחמים שלהם כי הם הכל על האומות וכבר הזכרתי זה במקומות אחרים:

(יב) ושמעו מצרים כי העלית בכחך. וישמשו מצרים שתרבים כי העלית בכחך מקרבים כי משמשו כלשון אשר והם ראו שהעלית אותם בכחך מקרבים וכשישמשו שאתה תהרגם לא יאמרו ששטאו לך אלא שכנגדם יש לך יכולת להלחם אבל לא כנגד יושבי הארץ הולא כמו על יושב הארץ הזאת יאמרו עליהם מה שאמור בסוף הענין מכלתי יכולת ה' שישבני הארץ חוקים וגבורים ואינו דומה פרעה לשלטים ואחד מלכים זאת יאמרו על יושבי הארץ הולא מכלתי יכולת מתוך שלא היה יכולת בידו להכניסם שחטם: יכולת. שם דבר הוא: כאשר

(יד) אשר עין בעין נראה אתה ה'. אמר ר"ח על מראה כבוד ה' לעוני כל ישר אנו בעבור היות הל"ד נפתח גדול והכפל עין בעין אחר המפרשים ה' עמכם ועל דרך האמת עין לשון מראה ועינו כעין הכדולה וזאת כעין השמל וא וכמראה המראה אשר ראיתו במראה אשר ראיתו בבאי לשח

יו וטעם נקדמו לשון יחיד שהיו וצדק כי העלית. טעמו ואשר יושב הארץ הולא היה ארץ כענין כי אתה ה' כבודך נקדמך העם הזה: (יד) אשר עין בעין. על הכבוד שראו חוקים או על מראה כבוד ה' לעיני בני ישראל והוא הכבוד: נראה. פעל עבר וטעמו נראה אתה ה' וכן ונשאר אני וכן כי אומלל אני בעבור היות שלמ"ד נפתח גדול: עומד עליהם. בשבטם: (טו) ואמרו בגוים אשר שמעו את שמעך. מרבים גם ככעניס גם אחרים: (טז) יכולת. שם כמו עד יבטח המים ויאגרו לשון

לחטמו: העלית ג' וסימן נמסר בסדר כי השא: עין בעין ג' וסי' לא החום עיני. אשר עין בעין נראה. כי עין בעין יראו. כאיש

תולדות אהרן עד אלה יאמרו. מנלה לא: ומעמו מרבים. עקרים מר פי' מן: והמטה. מקדום ט' לר:

### בעל השורים

העלית. ג' נפתח כי תשא: עין בעין. ג' נמסרה אשר עין בעין יראה אתה ה'. כי עין בעין יראו בשבט ה' ניון. ואידך עין בעין סן כן. שגולם היה ח"ל לראות בכדיה נדכתי כי לא יראוי האדם וחי וזה שכתוב כלן כי עין בעין נראה. וסמך ליה והמטה אבל לעמוד לבח יראו ומתדיין לומר זה ה' קיינו לו וכן רמו למה שדרשו עין בעין מנין נדכתי כהא עין בעין. וסמך ל' והמטה פי' אס יחי' עין בעין ממש פי' סמך ימות ע"כ פי' מנין: מכלתי. ג' נמסרה מכלתי יכולת ה'. ואידך ומתי גם אל בני אשר מכלתי שכתבן בענין מושבות ירושלים ככסול שמונות ישראל עשין לרד

ובול שיצווי. ועד אלה לא יאמרו ו כי ישמעו על דברי: (יב) אכנו ומנה עין תמם: ואורשנו. עשהה שם חל המיים (צבא צהרל פרק סגור ליואל מרבים במרום ונחתי ה שששאר האל יחברך אכנו בדבר מה יעשה לשמו הגדול ואמר הנה רר בשעת מכלתי יכולת צדיק על בכחך את העם הזה מקרבו ועם וצבו שיהיה הקל"ת נצביל ששזח נראה בעין עין השגחתך עליהם: עין ה' על השבטן יומם ולא היה לילה

ים לשון רש"י. אס כן יהיה אל כי השם הכה את מצרים בדבר שם אבל הכוונה בתפלה כואת ה מקרבו ולא יכולת לעשות כן מצרים לאגעי ארץ כענין מכלתי כן ונשאר אני וכן כי אומלל נדברו אחו וכן פנים כפנים דבר הגדול וכן ענין הכתוב ציחוקאל ר כבר: ועתה

# 'No insight' in fishing decisions

By GORDON KLING

THE government was yesterday accused of a complete lack of foresight and failure to undertake adequate consultation on the controversy-ridden crayfish and fishing industry amid growing protests against measures behind the exploitation of the natural sea resources.

The PFP member for Wynberg, Mr P A Myburgh, said in a press statement that the record of decisions during the last 12 months showed one blunder after another. These included "the strange manner in which permission was granted to start a seaweed farm in Rietbay", and the seal-culling controversy.

Mr Myburgh asked on whose authority the seaweed decision was made, and whose advice was sought prior to permission having been given.

Neither the government nor the industry seemed certain of the future of crayfish as a long-term exploitable commodity. Mr Myburgh was also critical of the recent decision to open False Bay to trawling. This, he said, had dismayed thousands of sport fishermen and threatened the livelihood of commercial fishermen who lived in the area.

"Decisions are made and revoked without satisfactory reasons being given. Under these circumstances, one cannot blame the public for believing that vested interests are dictating to the government and that massive public resistance is needed to bring those responsible to heel.

"Any commission dealing with the fishing, crayfish industry, or any other form of sea exploitation, must ensure that all interested parties including the smallest entrepreneur and sport fisherman is heard, and his views taken into account."

It is known that nine of the 13 members of the Fisheries Advisory Council which made recommendations on the opening of False Bay to purse seine trawl-



Mr Myburgh

ers had direct commercial fishing interests. No indication of the composition of the commission into the industry recently announced by the Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, was available yesterday.

I understand that senior officials of the Sea Fisheries branch of the Department of Industries are concerned about the methods used in granting concessions for valuable sea resources.

But they point out that allocation of these resources is a problem worldwide, and one for which there is no easy solution. The job cannot have been made any easier for Sea Fisheries.

The Cape Times was yesterday unable to establish who the new director of the branch is following the transfer of the former head, Dr Burrie de Jager, to Pretoria this month.

Meanwhile, Professor Chris Barnard, who also owns a restaurant, has disclosed that he is researching the possibility of raising his own crayfish, mussels and oysters as a means of obtaining the seafoods at a price which he believed consumers could afford.

And a court case relating to alleged contraventions of crayfish regulations by at least one concession holder, is scheduled for early next month.

As a group of U.C.T. Feminists we are appalled by the naivety of the S.S.D. editors in including the pretentious study entitled "A Critique of Bourgeois Feminism" in their latest newsletter. We would like to point out some of the combined illogicalities, misconceptions, and misstatements of what "A Women's Move" obvious; "A Women's Move" the women's position with as the "pass-laws, the not been explored, even the writer of this article currently in progress and that members of the "examining the institution" position of women in South Africa refers to as "adequate position of women in South Africa" (it at all) a basic feminist tenet (not to be confused with only one of the numerous organizations of the movement of the U.C.T. Women's Movement according to its policies according to its process of flawed the most erroneous of positions in any Women's raising" as an involvement tedious catalogue of fact that "women's private problems and the awareness from the personal consciousness there can of this is the "speaking peasant women, which conditions of their oppression in as discrimination and exploitation" essentially exploitative psycho-sexual forms of profound understanding reinforce each other. The mock-warning that liberation is not achieved by equality, simultaneous

3 Feb 1979  
23/1/79

Women's "shows" men... on this achieving end upon and for a more material forms 'bourgeois' their oppression as the very real economic basis of Chinese political example transition in not personal and state the basic despite the consciousness-feminist ns are deduced, cup and attack ct to stereotype 'umbrella' nism) which is radical feminism ves from stating times secondary detail) and saying tion that exists on. Separatism is mere size around the of such an dealistically the structural ncy between difference being and projects ment indicates that men in these" have that factors such it to stating the therefore, identify their article.

Appendix 3

# Durban fishermen go on strike

DURBAN. — More than 150 black fishermen at the fishing jetty in Durban went on strike yesterday for a 150% pay increase.

The strike could cost fishing boatowners thousands of rand and fresh fish suppliers in the city will be hard-hit if their stocks are not replenished soon.

"We cannot afford the exorbitant demands," fishing boat owner Mr Charlie Chowles said.

The fishermen are asking the owners to consider a pay increase of 30c per kg more before they go out.

Mr Chowles said that 20c per kg had always been considered adequate.

"I have already lost R1 000 today. The high cost of ice and food which was stored yesterday cannot be compensated for.

"If they do not go back to work I will hire white fishermen," he said.

The strikers are adamant that the owners could easily meet their demands.

"Costs have gone up and we cannot come out any more," one striker said. Sapa.

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	Average employment Jan - May 1976	Average employment Jan - May 1977	Percentage change in average employment 1976/1977
Iron Ore	9 472	9 508	0,4
Chrome	8 396	11 011	31,1
Manganese	9 314	9 596	3,0
Coal	80 924	90 371	11,7
Asbestos	19 370	22 237	14,8
Tin	2 836	3 047	7,4
Gold	399 359	417 275	4,5
Diamonds	17 785	17 431	- 2,0
Other minerals	83 273	93 089	11,8
Quarries	17 007	16 013	- 5,8
TOTAL	647 735	689 578	6,5

TABLE 37: COMPARISON OF AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT, JANUARY-MAY 1976 AND 1977

3.3.2 Employment figures for mining are now available for the first five months of 1977. Since the source is the Bulletin of Statistics (rather than Mining Statistics) there is some small lack of fit with the series we have been using, but this does not create serious problems.

# Fishermen fined, but tons of shad wasted

DURBAN. — While Indian fishermen are being fined and having their cars confiscated for catching a few shad, tons of the fish are being slaughtered, daily by seine fishermen on Addington beach.

This was claimed yesterday by a Durban city councillor, Mr Cornelius Koekemoer, in evidence before the Smith Commission, investigating Natal's controversial shad ban.

The commission, which is chaired by Mrs Margaret Smith, director of the J L B Smith Institute of Ichthyology at Rhodes University, started its hearing in Durban yesterday.

Mr Koekemoer said almost four tons of fish were being carted to the beach every day by seine fishermen and left to lie for a long time. But because of the ban the fish were later thrown back into the sea,

resulting in a mass scramble for them by members of the public.

"I can't understand the intention of the law makers when a few are prosecuted for catching shad to earn a living, while others are slaughtering the fish by the ton daily," he said.

Earlier, the director of the Natal Parks Board, Mr Geddes Page, denied that the ban was politically motivated.

A member of the audience, Mr Mike Bloxham, had said the ban had first been discussed by a caucus of the now defunct United Party in Natal.

Mr Page replied that he knew of no other reason for the ban but conservation.

If scientific evidence showed that the ban was not necessary, the board would throw its proverbial hat in the air and remove the restrictions, he said. — Sapa.

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Copper and lead  
other metals

Notes:  
6.3.2 per cent  
Copper and lead  
other metals

T O T A L	
Iron Ore	9 472
Chrome	8 396
Manganese	9 314
Coal	19 370
Asbestos	19 370
Tin	6 370
Gold	399 359
Other	2 1/3
minerals	
Quarries	2 1/3

(metric tons of one produced per employee over a given period of time)

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# Stalemate on fishing wages

21/2/79

3-Fishing

Mercury Reporter

**THE work stoppage by about 150 Durban African fishermen for a 150 per cent pay increase seemed headed for stalemate last night.**

Fishing boat owners said they could not afford this extra wage bill and would have to negotiate with wholesalers.

The fishermen, who now earn 20c for every kilogram of fish caught, are asking for 50c.

Boat owner Mr. Charlie Chowles said he was first told of the stoppage at 6 a.m. yesterday when he came to take out his boat on a fishing trip.

### Refused

His men refused to work unless he agreed to a pay increase.

Fishermen from nine boats then joined the stoppage.

The men said they had not had a pay increase for 10 years, while the price fetched for fish had spiralled.

Some of the men said

they also had to pay for their own food on the trips and for their own fishing tackle.

"It's impossible to get by," said one man.

Mr. Chowles said he allowed his men to eat fish every day and gave them free tackle. Other boat owners, however, said they did charge for tackle and food.

Mr. Chowles said he normally took his men out on two trips of eight to 10 days each month. The "good men" earned up to R80 a trip.

Railways Police and Department of Labour officials talked to the men late yesterday afternoon but no agreement was reached.

"We have talked and talked and it has now come to the point where it is painful for us," said one of the fishermen.

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Answers to Que
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Frequency with which factor was indicated

Trade Union/Industrial Council restrictions.

F A C T O R

Table 33. Frequency with which firms in construction sample indicated that a factor was one of the three most important which prevented them from employing more Africans as technicians than they had indicated in question 3.

The answers to question 4 (factors hindering firms from employing more African technicians ...) are tabulated below. Ten of the 14 firms interviewed said that they felt that nothing hindered them from employing more African technicians than they had indicated in question 3, therefore the table summarises the attitudes of only four times.

3-Fishing

# YOUNG SHARKS ARE PLAYING SAFE BEHIND THE NETS



● Tim Wallett ... determined to release a report he prepared three years ago "although the horse has probably bolted by now". He is an authority on sharks but was sacked by the Province.



● Beulah Davis ... Natal Anti-Shark Board's chief officer responsible for the net defence which enable local bathers and tourists to swim in safety. It is alleged that she has failed to contain the shark population.

## 'Sack the shark fighters' demand

SOUTH Africa's largest non-Government conservation organisation has called for the sacking of the head of the Natal Anti-Shark Measures Board, Mrs Beulah Davis, and her chief research officer, Mr Walter Pople — and has asked for a commission of inquiry to investigate the operations of the Anti-Shark Board.

The shock demand to the executive committee of the Natal Provincial Council comes from the head of the South African Council for Conservation and Anti-Pollution (Saccap), Mr Tim Condon, and is supported by a number of marine experts in Natal — including the former research officer of the Natal Anti-Shark Measures

By **RUSSELL KAY**

Board, Mr Tim Wallett, who resigned in 1976.

News of the demand for action was released to the Sunday Express in Durban by Mr Condon. He said the reason for the demand was because the Natal Coast was facing "the greatest marine disaster in its history" in the form of a population explosion of small sharks which have found a "perfect sanctuary" from their main predators — bigger sharks — within the shark nets along the Natal and Zululand coast.

This sanctuary, says Mr Condon has provided the thousands of tiny

sharks with a place to grow in numbers "out of all proportion".

"We believe the Natal Anti-Shark Measures Board, Mrs Davis and Mr Pople, have been responsible for this with the indiscriminate use of nets along the coast — installed at every possible opportunity — and that they are guilty of allowing a shark population explosion because they have altered the balance of nature."

Later the Sunday Express discovered that the former head of research at the Natal Anti-Shark Measures Board and author of the recent controversial book "Shark Attack", Mr Tim Wallett, was this week at the institute — which stated categorically that there was a shark population explosion on the Natal coast.

Details, have never been made public before.

Mr Condon stressed that he was not calling for the removal of shark nets at bathing beaches or "anything ridiculous like that".

He did, however, want the Natal Anti-Shark Measures Board to stop putting down nets hither and thither without proper research being done because they were interfering with the course of nature "and this is disastrous".

Mr Condon said the small shark menace was like a huge swarm of locusts along the ocean floor — thousands of sharks feeding on everything in sight, including most other species of fish without their own numbers being naturally decreased.

Mr Condon's demand for Mrs Davis's removal comes within days of a serious difference of opinion over Natal's controversial shad ban between the Anti-Shark Board and members of the Oceanographic Research Institute in Durban.

The differences were aired during the public hearing by the Smith Committee on the feasibility of the shad ban.

It was during this hearing that Mr Condon came out in definite support of Mr Rudi van der Elst, of the Oceanographic Research Institute, whose thesis on shad was one of the main reasons for the ban.

Mr Condon said he had found the Smith Commission an ideal time to raise his points on the outbreak of the shark population explosion "because it was a public hearing and it was time the truth came out about what was happening off our coastline — and something done to stop it".

"It became clear to me that something was amiss when each time a person queried the existence of this small shark problem they were vehemently attacked by Mrs Davis or her colleagues," he said.

The Sunday Express spoke to Mr Wallett at his office in Johannesburg.

He resigned from the Natal Anti-Shark Measures Board in 1976 at after five years as research officer.

"From the outset of my employment with the



● Thousands of small sharks are said to be sheltering from larger sharks such as these by slipping between shark nets.

board I was aware that there was a problem with a population explosion of small sharks within the nets.

"Throughout my time there I monitored this problem and all my statistics showed it was definitely increasing."

In his report, Mr Wallett strongly recommended that the number of nets be reduced, and said he was sure this would not have any adverse effect on the efficiency of the netting programme.

The removal of some nets would benefit the ecology tremendously and help control the small shark population, which could no longer so easily escape the larger sharks.

As far as Mr Wallett

knows the report was never acted on.

This week, however, he intends that same report to "see the light of day again".

He will release it to Saccap as evidence that the Anti-Shark Measures Board was aware of the problem at least three years ago.

"Even then," he added, "I had the feeling I was closing the door after the horse had bolted."

When the Sunday Express informed Mrs Davis about the details of Saccap's demand for her resignation, she said:

"I know nothing about this officially and I'm not prepared to comment.

"Undoubtedly the situation will be the same for Mr Pople — he will not comment either."

12/3/79 3-Fishing

# Marine disaster hits Natal coast

Mercury Reporter

THOUSANDS of crayfish, mussels and oysters are dying along the Natal Coast between South Pier and Umkomaas, believed to be from a lack of oxygen in the water allegedly caused by effluents poured into the sea.

This shock discovery was made at the weekend when, for the first time since the crayfish season opened on March 1, sea water was favourable for diving.

Divers along the coastline found crayfish struggling weakly in gulleys instead of holes and caves and put up very little struggle when caught.

No particular effluent has been blamed but today the Oceanic Research Institute is expected to organise analysis of the species caught along the coast to determine the cause.

Mr. Tim Condon, head of the South African Council for Conservation and Anti-Pollution (Saccap) said yesterday it was a marine disaster and intended making early representations to Government officials immediately.

He blamed the situation on chemicals poured into the water creating a lack of oxygen which particularly affected shellfish.

"I would like to warn people to take care when eating mussels or oysters as it could constitute a serious health hazard," said Mr. Condon.



## FISHING

③

+ 1/15/79

## Spectre of shutdown

SWA's inshore fishing industry faces its leanest season ever. Not only has the overall permissible catch of raw fish been cut from 350 000 t to 337 500 t, but senior fishery officials in Windhoek confirm there is a possibility of a total shutdown in 1979 to avert any danger of commercial extinction of principal species.

Acting on preliminary results of a R130 000 crash survey of the pelagic resource, the SWA Fisheries Advisory Council has revised 1979 quotas set, oddly enough, in October last year before the start of the survey, by reducing the pilchard content from 60 000 t to 29 000 t and increasing the permissible haul of "other" species from 290 000 t to 308 500 t.

## Survey results

Survey results indicate poor availability of pilchard but a reasonable spread of anchovy. Last year, the industry landed 45 185 t of pilchard, yielding 1,2m cartons (48m cans). Total catch was 414 000 t, which included 360 000 t of anchovy. It was the best anchovy haul since 1970 and saved the industry from disaster.

A senior SWA fisheries official told the *FM* the most optimistic expectations for the 1979 pilchard canning pack did not exceed 1m cartons and that this would only be achieved by careful management.

SA will therefore have to import at least 1m cartons of canned fish this year, compared with 250 000 last year. At current prices, this represents a foreign exchange requirement of about R15m.

Meanwhile, strong official pressure is building up on SWA factory operators and boat owners to draw up fleet rationalisation proposals to cut the number of catchers by not less than 25%, preferably by 30%. The fleet comprises 70 purse seiners, including 23 steel hulled ships equipped with refrigerated sea water (RSW) plant capable of optimum landings of pilchard in cannable condition. Last year, RSW boats were responsible for boosting cannery yields by as much as 56% in some cases.

Prospects for the SA pelagic fishery, on the other hand, look a good deal more promising, although fishery scientists are worried about wasteful utilisation of available resources.

In a recent paper, Garth Newman and Robert Crawford, of the Division of Sea Fisheries, said that fish availability, measured against the normally reliable indi-

cator of guano production, has dropped 50% since 1962.

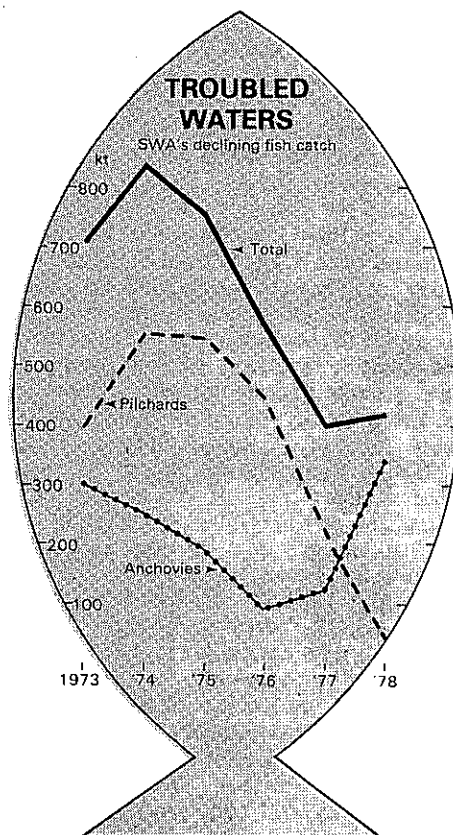
This conclusion is supported by catch/effort data which shows that catch per unit of effort reached a peak of 132,5 t per standard boat day in 1961 but has averaged only 38,3 t over the past 10 years. A marginally encouraging feature of the study, however, is that the catch per unit of effort has been increasing lately and averaged 41,9 t in the period 1973-1978.

Even so there is a severe danger to recruitment and, because the ideal solution of fleet reduction cannot be achieved without compensating owners for capital investment, it is suggested that the present SA quota be reduced from its current level of 380 000 t.

A further disturbing feature of the SA fishery is the wasteful use of the pilchard catch. Last year, the industry took 114 500 t of pilchard, but very little of it found its way into the can. Government officials are now suggesting that a split quota should be introduced to protect what appears to be an embryonic recovery in pilchard recruitment. An ideal solution, they say, would be to compel factory operators to employ RSW

catchers and provide investment incentives to restart canning. At least one company, Suid-Oranje, has installed a freezing plant at St Helena and plans to resume canning this year.

Unless effort is reduced in the short term, it is virtually certain that Economic Affairs Minister Heunis will cut the SA quota next year.



Pirates

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3-fishing

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# Heunis sets up fishing inquiry

3 Fishing  
 NM 20/5/79

**ORMANDE POLLOK**  
 Political Correspondent

**CAPE TOWN** — After months of controversy Mr. Chris Heunis, the Minister of Economic Affairs, yesterday announced a commission of inquiry into the fishing industry and marine resources.

Among the things the 10-man commission under Mr. Nic Treurnicht, MP for Piketberg, will investigate are the granting of licences, methods of recovery and whether the marketing of products "best serve the public interest".

Specifically included in the investigations is the use of seaweed.

Mr. Heunis was speaking during the second reading of the Sea Fisheries Amendment Bill which is being supported by the Opposition.

**Minister's authority**

Referring to one particular clause he said: "This amendment will remove all doubt as to the minister's authority to withdraw or reduce the catching or processing rights of any authorised fisherman or factory who fails to adhere to the provisions of his licence or permit, or who is convicted in terms of the Act.

"Due to the high prices realised on the local and overseas market for certain fish and fish products, it has been found that certain quota holders who, in fact, enjoy exclusive rights for the exploitation of our fishing resources cannot resist the temptation to take more than their quota and to disregard the restrictive provisions pertaining to their rights."

He said the commission was being appointed because of the need to conserve South Africa's marine resources.

The commission would also investigate "the principles applied in the past in connection with the granting of utilisation rights and, in the case of rock lobster, in connection with marketing rights, the applicability of those principles in present circumstances, and the question whether the accepted principles have been adhered to consistently."

The commission would also investigate "the desirability of restricting the period of validity of utilisation rights considering the investment concessionaries have to make for the optimal utilisation of the marine resources."

Other aspects to be investigated are what recognition should be given people who had already obtained rights, if fees should be charged for licences and what steps could be taken to best protect the consumer without affecting export earnings.

During the debate Mr. John Wiley, leader of the South African Party, said private boat owners and

weekend fishermen, including rock anglers, should be subjected to catch limits.

It was not right that people should be allowed to sell their fish at weekends at commercial fishing harbours in competition with the men who depended on fishing for their livelihood, simply because they could afford a boat and engines.

**False**

Fishing had become the fastest-growing sport since World War II and the result was that a false picture was being created as to what amounts of fish were being taken. Ski-boaters and rock anglers were not subject to control and did not declare their cash earnings to the Receiver of Revenue.

The disastrous decline in pelagic fish catches could not be blamed on foreign poaching as this industry's activities were coast-bound within the limits of the continental shelf and well within the former territorial limits.

**Disaster**

It was due to massive overfishing and indications were that a total disaster for the Walvis Bay industry was in the offing. He was pleased to hear from the minister that quotas were to be reduced.

Regarding rock lobster fishing, he also felt that stricter control was needed and that certain areas should be closed so the lobster population could recover.

13 Fishing 20/3/79 AD

**THE ASSEMBLY —**  
Following months of controversy, Mr Chris Heunis, the Minister of Economic Affairs, has announced a commission of inquiry into the fishing industry and marine resources in general.

# Inquiry to probe fishing industry

Among the things the 10-man commission under Mr Nic Treurnicht, MP for Piketberg, will investigate are the granting of licences, methods of recovery and whether the marketing of products "best serve the public interest".

Specifically included in the investigations is the use of seaweed.

Mr Heunis was speaking during the second reading of the Sea Fisheries Amendment Bill which is being supported by the opposition.

Referring to one particular clause, he said:

"This amendment will remove all doubt as to the Minister's authority to withdraw or reduce the catching or processing rights of any authorised fisherman or factory who fails to adhere to the provisions of his licence or permit, or who is convicted on terms of the Act.

"Due to the high prices realised on the local and overseas market for certain fish and fish products, it has been found that certain quota holders who in fact enjoy exclusive rights for the exploitation

of our fishing resources cannot resist the temptation to take more than their quota and to disregard the restrictive provisions pertaining to their rights".

Mr Heunis said the commission was being appointed because of the need to conserve South Africa's marine resources and would report on all aspects concerning granting of rights to utilise them, including seaweed.

He said, too, the commission would investigate "the principles applied in

the past in connection with the granting of utilisation rights and, in the case of rock lobster, in connection with marketing rights, the applicability of those principles in present circumstances, and the question whether the accepted principles have been adhered to consistently".

The commission would also investigate "the desirability of restricting the period of validity of utilisation rights considering the investment concessionaries have to make for

the optimal utilisation of the marine resources".

Other aspects to be investigated were what recognition should be given people who had already obtained rights, if fees should be charged for licences and what steps could be taken best to protect the consumer without affecting export earnings.

Members of Parliament on Mr Treurnicht's commission are: Mr Louis Botha (Bethlehem), Mr Willem Delpert (Newton Park), Mr Rupert Lorimer (Orange Grove), Mr Piet Marais (Moorreesburg), Mr Philip Myburgh (Wynberg), Mr Jeremia van der Westhuizen (South Coast), Dr Helgard van Rensburg (Mossel Bay), Mr Leon Wessels (Krugersdorp) and Mr John Wiley (Simons-town). — PS.



20/3/79 CE  
3 (Fishing)

# Bid to license fishing craft

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Amending legislation was necessary to ensure that trespassers of the Sea Fisheries Act were brought to book, the Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, said yesterday.

Introducing the second reading of the Sea Fisheries Amendment Bill, he said it had also become necessary to streamline certain outdated provisions in the Act.

One of the fundamental provisions of the bill, which was aimed at the conservation of marine resources of South Africa, was to license all commercial fishing craft.

It was also essential for effective conservation and management of marine resources to receive statistics on catches from the captains of licensed fishing vessels in order to determine what onslaught was being made on these resources.

The minister said the bill also sought to redefine his present powers to control fishing and the receipt and processing of fish by licensed fishing boats and factories.

The bill would remove all doubt as to his authority to withdraw or reduce rights of those who failed to adhere to the provisions of their licences.

Because of the high prices fish had realized on the local and overseas markets it had been found that certain quota holders could not resist the temptation to take more than their quota and disregarded the restrictive provisions of their rights.

Mr Heunis also announced that recently South Africa had become a member of the International Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution.

According to the provisions of the convention, South Africa was compelled to introduce legislation to control the dumping of refuse into the sea. As it was only partly possible to regulate this matter under the Sea Fisheries Act, he would introduce legislation on pollution as soon as possible. — Sapa

20/3/79 C.F.

3 Fish

# Consider fish farming as food source — Marais

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Fish farming and aquaculture as an additional food source should be seriously considered by the government, Mr Piet Marais (NP Moorreesburg) said yesterday.

Speaking during the second reading debate of the Sea Fisheries Amendment Bill, Mr Marais said there were many countries which had multiplied their fishing harvests tenfold by using artificial breeding methods.

Two million tons of fish were being artificially bred each year throughout the world.

Referring to attempts last year to establish a seaweed farm at Rietvlei at Langebaan which was opposed by some ecologists and conservationists, Mr Marais said as soon as people started talking about seaweed farming, the ecologists jumped to their feet.

"This is an attitude which is common in South Africa. We are going to have to get rid of

it." Mr Marais said he was a conservationist, but there had to be a reasonable attitude towards development. Conservationists and developers had to compromise.

Rietvlei made up only one percent of the total of Langebaan and the people who were engaged in the seaweed farm scheme had contacted the minister beforehand.

The area lent itself not only to seaweed farming, but to all

sorts of fish farming.

Mr John Malcomess (NRP East London North) said his party had some trouble accepting the bill in its present form as it put sport fishermen and commercial fishermen under the same umbrella.

According to the definition of a fisherman and a fishing boat, the ski-boat fisherman who went out at the weekend, weather permitting, would be classed as a full commercial fisherman if he occasionally

sold a few fish to offset his costs.

The same could be said of rock fishermen, especially people belonging to the lower socio-economic group who caught more fish than they and their families could use, and sold the excess to supplement their income.

While he appreciated there were some ski-boat fishermen who fished nearly full-time and caught many fish and who had to be subjected to some sort of

control, he felt that Mr Heunis had cast his net too widely in framing the legislation.

"Even the people who go into the sea when the sardine run comes and catch sardines and sell them to others on the beach would be commercial fishermen in terms of this act."

Mr Malcomess said his party had decided not to bring an amendment, but hoped that some arrangement could be arrived at with Mr Heunis.

# Heunis appoints commission of inquiry into fishing industry, marine resources

3 Fishing 20/8/79 CT

## Political Staff

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.** — Following months of controversy, the Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, has announced a commission of inquiry into the fishing industry and marine resources in general.

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He said the commission was being appointed because of a need to conserve South Africa's marine resources and would report on all aspects concerning

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He said the commission would also investigate "the principles applied in the past in connection with the granting of utilization rights and, in the case of rock lobster, in connection with marketing rights, the applicability of those principles in present circumstances and the question whether the accepted principles have been adhered to consistently".

Members of Parliament on Mr Treurnicht's commission would be Mr Louis Botha, (Bethlehem), Mr Willem Del-

port (Newton Park), Mr Rupert Lorimer (Orange Grove), Mr Piet Marais (Moorreesburg), Mr Philip Myburgh (Wynberg), Mr Jeremia van der Westhuizen (South Coast), Dr Helgard van Rensburg (Mossel Bay), Mr Leon Wessels (Krugersdorp), Mr John Wiley (Simonstown).

Replying later, Mr Heunis said it was not the government's intention to limit ski-boats or curb angling, but it needed a control method to establish how much fish was being taken from the sea by sports fishermen.

He said that at a recent an-

gling competition he had seen 15,5 tons of fish caught on the first day. These catches could not be ignored as his department needed the knowledge required to control and conserve the fish resources of the country.

"We must be able to obtain the statistics of all fish sold for cash," he said. It did not matter whether the money only paid for equipment or whether a profit was made. It was the statistics that his department needed in order to arrive at an accurate estimation of the limits the industry could tolerate.

30 February



Dr H M J van Rensburg

Dr Zac de Beer

# Marine control

## Call to help ailing fishing industry

**CONSENSUS** was reached in the Assembly yesterday that urgent Government action to conserve South Africa's marine resources was essential to prevent the ailing fishing industry from further deterioration and ultimate ruin.

All parties supported the second reading of the Sea Fisheries Amendment Bill which is aimed at more effective conservation of the country's marine resources.

Among other things, the Bill provides for the licensing of all commercial fishing craft for the purposes of compiling statistics to assess the extent of the onslaught by fishermen on the country's marine resources.

**Sport**  
The only objection from the opposition benches was raised by speakers from the New Republic Party who took exception to the re-definition of a commercial fisherman to include sport fishermen

who sold part or all of their catches.

Several speakers pointed out the vast damage that was being done to South Africa's fishing resources by foreign trawlers which pirated fish in huge quantities often operating at night.

Mr John Willey (SAP Simonstown) said that the disastrous decline in pelagic fish catches particularly in the Walvis Bay area had reached the proportions of a catastrophe.

### Poaching

He said the decline could not be blamed on foreign poaching as pelagic fishing was constrained within the limits of the continental shelf which was well within the former territorial limits.

Mr Willey said the dramatic decline in catches in the Walvis Bay area was due to only one thing and that was massive over-fishing.

He said it was not right that people should be allowed to sell fish at weekends in commercial fishing harbours in competition with professional fishermen.

Dr H M J van Rensburg (NP Mossel Bay) said that foreign trawlers were still entering the Republic's territorial limits and

### Parliamentary Staff

poaching large quantities of fish.

In Mossel Bay, this was done by fast craft operating at night and then transferring their catches to ships further out at sea. In this way, large quantities of fish were leaving the country undetected.

Dr van Rensburg said the fishing industry was as important as the gold and mining industry and should be afforded the same protective measures to prevent foreign exploitation.

Mr John Malcomess (NRP East London North) said he objected to the Bill in so far as it made no distinction between sport fishermen and commercial fishermen.

In terms of the Bill, skiboat fishermen and rock fishermen who sold their surplus catches, would be subject to the same restrictions as commercial fishermen.

Dr Zac de Beer (FPF, Parktown) said that there was no alternative to strict Government control when it came to protecting the vulnerable fishing

industry from over-exploitation and other hazards.

Mr Rupert Lorimer (FPF, Orange Grove) said South Africa had controls and legislation to protect the fishing industry but they were ineffective because they were inadequately enforced.

He said that there would have to be careful forward planning if South Africa was going to be successful in conserving its marine resources.

'We are beginning to see the death of the fishing industry in South Africa unless we can do something urgently,' he warned.

### Proposals

Proposals for improving marine conservation which were made during the debate included:

- The introduction of control measures to set a 'bag limit' for skiboaters and rock anglers, thereby restricting their catches to a specified number of fish;
- Urgent action to restrict anglers and fish-

men to the catching of fish up to a specified minimum size, and compelling them to throw back undersized fish, as in the case of the existing crayfish regulations;

● A licensing system for anglers, similar to the issuing of licences for game hunting; and

● Immediate steps to initiate and promote a marine farming industry in South Africa, mainly for the artificial breeding and cultivation of fish, crayfish and sea plants.

### 'Serious'

Replying, the Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr J C Heunis, said that the volume of fish taken from the sea by people classified as sport fishermen had a serious effect on the overall picture and could not be discounted.

Mr Heunis said it was essential to establish how much fish was being taken from the sea by sport fishermen. It was not, however, the Government's intention to limit skiboats or curb angling.

The Minister warned, however, the problems of the fishing industry arose from the fact that people wanted to benefit from the sea's assets without putting anything back.



211379  
61 000  
mussels  
case  
studied

UMTATA — The Department of Agriculture and Forestry was not against utilisation of natural resources in Transkei, the department's deputy secretary, Mr M. Ntloko, said yesterday.

But it was against wholesale exploitation of those resources and the degradation of coastal facilities, he said.

A Transkeian company, Liwane Holdings, had been authorised to do a year's feasibility study on commercial fishing in Transkeian waters, within 19 km of the coastline.

But no one was allowed to use fishing nets in estuaries and river mouths.

Liwane Holdings had been given a quota of crayfish and oysters they might remove from the sea, but the quota did not include perlemoen or black mussels.

Mr Ntloko said his department had submitted a set of suggestions to the Department of Commerce, Tourism and Industry — the department which issued fishing licences — about the application of the Nature Conservation Act.

He said Transkei's Attorney-General was examining documentation in connection with the appearance in an East London court of a former restaurant owner, Mr T. Duyn, who had said 61 000 mussels found in his possession had been bought from Transkei through his company, Xolise Exports and Imports. — DDR.

# Huge profits for 'amateurs'

3 (Fishing) 22/3/79

Peter Sutton

**HUNDREDS** of Natal skiboat owners are "illegally" selling their catches and making huge profits out of "amateur fishing".

This allegation was made yesterday by Durban commercial fisherman Mr. Don Christy.

"Ninety-nine percent of skiboat owners are operating illegally. They are in fact commercial fishermen who hide under the cloak of amateurism," he said.

Mr. Christy was commenting on proposals introduced in Parliament earlier this week by Mr.

Chris Heunis, Minister of Economic Affairs, to protect South Africa's marine resources.

Mr. Christy said "control of fishing by skiboaters should have happened a long time ago".

He accused skiboaters of "blatantly" selling their catches to hotels, cafes, supermarkets and other buyers.

According to Mr. Christy

it was time "these dealings were forced into the open"

Mr. Erwin Bursik, vice-chairman of the Natal Skiboat and Light Tackle Game Fishing Association, dismissed Mr. Christy's claims of huge catches and profits as "exaggerated".

He said the accent today was on sport fishing for game fish using light tackle. Mr. Bursik admitted that "some catches are sold".

A spokesman for the Department of Sea Fisheries in Cape Town said although the proposed legislation was nothing new the minister's proposals were aimed at "tightening things up and closing loopholes in the law".

Our political correspondent, Ormande Pollok, writes from Cape Town that shore anglers could be excluded from the provisions of the New Sea Fisheries Amendment Act but ski-boat owners who sold fish would have to licence their craft.

Mr. Chris Heunis, Minister of Economic Affairs, said this in Parliament yesterday.

"It has to be explained that in terms of the provisions of the present Sea Fisheries Act, 1973, a person who wishes to use a boat for the catching of fish for "commercial purposes" must register such boat as a fishing boat in terms of the Act," said Mr. Heunis.

RDM 22/3/79

# Fish now rich man's dish <sup>3 Fish</sup>

Staff Reporter

FISH, once the poor man's diet, now equals the price of meat — and in some cases soars above it.

The 34% increase in the price of fish is a direct result of the increase in the cost of fuel. Operating costs of the country's three trawling companies have shot up.

Mr Niel Webb, the marketing development manager for the OK Bazaars, said he felt the increase was unreasonable.

"It is a most inopportune moment for the price to go up by so much. The customers are being asked to pay a great deal more now when everybody's pocket has been hit just as hard."

Chicken has replaced fish as the cheapest animal protein on the market.

Checkers supermarket chain is now selling kingklip at R3.40 a kilo and sole for R4.80 a kilo. In the same shop, a supergrade leg of lamb is R3.28 and rump steak R4.08 a kilo. Fresh chicken is sold at R1.26 and frozen chicken at R1.09 a kilo.

At Pick and Pay, kingklip goes for R2.84 and sole for R2.48 a kilo. Super T-bone

steak is selling for the same price as kingklip and a super grade leg of lamb is sold at R2.98 a kilo. Fresh chicken is R1.07 and frozen chicken remains 99 c a kilo.

Hake, once one of the cheapest fish on the market, now sells for R1.36 a kilo at Checkers and R1.68 a kilo at Pick and Pay. OK Bazaars, who say they have not put up their prices yet, are still charging 65 c for a kilo of hake.

Sole prices at the OK go up to R3.78 a kilo, depending on the size of the fish. At present their super lamb is R1.99 a kilo.

Mr Frank Balona, a spokesman for a large fishing firm, said he found the price increases "ridiculous."

"A definite increase of 30% on all fish and I can't understand why. We are exporting, making a lot of money overseas and maybe nobody cares about the local market anymore."

Meanwhile, the availability of pilchards, another staple diet fish, has reached an all time low.

"The sea is empty of pilchards," Mr Norman Leibov, the buyer for a large retail outlet said.

# Parks Board cannot net fish poachers

Mercury Reporter

POACHERS are netting thousands of fish in the St. Lucia Estuary every month and the Natal Parks Board is almost powerless to stop them.

The poachers are believed to be fishermen living on shores of the estuary in the False Bay area.

Their operations are supported by outsiders who buy up the illegal catches of salmon and mullet for resale in Durban.

Natal Parks Board officials are aware of the operations, which have been going on for about two years, but have experienced difficulty eliminating the practice.

A Parks Board official said numerous fishermen with nets and large catches had been caught but it was difficult to secure a prosecution.

"In order to prove that the catches have been made with a net we have to catch them actually hauling in their nets," he said.

Magistrates will not accept injuries in the gills of netted fish as proof of netting.

The poachers operate at night, making it almost impossible for rangers to catch them hauling in their nets.

"They hear our boats coming and they abandon their nets, some even abandon their boats," he said.

Rangers had confiscated as much as seven km of net in a single month.

The Parks Board was unable to estimate how many fish were being caught monthly but one source in the area claims that some poachers can earn up to R1 000 a month.

"These blokes are not worried about their nets or fines, they can pay for them in a night," he said.

The spokesman for the board said the operation had not yet seriously damaged the fish population.

"But if it carries on it soon will," he said.

③ Fishing

DEPARTEMENT VAN NYWERHEIDS-  
WESE

No. 589

23 Maart 1979

AANSTELLING VAN KOMMISSIE VAN ONDER-  
SOEK NA SEKERE ASPEKTE VAN DIE VISNY-  
WERHEID

Hierby word vir algemene inligting bekendgemaak dat die Staatspresident behaag het om mnr. Nicolaas Franciscus Treurnicht, L.V., as lid en as Voorsitter en die volgende persone as lede van 'n Kommissie van Onderzoek na Sekere Aspekte van die Visnywerheid aan te stel:

Mr. Louis Johannes Botha, L.V.;  
mnr. Willem Hendrik Delpert, L.V.;  
mnr. Rupert John Lorimer, L.V.;  
mnr. Pieter Sarel Marais, L.V.;  
mnr. Philip Albert Myburgh, L.V.;  
mnr. Jeremias Jacobus Nel van der Westhuizen, L.V.;  
dr. Helgard Michal Janse van Rensburg, L.V.;  
mnr. Leon Wessels, L.V.;  
mnr. John Walter Edington Wiley, L.V.

Die opdrag van die Kommissie lui soos volg:

Om, gelet op die noodsaaklikheid van die bewaring van die lewende mariene hulpbronne van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika en die noodsaaklikheid van beperkings op die benutting van sodanige hulpbronne, ondersoek in te stel na en verslag en aanbevelings te doen oor alle aspekte wat in verband staan met die toekenning van regte vir die benutting van sodanige hulpbronne asook van seewier, met spesifieke verwysing na—

(1) die huidige basis en metode van toekenning van ontginningsregte en die vraag of daardie basis en metode en die stelsels wat deur konsessiehouers by die bemarking van die produkte toegepas word, die openbare belang die beste dien;

(2) die beginsels wat in die verlede toegepas is by die toekenning van ontginningsregte en, in die geval van kreef, van bemarkingsregte, die toepaslikheid van daardie beginsels in huidige omstandighede, en die vraag of konsekwent by die aanvaarde beginsels gehou is;

(3) die beginsels wat toegepas behoort te word by die toekenning van ontginningsregte aan persone en firmas;

(4) die wenslikheid van beperking van die geldigheidsduur van ontginningsregte gelet op die belegging wat konsessiehouers moet maak ten einde die mariene hulpbronne optimaal te benut;

(5) die erkenning wat aan persone en firmas wat reeds ontginningsregte verkry het, gegee moet word en die wyse waarop geregtelike aansprake van andere in aanmerking geneem moet word;

(6) die moontlikhede en wenslikheid daarvan om by die toekenning van of vir die uitoefening van regte geld te vorder vir die finansiering van owerheidsfunksies in verband met beheer oor die benutting van die hulpbronne; en

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES

No. 589

23 March 1979

APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSION OF INQUIRY  
INTO CERTAIN ASPECTS OF THE FISHING  
INDUSTRY

It is hereby notified for general information that the State President has been pleased to appoint Mr Nicolaas Franciscus Treurnicht, M.P. as a member and as Chairman and the following persons as members of a Commission of Inquiry into Certain Aspects of the Fishing Industry:

Mr Louis Johannes Botha, M.P.;  
Mr Willem Hendrik Delpert, M.P.;  
Mr Rupert John Lorimer, M.P.;  
Mr Pieter Sarel Marais, M.P.;  
Mr Philip Albert Myburgh, M.P.;  
Mr Jeremias Jacobus Nel van der Westhuizen, M.P.;  
Dr Helgard Michal Janse van Rensburg, M.P.;  
Mr Leon Wessels, M.P.;  
Mr John Walter Edington Wiley, M.P.

The Commission's terms of reference are as follows:

In view of the necessity of conserving the living marine resources of the Republic of South Africa and the necessity of restrictions on the utilisation of such resources, to inquire into, report and make recommendations on all aspects relating to the granting of rights of utilisation of such resources as well as of seaweed, with specific reference to—

(1) the present basis and method of granting utilisation rights and the question whether such basis and method, as well as the systems employed by the concessionaries in the marketing of the products, best serve the public interest;

(2) the principles applied in the past in connection with the granting of utilisation rights and, in the case of rock lobster, in connection with marketing rights, the applicability of those principles in present circumstances, and the question whether the accepted principles have been adhered to consistently;

(3) the principles which should be applied in connection with the granting of utilisation rights to persons and firms;

(4) the desirability of restricting the period of validity of utilisation rights considering the investment concessionaries have to make for the optimal utilisation of the marine resources;

(5) the recognition to be accorded to persons and firms which have already obtained utilisation rights and the manner in which the justifiable claims of others should be taken into consideration;

(6) the possibilities and desirability of charging fees in the granting of rights or for the exercise of rights for the purpose of financing Government functions in connection with the control of the utilisation of the resources; and

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(7) die toepassing van voorwaardes wat daarop gemik is om die Suid-Afrikaanse verbruiker se belange te beskerm, met die minste moontlike nadelige uitwerking op die land se uitvoerverdienste uit die betrokke hulpbronne.

Die adres van die Kommissie is:

Die Sekretaris  
Kommissie van Onderzoek:  
Visnywerheid  
Privaatsak X9050  
Kaapstad  
8000

(7) the application of conditions aimed at protecting the South African consumer's interests with the least possible adverse effect on the country's export earnings from the resources concerned.

The Commission's address is:

The Secretary  
Commission of Inquiry:  
Fishing Industry  
Private Bag X9050  
Cape Town  
8000

③ Fishing

NOTICE 330 OF 1979

GIVING OF EVIDENCE BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO CERTAIN ASPECTS OF THE FISHING INDUSTRY OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

The above-mentioned Commission of Inquiry, made known in Government Notice 589 of 23 March 1979, invites evidence from interested parties on aspects covered by the Commission's terms of reference. Such evidence must be summarised concisely in a memorandum to be submitted to the Secretary of the Commission, c/o Sea Fisheries Branch, Private Bag, Sea Point, 8060, not later than 31 May 1979. The Commission will be prepared, if so required, to hear oral evidence in support of such memoranda in due course. Persons wishing to give evidence should indicate this when submitting a memorandum.

The Commission's terms of reference are set out fully in the aforementioned Notice in the *Government Gazette* and include the system of granting utilisation rights and, in the case of rock lobster, also of marketing rights, to all live marine resources; such as fish and seaweed, the period of validity of such rights, the recognition of present rights and justifiable claims by others, the possible levying of fees for such rights, and the protection of the interests of the consumer and of the country in this connection.

(4 May 1979)

CG 6423

Printed by and  
Bosman S

KENNISGEWING 330 VAN

DIE LEWERING VAN GETUIENIS VOOR 'N ONDERSOEK-KOMMISSIE VAN ONDERSOEK NAAR CERTAINE ASPEKTE VAN DIE VISNYWERKINDUSTRIE VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

Die bogemelde Kommissie van Ondersoek, bekendgemaak in Kennisgewing 589 van 23 Maart 1979, roep getuienis van belanghênde aangeleenthede wat binne die opdrag van die Kommissie val. Dié getuienis moet in 'n bondel saamgevat word en moet die Sekretaris van die Kommissie, p/a Tak Seevisserye, Privaatsak 8060, nie later as 31 Mei 1979 bereik nie. Die Kommissie sal bereid wees om indien dit verlang word, getuienis ter aanvulling van sodanige memoranda te hoor. Persone wat getuienis wil gee, moet dit aandui wanneer hulle memoranda voorlees.

Die Kommissie se opdrag word uiteengesê in die Kennisgewing in die *Staatskoerant* en sluit in die stelsel van toekenning van regte en, in die geval van kreef, ook in die regte, op alle lewende mariene bronne, die geldigheidsduur van sodanige regte, die moontlike vordering van geregtelike klame, die beskerming van die verbod op ander, die moontlike vordering van geregtelike klame en die beskerming van die verbruiker se algemene landsbelang in hierdie verband.

(4 Mei 1979)

## questions in the House

### Fish decision based on research

21/3/79  
③ Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, said yesterday that the decision to allow purse seine netting in False Bay for 3½ months each year had been taken on the basis of scientific research.

In addition, he said, a special research ship would start a year-long research programme in the bay next month.

Answering a question from Mr John Wiley (SAP, Simonstown), Mr Heunis said the research into allowing purse seine netting had been undertaken by the Department of Sea Fisheries, UCT and the SA Museum.

The results of the research were:

- That pelagic fish and their predators were migratory species which made seasonal appearances in False Bay depending on water components influenced by either the Benguela or the Agulhas current systems.

- That the bay was not a spawn area for surface shoaling pelagic fish.

- That the most sought-after angling fish in False Bay were not caught by purse-seiners.



3 Fishing

AS HEUNIS' BILL GOES THROUGH PARLIAMENT

QUOTE

We are being squeezed out of our livelihood, they want to keep us off the beaches...

Fishermen say minister's new move will kill them

By TICKS CHETTY

New rules means permits, accounts

MANY Indian fishermen in Natal see the new legislation now being piloted through Parliament by the Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, as a major threat to their livelihood.

In terms of the Sea Fisheries Amendment Bill, a fisherman who sells his catch will have to have a licence and fill in returns for this catch.

The Bill, coming not long after the controversial shad ban and increase in the licence fees for fishing, has angered and frustrated fishermen.

Like the fishermen, many of whom fish for a living, said this week that the legislation will force them to hang up their rods.

It is not known how many fishermen in Natal depend on fishing for their living, but it is known that they catch all types of fish, keep some for their own use and sell the rest.

Most of them are either jobless or pensioners and use the few rands they get from fish sales to supplement their income.

It is not known yet what the licence to sell fish would cost, but they see it as a further burden on their pockets.

"We are just being squeezed out of our livelihood. How many more laws are they going to pass to make life more difficult than it is for us? It's just getting too much," said one angry North Coast fisherman.

Mr John Malcomess, NRP, East London North, said in Parliament this week that while some control over the country's marine resources was necessary, the minister was going too far as the Bill would not control the sale of fish by any fisherman along the coast, on land or at sea.

He urged the minister to

also consider the poorer section of the community.

Mr Nehore Ramcharith, 59, a Tongaat fisherman, said the new laws would deal a crippling blow especially those who fished for a living.

"Why don't they pass more laws to control the pollution of the sea. After all, pollution kills thousands more fish in this country than the men who go to the sea with rods."

Mr Ramcharith added: "It is quite clear that it is the intention of the Government to keep us off the beaches."

Mr Ramnath Surufbunsee, 69, a pensioner, was just as strong in his condemnation of the proposed new legislation.

"In recent years the authorities seem to have been of no use in their way to make life more difficult for us. Why single

out the fishermen who do fishing for an honest living. The laws controlling us are just becoming too much to take. It's nothing but ridiculous. As far as I am concerned they are just trying to kill us," he said.

Mr Rashid Khan, 38, a father of four, said: "It's just not fair. I don't see why we should be punished this way."

Mr Heunis said in Parliament that it was imperative to have returns of catches in order to establish proper statistics concerning the country's fishing industry.

He was prepared to consider some way of alleviating the situation of the ordinary fishermen if a system could be found, but he said to give some indication of how much fish they caught, that on the first day of a recent competition in the Cape 15.5 tons had been caught.

Items related to the genetics of South Africa's ... Prof. Peter Belghon, Human Genetics, UCT. ... and Western medicine in the rural areas -- ... Community Medicine, UCT. ... in the provision of health care to South Africa's ... Prof. H. C. Sefitel, Medicine, Witwatersrand. ... er Ross, Rector, University of the Western Cape. ... education: an evaluation and some alternatives --



Mr Rashid Khan . . . "I don't see why we should be punished this way?"

Argus 30/3/77

# City fisherman leaps — drowns

① 3 Fishing ② 13f

## 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.

Ifcor  
N. Mtrc. 3/4/79  
liquidator  
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sues 10  
② 250  
for R3,4m

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Comment, vous les avez (rencontré) ne leur avez pas (parlé)!

Court Reporter

THE liquidator of International Fishing Corporation is suing the Minister of Economic Affairs and nine others for R3 469 177 damages.

The liquidator, Mr. Charles Garth Foot, claims that the 10 defendants, who allegedly participated in the management of Ifcor, knew that its business was carried on recklessly and negligently.

The defendants include Ifcor's directors Charl Gerhardus du Plessis, at the time general manager of the FDC William Hyndman Stoops, then financial manager of the FDC, Charles Alan Roy Bross, an FDC economist, John William Jacobus Miny, then a manager of the French Bank, Cornelius Johannes Kleu, then a deputy secretary of the DOL, Michael Robert Corbett, managing director of Ifcor and Louis Gabriel Corbett.

In papers before Mr. Acting Justice Hart, Mr. Foot said Ifcor was placed under provisional judicial management in 1975, its chief creditors being the FDC, DOL and French Bank. After negotiations Ifcor was released from the Court order and the board of directors reconstituted to include representatives of the major creditors.

Mr. Acting Justice Hart granted Mr. Foot authority to continue with the action against the 10 defendants.

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Faites accorder les participes passés placés entre parenthèses.

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9. Trente mille francs, voilà ce qu'
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# PILCHARD

# QUOTA

# RAISED

# A STORM

Mercury Africa Bureau

**WINDHOEK —** Burly fisherman Don Liedeman came to Walvis Bay 11 years ago when the town's fishing industry was at its peak.

"Those were the good years," he said, turning to look at the sea from the wharf of the Walvis Bay fishing harbour.

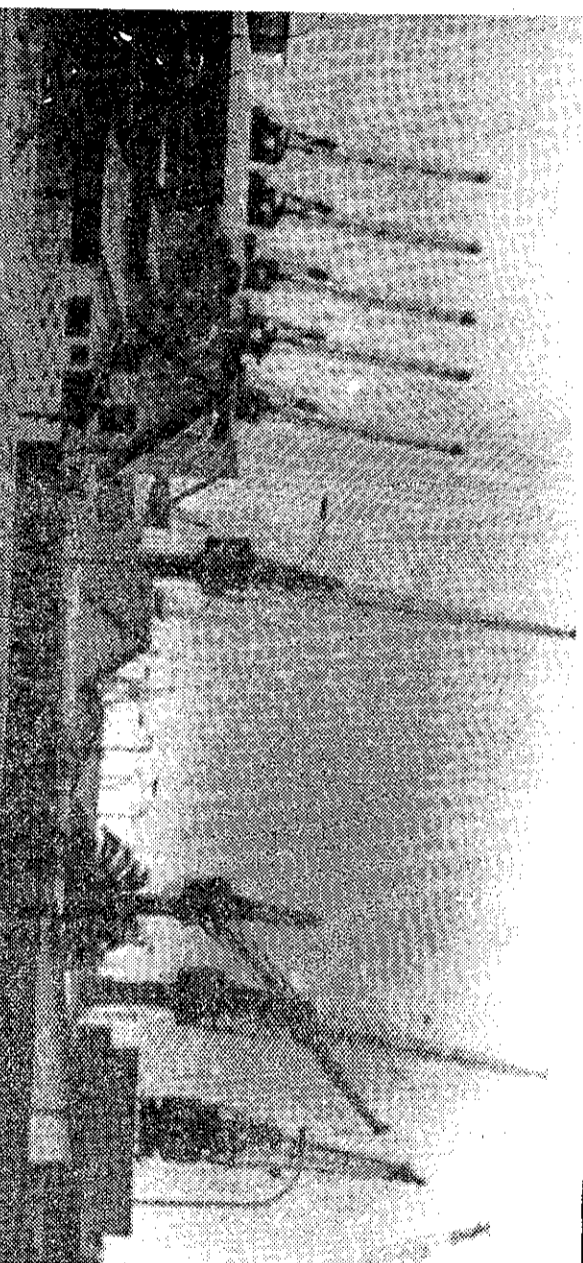
They were the good years. The Walvis Bay fishing industry was a thriving concern then, contributing substantially to world food production.

"But things are getting bad for the industry now — the quotas are too small," he said.

And at the age of 40, Don Liedeman — with a wife and two young children to support — is studying for his matric, hoping he can find a job which will offer him and his family more security than the hit-and-miss life of a Walvis Bay fisherman.

He hopes he will find that security being a telephone

# The fishermen of Walvis Bay



The skyline of Walvis Bay — harbour cranes and fishing factories.

plot the pilchard grounds, occasionally making sneaking runs inside the territorial limit to do so.

News of the reduced pilchard quota brought despondency to the industry, and more particularly to the fishermen.

At the same time, the industry was faced with another predicament. The new limits formed a split quota, meaning that as soon as a quota was fulfilled, the season would be closed.

And in theory, because of this year's meagre pilchard quota, the six-month season was in danger of ending within weeks of having started.

Justifiably, fishing authorities believe that if the season was kept open after the pilchard quota had been caught, fishermen, in trying to complete the larger quotas on other species, would continue netting pilchards accidentally and would dump the catches at sea — an illegal practice.

But with the season only four weeks old (the season opened on March 19) fishermen ran into big

tories in the town are allowed to continue operating this season and work on a poll system with the other factories.

But because the majority of the Walvis Bay fleet is now able to continue fishing once the pilchard quota is fulfilled, there are good chances that the overall or global quota for the season will be completed.

Mr. Conradie said: "This will still mean a premature end to the season because the global quota is smaller than last year's, which we completed halfway through the season.

"But the industry is likely to make its money now for this season — and a lot of pilchards will not go to waste."

Even though the authorities have lifted the industry over this hurdle, the reduced pilchard quota will still result in canned fish production falling below local demand. It is expected that "fair quantities" of canned fish will have to be imported.

In the last few years, the Walvis Bay fishing industry has been in a decline because of over-exploitation of the South West Africa fishing grounds.

There are theories that a change in the marine environment also contributed to the slump.

The gross product value of the industry plummeted from R80 million in 1974 to

R35 million last season and it is unlikely that this figure will improve this season.

In the long term, there are hopes to revive the industry with mid-water trawling to exploit white fish — cod, hake, sole and masbanker — which do not fall under the pelagic fish quota.

Already, the board of a major company in Walvis Bay has agreed to the building of a new multi-purpose R2,5m vessel for mid-water trawling.

If this new facet to the industry proved successful, Mr. Conradie said he believed the industry could be revived and "would become more sophisticated and worth much more money."

Some skippers admitted dumping more than half their catches — and they did so in their own interests.

Quotas are imposed on each fishing boat, so once its pilchard quota has been completed, the vessel and her crew may not fish for the rest of the season.

During an early-season visit to Walvis Bay, the senior industrial adviser to the Administrator-General's office, Mr. Piet Kruger, was confronted by dissatisfied fishing industry representatives.

Boat owners, fishermen and factory managers made strong representations to Mr. Kruger on the implications of the drastically cut pilchard quota.

"How they could impose a quota like this, I don't know," the chairman of the Walvis Bay Fishing Factories Executive Committee, Mr. Frans Conradie, said.

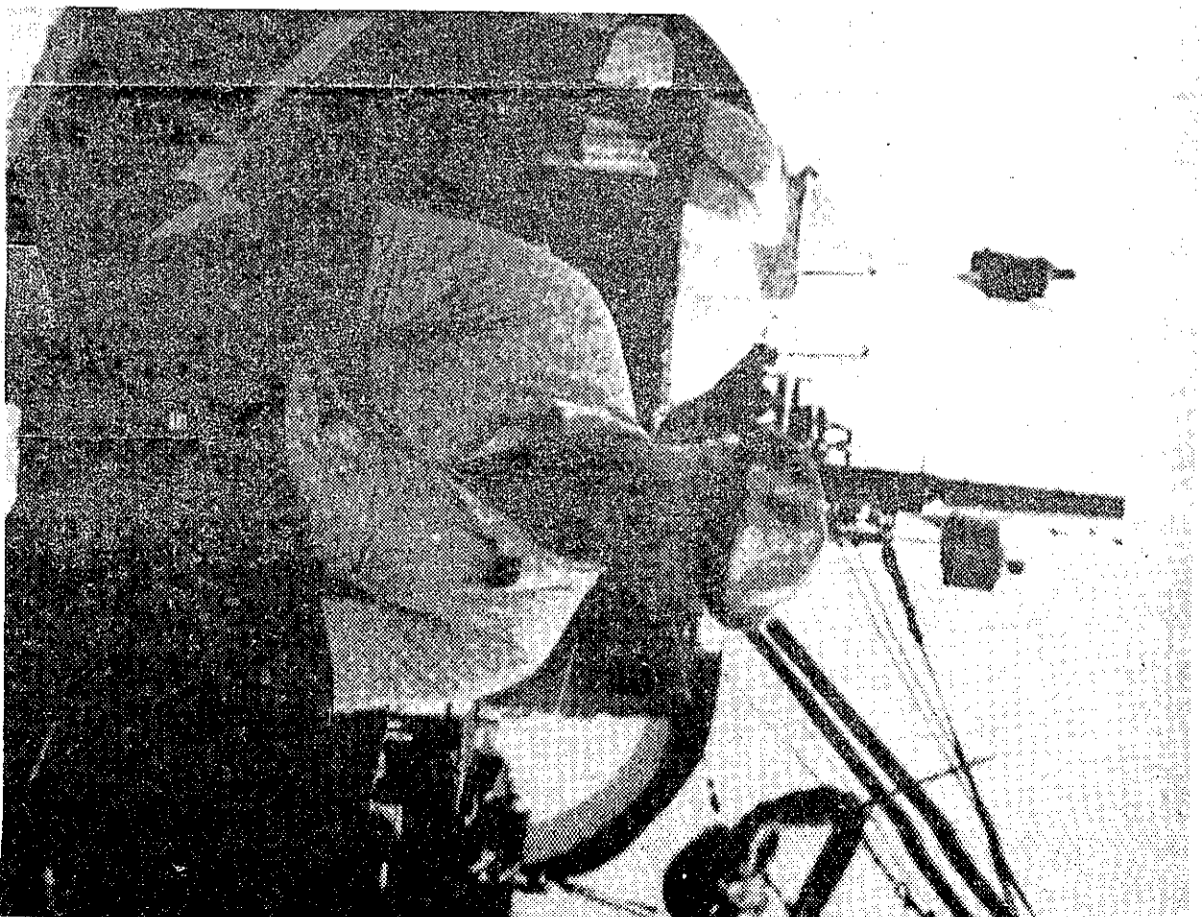
And Mr. Freddie van Urk, chairman of the South West Africa Fishermen's Association — which represents the fishermen of Walvis Bay — told me: "These quotas are too small to live on but fishing is the only job that 90 per cent of us can do."

Within days of the discussions with Mr. Kruger, the prayers of the industry were answered.

Although the pilchard quota was not increased, authorities have made it possible — by imposing certain regulations — for fishermen to continue catching anchovy and other species, governed by the large 308 500 metric ton limit, after the pilchard quota is completed.

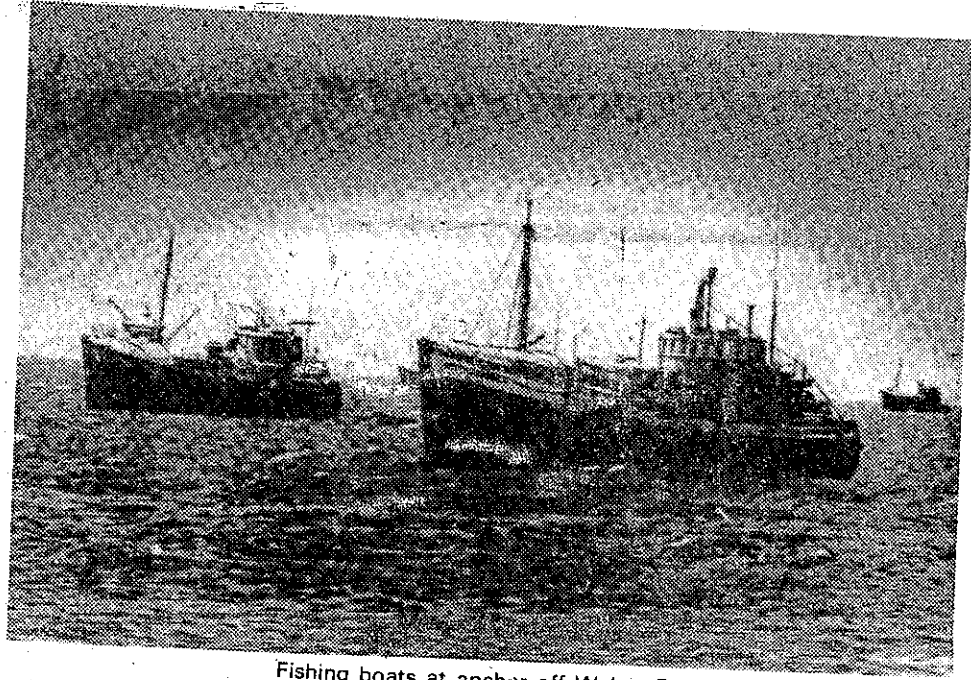
Above all, the authorities have made this concession to prevent the South West African waters from being turned into a massive dumping ground.

But now, a 160-mile stretch of sea north of Walvis Bay — from Pelagrus Point to Oud-



Fisherman Don Liedeman at his boat in the Walvis Bay fishing basin.

APRIL '97



Fishing boats at anchor off Walvis Bay.

**FISHING**

(3) Fishing

**In deep water**

1m 4/5/79

Soaring fuel prices and the introduction of hake quotas for individual companies have cast a pall on deep sea trawlermen's earning expectations for 1979.

Successive hikes in Economic Affairs Minister Heunis' equalisation levy for the State Oil Fund have pushed the price of gas oil (diesel) to R240/t, 100% more than trawler operators were paying a year ago. Fuel, which made up about 33% of trawler operating costs a year ago, now accounts for about 50% and there are no indications that the price is stabilising.

On top of that, some trawlermen are hopping mad at Heunis because of the unexpected introduction of company quotas for hake. Last year, the five active companies in hake fishery were pegged to 120 000 t on an industry basis. This year, the intake of hake will be limited to 134 000 t in SA waters and about 8 000 t in SWA.

Irvin & Johnson, the biggest in the field, is pegged to 64 125 t in SA and 4 325 in SWA; Sea Harvest Corporation (controlled by Spanish interests and Imperial Cold Storage) is fixed at 49 575 t in SA and 2 680 t in SWA; Atlantic Trawling 15 000 t and 1 495 t; Lusitania 3 000 t in SA only; Viking and Chapmans Peak 1 650 t each.

Heunis overrode strenuous objections of the trawlermen, stating that company quotas were necessary to ensure "planned, disciplined offtake" in the next two or three years to ensure trouble-free stock recruitment. Trawlermen, on the other hand, say the allocations are inadequate to provide full employment for very expensive capital hardware acquired recently. (The industry employs about 85 trawlers, including seven or eight costly freezer/factory trawlers.)

The Minister fears that in a free-run industry quota situation in which operators scramble for the biggest possible share of the permissible catch, exploitation is often harsh and wasteful.

The home market will take about 95 000 t of hake and the remainder will be exported to Europe and black Africa. Pricing will be vital. Last year the industry sold hake at about R800/t fob. In view of the cost squeeze arising from the oil crisis, there will be tremendous pressure to offload at close to R1 000/t fob.

This may be possible at home since demand is firm and competitive red meat protein alternatives are much more expensive. But there could be problems on export markets at these levels, particularly from the Argentinian hake fishery which normally comes onto the market 20%-30% below SA price levels, but with a smaller, inferior fish which most Mediterranean consumers tend to overlook in favour of bigger, firmer fillets

obtainable from SA hake.

Although fuel costs were playing havoc with earnings projections on export markets, there are indications that gas oil price rises have hit foreign trawler operators even harder.

Because of catch limitations on hake, companies are now devoting more time to the exploitation of other species. In response to almost insatiable demand from black African states, a great deal more fishing effort is going into the lifting of horse mackerel and squid, while the Japanese demand for redfish has increased activity in this fishery.

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FINAL CORRECTING ERRORS

BALANCING ADJUSTMENT BEFORE DISCOVERY OF ERROR

ANALYSIS OF ERROR

HUNTERS ENTERPRISES

# Police extend probe into fish firm

COMMERCIAL Branch detectives are investigating the affairs of the Durban-based International Fishing Corporation (Pty) Ltd (IFCOR) — liquidated after an abortive Government rescue operation which could finally cost the taxpayer R7-million.

A police docket is expected to go to the Natal Attorney-General within the next few months when the already far-advanced probe into allegations of fraud and contraventions of the Companies and Insolvency Acts is completed.

This was confirmed yesterday by the head of the Durban Commercial Branch, Captain John Tricky, who refused to disclose any further details.

The Sunday Times has also established that Reserve Bank officials have investigated the possibility of exchange-control contraventions concerning IFCOR.

The police investigation follows allegations by the liquidator, Mr Garth Foot, that the Government — through the Department of Industries and the Fisheries Development Corporation (FDC) — had taken part in the mismanagement of the ailing fishing company to the detriment of its creditors.

Mr Foot has named the

By EUGENE HUGO

Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, as one of 10 defendants in a R3,5-million civil suit to recover losses he claims IFCOR suffered through negligence, extravagance and reckless trading.

He also alleges there was collusion between the Department of Industries, the FDC and IFCOR to give them undue preference over other creditors, and claims in papers before the Durban Supreme Court that each of the defendants is personally liable for the debts of IFCOR.

Mr Heunis faces the court action in his capacity as Minister of the Department of Industries and is cited as a nominal defendant representing the State.

His co-defendants are the

FDC and three of its top officials, Mr Charl du Plessis, Mr William Stoops and Mr Charles Bross, a Deputy Secretary of the Department of Industries, Mr Cornelius Kleu, the French Bank and one of its managers, Mr John Minnie, Mr M R Corbett and Mr L G J Corbett.

Mr Du Plessis was the chairman of IFCOR and Mr M R Corbett the managing director after the FDC, in consultation with Mr Heunis, took over IFCOR in January 1976 while it was under judicial management. The other co-defendants were directors of the company.

The rescue operation — which came after the Government had already lent IFCOR R3,5-million through the Department of Industries and the FDC before 1976 — failed and IFCOR was finally liquidated in December 1976.

3 Fishing  
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# 80 pc SA fish types found on Natal coast

GRAHAMSTOWN — A research group from the J.L.B. Smith Institute of Ichthyology at Rhodes University which returned from a trip to the Northern Natal coast has discovered that 80 per cent of all fish found in South African waters are to be found in this area.

Accompanying the group which included the director of the institute, Mrs Margaret Smith, were two world renowned ichthyologists, Dr G. R. Allen from Perth and Dr J. E. Randall from Hawaii.

This research is part of a large programme to revise that bible of South African anglers, J.L.B. Smith's Sea Fishes of Southern Africa.

Dr Randall and Dr Allen

are two of more than 30 ichthyologists who will be contributing to this revision.

Because of the extensive work that has been done in ichthyology during the last two decades with recordings of fishes all over the world, corroboration and international contact is essential for any major work in the field. It has made it quite impossible for one person to undertake the tasks in researching and publishing a book concerning all the families of fish.

Because of the increase in the numbers of fishes known on the South African shores, the revised edition is being

republished in two volumes.

The institute's recent field research took place between St. Lucia and Kosi Bay just south of the Mozambique border, the southernmost part of Africa where coral is to be found in profusion on the reefs.

Assisted by the Natal Parks Board, this major expedition returned with the amazing information that about 1 200 of the 1 500 shore fishes (i.e. those found down to 200 m) known from the Cunene River in the west, around the Southern African shores to Beira in the east, occur between St Lucia and Inhaca Island.

— DDC.



expectations and confidence of investors in this SA based economy.

East Manana is another relatively high yielding fishing stock. Despite misgivings about the economy a prospectus last year, the company managed to maintain its dividend at 20% out of a slightly lower R3.6m (R1.7m) attributable profit.

Like the other fishing companies, Kappellenberg has a strong balance sheet with R2.4m in investments and net cash of R3.6m. This amounts to 100% share.

SWI, receives most of its profits from the mackerel fishery and has a strong track record of high yields and consistent dividends. The company's dividend yield is 20% and its share price is 100% of its book value.

The relative turnaround in the fortunes of the Walvis Bay family of fishing companies is a reward for ingenuity and technical innovation. When the season opened in March, companies were pegged to an overall quota of 337 000 t of raw fish, including 29 000 t of pilchard, the prime canning species. Because quota conditions stipulated that all fishing would have to stop once the 29 000 t-pilchard quota was filled, inspections of the fishing grounds soon disclosed that large-scale dumping of pilchards was taking place — to prolong the season.

forecast of lower profit due to reduced fish and pilchard quotas and higher production costs, the dividend is unlikely to be bettered this year, although it could be matched. The decline is forecast to be partly offset by brighter prospects for its rock lobster operation. The company's pre-tax profit fell to R4.1 (R4.7m) on R6.6m (R9.8m) while turnover and earnings declined to 83.1c (71.7c).

Characteristically, the company has a large cash holding and raised no loans. Cash assets amount to R2.8m (R6.4m) and the overdraft fell to R50 000 (R12.8m). In the 1978 year it is to decrease by 20% to R2.6m.

Even if the dividend is not maintained, which is a doubt in the light of recent developments, Sanyan remains an attractive investment on yield and capital gains.

Investors, Blue, which includes A&P of Geneva, also had a good year. Its share price increased 100% compared to 70% for the year which is paid on average 20% dividend yield. The company's net profit for the year rose to R1.5m (R1.2m) from the fishing in SA waters, which had been more plentiful last year. The company's share price has a strong upward bias, having in 1978 risen to R12.50 (R11.00) from R10.00. The company's yield is 24%.

AN ACCURATE

improvement in their fortunes. Earnings may well exceed 1978 levels. Brighter prospects are based on anticipated improved net cash flows arising from heavy rationalisation in the SWA fishery and higher administered prices for the canning pack, fish meal and fish body oil. In addition, the SA fishery has been granted permission to conduct a deepsea search for mackerel with a permissible intake of 15 000 t. If the expedition is successful, Cape canneries yields will be boosted by 200 000 to 300 000 cartons. The relative turnaround in the fortunes of the Walvis Bay family of fishing companies is a reward for ingenuity and technical innovation. When the season opened in March, companies were pegged to an overall quota of 337 000 t of raw fish, including 29 000 t of pilchard, the prime canning species. Because quota conditions stipulated that all fishing would have to stop once the 29 000 t-pilchard quota was filled, inspections of the fishing grounds soon disclosed that large-scale dumping of pilchards was taking place — to prolong the season. On the recommendation of quota-holders at Walvis, SWA Administrator General Steyn agreed to a new arrangement known as the Joint Canning Operation (JCO). In terms of the JCO, pilchard catching is undertaken by six large RSW (refrigerated sea water) trawlers in designated

Although some SWA fishing companies are now resorting to importing fish to meet local demand following cut quotas and shortages of fish in certain regions, most fishing shares are good value on yield considerations. Although these companies are expecting lower earnings, the declines, if any, are unlikely to have an important impact on dividend payments.

The highest yielding shares are based in SWA, which is understandable given the political uncertainties. For instance, SWA Fishing Industries at 290c is on an 18% yield. The share has not moved much in the relatively poor 1978 season, but its pre-tax profit rose to R9.1 (R4.7m) and production to R4.6m (R2.4m). Shareholders also got a dividend of 20% (R0.9m) on the production of 1977.

Although the directors forecast a fall in profit this year, the share is well valued on the basis of its yield and its strong financial position. Net cash position is R1.1m and investments, most of which are in SA companies, are valued at R2.6m at the end of 1977. With over 20% cash holdings, the share is a good investment for the long term. The company's share price is 100% of its book value.

Another high yielding dividend payer is the SWA Fishery (SWA) at 290c is on a 24% yield. On the company's

completing, but there are promising indications that Steyn will permit factory operators to try to fill the residual quota of 308 000 t of non-pilchard species to boost production of meal and oil. However, this side of the operation will be subjected to close scrutiny and aided by an aerial spotting device which, it is claimed by the US owners of the charter plane (buzzed by

FISHING SCENE

3 Fishing

Brighter prospects

After facing dismal prospects at the start of the season, the inshore pelagic fisheries of SA and SWA are experiencing a marked

firmation of the validity of the technology is the small sample size. and one of these islands is a le and Urewe have more dated sites continuous spread model it was id have been faster than the regression for the earliest known dates for each is possible that the sample real population of dates. Because nation of the two mechanisms of arrived from only one tradition, e the analysts would seem to be historical reconstruction. associated with the simulation of the ite that this is the most an for reading and commenting Harcourt helped edit the tal drafts. y progress thanks to Dr D.S. Wilson who tionary ecology and helped to debug the programmes.

5 Fishing 18/5/79

# House debates steps to save fishing industry

③ Fishing *Smazds/79*

## Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — Consensus was reached yesterday that urgent Government action to conserve South Africa's marine resources was essential to save the ailing fishing industry from further deterioration and ultimate ruin.

All parties supported the second reading of the Sea Fisheries Amendment Bill which is aimed at more effective conservation of the country's marine resources.

Among other things the Bill provides for the licensing of all commer-



Mr John Wiley (SAP, Simonstown).



cial fishing craft for the purpose of compiling statistics to assess the extent of the onslaught by fishermen on the country's marine resources.

Mr John Wiley (SAP, Simonstown) said the disastrous decline in pelagic fish catches, particularly in the Walvis Bay area had reached the proportions of a catastrophe from which the industry might never fully recover.

He said the decline could not be blamed on foreign poaching as pelagic fishing was coast-bound within the limits of the continental shelf which was well within the former territorial limits.

### Overfishing

Mr Wiley said the dramatic decline in catches in the Walvis Bay area was due to only one thing and that was massive overfishing.

He said it was not right

that people should be allowed to sell fish at weekends in commercial fishing harbours in competition with professional fishermen.

Dr H M J van Rensburg (NP, Mossel Bay) said foreign trawlers were still entering the Republic's territorial limits and poaching large quantities of fish.

### Important

In Mossel Bay this was done by fast craft operating at night and then transferring their catches to ships further out at sea. In this way large quantities of fish were leaving the country undetected.

Dr van Rensburg said the fishing industry was as important as the gold mining industry and should be afforded the same protective measures to prevent foreign exploitation.

Mr John Malcomess (NRP, East London North) said he objected to the Bill insofar as it made no distinction between sport fishermen and commercial fishermen.

In terms of the Bill ski-boat fishermen and rock fishermen who sold their surplus catches would be subject to the same restrictions as commercial fishermen.

### Ineffective

Dr Zac de Beer (PFP, Orange Grove) said South Africa had controls and legislation to protect the fishing industry but they were ineffective because they were inadequately enforced.

Proposals for improving marine conservation which were made during the debate included:

- The introduction of control measures to set a "bag limit" for skiboaters and rock anglers, thereby restricting their catches to a specified number of fish.

- Urgent action to restrict anglers and fishermen to the catching of fish up to a specified minimum size, and compelling them to throw back undersized fish, as in



Mr John Malcomess (NRP, East London North).

the case of the existing crayfish regulations.

- A licensing system for anglers, similar to the issuing of licences for game hunting.

- Immediate steps to initiate and promote a marine farming industry in South Africa, mainly for the artificial breeding and cultivation of fish, crayfish and sea plants.

### Effect

Replying, the Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr Hendrik Verwoerd, said the Minister of Education, Mr Edelhoud, a full-time wine-master, gave the six classic wines of the Exclusive Neder-

# Sierra continues whaling activities

By STEPHEN WROTTESELEY

**IN SPITE** of the international furore over the pirate whaler, Sierra, she is continuing her operations and this week was again berthed in Las Palmas, discharging her cargo of whale meat.

International observers watched the ship as she discharged her cargo, and Japanese were seen on board.

The ship has caused international concern over unregulated whaling and has been proved to have strong South African and Japanese ties. The majority of her crew are South Africans, hired in Cape Town by the Sierra Fishing Agency of Dock Road.

While her captain and mate are Norwegian, their addresses are given as Durban and Johannesburg. Also on board are Portuguese and Japanese meat inspectors.

The ship arrived in Las Palmas early this week and left on Tuesday night. She is believed to have discharged her entire whale meat cargo.

● Mr. Dave McTaggart, of the Canadian-based Greenpeace organization, said from London that there were plans afoot concerning the Sierra.

The organization has harassed the Russian and Japanese whaling fleets in the past and, according to informed sources, looks set to be present when whaling operations begin off Iceland soon.

● The Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Colin Eglin, who recently called on the Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr. Chris Heunis, to launch an investigation into South African involvement in the Sierra, has first-hand knowledge of whales.

Recently, while sailing between Robben Island and Bantay Bay, a whale approached the yacht he was on and followed it for about 20 minutes.

"I was most impressed with its friendliness and grace," he said yesterday when asked about the incident.

The incident occurred two weekends ago and the whale followed the yacht, swimming next to it and underneath it. At one stage it was almost within reach.

and are owned by Fritzwarren SA, of Panama City, Panama.

Mr Powell said he thought the Susan would be ready for sea soon but was unsure about the Theresa.

## R150 000

The Theresa had a fire on board in April, which destroyed the accommodation space, bridge, electrical wiring, bulkhead linings and navigational equipment.

Three new generators above the accommodation area were slightly water-damaged and the lower engine-room flooded with foam and water. The cost of repairs has been estimated at R150 000.

The ships were originally owned by Union Whaling, who sold them to the Van Der Stel Foundation. They were in turn sold to General Ship and Yacht (Pty) Ltd, who sold them to their present owners.

An international expert who has been studying the activities of the Sierra told the Cape Times that he was convinced the ships were to be used as whalers.

Those involved in the refitting of the ships have consistently denied they are to be used as whalers.

● "Captain" Paul Nielsen, one-time captain of the Sierra and the Tonna, this week left the City hotel where he was staying, leaving no forwarding address.

Mr Nielsen, traced to the hotel by the Cape Times, refused to reply when asked about the operations of the Sierra. He refused to comment as to whether the ship was South African-owned.

He is believed to have gone to Durban.

● Mystery surrounds the whereabouts of some of the former crewmembers of the Cape Fisher, formerly the Yashima Maru, which left Cape

3-Fishing

P.T.O.

WORKINGS

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Town earlier this month without her South African crew.	52 500	
The South Africans left the ship within minutes of her departure and it is still not known why they walked off.	30 000	
	<u>52 500</u>	135 000
A number of the crewmembers were identified by a former member of the pirate whaler, Tonna, which sank last year; when the Cape Times telephoned a house in Langebaan a relative of one of the crew, a Mr Billy Meyer, said that a number of the crew had left to join the ship.		15 000
However, Mr Meyer was still in Langebaan, she added.		
When Mr Meyer was approached he denied all knowledge of the Cape Fisher or having known the crewmembers of the Cape Fisher, but he admitted that he had served on board the Tonna.		
The search for the crewmembers followed an anonymous call that a number of them had left by air to join the Cape Fisher.		
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• Mr "Nick" Carter, permanent adviser on non-IWC whaling to the People's Trust for Endangered Species, said this week that reports that the Sierra was owned by South African interests "conformed with such knowledge" that he had available.

• Two independent sources said this week that they were convinced that two former whalers being refitted in the Durban Docks are to be used as whalers.

Mr Cameron Powell said he recently saw the ships and work was going ahead swiftly. While one of them looked as if it might not be used as a whale catcher, it certainly could be used as a factory ship.

The ships, now named the Susan and the Theresa, were formerly whale catchers called the C G Hovelmeier and Pieter Molenaar. They are being converted and lengthened at Dorman Long Vanderbijl

# Cape firm dealt with packaging of whale meat

CT. 25/5/79

A CAPE TOWN firm manufactured the packaging for the Sierra's whale meat before the ship moved its operations from SWA/Namibia and Angolan waters to areas further north.

This was disclosed yesterday by the man who acted on behalf of the firm, Paper Sacks, in its dealings with the Sierra Fishing Agency, which acted on behalf of the ship.

The Dock Road agency still hires crew for the pirate whaler, which now operates out of Las Palmas.

Mr Chris Sharland said yesterday that the company had insisted on payment in advance of manufacture of the packaging. He said the packaging originally came from Norway but Paper Sacks later developed the wrapping. It was flexible paper with a plastic coating.

The wrapping had "frozen whale meat" written on the outside in English. There were also Japanese symbols, which he was told meant the same thing. At one stage "Produce of Spain" was also printed on the packaging.

He believed that during the revolution in Portugal and the subsequent strife in Angola the manufacture of packaging in South Africa for the Sierra was discontinued.

The packaging was supplied in orders of about 20 000 containers, each holding about 15 kilograms. One batch usually lasted a trip, and supplies from three trips were kept in store.

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③ Fishing.

## DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES

No. 1085 25 May 1979  
FISHING INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1978  
(ACT 86 OF 1978)

CONTROL OVER THE DELIVERY AND  
MARKETING OF ROCK LOBSTER

In terms of the powers vested in me by section 24 of the Fishing Industry Development Act, 1978, and after consultation with the advisory council, I, Jan Christiaan Heunis, Minister of Economic Affairs, hereby make the regulations set out in the Schedule hereto.

J. C. HEUNIS, Minister of Economic Affairs.

## SCHEDULE

## Definitions

1. In this notice, unless the context otherwise indicates—

“factory” means any premises, vehicle or vessel licensed in terms of section 8 of the Sea Fisheries Act, 1973 (Act 58 of 1973), in which rock lobster is packed or processed or rock lobster products are manufactured;

“fisherman” means any person who catches or tries to catch rock lobster for the purpose of delivery or sale and includes any person assisting him therein;

“fishing boat” means any vessel which is registered and licensed in terms of sections 7 and 8, respectively, of the Sea Fisheries Act, 1973 (Act 58 of 1973), and which may be used to catch rock lobster in terms of the conditions under which such license was issued;

“rock lobster” means any Cape rock or spiny lobster (*Jasus lalandi*) or South Coast rock lobster (*Palinurus gilchristi*);

“rock lobster product” means any product manufactured from rock lobster, excluding rock lobster meal and other products manufactured from the legs, tentacles or carapace of rock lobster;

“Secretary” means the Secretary for Industries.

*Delivery and receipt of rock lobster*

2. No fisherman shall deliver rock lobster to any person other than a person operating a factory, and a person operating a factory shall not acquire rock lobster from any person save a fisherman who has caught such rock lobster with a fishing boat.

*Sale of rock lobster*

3. (1) No person shall dispose of rock lobster or rock lobster products otherwise than to or through the company South African Frozen Rock Lobster Packers (Pty) Ltd or the company Cape Lobster Exporters Association (SA) (Pty) Ltd: Provided that this prohibition shall not apply to the sale of rock lobster or rock lobster products by a shareholder of any of the said companies to another shareholder of any of the said companies and shall also not apply to the resale of rock lobster products acquired from or through the said companies.

(2) Subject to the provisions of the Sea Fisheries Act, 1973, no person shall acquire rock lobster or rock lobster products for his own use or for sale, otherwise than from or through a company referred to in subparagraph (1) or from a person who has obtained it from or through such a company for the purpose of sale: Provided that this prohibition shall not apply to the acquisition of rock lobster or rock lobster products by a shareholder of any of the said companies

## DEPARTEMENT VAN NYWERHEID

No. 1085  
VISNYWERHEID-ONTWIKKELING  
(WET 86 VAN 1978)

BEHEER OOR DIE LEWERING  
BEMARKING VAN KREEF

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleë van die Visnywerheid-ontwikkelingswet, raadpleging van die adviserende raad, Christiaan Heunis, Minister van Ekonomiese Sake, hierby die voorskrifte uit wat in die Schedule uiteengesit is.

J. C. HEUNIS, Minister van Ekonomiese Sake

## BYLAE

*Woordomskrywing*

1. Tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, hierdie kennisgewing—

“fabriek” enige perseel, voertuig of kragtens artikel 8 van die Wet op Seevisserie (Wet 58 van 1973), gelisensieer is en wat gebruik word vir die verwerk of kreefprodukte vervaardig;

“kreef” enige Kaapse rots- of steekkreef (*Jasus lalandi*) of Suidkuskreef (*Palinurus gilchristi*);

“kreefprodukt” enige produk van kreef, sondering van kreefmeel en ander produkte, soos potte, voelers of kopborststuk van kreef;

“Sekretaris” die Sekretaris van Nywerheid;

“visser” iemand wat kreef vang of probeer om te vang of verkoop en ook iemand wat behulpsaam is;

“vissersboot” enige boot wat geregistreer is ingevolge onderskeidelik artikels 7 en 8 van die Wet op Seevisserie, 1973 (Wet 58 van 1973), en wat ingevolge die voorwaardes waarop die lisensie uitgegee is, vir die verkoop van kreef gebruik mag word.

*Lewering en ontvangs van kreef*

2. Geen visser mag kreef aan iemand anders as 'n fabriek bedryf, lewer nie, en 'n fabriek bedryf, mag kreef nie van 'n visser wat sodanig behulp van vissersboot gevang het.

*Verkoop van kreef*

3. (1) Niemand mag kreef of kreefprodukte anders as aan of deur 'n maatskappy Suid-Afrikaanse Bevrore Kreefvervaardigers (Edms.) Bpk. of die maatskappy Cape Lobster Exporters Association (SA) (Edms.) Bpk. verkoop: Met dien verstande dat hierdie verbod nie op die verkoop van kreefprodukte deur 'n aandeelhouer van enige maatskappy aan 'n ander aandeelhouer van die maatskappy en ook nie van 'n aandeelhouer van 'n maatskappy vir die herverkoop van kreef of kreefprodukte deur 'n aandeelhouer van of deur bemiddeling van gemelde maatskappy is.

(2) Behoudens die bepalings van die Wet op Seevisserie, 1973, mag niemand kreef of kreefprodukte vir die gebruik of vir verkoop verkry nie, anders as deur 'n maatskappy in die Wet genoem, of van iemand wat dit van 'n maatskappy in die Wet genoem, of van iemand wat dit van 'n maatskappy vir verkoop verkry: Met dien verstande dat hierdie verbod nie op die verkoop van kreef of kreefprodukte deur 'n aandeelhouer van of deur bemiddeling van gemelde maatskappy is.

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from another shareholder of any of the said companies or to the acquisition by a factory of rock lobster from a fisherman.

(3) No person shall deliver or acquire rock lobster products to or from any other person unless such rock lobster products have been packed in a factory in accordance with the Compulsory Standard Specification for Frozen Rock Lobster Products, published under Government Notice R. 3964 of 19 December 1969 or the Compulsory Standard Specification for the Manufacture, Production, Processing or Treatment of Canned Crustaceans, published under Government Notice R. 357 of 10 March 1972 or, in the case of live rock lobster, unless it has been packed by the company Cape Rock Lobster Exporters Association (SA) (Pty) Ltd in a container bearing the registered emblem of the said company.

(4) No person shall deliver or acquire rock lobster or rock lobster products to or from any other person unless the person making the delivery issues a specified invoice in respect of such rock lobster or rock lobster products to the person taking delivery: Provided that this prohibition shall not apply—

(a) to the delivery of rock lobster by a fisherman to a factory in terms of paragraph 2; or

(b) to the acquisition of rock lobster products by any consumer other than a licensed business for a purpose other than trade.

(5) Any invoice issued in terms of subparagraph (4) shall be kept for at least twelve months by the person to whom it was issued and shall not contain fewer details than the following:

(a) The name of the supplier;

(b) the date; and

(c) the quantity of rock lobster or rock lobster products.

kreefprodukte van 'n ander aandeelhouer van enige van gemelde maatskappye of op die verkryging deur 'n fabriek van kreef van 'n visser.

(3) Niemand mag kreefprodukte aan iemand anders lewer of van iemand anders verkry nie tensy sodanige kreefprodukte in 'n fabriek verpak is ooreenkomstig die Verpligte Standaardspesifikasie vir Bevrore Kreefprodukte, afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 3964 van 19 Desember 1969, of die Verpligte Standaardspesifikasie vir die Vervaardiging, Produksie, Bewerking of Behandeling van Ingemaakte Skaaldiere, afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 357 van 10 Maart 1972 of, in die geval van lewende kreef, tensy dit deur 'n aandeelhouer van die maatskappy Cape Lobster Exporters Association (SA) (Edms.) Bpk. verpak is in 'n houer waarop die geregistreerde embleem van genoemde maatskappy voorkom.

(4) Niemand mag kreef of kreefprodukte aan iemand anders lewer of van iemand anders verkry nie tensy 'n gespesifiseerde faktuur ten opsigte van daardie kreef of kreefprodukte deur die persoon wat dit lewer, uitgereik word aan die persoon wat dit verkry: Met dien verstande dat hierdie verbod nie van toepassing is nie op—

(a) die lewering van kreef deur 'n visser aan 'n fabriek ingevolge paragraaf 2; of

(b) die verkryging van kreefprodukte deur 'n ander verbruiker as 'n gelisensieerde onderneming vir 'n ander doel as handel.

(5) 'n Faktuur uitgereik ingevolge subparagraaf (4), moet minstens twaalf maande lank deur die persoon aan wie dit uitgereik is, gehou word en moet minstens die volgende besonderhede bevat:

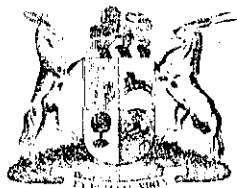
(a) Die naam van die leweransier;

(b) die datum; en

(c) die hoeveelheid kreef of kreefprodukte.

~~227~~  
3 Fishing

For full text  
see Act 1979



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

# GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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## STAATSKOERANT

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Vol. 168]

CAPE TOWN, 6 JUNE 1979

[No. 6486

KAAPSTAD, 6 JUNIE 1979

DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER

DEPARTEMENT VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER

No. 1200.

6 June 1979.

No. 1200.

6 Junie 1979.

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information:—

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring geheg het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word:—

No. 61 of 1979: Sea Fisheries Amendment Act, 1979.

No. 61 van 1979: Wysigingswet op Seevisserye, 1979.

Act No. 61, 1979

SEA FISHERIES 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 Sea Fisheries Act, 1973, so as to delete the definitions of certain expressions and to define or further define certain expressions; to withdraw the powers of the Minister of Economic Affairs with regard to the establishment of a Fisheries Advisory Council for the territory of South West Africa; to amend the procedure for the issuing of licences for fishing boats or factories; to further regulate the said Minister's powers of prohibiting or regulating the catching, receiving, processing or manufacturing of fish or fish products or the removal of aquatic plants or shells from the sea or the sea-shore or the recovery of salt from the sea; to extend the said Minister's power of making regulations; and to create certain offences; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

(Afrikaans text signed by the State President.)  
(Assented to 29 May 1979.)

**BE IT ENACTED** by the State President, the Senate and the House of Assembly of the Republic of South Africa, as follows:—

1. Section 1 of the Sea Fisheries Act, 1973 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), is hereby amended—
- (a) by the substitution for the definition of "advisory council" of the following definition:
- "'advisory council' means the Fisheries Advisory Council established under section 2 **[or, if such a council has been established for the Republic and such a council has been established for the territory, means, with reference to any matter in the Republic, the advisory council established for the Republic and, with reference to any matter in the territory, the advisory council established for the territory]**;"
- (b) by the insertion, after the definition of "advisory council", of the following definition:
- "'aquatic plant' means any kind of plant, algae or other plant organism found in the sea or on the sea-shore;"
- (c) by the substitution for the definition of "factory" of the following definition:
- "'factory' means any premises, vehicle or vessel on or in which any fish or fish products are salted, dried, smoked, packed, frozen or canned or otherwise treated, or rock lobster is kept in captivity for purposes of trade, but does not include any fish shop, supermarket, hotel, boarding house, restaurant, refreshment or tea room or eating house or a fishing boat on which fish which has been caught off such fishing boat is only gutted, salted or chilled for the preservation thereof;"

Amendment of section 1 of Act 58 of 1973, as amended by section 1 of Act 22 of 1976.



3 Fishing 8/6/79, NIM

# Fishing is improving at last



ANGLING along the Natal Coast has at last improved after weeks of poor catches and with tides now making springs and a long range forecast of settled weather it could be a good weekend for fisherman.

Shoals of small shad are now on the move northwards all along the South Coast and they are bringing with them the winter kob, several of which have been landed since last weekend. The winter garrick are late this year but these sporting inshore gamefish could put in an appearance any time.

At least five large kob all around 15kg were landed during Monday evening from the Sandspit at Mtentweni, and three were caught late on Tuesday afternoon along the beaches between Winklespruit and Illovo Beach along the upper South Coast. Eddie Jansen landed one of 20,5 kg from the big rock at Winklespruit and the other two, both about 25 kg, were caught close to the Illovo river mouth.

Two outsize kob weighing 31 kg and 33 kg have been caught this week at Park Rynie and last weekend at least one big fish was landed at fish was landed at Umgababa. Several large kob have been taken during the past fortnight from Durban's deep-water South pier.

These big kob move into the beaches around river mouths after dark to feed on mullet and other small fry and can be caught even in shallow water when the tide is at its lowest. They seem to prefer an outgoing tide and when they are feeding they will take almost any fresh bait as well as a spoon trolled slowly on the bottom on a bright moonlit night. Some times, however, they become rather fastidious and will then take nothing but a small live bait or a catfish leg or a fresh squid.

Kob feed close inshore and are often caught just outside the shore-break.

The rig for kob is a stout all-nylon trace with a shark 5/0 or 6/0 hook and good baits are skinned mullet or a fillet of shad or karanteen.

The record kob caught in Natal waters weighed 50,8 kg but in the colder Cape waters they grow to well over 70 kg.

## SOUTH COAST

Mid-week reports from the South Coast were of small shad being caught around most of the rocky outcrops between Port Edward and Isipingo with an occasional big one com-

ing out here and there. The heaviest shad recorded this week was one of 4,5 kg caught at Winklespruit on a small live green shad used as bait by Ian Michaux. A visiting angler while fishing for shad at Illovo Beach during the week bagged a nice 5 kg grunter on his shad tackle.

Numbers of freshly-run grunter weighing around the 3 kg mark have been caught this week around the river mouth at Port St. Johns.

Lower South Coast and Transkei anglers are now preparing for the annual sardine run which is expected to start during the next few weeks. According to marine biologists, however, the water is still too warm for them and they do not expect them to put in an appearance until water temperatures drop to under 19°C. The average water temperature along the South Coast at the moment is about 21°C.

The South Coast beaches

some sizeable grunter in the deep water in the bay, and during the past week some good catches of pansized stumpnose have been taken on the sandbanks. The bay is full of small fish, mostly under-sized.

## NORTH COAST

Inshore and offshore angling along the North Coast is poor. No news has come in of shad or karanteen about in any numbers along the beaches nor of any catches of kob during the past week. Ski-boats are taking some fair bags of kob, redfish and an occasional barracouta in the deep-sea grounds off the upper North Coast.

Rock and surf angling along the Zululand coast is also generally poor but last weekend ski-boats off Mapelane, St. Lucia and Cape Vidal took big catches of spotted mackerel up to 10 kg and some barracouta up to 25 kg.

Several blackfin and hammerhead sharks were landed by kite anglers along the St. Lucia beaches last weekend.

The spring tides will be

## SOME BIG KOB CAUGHT ALONG SOUTH COAST

seem to be the best bets for rock and surf anglers along the coast this weekend.

### DURBAN

An unconfirmed report from the Durban region is that some nice-sized spotted mackerel (Natal snoek) have been caught during the past week from the beachfront groyne on small spoons. Several snoek have also been taken from the piers.

Poor fishing is reported from the beaches north of the harbour entrance and most of them are practically deserted these days.

Ski-boat anglers off Durban and Umhlanga took some big catches of barracouta towards the end of last week but these have now disappeared, no doubt moving southwards to meet the sardines, advance shoals of which were reported off East London yesterday.

Durban bay could be a good bet this weekend for light-tackle boat fisherman. There are still

favourable for estuary fishing along the Zululand coast this weekend and St. Lucia anglers are hoping that the winter mullet will arrive. Small pockets have already put in an appearance but the run proper has not yet started.

Anglers in the St. Lucia estuary are taking some good catches of perch and an occasional shoal-sized kob.

The Zululand Angling League is holding its rock and surf annual meet along the St. Lucia beaches this weekend and the seven participating teams will fish two rounds, from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. on Saturday afternoon and from 5 a.m. to 8 a.m. on Sunday morning. The competition area is from the St. Lucia estuary mouth northwards to First Rocks.

### HIGH TIDES DURBAN

	a.m.	p.m.
Today	2.07	2.34
Saturday	2.45	3.12
Sunday	3.23	3.51
Monday	4.03	4.30

# THE I

By EUGENE HUGO

WHEN Economic Affairs Minister Chris Heunis gave the go-ahead in January 1976 for a rescue operation to save an ailing Durban-based fishing company, he opened the door to an amazing trail of financial disaster which could eventually cost the Government at least R7-million.

## How the Ifcor sale cost the

It was a trail that in fewer than 12 months led to a final liquidation, the loss of millions of rand in taxpayers' money, and allegations of negligence, recklessness, misappropriation of funds, collusion, contraventions of the Company's Act, exchange control regulations and even fraud.

background to the FDC takeover of Ifcor — in a situation in which the liquidator, Mr Garth Foot, alleges the company, contrary to some of the most stringent provisions of the Company's Act, was trading under insolvent conditions with no hope of ever restoring sufficient liquidity to become a viable proposition.

The rescue operation of the International Fishing Corporation (Ifcor) by the Fisheries Development Corporation (FDC) was launched to protect already heavy Government investment and to save one of Durban's largest fishing operations in the "national interest".

This background emerges from 1500 pages of documents containing the judicial interrogation of Ifcor directors and other witnesses in a Durban Magistrate's Court and from the particulars of claim by the liquidator, Mr Foot, in his R3.5-million legal action against Mr Heunis and nine co-defendants.

Since January 1977, a barrage of legal men and financial experts have been trying to establish where it all went wrong — and to apportion the blame for the first liquidation in which the quasi-Government Fisheries Development Corporation has ever been involved.

Among the allegations which

The Sunday Times can today disclose for the first time detailed

## On the good ship Waikiki ...

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Enthusiasm is the ability to think of a problem as a challenge. It is part of the subliminal compulsion that takes the men to the top and leaves the boys stranded at the bottom.

We at BMW make very powerful motor cars, yet we saw the fuel crisis not as something to be ignored, but rather as something to be overcome. To disregard economy would be irresponsible but to disregard power is senseless because at the Bavarian Motor Works we have never forgotten that the men who buy our cars would not be satisfied with anything less than a combination of what on the surface appear to be two diametrically opposed phenomena.

The 528i stands as proof that power and economy are not mutually exclusive.

### FOR THE MAN WHO GIVES COMMANDS, THE CAR THAT OBEYS ORDERS.

Cunningly positioned on the engine labelled by the editors of Road & Track as "... the most refined in-line six in the world", lies the secret of the 528i.

This combined w configuration dra level and vibratio ride no matter w conditions.

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### THE SENS SPORTS SEDAN UNSPORTY CIE

# Wild parties? No,

Sunday Times Reporter

SKIPPER Ray Biljon of the Ifcor deepsea launch. Waikiki acknowledged during interrogation that the vessel had been used for a "certain amount of entertaining".

But he rejected the liquidator's allegation that large amounts of liquor were bought for private weekend fishing trips.

He said that the launch was used on "company business" to entertain "high people" like the Chief of the

Defence Force, General Magnus Malan, and the Chief of Army Security (sic).



GENERAL MALAN Entertained

Mr Biljon said much of the entertainment was done

## says skipper

through Sandock Austral, a firm of which Ifcor managing director Michael Robert "Bob" Corbett had also been managing director.

Sandock Austral built the Ifcor fishing fleet.

### No parties

"We would go fishing for a day and then tie up at the wharf. A certain amount of entertaining was done on board, but I would always bring my own liquor. There were no wild parties on

board and women were seldom allowed," said Mr Biljon.

Guests also included local Durban businessmen and Government officials and there was "occasional entertainment" when food was laid on.

Mr Biljon said the boat would be used for fishing in the morning then businessmen and officials would have a "small discussion" before they returned to Durban harbour.

The Waikiki was used normally about once a month but there were occasions when it went out twice in one week — sometimes for experimental purposes to catch fish for the examination of Fisheries Department officials.

### Three times

"But from time to time someone very big would come down. General Malan went out (on the boat) about three times ... it was to do with Sandock Austral."

Mr Biljon said Sandock had built a number of Ifcor boats ... "and then if there was a small favour to be done, Sandock paid a charter fee."

His main job was to service and look after the fleet. Over weekends he sometimes took people out for a day's fishing.

By WYNTER MURDOCH

THE liquidator of International Fishing Corporation (Ifcor), who is suing for the recovery of more than R10-million after alleged mismanagement by the Government and two companies, has been called on to furnish security for the costs of the actions.

The legal and other costs of the massive suits are expected to exceed R1-million, and defendants of the actions are concerned that the liquidator will not be able to pay an upward of costs against them.

In an application in the Supreme Court in Durban last week, the liquidator

## Fish firm case: New claim

of Ifcor, Mr Charles Garth Foot, was called on by the French Bank of Southern Africa to furnish security of R235 000.

The amount is the bank's estimated costs of defending the action.

Mr Foot has alleged that during 1976 the Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, took part in the mismanagement of the large fishing corporation, to the detriment of its creditors.

Mr Heunis has been cited in the action in his capacity as Minister of the Department of Industries, along with the Fisheries Development Corporation (FDC), the French Bank and employees of the department and the companies.

Mr Foot claims that each of the defendants is personally liable for the losses of Ifcor, following its takeover while under judicial management in January 1976.

He alleges that the business was run recklessly and was carried on without sufficient capital.

The hearing was adjourned indefinitely, with the costs to be the costs of the cause,

# FISHING INDUSTRY FACES COLLAPSE

3-Fishing

CAPE TOWN: Huge increases in the price of marine fuel have knocked South Africa's massive trawling industry reeling and are about to lead to another wave of fish price hikes.

A top fishing executive, Mr Eckhard Kramer, managing director of the Sea Harvest Corporation (Pty) Ltd, said this week numbers of deep-sea trawlers might have to be laid up shortly in the face of the fuel cost increases.

And the South-East Coast Inshore Fishing Association (SECIFA), which nets more than 95 percent of the country's sole catch, sent an urgent deputation to the Department of Industries in Cape Town this week to say members could no longer make ends meet, largely because of fuel costs and fishing restrictions.

Mr Ray Hart, chairman of the association who was in the deputation, said the entire inshore trawling industry from Hermanus to East London and including Port Elizabeth, had been drastically affected by the 'last straw' of last week's latest increase.

He warned that his sector of the industry could even face collapse if the Government did not accept the proposals made to it by his association in a memorandum handed in to Mr Chris Heunis.

He told me: "In Mossel Bay the whole fleet of 31 inshore trawlers is laid up, as are many other inshore trawlers in all the harbours we represent, because it is now just not economic to go out to sea".

Mr Kramer said the price of marine fuel (diesel — known to the industry as gas oil) had risen an incredible 300 percent in the last six months, including the latest 14,5 cents per litre

By TONY  
SPENCER-SMITH

hike only last week.

"The situation is very serious throughout the deep-sea trawling industry. Obviously fish prices will have to go up considerably, although we will naturally do our best in this competitive industry to keep them to a minimum.

"It is quite possible that some deep-sea trawlers will become uneconomical at current fuel price levels. Fuel costs represent no less than 50 percent of total operating costs."

He said the industry was currently assessing the full impact of the latest fuel price increases and fish price hikes could be expected within two or three weeks.

His warnings about an impending price wave in fish and processed fish products were echoed this week by another huge company, Irvin and Johnson.

The giant deep-sea trawling industry, based at Cape Town and Saldanha, is mainly built on hake, a formerly cheap source of protein which is being progressively priced out of reach of the poorer sectors of the community. Kingklip is another important fish caught.

The inshore trawling enterprise — which has fleets at Hermanus, Gansbaai, Mossel Bay, Port Elizabeth and East London — is mainly dependent on sole, but when sole quotas have been filled, as is currently the situation, they have to go for a less profitable mixed bag ranging from hake to red fish and horse mackerel.

Mr Hart said the problems in this area were only partly based on fuel costs.

"Other important factors are current sole quota

levels and the relatively low price we get for fish other than sole from the marketing companies.

"There is also the fact that the size of the mesh we have to use when going for mixed bag catches is such that much of the catch can escape and many of the fishes left in the net suffer damage by seals and have to be literally given away."

As regards fuel, he said, it now cost from R2 400 to R3 600 for the usual eight or nine day fishing trip by one trawler.

He would not disclose his association's proposals to the Government, but said that if they were not accepted, there was no doubt some operators could go under.

"With the latest fuel price hike we sat down to do our sums and many boat owners found it economically impossible to take the boats out.

"The implications for Mossel Bay were far-reaching. If we lose the fishing industry, we lose a sizeable chunk of the town's economic lifeline."

He said he did not feel the public could take further increases in the retail price of fish.

This week Mr Bill Ranking laid up one of Port Elizabeth' largest trawlers, saying it was a waste of money to keep it at sea.

Another owner, Mr H. Vermeulen, said: "At the rate things are going, I don't know how long I can last."

Mr Colin Taylor, head of a major Durban fisheries concern, claimed the Government restrictions on nets would not affect the local scene.

He was hesitant to predict the effect of the diesel price hike on the local fishing industry.

"My fleets are out at the moment and I'll only be able to see an effect once they have returned," he said.

# Fishermen stay ashore as fuel price soars

3 Fishing  
18/6/79

JOHANNESBURG — The South African fishing industry is reeling from last week's fuel price increases and it will not be long before consumers feel the effects.

Trawlermen on the south-east coast have ceased operations and appealed to the government for assistance. If concessions are not made, it could mean an end to soles on the local market.

Deep-sea trawler operators on the west coast are to discuss the impact of the fuel increase this month and they may also appeal to the government.

Meanwhile, fish distributors have predicted price increases up to 30 per cent. Retailers expect these increases to be applied before the end of the month.

"Plain economics" had caused trawling from Mossel Bay to stop, the chairman of the South-East Coast Inshore Fishing Association, Mr Ray Hart, said yesterday.

The 700-ton Agulhas sole quota had been fulfilled at the end of May, three months earlier than last year, he said. This was a blow because trawler operators relied heavily on a reasonable catch of soles to bolster their income.

But the drastic fuel price had triggered the fishing stoppage. It cost trawlers between R2 200

and R3 500 to fuel for an eight-day fishing trip, making it difficult for them to break even.

Mr Hart said until the Minister of Economic Affairs announced a decision on proposals made by his association earlier this week, it was unlikely any of the inshore trawlers would put to sea.

Member trawlermen who operate from Cape Hangklip on the western side of False Bay to the mouth of the Kei River and out to the 60-fathom sea contour line provided the bulk of soles sold in South Africa. They feared there might already be consumer resistance because of prices. They also provided some kingklip, hake, squid, redfish and silverfish.

"But the industry has been built around the sole fisheries since 1935 and without a reasonable bi-catch of sole we would not be able to operate," Mr Hart said.

He feared there would be another fuel increase before the sole season reopened in January.

Mr Ekhart Kramer, chairman of the Deep Sea Trawling Association, said they would discuss the effects of the fuel crisis shortly.

This might lead to an appeal for subsidisation or concessions from the government.— DDC.

# Fuel cuts could put fishing on the rocks

JOHANNESBURG — Compulsory fuel cutbacks, to be imposed on all bulk users, could cripple the fishing industry.

Both the inshore and deep-sea fishing industries will be affected.

Already hard hit by the fuel price increase, inshore trawlers on the south-east Cape coast ceased operations two weeks ago. If government concessions are not made, they may be forced to consider a permanent stoppage.

Cutbacks in diesel supplies will be an additional blow.

For the deep-sea trawling industry, fuel restrictions pose an even greater threat.

The new Minister of Industry, Trade and Consumer Affairs, Dr Schalk van der Merwe, has said compulsory cutbacks could be as high as 40 per cent. All bulk users would be affected, but some to a lesser degree.

"Trawlers as such are big users of fuel and because of this they will be consulted before cutbacks are imposed. But it's only a question of the percentage. I'm afraid all bulk users will have to use less fuel," he said.

The biggest danger to deep-sea trawling was a restriction on the availability of fuel, Mr Eckhart Kramer, chairman of the Deep-Sea Trawling Association said yesterday.

"The fishing industry has been subjected to substantial fuel price increases and so takes all possible measures to economise. But when a trawler is at sea and fishing it uses fuel (diesel oil) all the time. It needs all its power to drag its nets and there is no way it can reduce its consumption.

"If restrictions on the availability of fuel are imposed, it will mean fewer

boats can operate and inevitably there will be fewer fish caught."

He said he had not been notified of any definite intention to impose a mandatory fuel cutback on the fishing industry.

Eastern Cape trawler owners are to meet in Mossel Bay on Monday to seek solutions to their plight.

Key grievances of the South African East Coast Fishing Association were the government's refusal to increase the quota of the sole catch and the soaring cost of diesel, which made it uneconomic for boat owners to take to the sea, the association's chairman, Mr Ray Hart, said last night.

Mr Hart said the meeting, which would last two or three days, would probably also call on major fish companies to revise prices they paid fishermen for catches.

"We are operating on the breadline. It is becoming impossible for us to operate," he said.

He said all of Mossel Bay's 31 trawlers had been dockbound for almost a week because burgeoning costs were siphoning off profits.

He would not say whether the association's call was likely to lead to a further increase in the retail price of fish. Last week, major fishing companies announced a 30 per cent price increase for all types of fish.

"We do not want a price increase and we hope that the companies will absorb the higher price they pay us if we get it." — DDC.

DAILY DISPATCH  
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inputs and the tonnage of raw fish landed. This is nothing short of amazing, considering that oil now constitutes 45% of operating costs.

Another favourable factor is that the composition of the catch is improving. Compared with last year, the first full year of operation under 200-mile exclusive catching regime, when the catch was dominated by small hake, the catch mix now consists of a larger proportion of bigger fish. This not only cuts down on handling and processing costs, but large fish yield bigger fillets and higher realisations.

With the Division of Sea Fisheries maintaining tight control over the total allowable catch, and the Boat Limitation committee controlling the input of effort by subjecting operators to strict horsepower allocations, yields can only improve. This year the industry is limited to 140 000 t of hake, of which about 40 000 t will be exported for about R30m fob. As catch mix sizes improve, companies may decide to employ fewer ships, or they could maintain the present rate of effort and try to increase exports.

The question of company quotas and horsepower entitlements is by no means a permanent feature of the industry and could well be lifted in the next couple of years if it can be shown that effort will not threaten the maximum sustainable yield of 310 000 t a year of hake.

Already the trawl fleet comprises nearly 90 ships (I&J 52, Sea Harvest 28 and Atlantic 6, plus a few independents) which is probably 25%-30% more than can be reasonably replaced from current earnings levels. Companies without large landside marketing infrastructures may find their margins trimmed to the point where they may merely cover operating

expenses, depreciation and interest. They find themselves with little retained earnings to provide for replacement.

Meanwhile the industry plans to make concerted effort to boost sales on the home market. In line with the import CPUE, some companies are actually rolling back the price of kingklip and Coast sole by 10%. At the same time are holding down the price of baby hake while other products have been taken price increases of a mere 6.5%.

This compares with a 14% lift in the price of red meat, a 22% rise in the price of dairy products. This means that fish is the most competitively priced protein in the market. It will become even more competitive when the higher price of maize works its way into the cost of hake's nearest competitor, chicken. The following table should give some idea of the attraction of fish as a protein source.

Cost per kg of meat and fish:	
Baby hake whole	.....
Chicken	.....
Pork chops	.....
Lamb chops	.....
T-bone	.....

not meet expectations... he said. In an interview last week, the Deputy Minister of Fisheries and Marine Administration, Dr Willie Adams, said it was hoped to eventually establish a high level of industrial and agricultural projects at Glenmore. None of the long term plans had been finalised yet, he said.

At the local police station yesterday, Sgt E N... He said when his father did not return home on Friday it was rumoured that he had been arrested. "I've felt this to the Houtbaai, who was in the charge, said Mr Sinda. "Normally, he said, his father would tell the family if he would not return."

# SALES

## FISHING (3) Fishing What is the catch?

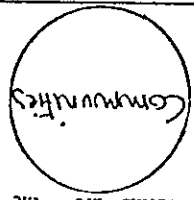
About six months ago, SA deepsea trawler operators were paying R124 a ton for gas oil (diesel). They now pay R418 a ton.

If all other factors in the trawling equation had remained equal there would have been serious casualties in the R100m a year industry. But total gloom has been dispelled by dramatic increases of more than 50% in the catch per unit of effort (CPUE).

In addition, the dominant operators (Irvin & Johnson, Sea Harvest Corporation and Atlantic Trawling) had completed big fleet modernisation programmes by the time oil prices really began to leap in February this year, so that it is possible to maintain a fair balance between fuel

He said that since Thursday, when the board gave an undertaking in the Supreme Court that only squatters who specifically requested removal would be shunted, about 50 families had been moved to Glenmore. He said there were now about 140 families at Glenmore. The chairman of the newly formed Glenmore Action

He said that since Thursday, when the board gave an undertaking in the Supreme Court that only squatters who specifically requested removal would be shunted, about 50 families had been moved to Glenmore. He said there were now about 140 families at Glenmore. The chairman of the newly formed Glenmore Action



There is a serious complaining that their some parts of Molapo for the past month at weekends. They have had to fetch water from the other parts of Molapo where water is available. According to one of the women, some of the men have been to the West Rand Ad. They were afraid to have their names mentioned because the water was added to the rent. They were afraid to add until more money was added to the rent. Another said that she had heard that the water will be closed because their children play with it.

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Page 15  
Tenants hit by water shortage  
POST 9 APR 1979

# People

Mr Pritchard is visiting Glenmore to take state by police and officials, but this has been denied. A number of people claimed they were forced to have families returned to Kipfontein. Mr Pritchard is visiting Glenmore to take state by police and officials, but this has been denied. A number of people claimed they were forced to have families returned to Kipfontein.

Another 50 families to Glenmore. Mr Pritchard is visiting Glenmore to take state by police and officials, but this has been denied. A number of people claimed they were forced to have families returned to Kipfontein.

He said it is expected there would be a "clean up" in the province of all squatters and "economically inactive people" living in "black spots". The gal shack development, or in areas prescribed for other race groups under Group Areas legislation. Mr Henry Pritchard, the lawyer representing 1 500 people of the farm, Kipfontein, confirmed this week that 56 families out of 190 had been carted off in lorries before the removal was stopped. He said only a "very substantial minority" of them — said to be less than a dozen families — had gone to Glenmore voluntarily.

The removal of 5 000 Eastern Cape people to Glenmore on the Ciskei border — in what appears to be the first stage of a massive resettlement of 40 000 people — has been temporarily halted, pending a Supreme Court ruling. It was argued in the Grahamstown Supreme Court that the eviction order issued by a local magistrate was irregular. The matter was postponed until April 12, according to Professor Rodney Davenport of Rhodes University, who is also chairman of the Glenmore Action Group, the removals will ultimately affect about 40 000 Eastern Cape people.

Removals halted  
POST 10 APR 1979  
11 squatter families stay behind  
Argus Bureau  
PORT ELIZABETH — Even squatter families have refused to be moved from Kipfontein farm near Kipfontein to Glenmore. The chief director of the East Cape Administration Board in charge of the resettlement, Mr Louis Koch, said 150 families had already been resettled in temporary houses at Glenmore and seemed happy. He said there had been no signs of them wanting to return to Kipfontein, in spite of reports that many were moved against their will. He said all had gone voluntarily. About half had signed letters confirming their desire to move since the board gave an undertaking in the Supreme Court last Thursday that only squatters families who asked for removal would be moved.

# Vast shoals of sardines sighted

3 Fishing  
29/6/79  
M.M.

**HUGE shoals of sardines were reported yesterday stretching all the way from Port Edward to Mzamba on the Transkei.**

The shoals were about 1.5km out to sea and were accompanied by thousands of birds diving repeatedly but the fish appeared to be staying deep down. The sea in the area was heavy and no game fish could be observed following the shoals.

The swell has settled slowly from the south during the past 24 hours, and with a long range forecast of south-easterly to north-easterly winds after yesterday's moderate south-wester, there is every chance that inshore and off shore conditions will be fishable by the weekend.

There was some good all-round angling along the coast before the strong wind upset conditions and sent the fish off the feed. Barracouta, garrick, kob, shad and gully bream were reported from many South Coast resorts, and from north of Durban came the news that the winter garrick had arrived along the middle and upper North Coast beaches.

Ski-boats along both the North and South Coasts have taken some big bags of couta as well as kob and other bottom fish and some early seventy-four and steenbras. All this augers well for some good inshore and offshore angling during the winter and spring months this year.

A report from Port St. Johns early this week was that hammerheads were back on the bite at the deep water points and that numbers of these sporting sharks up to 30kg had been landed at The Gap. Kob were being caught around the Umzimvubu river mouth one visiting angler, spinning at first light on Monday morning, taking two weighing 24.5kg and 18kg.

There could be some good fishing along the Transkei coast if weekend conditions are favourable.

## **SOUTH COAST**

At Port Edward on Monday Eric Hooper, fishing in deep water at Splash Rock with a live shad as bait, landed a 23kg barracouta, and Donald Bircher in the

same area landed one weighing 22kg. A visitor caught 10 couta all around the 18kg mark in one ski-boat outing.

Good catches of sizeable shad and some kob, gully bream, hammerhead and dusky sharks have been reported from the Glenmore area, and at Margate kob, yellowtail and garrick have been caught.

At Port Shepstone shad are about and some garrick have been taken at the Block and along the Sandspit, and night fishermen along the beaches are catching an occasional big kob.

Skin-divers along the middle and lower South Coasts report that the reefs are teeming with big copper bream and other gully fish and that there are



plenty of garrick, kob and dusky sharks along the beaches.

Best spots for garrick this weekend could be the beaches between Amanzimtoti and Umkomaas. Garrick were biting freely there on Monday. Ian Michaux landed the heaviest, a fine fish of 14.5kg.

In the same area Bill Roberts, fishing for garrick with a live shad as bait, bagged an 8kg geelbek, the fourth of these Cape fish reported in and around Durban during the past ten days.

Some sizeable shad up to 2kg were landed at the Caravan Park in the Kelso area on Tuesday and the fish remained on the bite even in the strong wind.

## **DURBAN**

In contrast to the lively fishing along the South Coast, angling in the Durban region has been disappointing during recent weeks. Last week some good catches of shad and some garrick were

taken at the Umgeni river mouth and the wreck at La Lucia, but since the weekend the fish have been off the feed.

Best fish reported in the Durban region this week was a fine 6.3kg grunter caught on Monday at Dry Mouth on light tackle by Bennie Choromanski on a sea-lice as bait. Grunter of this size are rare during the cold winter months.

Bay fishing is poor and in last Sunday's knock-out round of the Natal Light Tackle Boat Anglers' Association fish were hard to come by in spite of very favourable conditions and a good tide. The heaviest fish weighed in was an 11kg dickbill ray caught by Howard Lavender, and the best of the edible fish caught was a 4.5kg grunter caught by Jannie Schoeman. Heaviest team catch was 18.17kg weighed in by Fynnland Chirpers. The water in the bay is very cold.

Durban-based ski-boats have taken the first of the seventy-four of the season during the past week as well as some good bags of bottom fish.

## **NORTH COAST**

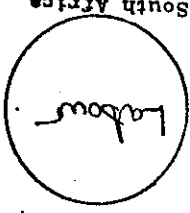
Garrick have at last arrived along the upper North Coast and catches of up to five fish were taken before conditions turned bad in Tuesday's strong wind. Best of the garrick spots were the Mvoti river mouth and Sinkwazi. The fish were taken on live baits and plugs.

Ski-boats in that area found the barracouta last weekend and one boat caught 40 in one outing. Boats are also taking some good bags of kob and numbers of early seventy-four.

As soon as the surf has settled there should also be some garrick, kob and shad about at Umhlanga, Tongaat, Ballito Bay and Salt Rock and around river mouths.

Fishing offshore

South African Press Clips is produced by: Ba



With its earnings base under pressure in SA and SWA, and interest-bearing debt plus preference share commitments running close to R40m, Owenstone Investments (OIL) plans to sail over the horizon and fish its way out of trouble in Chile, Australia and North Africa after raising about R9m in an approximate two-for-one rights issue.

OIL is confident that the 3c dividend will be maintained on the enlarged (45m-odd shares) capital, implying earnings of about R4m on a dividend cover around three.

The group has a long history of foreign

them to more senior positions. G Set an objective in... 11.50 per cent of all... positions for recruitment... which outside recruit... is necessary, with... dates are available... can be trained... a permanent... of six... African... to be trained... for senior positions.

MSSENGERS... spending close... million a year... us detailed figures of... workers in each grade... British Steel told us... they had 13 employees... The blacks are and technical... Short companies would... not let us have a close... look at their grading... structure. The reason... (commonly) advanced... was that publication of... such figures would put... us to competitive dis... advantage... It is therefore not... surprising that the Bri...

operations, including a disastrous earlier venture in Chile, but international operations of SA companies are becoming increasingly more difficult to assess because of the need to conceal identity from the country's "enemies."

However, to have obtained the required exchange control clearance from the authorities to ship the lion's share of the R9m abroad, OIL must have outlined convincing earnings prospects.

Bringing earnings home

It is understood that in addition to holding out prospects of strong dividend flow-backs in a year or two (arising from relaxation of Canadian OIL's strict plough-back policy on the new capital injection), the company expects substantial foreign earnings to be generated by orders for SA-made canning equipment and fishmeal reduction plant, as well as from the repatriation of SA fishermen and shoreside workers' wages, which will be earned in foreign currency.

Most of the proceeds of the issue will be put to work in Chile, where OIL has entered a partnership/association with that country's largest inshore fishing group. The Chilean fishery has emerged from a state of commercial extinction and now yields about 1 Mt of raw fish known as the sardinella. At present, most of the haul is converted to fishmeal and fish body oil, but tests have shown that the species is suitable for canning and this is where OIL's know-how will be employed.

The Chilean fishery is not subject to quota restrictions, but some sort of control is exercised by limiting the number of licensed operators. OIL's partner, whom they are reluctant to identify (because of the usual fear of international backlash) seems to have the lion's share of the existing haul, at least 100 000 t of raw fish last year, which could doubtless be increased once OIL's sophisticated catching techniques and gear are put to work. Because canning is by far the most profitable side of inshore fishing and few controls are exercised over intake, the partnership could go for canning packs of 2m-3m cartons depending on conditions.

According to OIL spokesmen, there is little chance of a recurrence of "Allende's Chile." The present regime, "a benevolent dictatorship", appears to be run by absolute rulers best termed "Milton Friedmanites", a director of the company told the FM this week. More important, with the Chilean economy awash with money, no capital or dividend restrictions have been placed on OIL, reflecting the Chileans' now free market convictions.

Not much is known about the other arm of OIL's new international diversification in Australia but it seems some cash will be injected into a Western Australian tuna catcher in which OIL holds 50%, in partnership with Heinz, the food multi-

national, and Australian interests.

The hunch, no more, exists that a viable pelagic inshore fishing industry can be developed in Western Australia and part of the proceeds of the rights issue will be spent on finding out. Top fishermen from SA and SWA will be employed to carry out surveys.

The terms of the issue, managed and underwritten by a consortium of merchant banks led by Barclays, will be published on July 20. In total the rights to 30m shares need to be taken up, of which the Owenstone family have already indicated they will take their full entitlement based on about 8m shares without asking an underwriting fee.

If all goes well, OIL will have operations in half a dozen fisheries throughout the world: SA, SWA, Australia, Chile and a roving factory ship, the former Suiderkruis, once jointly owned with Kaap-Kunene, which takes pelagic fish in North Africa and offshore fishing grounds on the bulge of Africa.

Shareholders considering their rights should bear in mind that on the current price the group capitalises at about R4.5m but there is the prospect that the 8c will

available at the time of going to press. Now and the time the report was submitted, (company wage figures were not available) a pay increase granted between a month. The union adds that this figure a week, which works out at around R180 a month. The union says it is R42.22 a week, which works out at around R180 a month. The union says it is R42.22 a week, which works out at around R180 a month. The union says it is R42.22 a week, which works out at around R180 a month.

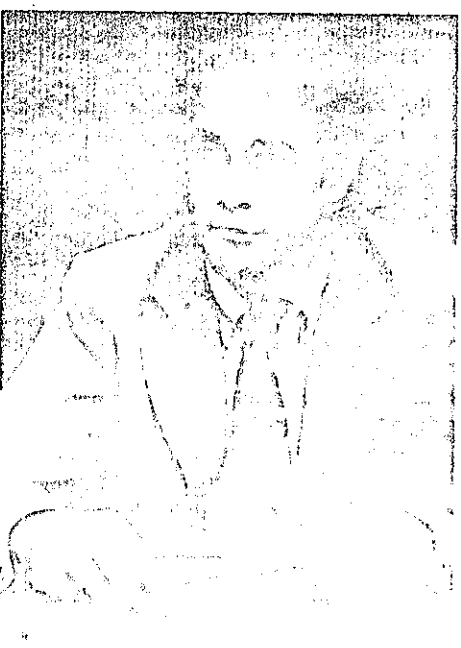
What if a company doesn't want its report released at all? We would be prepared to pursue such an incident with the company concerned," says the official. But he adds that since the code is voluntary, companies cannot be compelled to make reports available.

But he adds that since the code is voluntary, companies cannot be compelled to make reports available. But he adds that since the code is voluntary, companies cannot be compelled to make reports available.

The union was told that it could inspect a copy of the document at the UK consulate in Durban. This a union official did — but he was told that he could not copy from or reproduce the report. Says a union spokesman: "This makes nonsense of the report back provisions. We assumed the public had free access to the reports."

British companies appear to have little fear from the clause in the EHC code of conduct which requires them to report progress in complying with the code to Whitchell. The public has no automatic right of access to information contained in these reports, and there is thus no automatic independent check on them.

THE MEAL AND Allied... Workers' Union... the East Rand, W... that a company in... management... they were a letter to the... management of Williams... Brothers and the letter... was torn up in the pres... one of one of the unions... shop stewards.



OIL's Andrew Owenstone... off on a fishing trip

be maintained and that the company will sort out its Disa dispute with the government on a separate land held for development but nationalised and now due for compensation. However, OIL says that the portion of the issue not required for overseas development will be used to reduce the debt burden.

All in all, a tantalising offer if you have not lost your pioneering spirit and you believe, like the salty Owenstones, in new horizons.

THE MEAL AND Allied... Workers' Union... the East Rand, W... that a company in... management... they were a letter to the... management of Williams... Brothers and the letter... was torn up in the pres... one of one of the unions... shop stewards.

THE UNION

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one day's... 12 years... he went... to get... e found... common... to so... of their... he was... cause he... workers... that all... will not... re con... Expert... us that... the... joined

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44



# Research into line fishing 'overdue'

Staff Reporter

3 Fishing  
11/17/79

RESEARCH into problems relating to commercial and recreational line fishing in South Africa was "long overdue", Dr F J Hewitt, chairman of the Council for Oceanographic Research (Sancor) and deputy president of the CSIR, said yesterday.

Opening the fourth National Oceanographic Symposium at the University of Cape Town, Dr Hewitt said at least one species of line fish studied by scientists 12 years ago had now virtually disappeared.

"The economic implications of recreational line fishing are

considerable in so far as coastal regions dependent on the tourist trade and the industries associated with ski boats are concerned.

"The rising pressures of commercial line fishing, recreational angling, spear fishing, together with degradation

of the marine environment, may well be the cause of the deterioration in marine angling, which is being reported more and more frequently," Dr Hewitt said.

He said it was estimated that ski boats spent about 6,2 million fishing hours a year at sea — in a time of a fuel crisis. In Natal, some 60 000 fishermen, excluding holiday-makers, fished in the surf and rock zone each year.

Dr Hewitt said Sancor had initiated a commercial and recreational line-fisheries programme to gather catch statistics, monitor life histories of species and study the inter-relationship between populations of similar species along different parts of the coast.

A problem encountered in line-fishery research was the tendency of fishermen to resist giving information for fear that it could lead to restrictions being imposed, he said.

Another Sancor project is the Southern Oceans Research. Dr Hewitt said South African research in the southern oceans to evaluate resources, establish measures to protect them and for improved weather forecasting was also long overdue.

## Co-operation call to science

SOUTH AFRICAN scientists should seek and promote international co-operation in the face of political barriers, Professor M F Kaplan, acting principal of the University of Cape Town, said yesterday.

He was welcoming delegates to the fourth National Oceanographic Symposium at the university. The symposium, organized by the South African National Committee for Oceanographic Research (Sancor), is being held as part of UCT's 150th anniversary programme.

Professor Kaplan said co-operative programmes for research in fields which demanded large and expensive equipment — oceanography, nuclear energy and space research — enabled small nations to participate in expanding fields of science.

Emphasizing the importance of modern oceanography, he said the oceans contained reserves of food and minerals; wave action could be harnessed as a source of energy; climate and weather were affected by the interaction between the oceans and atmosphere; and knowledge of the movement of oceans was necessary for harbour construction, coastal development, ship design and choice of sea routes.

ET 3 Fishing  
11/2/77

# Fishermen are angry at quotas

WINDHOEK. — Walvis Bay fishermen are disappointed after a decision by the Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, not to alter the small fishing quotas for the territory.

Mr Justice Steyn said the present quotas would be maintained but would be reviewed again if there were a change in the pattern of catches.

He made the announcement last week after considering recommendations by the Fisheries Advisory Council of SWA-Namibia.

Yesterday Mr Ben van Vuuren, secretary of the SWA/Namibia Fishermen's Association, said fishermen were disappointed at Mr Justice Steyn's announcement and some were looking for other jobs.

The fishermen's association represents Walvis Bay's 700

fishermen.

Walvis Bay's town clerk, Mr Jan Wilken, said he believed Mr Justice Steyn had made the correct decision "under the circumstances" because not all the fishing factories in the town had completed their catches for the season.

Mr Wilken felt an increase in the anchovy quota would help the town's economy, while the profit side of the industry should be adjusted at this stage.

The quota on pilchards stands at 29 000 tons and the quota on other pelagic species at 308 500 tons. These have seriously hit the already crippled Walvis Bay fishing industry.

Mr Van Vuuren said: "The average fisherman is earning between R4 000 and R5 000 and how can he support a family and live on that amount for a year?"

# Huge swells wash out Natal fishing

3 Fish  
Nim  
23/7/79

SWELLS up to nearly 3m in places pounded the Natal coastline at the weekend and although some of the sheltered beaches were fishable, it was a disappointing time for rock and deep-sea fishermen.

The large shoals of sardines which were close inshore along the middle South Coast during last week and which were expected to reach Durban by the weekend, disappeared completely in Thursday's fresh south-westerly wind and there has been no sign of them since.

On Friday, however, garrick came on the bite along the Kingsburgh beaches and at least 40 are reported to have been landed in the Karridene area and from the big rock at Winklespruit.

The garrick were chasing small shad which were plentiful around the rocky outcrops and fishermen using small shad had "pulls" almost as soon as their baits hit the water.

Buster Williamson bagged four garrick in the early morning, Darryl McLeod landed two, and Vince Johnson and his 12-year-old son caught four between them. The Jordt brothers bagged four, Philip Horneman and Robert Horner each caught one, and Arthur Nagle landed one of 19kg, one of the heaviest fish of the morning.

Fishing with kite tackle at Park Rynie on Friday morning, 16-year-old Geoffrey Pieterse landed a 13kg barracouta, and ski-boats off Park Rynie reported

## ANGLING WITH POMPANO

some good catches of 'couta and some seventy-four and yellowtail.

From the pier at Margate on Friday morning Andrew Ferreira, landed a 10kg garrick.

A report from Durban's deep-water South Pier is that angling has been poor throughout the past week, the only sizeable fish taken since mid-week being a geelbek of about 8kg, caught by Fred Stone, and a 13kg kob caught by Malcolm Leal on Friday evening.

Fresh winds and heavy rain-storms along the South Coast on Friday night, however, sent the fish off the bite.

Shad were biting yesterday at the Umgeni River Mouth in Durban and in the area Lionel Franz bagged a nice 3kg stumpnose.

Team catches were: Amanzimtoti: 14 fish 160,2kg (George Lee, 5 garrick — heaviest 12,2kg — a 13kg kob, and a 16kg sandshark); NCAA 16fish 114,1kg (Dennis Crookes, 3 fish 35,7kg, heaviest a 19,5kg sandshark); Isipingo 12 fish 105kg (Darryl Clifford, 3 fish 36kg, heaviest a 12,5kg diamond skate); Warnadoone 21 fish 89,1kg (Sean Saville, 13kg and 11kg garrick); Sandpipers 4 fish 72kg (Roy Theunissen, 66kg diamond

skate; Umgeni 12 fish 66kg (Tony Thorpe, 3 fish 19,6kg, heaviest an 8,4kg garrick); Tuna 58 fish 61,9kg (Colin Wilson, 15 fish 19,8kg, heaviest a 9kg electric skate); Benders 11 fish 57,7kg (Campbell Blamey, 4 dusky sharks 24,8kg);

Glenmore 40 fish 55,2kg (C. Martens, 13kg barracouta and 13kg garrick); Eshowe 20 fish 52,1kg (R. Kruger, 15 fish 42,8kg, heaviest an 18,3kg kob); Old Boys 13 fish 51,7kg (Jimmy Fynn, 2 fish 16,8kg, heaviest an 11,5kg garrick); Wanderers 13 fish 48,4kg (J. van Rooyen, 5 fish 19,9kg); Bluff 10 fish 34,5kg (Mike Perriera 2 fish 8kg); Natalia 11 fish 32,7kg (Percy Hall, 4 fish 11,8kg); Octopus 8 fish

30,1kg (Des Burroughs 6 fish 16kg, heaviest a 12,5kg sandshark); Uvongo 3 fish 26,3kg (John Dunn, a 24,5kg kob).

Leviathan 5 fish 23,6kg (M. Glendennen, an 11,5kg blue skate); Kingfishers 5 fish 22,5kg (Frank Dunk, 3 fish 10,2kg); Ifafa Beach 6 fish 19,5kg; Garrick 5 fish 19,2kg; Crackers 4 fish 16,4kg; Tugela 1 fish 16kg; Montclair 5 fish 11,1kg; Pinetown 3 fish 10,6kg; Pietermaritzburg 3 fish 8kg; Natal Estates 2 fish 7,5kg; Richards Bay 10 fish 6,8kg; Umhlanga Rocks 5 fish 6,7kg; Hiawatha 3 fish 4,2kg; Durban North 3 fish 4,2kg; Southport 2 fish 2,5kg; Mtunzini 2 fish 1,4kg; Coronation 0; HLHAAC 0; Defence 0; Darnall 0; Shepstone 0.

25/7/79 Star 3 Fishing

# The kind of catch that led to ban



A haul of about 2 000 shad netted near Durban before the ban on commercial exploitation of these fish came into effect. It was catches like these that depleted the shoals and led to the control of commercial fishing for shad.

## Probe called for over sale of 'Natal' shad

By Graham Ferreira

The Oceanographic Research Institute has requested the Natal Parks Board to investigate the sale of shad at the fish counters of the Norwood, Johannesburg, Pick 'n Pay hypermarket.

The investigation was started by inquiries by The Star's CARE Campaign after Pick 'n Pay advertised Natal shad for sale.

Shad caught in Natal waters may not be sold or exploited commercially.

They are a popular angling fish and prized as a delicacy. Moving up the Natal coast behind the shoals of sardines on which they feed, shad were plentiful until recently.

But overfishing depleted their numbers so drastically that last year a bag limit was introduced and commercial exploitation in Natal prohibited.

The Norwood hypermarket advertised "Natal shad" on its fish stand,

## Hypermarket now says it's Cape fish

but, when approached by CARE, the manager, Mr Jannie Botha, said the shad were in fact from the Cape, where there is no limitation on their commercial exploitation.

### Disturbed

The "Natal shad" advertisement had been taken down when I visited the hypermarket on Saturday.

Mr Rudi van der Elst of the Oceanographic Research Institute in Durban said he was disturbed by Pick 'n Pay offering shad for sale.

"I think it is highly irresponsible — especially to advertise the fish as Natal shad, which would, of course, be illegal," he said.

Mr van der Elst said he knew of some irregularities concerning the catching of shad.

"I am going to refer this matter to the Natal

Parks Board and ask it to go into the whole business," he said.

According to Mr van der Elst there is a move to get the Cape authorities to fall in line with the Natal provisions governing the catching of shad.

### Same

In the Cape province, where shad are known as elf, the control of sea fishing falls under the Division of Sea Fisheries, Department of Industries. In Natal the fishing control falls under the Natal Parks Board.

"The shad caught in Natal is exactly the same species as the elf caught in the Cape," Mr van der Elst said. "It seems pointless to ban their catching on a commercial basis in Natal to try to get the stocks to recover when

they can be commercially exploited as soon as they swim into Cape territory."

Dr Alan Heydorn of the Research Institute of Oceanography in Stellenbosch said the matter should be investigated.

As the shad from Natal and the Cape were exactly the same species, exploitation of the Cape shoals would probably have a detrimental effect on the Natal stocks, he said.

### Unlikely

"We are trying to gather more scientific information about the movement of shad. What we do know is that they migrate widely, and they are identical in Natal and the Cape."

Dr Heydorn said if supplies of shad were getting into Transvaal supermarkets on a regular basis it was unlikely they were coming from the Cape.

The Cape shad do not form great shoals as the fish do in Natal and it is thus difficult to exploit them commercially.

It is extremely unusual to find Cape shad (or elf) on sale even in Cape fish shops.

# No prospects for fishermen as 'worst' season nears end

AS the current snoek season draws to a close the possibility of an improvement in catches seems rather remote. Fishermen at Stompneus Bay, Gansbaai, Hermanus and Kleinmond have experienced their worst season, while at Saldanha Bay catches have been extremely poor.

The highlights of the season were the excellent catches made at Dassen Island during March and

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By PENGUIN

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April and the few weeks in December when good catches were made at Buffelsbaai.

Since then, boatmen have had to rely on small 'patches' of snoek moving between Robben Island and Cape Hangklip. The expense involved in locating these shoals has caused many professionals to seek other employment.

This situation has persisted and the snoek that

have been located off Millers Point — driven there no doubt by the unseasonal south easter — have once again disappeared.

Professional fishermen believe that the days when huge concentrations of snoek used to migrate down the west coast are over and only isolated shoals which escape the purse seine trawlers survive to continue the cycle.

Rock and surf catches have been equally disappointing with few fish being landed. The recent Western Province inter-club competition produced only a handful of vaalhaai and even fewer edible fish.

## Top condition

At 'Aasbankies' and 'The Target' galjoen have been taken and although few in number these fish are large and in excellent condition. Small galjoen have also been caught in the Sparks Bay area, while a number of white steen-

bras and galjoen have been taken at 'Die Been'.

Anglers in this area have found coral worm the most successful bait.

Boat and rock and surf fishermen have begun speculation about the coming season when large shoals of small kob usually mass at Melkbaai in September. Locals are confident of another good season.

The first south-easter should improve conditions and before long activity should be centred along the shallow reefs off the Strand where these fish gather.

*Argus 27/7/79*

# Good catches, so kingklip price drops to R1,88

THE price of kingklip has dropped by a third following good catches in the past three months.

The fish, which cost between R2,70 and R2,80 a kg three months ago, now costs about R1,88.

'The considerable drop in price is a result of

good catches following favourable environmental conditions,' Dr G Newman, deputy director of the Department of Sea Fisheries, said today.

'But the high stocks of

kingklip are comparatively recent, and we can't say how long the good catches will last.'

Mr David Katz, sea foods marketing executive for a supermarket chain,

said today there was a 'full supply' of fish available.

'There hasn't been a full supply for quite a number of years,' he said.

'The price of kingklip is fast coming into line with that of stockfish, which is the cheapest of the generally-known species.'

Stockfish costs about R1,50 a kg.

3-Fishing

# Snoek season ends tomorrow: 400 jobless

SEA FISHERIES officials decided today not to extend the Cape's snoek season — which means that about 400 Kalk Bay fishermen will be jobless when the season closes at midnight tomorrow.

Frequency of inter-settlement contact would have increased and with it the probability of friction would have grown. The level of stress would have

It has been the worst snoek season since 1972 and boatowners say this, coupled with the crippling rise in other costs such as diesel oil and bait, make it impossible for them to employ the men during the off-season.

Up to yesterday Kalk Bay fishermen have caught only 77 000 snoek this month. The estimated total catch so far this season is 1 350 000.

The last time the catch was lower was seven years ago when only 905 000 snoek were landed.

### MP's CALL

Today's crucial decision for the fishermen and their families was made in spite of last minute representations by the fishing community, and Mr John Wiley, MP Simonstown.

Mr Wiley said: 'It has been a particularly bad season, and today I repeated my earlier requests for the season to be extended. I am told the snoek are in fairly good condition. The human element of the small fisherman whose livelihood depends on snoek is very important, and this point was emphasised again.'

### NO CHOICE

But a Sea Fisheries spokesman said: 'We had no choice in this matter. It has been a poor season, the majority of fish are not in a good condition at all. Ours was a purely biological decision. We cannot consider the socio-economical side of things.'

The fishermen were all out at sea today knowing that the decision on whether to extend the season or not would be made today. They will be told the grim news when the boats return to Kalk Bay later.

The season closes at midnight tomorrow.

Snoek fishermen rely heavily on a good season to tide them over the 'thin period' of bottom fishing. But boat-owners say it is not economically viable to send the boats out once the season closes.

One boat-owner said an average line boat used about R25 worth of diesel

(Continued on Page 3, col 7)

3-Fishing

## Fishermen

(Continued from Page 1)

a trip, and about five boxes of bait costing R4,50 each. The average catch is about 80 bunches, which sells for about 80 cents a bunch. This gives a profit of R16,50 which has to be divided between 12 fishermen and the boat-owner.

The fishermen are despondent about their future. They say they are unskilled and have little

prospect of finding even casual work. One said: 'All I really can do is catch fish. There are so many people looking for jobs. What chance have I got?'

He said most of the men have been looking for other jobs since the last increase in diesel when it became known that many would lose their jobs after lines-up tomorrow night.

in eastern and southern Africa. Huffman (1978) notably cultures included in the eastern stream, notably not have a high relationship to either the Mkope-Gokomere axis or to Silver Leaves material and should be excluded from the eastern stream. Similarly,

Simulation 2. The rates of advance for the wave of advance model remained the same as in simulation 1. This was also true for the within culture expansion rates derived from the discontinuous spread model. Appreciable differences were found in the overall rate of expansion, with rates from Kwale to Silver Leaves expansion being much faster (Table 6) than from Uweve to Silver Leaves (Table 2).

Simulation 1. The discontinuous spread model produced a faster rate of expansion than the wave of advance model. Rates of less than one kilometer per year were generated by the wave of advance model (Table 1) and these were an order of magnitude lower than the rates from the discontinuous spread model (Table 2). The rate of spread for a culture in the discontinuous spread model was similar to the rate generated by the wave of advance model (Table 3). Different input populations had little effect on the rates for the wave of advance model (Table 4) but did affect the internal culture expansion rates for the discontinuous spread model (Table 5). The differences in the rates of spread within a culture, for the discontinuous spread model, resulted from high population inputs being spread over a large area. Only a relatively small area was colonised before fission occurred. Therefore the time taken to reach the critical population density was short and this produced fast rates of expansion.

### RESULTS

Simulation 2. Kwale → Silver Leaves

3 fishing

# Bitter end to snoek season after extension refused

KALK BAY fishermen are bitter and angry over State refusal to extend the snoek season which closes officially at midnight — and are determined to go to the 'highest Government sources' to air their grievances.

hoping for an extension. But now I will have to tie my boat up. It is just not worthwhile trying to make a living on other line fish.'

Mr Malick Cosyn, who has been fishing out of Kalk Bay for 36 years said: 'I don't know what is going to happen to the crew. Everything is so expensive. All our hope was pinned on today.'

'During the four months we do not catch snoek we have to live on the snoek money. But the season was so bad very few of us have reserves left.'

He said most men had to outlay more than R6 a day for travelling, bait, cigarettes and food. Once the snoek season closed, they would depend on line fish which sold for between 40c and 65 cents a bunch.

Each man caught an average of only 20 to 25 bunches a trip — and still must pay 35 cents out of each rand to the skipper towards expenses.

## LOOKING FOR JOBS

Mr Stanley Patterson, who has been fishing for more than 20 years said there was 'absolutely no reason' why the season could not be extended.

'We have it bad, and we need additional time. Otherwise I don't know how we are going to make out. Already a lot of men are looking for jobs.'

Mr Desmond Ball, of the boat Andy M, said: 'This is nonsense. There are plenty of fish out there just lately, and they are in good condition.'

'We have had only about two months' fishing out of the eight. Nobody can live on that. I don't think anybody will leave the harbour after the season closes... we just cannot afford to.'

## GRIM TIME AHEAD

There are nine boats for sale — the most for many years.

About 400 fishermen will be out of work after tonight. Most have already been looking for other jobs until December 1 when the season is due to open again.

But few have been lucky. They predict a grim time ahead for themselves and their families.

There are many grumbles about trawlers netting snoek and getting away with it. The men are also talking of forming action groups, or a co-op, or even a union.

But as another fisherman said: 'But until we do who is going to feed my children and pay my rent...?'



SHARING the cash earned for selling their fish are Mr Bunny Pendlebury (left) and Mr Desmond Ball as the crew of the Andy M in the background wait for their share. 'I don't think we will go out after today. It is just too expensive,' said Mr Ball.



MR STANLEY PATTERSON, veteran Kalk Bay fisherman. 'I don't see why we should not get an extension. The fish are in good condition and the public demand is still there.'

## R1,50 AVERAGE

Sea Fisheries officials said the main reason the season was not extended was because the condition of the snoek was generally poor.

This was categorically denied by all the fishermen. The Argus spoke to yesterday. They pointed out that snoek was selling at an average of R1.50 on the quay.

'Do you think the public will pay R2 or R3 a snoek if they are in poor condition?' they asked.

Mr de Villiers said he had been told by a Sea Fisheries official on Friday that the snoek was 'still in very good condition.'

Mr de Villiers said he would write to the Minister of Industries, Mr Schalk van der Merwe, to air their grievances, and to put in another strong plea for an extension.

## 'FILL MY STOMACH'

Mr A Thomas of the boat St Jude, said: 'I am lucky, I am not married. So I will carry on fishing when the season ends. At least the line fish will fill my stomach and give me a few cents.'

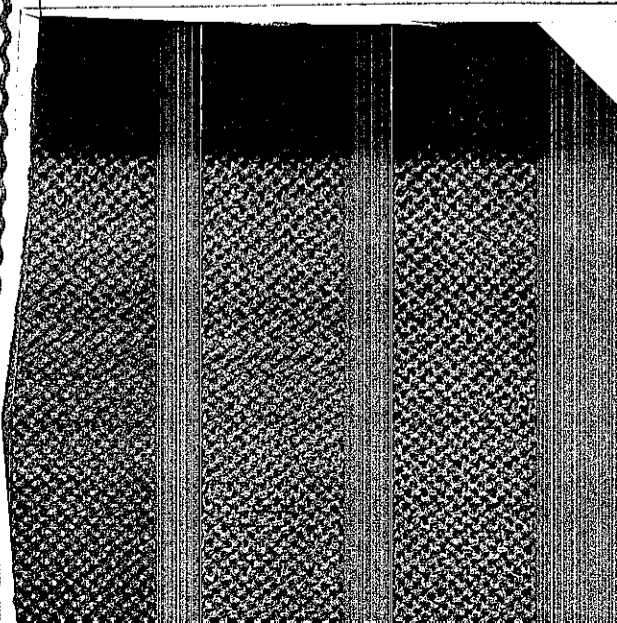
Boat owner Mr M Sanders said: 'We were all



MR MALICK COSYN, skipper of the boat Sunshine, who has been fishing for 36 years... 'I don't know what is going to happen to all the crew after today.'



MR F J DE VILLIERS, chairman of the Kalk Bay Fishermen's Association... 'We are bitter and angry. How are we going to live?'





Mortality rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table I. For all of these major causes of mortality, the Asian and 'coloured' mortality rates exceed those of the whites.

However, in this context, what requires emphasis is that by using the major disease classification a certain amount of detail is lost. For example

15/6/79

3 Fishing

Age Group	Whites	Asians	'Coloured'
0-4	1:0,91:0,86	1:0,91:0,86	1:0,91:0,86
5-14	1:0,88:0,77	1:0,88:0,77	1:0,88:0,77
15-44	1:0,91:0,76	1:0,91:0,76	1:0,91:0,76
45-64	1:0,91:0,86	1:0,91:0,86	1:0,91:0,86
65+	1:0,79:0,85	1:0,79:0,85	1:0,79:0,85

an expectation of life for urban Africans as this group is subject to a large measure of migration. The characteristically better expectation of life for women in comparison to men, is apparent for all three communities. However, what is of interest is the ratios of the expectations of life for the three communities. At birth, the white:Asian:'coloured' ratios are 1:0,91:0,76 for males and 1:0,88:0,77 for females; at the age of 45 these are 1:0,91:0,86 for males and 1:0,79:0,85 for females. The 'coloureds' are less disadvantaged at e<sub>45</sub> as compared to e<sub>0</sub> for both males and females, a difference which is largely attributable to the high infant mortality rate in this community. It is also noteworthy that Asian females have the worst expectation of life at age 45 of the three communities, which is in marked distinction from both males and females at e<sub>0</sub> and males at e<sub>45</sub>. The fact that for the 65+ age group, Asian women have the highest mortality rates for respiratory, circulatory, digestive, genito-urinary and ill-defined causes of death (Table I) may contribute to this anomalous situation.

Fig. 7 summarises the percentage improvement in the expectation of life at birth subsequent to the total elimination of the mortality associated

the South African population from all causes of death. The proportional contribution of the seventeen major disease categories of the International Classification of Disease (8th revision) to the overall mortality of the various communities is summarised in Fig. 5. The whites show a typical 'developed' country spectrum of mortality.

15/6/79

3 Fishing

Disease Category	Whites	Asians	'Coloured'
Ischaemic heart disease	High	Low	Low
Stroke	High	Low	Low
Respiratory diseases	Low	High	High
Circulatory diseases	Low	High	High
Diabetes mellitus	High	Low	Low
Genito-urinary diseases	High	Low	Low
Ill-defined causes	High	Low	Low

Clearly, the proportional mortality provides a more specific mortality and 'coloured' cc  
If the mortality rates for the seven noted that despite circulatory disease these diseases are apparent inconsistent diseases are mortality of the C  
the white community, the mortality rates for most causes of death are so low, the importance of the circulatory diseases become disproportionately exaggerated.

# Tuna boom on the cards

3 (FISHING)

DD

4/9/79

CAPE TOWN — A development in the fishing industry which could earn at least R20 million in foreign exchange this year and which could make Cape Town one of the most important tuna centres in the world, has been made possible by exploiting huge shoals 70 km off the Western Cape.

Fishing companies expect to export about 15 000 tons to Italy, which imports at least 80 000 tons of tuna annually. Markets could, they believe, also be found in the United States.

The price this year, following a worldwide tuna shortage last year, is about R1 500 a ton, which means the fish going to Italy alone will be worth more than R20 million.

Fishing companies here have confirmed that the Chinese and Japanese long-life fishing vessels using Cape Town and other South African ports as a base are pulling out because of the high cost of bunkers.

The managing director of a fishing company said it had 15 vessels at the tuna grounds for the first time this year.

The worldwide shortage of tuna and the attractive price was making year-round fishing on a large scale worthwhile.

"I feel we will be able to export even more than 15 000 tons a year to Italy," he said.

last year's 40% since competition from Cuba and Australia has eaten into Swafish's lucrative Japanese market for whole lobsters. Strong demand for frozen lobster tails in the US may offset the decline in demand for whole lobsters, which are more profitable.

Income from other investments and cash deposits of over R1m is expected to continue to contribute 40% to Swafish's taxed profit. Management expects earnings for the second half to be in the region of 34c, bringing the total to 87c (85c). In the light of last year's conservative projection, which was 10c below actual and contained a less-favourable interim, earnings for the second half could be as high as 40c. An unchanged 40c final dividend looks certain. At 360c the share yields a prospective 16,7% - which is both attractive, and secure.

Edward Hung

Ian

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pilchard catches to 24 500 t. As a result, Swafish's share of canning output for the five-and-a-half months to end-August fell to 103 000 cartons (137 000). This is less than 10% of the 1m plus packed each season during 1974-76.

A scheme introduced this year to limit pilchard catches to only six refrigerated vessels and processing to two of the four SWA canneries has proved successful and profitable. However, canned pilchards continue to be imported on the same level as last year from Chile and Peru. But, a Swafish spokesman tells me that the conservation and rationalisation measures taken by the industry are still being thwarted by the continued presence of foreign trawlers within the 12-mile limit.

The effect of heavy anchovy shoals in nearby waters at the end of the 1978 season did not result in any big payoff. In the past six months, bad weather delayed completion of catch quotas. But the high oil content of 7% - identical to last year's - produced 14 gallons per ton and this should prove a useful booster to profitability. Fish meal production decreased 13% to 24 000 t, but a price increase granted this year should offset the lower output. Last year, lower domestic demand for fish meal resulted in large stocks being carried over to this season. Only limited exports were effected to neighbouring territories, Japan and Israel. The contribution from pelagic fish processing looks like remaining around last year's 32% of taxed profit.

The contribution to taxed profit from rock lobsters may, however, decline from

Beat yolks with sugar until creamy, then flour, baking powder and lemon. Fold in beaten egg-whites. Bake at 350°F for 1 hr. Serve with whipped cream.

**SWAFISH**

**Dividend bait**

③ Fishing  
milk

Despite troubled waters, Swafish still managed to increase taxed profit by 21% to R1,7m (R1,4m) in the six months to end-June; and an unchanged 20c interim dividend has been declared.

The industry's pelagic fish quota was 337 500 t - down from 1978's 410 000 t - and a voluntary restriction limited the

if it is too thick. Chill in a large bowl. Before serving pour on sour cream and sprinkle with chopped chives.

BEAN SOUP (Serves 8)

Cat

- 1 pkt sugar beans
- 1 slice beef shin or soupmeat
- 1 Kassler rib or bacon bones
- handful soup celery chopped
- 2 bay leaves
- 1 onion studded with 8 cloves
- 2 carrots, chopped
- 2 1/2 litres water
- salt & pepper to taste

Wash beans, cover with water, bring to boil. Boil for 2 minutes. Remove from heat and soak 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

HONEY CAKE

Jan

vessels into prevailing rich shoals running 40-50 miles south of Cape Agulhas.

The sharp reduction in the long-line catching activities of Taiwan and Japan, poor catches by Spanish and French tunny catchers and the running down of the Las Palmas tuna base as a result of efforts by Venezuela to attract international fleets to her waters by offering gas oil at give-away prices, has produced a severe tightness in international markets where frozen, gutted tuna is selling at US\$1 800/t cif Mediterranean ports, compared with \$1 250/t last year.

If these prices hold, local trawler operators reckon foreign earnings of \$20m-\$25m are possible this year, despite relatively unsophisticated catching technology.

(Cape Town catchers employ the pole method. This involves luring the fish to the surface and then taking advantage of the ensuing feeding frenzy by hooking into the fish by means of short, baited lines attached to strong poles. Eastern Nations employ mainly the long-line method which requires special expertise, while European and US catchers use purse seine nets.)

Local trawlermen believe that most efficient catch technique for SA conditions would be to use 20 m-25 m purse seiners equipped with refrigerated sea water (RSW) plant capable of delivering 20 t-30 t

- 4 eggs
  - 1 lb sugar
  - 1 lb ground almonds (or hazelnuts)
  - 1 t baking powder
  - 1 T flour
  - 1 grated lemon (skin & lemon juice)
- Beat yolks with sugar until thick, add flour, baking powder and beaten egg-whites. Bake in a tin. Serve with whipped cream.

**FISHING**  
**Getting in tuna** *mk4/4/79*

The quantum leap of gas oil prices from \$120/t to \$550/t in about a year has brought to an abrupt halt the extensive tuna-catching activities of Taiwan and Japan in the South Atlantic.

At the same time, however, it has created an attractive opening for SA trawler operators, two of which, both Cape Town based, have launched over 20

if it is too thick. Chill in a large bowl. Before serving pour on sour cream and sprinkle with chopped chives.

BEAN SOUP (Serves 8)

Cat

of fish which would be landed at a shore-based factory for gutting, cleaning and then blast-frozen.

Because tuna are a pelagic (free-swimming) species capable of migrating 10 000 km in three months, and because the international market is subject to pretty violent fluctuations, SA operators view the present favourable conditions with sober realism, conscious that catchers all over the world (particularly the sophisticated US Albacore catching fleet) will be moving fast to exploit the existing shortness in the market.

**Headlong plunge?**

For this reason it is unlikely that South Africans will plunge headlong into massive capital investment, including canning. They say a large tuna cannery would be a high-risk investment at this stage because the main market, EEC countries, has heavy protective barriers designed to look after French catchers and Italian canners (who process close to 80 000 t a year).

Also, having only recently equipped themselves at great expense to develop the burgeoning hake fishery, SA operators are unlikely to invest additional huge sums in the highly sophisticated kind of vessel required for exclusive catching of tuna until they have a good deal more experience of this fishery, and developed marketing know-how.

crumbled bacon or crofftons. Garnish with cream and worcester

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

24/9/79

3-Fishing

The Natal Mercury, M

## Angling with POMPANO

# Fish on the bite

THE strong winds forecast for the Durban region at the weekend failed to materialise, and in generally favourable fishing conditions some good catches were recorded along the beaches in and around Durban.

Fifty-four fish, most of them dusky sharks, were weighed in during the first round of the Douglas Thompson Memorial Trophy fished on Saturday afternoon and evening between Meadowbank and La Mercy, at Umhlanga Rocks and 64 fish, including three new Natal light tackle boat-record fish, weighing 79,82kg, were caught in the ninth round of the Natal Light Tackle Boat Anglers' Association fished early yesterday morning in Durban bay.

Top team catch in the Douglas Thompson Memorial Trophy competition was 23 fish weighing 95,2kg caught by the Kingfishers team, Trevor Nicholson bagging four duskies weighing 21,7kg, and Pat Downess four duskies and two milksharks totalling 21,3kg. Sid Sellars caught a 13,7kg garrick and Joe Coosen landed one of 9kg.

Runner-up was Old Boys with 16 fish weighing 53,5kg, Alastair Christie landing three dusky sharks and a milkshark totalling 15,1kg, and Jimmy Fynn two duskies and two milksharks totalling 15,1kg, and Jimmy Fynn two duskies and two milksharks weighing 14,8kg. The Natal Estates team caught five fish weighing 16,2kg, and a team made up of visitors weighed in 10 fish totalling 54,7kg, Geoff Hillier landing a 27kg sandshark — the heaviest fish caught at the meet. Abel Peiser landed five fish weighing 14,5kg.

Three Natal light tackle boat-record fish were weighed in in yesterday's light tackle boat angling competition in the bay, Dick Fraley in the Leviathan Nondies team bagging a 2,66kg Josef or elephant fish (*No. 95 in Smith's Sea Fishes*), the only one of this species on record in Natal waters. The South African light tackle boat record for the species is 5,6kg for a fish caught at Langebaan in the Cape by John Randall of the Fynnland Angling club of Durban.

John Randall in the Fynnland Rebels team boated a record 2,28kg sandfish, and Henny Schutte in the Fynnland Chirpers team caught a record 1,54kg bronze bream in the bay.

The heaviest fish weighed in during the round was a 12,6kg garrick caught by Colin Roper in the Rebels team, and next best was a 6,9kg garrick caught by John Randall in the Rebels team which had top team weight with seven fish totalling 26,76kg.

The Leviathan Benders team was second with 17 fish weighing 13,14kg, Michael Blackhouse bagging 10 mullet weighing 7,5kg which give him most fish, and Fynnland Magazini was third with nine fish weighing 8,2kg. Through to the final of the knock-out competition to be fished at the annual meet in November are Leviathan Benders and Fynnland Magazini.

Fishing in the bay on Saturday morning with live mullet as bait, Peter Hind bagged two garrick weighing 13kg and 12kg.

The Umzingazi team in Zululand fished its monthly "mug" competition at Richards Bay yesterday morning and fish were few and far between in cold surf. Willie Swarts won the "mug" with three fish weighing 5,1kg, his heaviest fish a 3kg kob, and Tommy Dreyer was second with two fish weighing 2,7kg.

Dusky sharks are reported to have been on the bite in cold surf along the Kingsburgh beaches and at Kelso during the weekend, but edible fish were scarce. In the Kingsburgh area yesterday morning Charlie Higgins landed two duskies weighing 5,8 and 4,2kg and two good-sized shad which he returned to the water, and John Wheatley landed two duskies weighing 5,5kg each and a 2,2kg sandshark.

A pioneering project to encourage Xhosa people to use inland water and dams to catch fish as a source of food has been launched by a private organisation, the Environmental and Development Agency (EDA).

The scheme is to be established at the Xonxa dam in the Lady Frere district where there are two other irrigation dams which could be used later if it is successful.

EDA has also started a similar scheme at the irrigation dam in the grounds of the Glen Grey Hospital at Lady Frere where after fish were first put into the water ten months ago fish weighing up to one kilogram have already been caught.

An official go-ahead for the Xonxa project has been given by the Department of Nature Conservation in Transkei and a group of EDA volunteers is to do practical fisheries extension work in the area during November and December this year.

A former East London man, Mr Ross Duncan-Brown, who has made an extensive study of inland fishing in rural areas, is behind the project.

He says freshwater fish are an underutilised resource in Southern Africa, although the potential for exploitation is "enormous".

Mr Duncan-Brown told me: "In any given year, a maximum sustainable crop of many thousands of tons is wasted because relatively little inland fisheries activity takes place.

"Nowhere is the neglect of this important source of food more important than in the black rural areas where malnutrition-related diseases kill up to 28 per cent of the local children in their first year, and adversely affect the general quality of life for adults and children alike."

Among the reasons for the lack of fishing activity in the rural areas, he says, is the lack of knowledge of fishing techniques and a traditional suspicion towards fish.

# Fish food plan to help the needy

The key figure behind the fish promotion scheme in the Lady Frere district of Transkei is a former East London man, Mr Ross Duncan-Brown. Mr Duncan-Brown was educated at St Andrews College in Grahamstown and the University of Cape Town where he graduated with arts and law degrees. He is at present studying part-time for an honours degree in English through the University of South Africa.

He has made an extensive study of the potential of inland fishing in Southern Africa and is convinced that it could be a major new source of food in the rural areas.

Asked in this interview with BARRY STREEK how he became involved in the promotion of inland fisheries after his training as lawyer, Mr Duncan-Brown said: "I was struck by the needs of the people in the rural areas and even though my degree was in a different field I thought I could use it in a small way to promote self-help in those areas."

This suspicion is not uniform in Southern Africa because in many areas of Caprivi, Ovambo, Kavango and Kwazulu seasonal pans are extensively fished.

Thousands of people are also employed in fisheries activities on Lake Kariba and Lake Malawi.

But in most rural areas of Southern Africa the position is very different and fishing activity in these areas is restricted to a small number of individuals and clans.

"The Xhosa people, for example, have old beliefs which link fish with snakes and spirits.

"Although far fewer people still subscribe to these views now, a residual distrust towards fish remains. Few Xhosa people will eat fish with the same relish as they will eat meat.

"Until fairly recent times, Xhosa people living inland did not often come into contact with fish, because there are only a small number of indigenous fish in the area, and because suitable waters were scarce.

"Today contact is still restricted primarily to the purchase of tinned fish or fish and chips. In this form, fish is regarded as a kind of meat, and not



ROSS DUNCAN-BROWN... the potential for the exploitation of fresh water fish farming is enormous.

clearly associated with the animal seen in the local river.

"The situation is gradually changing as more irrigation dams are built, and as fish stocks in these dams rise.

"Attitudes, however, take longer to alter than the time taken to build dams, and the anomalous picture now presents itself of deprived com-

They will, therefore, try to develop these methods of catching fish but "the first step is to encourage the people to accept fish as food."

The volunteers will also teach ways of preserving and conserving fish as well as methods of cooking them.

"Once we have taught ways of fishing we hope to get a nucleus of people who want to fish. Eventually I hope we will be able to get people living full time on fishing on a slightly more than subsistence level.

"What we hope to do is to encourage a lot of people to fish and in this way supplement their diet.

It is envisaged that if the notion of catching and eating fish is accepted the Xonxa dam will be able to supply both the village and other neighbouring areas.

Ross Duncan-Brown does not think there is a danger of over-fishing and therefore of depleting stocks. "My firm conviction, based on experience in other areas, is that where the fishing pressure on fish population is too great, yields drop and greater catch effort is required.

"This generally results in a drop in fishing activity, until such stage as stocks replenish themselves. Because of the size of the dam and the low interest, no problem with over-fishing is envisaged.

"The situation would of course be different if inappropriate means of fishing, such as mechanised purse seines were used."

In addition, the northern shore of the dam is relatively inaccessible and it is here that the fish breed.

EDA began its fish promotion scheme in Transkei at the Glen Grey Hospital when it stocked the irrigation dam there with some 4 000 fish in December last year. The fish were provided by the East London Department of Nature Conservation.

"The main reason for starting a fish farm in the



The technical supervisor of Glen Grey Hospital at Lady Frere, Brother Altons Gross, holds some of the fish caught from the irrigation dam at the hospital. EDA introduced fish to the dam for the first time ten months ago.

area was to create some interest and hopefully to involve hospital staff."

Eventually, it is hoped that the fish from the dam will provide the hospital with an additional source of food but they have not been harvested yet.

It is also hoped that the dam will be used as a kind of hatchery so that the small fish spawned there can be transferred to other small stock dams in the area.

"However, the prime aim is to promote general interest, such as among the TB patients and visitors who walk around the area where the dam is."

EDA hope they can stimulate a new source of food for the people living in the rural areas.

They know very well there are plenty of problems facing them and that the process of change in these areas is not easy but at least they are trying to do something positive about the situation — and they may well inspire a development which could improve the quality of life in those impoverished areas.

Ross Duncan-Brown himself sums up the need, and the irony, well: "It is strange to see tons of protein swimming around in the dams and yet the people on the banks are undernourished."

# SA is one of top 10

Argus 28/9/79  
3 - Fishing

SOUTH AFRICA'S fishing industry which ranks among the top 10 in the world, nets a turnover of R300-million a year and is only overshadowed by gold and agriculture.

Investments in various facets of the fishing industry are estimated at about R400-million, but would probably be double this amount if replaced at present costs.

## TURNOVER

The white fish industry tops the breakdown list with an annual turnover of R75-million followed by fishmeal processing with a turnover of about R60-million and then fish canning, fish oil and the crayfish business.

The Continental Shelf is regarded as one of the most lucrative pelagic fishing grounds in the world and with the authorities realising that conservation measures were necessary the territorial boundary was extended from 12 to 200 miles.

## 10 PERCENT

Prior to this, conservationists estimated that the SA fishing fleet was only taking about 10 percent of the total annual catch.

The rest of the haul was going to the foreign vessels that were taking advantage of the 'easy pickings' and even today they operate on a lucrative basis outside the territorial limit.

Another step which the South African authorities managed to get accepted as a conservation measure was the net mesh limitation.

All signatories of the International Commission for South East Atlantic Fisheries agreed to a minimum mesh net of 110 mm.

The quota system is another step adopted to conserve resources.

The bulk of pelagic catchers operate out of bases between Cape Town and Walvis Bay while the white fish industry is centred along the Southern Cape and east coast.

Mossel Bay figures prominently as a white fish port with its most highly sought after and prized yields being soles.

The delicacy of the deep is crayfish, with Cape Town and west coast catchers having been the sole providers until lucrative banks were discovered off Port Elizabeth.

The bulk of crayfish catches, however, go to the foreign market as valuable earners of foreign exchange.

the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken into account. The funds themselves are already justified by comparison with the alternative methods of provision, but there are additional costs involved in raising them: interest on loans, or administrative and incentive costs of raising taxation. These are normally insignificant for any given project, but may affect the overall amounts available for the health budget.

Where the methods of providing a given service use the same kinds of resources in different proportions, the decision-making can be simplified by means of Linear Programming, though health service choices cannot usually be presented in the simplified way required by this method.

## 2. CHOICE OF PROGRAMMES

So far, we have discussed methods of choosing means to obtain a given objective. But what tools are available to aid the choice of object-

# Crayfish: Anger over bid to cut quota

August 5/1979  
B. Fishing

CAPE TOWN'S small boat owners are up in arms over proposed legislation which will prevent them from catching five crayfish a man a day.

The curbs were strongly criticised at a mass meeting at Kommetjie last night attended by over 200 boat owners.

And today a telegram was sent to the Minister of Industries, Dr. Schalk van der Merwe recording 'strong protest'.

The telegram said the proposed legislation was an infringement of the right of the individual, and it appealed to the Minister not to implement the legislation.

It also offered reasonable alternatives to the new laws.

### THE ISSUE

Mr. John Wiley, leader of the South African Party, addressed last night's meeting. He said he hoped to see the Minister on Monday to discuss the issue.

Mr. Wiley said today, 'I am strongly opposed to this deprivation of the individual right of these small boat people.'

He said there was a lot of strong feelings at the meeting.

He said, rather than deprive the small boat owner of his income, the quotas of big boats and factories should be examined.

### WEST COAST

He said there was no objection within the industry but this was mainly along the west coast - not in the vicinity of Kommetjie where these fishermen operate.

Mr. Wiley said there was a very real need to control the black market within the crayfish industry. The way to do this was to establish a larger, more effective, well-paid inspection force.

He said a subcommittee was formed at last night's meeting to deal with matters affecting the small boat owners.

The grouping of expenditure into programmes is an art. Pole, an economist in the U.K. Department of Health, writes:

(c) to know the effectiveness of a given amount of money when spent on different objectives, so that choices can be formulated in terms of the alternatives we might afford - so many geriatric day care centres, so many child welfare clinics, etc.

"Programme structure should, in my view, be mainly determined by the decisions to the taking of which one wishes it to contribute... One might suggest that where decisions are primarily a matter of political or moral judgement - of determining basic priorities - one would want the activities to be compared to reside in different programmes - the mentally handicapped against the alcoholics; but where it is a more technical question of best be achieved - drug therapy one would want the activities to be compared to reside in a particular programme. This distinction of slightly older vintage - effectiveness; and through that - social welfare economics, which attempts the choice of the composition of the set of resources from which to produce. The former is, in a broad sense, or utilities; the latter is

an agey matter to make a hard and fast technical matter and matters of values or worth services. From one point of view, the great schizophratics in hospital or in the clinic one. Which is the cheaper way to fulfil society's requirements for the treatment of this care originally became fashionable as a The practitioners are very apt to muddle economic arguments when it suits them, and the administrators equally so when it suits them, concern is to keep them separate". 9

This is necessary:

- (a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;
- (b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

ing out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political



STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

- 1 fresh green medium size cabbage
- onions
- carrots

- tomatoes
- fresh pineapple
- radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well; then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

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GLORIAN POTATO SALAD

Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

- boiled potatoes
- cooked bacon
- mayonnaise

- chopped onion
- salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

SPRING GREEN SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

- 1 medium size lettuce
- 2 onions
- parsley

- 1 cucumber
- mint (fresh)
- scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little french dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

----o0o----

BEAN SALAD

Mrs E. ...

CURRIE

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- 2 chopped oni
- Boil the bean
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- Sauces:
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- 1 d curry pow

Mix the curry so that no ll boil up and

# Crayfish dealers welcome boat curbs

*3 Fishing 10/10/79 Agius*

CRAYFISH dealers have been losing out to blackmarketeers operating from small boats and have welcomed the crayfishing curbs announced by the Minister of Industries, Dr Schalk van der Merwe.

One of the 23 quota holders pointed out that a licence cost him about R17 000 a few years ago . . . and now the same licence costs me R150 000'.

'There are quite a number of fishermen operating a lucrative blackmarket set-up and it's about time something was done to clamp down on these chaps,' he said.

A senior Sea Fisheries official supported the claim and said investigations had shown that the blackmarket was being operated as far afield as Johannesburg.

**SIMPLE**

'It's plain and simple,' he said. 'If the price set by Saffroc is, for argument's sake, R65 for a 10 kg box of tails and a private operator offers a restaurateur the same package for R50 . . . who do you think the restaurateur is going to buy from?'

Dr van der Merwe has denied Press reports that he is to reconsider the proposed amendments to the regulations.

**NO QUESTION**

Reacting to statements credited to the Leader of the South African Party, Mr John Wiley, he said he was prepared to study the memorandum on the matter . . . 'but there is no question of me changing the proposed regulations as suggested by some newspapers.'

Mr Wiley has recommended that small-boat owners still be allowed to catch crayfish and that private individuals be allowed to take out a maximum of 20 fish a boat a day.

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.

- 1 cup cooked chicken, diced
- 4 T finely chopped walnuts
- French dressing/mayonnaise lettuce

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----

PURC

# Magistrate and the 'earless' fishermen

We have  
second

Court Reporter

Could

CERTAIN fishermen appeared to "have no ears" and were taking no notice of the law forbidding catching shad during the closed season, a Durban magistrate said yesterday.

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(2) I

(3) E

Mr. E. W. Hyland was sentencing two men to fines and suspended terms of imprisonment after they had pleaded guilty to possessing and catching shad at Patterson's Groyne on October 20.

Is th

(1) P

(2) F

(3) A

(4) D

Mr. Hyland warned Moonsamy Govender (40) and Maduray Venkadu (47) that Courts would consider jail terms if the Province's closed shad season continued to be ignored.

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if any

Govender had pleaded guilty to illegally possessing 11 shad and two crayfish in berry and Venkadu to catching two shad.

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Govender was fined R75 (or 75 days) with a further 75 days' imprisonment suspended for 12 months.

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of exi

Venkadu was fined R30 (or 10 days) with a further 75 days' imprisonment suspended for 12 months.

In an earlier trial, two other men were each fined R100 (or 50 days) for catching 17 shad at Patterson's Groyne on October 20.

Pankumar Ginkoo (22) and Pithamber Garib (24) pleaded guilty.

### Hidden

In both trials evidence on sentence was given by Natal Parks Board ranger Peter Keartland.

Mr. Keartland said that during the past six weeks 415 shad had been discovered buried or hidden in sand or rocks and that 23 people had been charged for small offences.

Most of these had paid admissions of guilt fines, ranging from R25 for the first fish and R5 thereafter up to R50.

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3 (fish) Nimm 24/10/79

# Crayfish poacher fined

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## Court Reporter

A SENIOR Parks Board ranger and a Railways policeman chased a crayfish poacher at speeds of up to 120km/h after they had trapped him catching crayfish on the North Pier on Monday night, a Durban magistrate heard yesterday.

Appearing before Mr. E. W. Hyland was Francis Alexander Lucas (39), who pleaded guilty to catching 27 crayfish, seven of which were undersized and five in berry, at North Pier on October 22.

Lucas, of Cohen Avenue, Glenwood, also pleaded

guilty to negligent driving. Mr. Hyland fined him R100 (or 30 days) for catching the crayfish in a closed area and a further R100 (or 30 days) for negligent driving. In addition, his fishing licences were cancelled and his diving equipment confiscated by the State.

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- (2) Department .....
- (3) Please state why new machine is required .....
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Is this machine for a

- (1) Part-time post .....
- (2) Full-time post .....
- (3) Additional post .....
- (4) Does this position demand excess work load .....

Please state full details of machine required i.e. whether golf ball and if any special key board or features are required .....

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If new machine is a replacement, please state Serial Number, make and type of existing machine .....

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3 Fishing  
N.M. 25/10/79

# I saw diver hide sack, says boy (13)

## Urban man allegedly caught 128 crayfish

Mercury Reporter

DURBAN — Durban skindiver James Jolly (34) allegedly hid two sacks filled with 128 crayfish in the bush on the banks of the Umkomaas River, watched by two schoolboys, a magistrate heard here yesterday.

One of the boys — a 13-year-old — was fishing from his boat in the bush when he saw a ski-boat speed past him, stop about 100m further down the river, and the skipper get out.

The boy was carrying a big brown bag when he disappeared into the bush, the boy said.

Mr. Jolly has pleaded not guilty before Mr. A. J. Vermaak to seven charges relating to illegally catching 128 crayfish near Scottburgh on July 17.

Of the 128 crayfish, 86 were sized, 12 were in berry, 30 undersized and most had been grained — hooked with a grainer — according to a Natal Parks Board official, Mr. Ian Strashoon.

The schoolboy identified Mr. Jolly in court.

A Scottburgh policeman, Sergeant Johan van Huysteen, told the Court he had kept Mr. Jolly under observa-

tion from a vantage point overlooking Green Point where two men were diving beside a yellow ski-boat.

"I saw one of them climb on board with a big brown sack and then they sped off.

"The boat beached at Clansthal and I assumed one of them got off and drove a Land-Rover while the other headed out to sea again. The boat later entered the Umkomaas River," he said.

The two bags filled with crayfish were found in the bush later and Mr. Jolly was arrested at a nearby

tearoom.

Constable van Huysteen said Mr. Jolly vehemently denied any knowledge of the crayfish.

At the close of the State case, Mr. A. M. Edelson (for Mr. Jolly) applied for a discharge, arguing that the State had failed to prove that the species of crayfish found were specified as being protected.

Mr. D. J. Taljaard opposed the application, on behalf of the State.

The trial was adjourned until today when an expert is expected to examine the crayfish which have been kept on ice since they were found.



SECONDS after this photograph was taken Mr. James Jolly, kicked the camera out of the photographer's hand and walked away. The picture was taken as Mr. Jolly left court.

PURCHASING OFFICE

We have received your second hand typewriter

Could you please furnish

(1) Name of person receiving

(2) Department

(3) Please state why necessary

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# Expert's opinion on big catch

Mercury Reporter

SCOTTBURGH — The 128 crayfish allegedly caught by Durban scuba diver James Jolly (34) were a common species along the Natal coastline, a principal researcher of the Durban Oceanographic Research Institute told a magistrate here yesterday.

Dr. Paddy Berry, a research biologist, told the Court he had studied rock lobsters for five years. He identified all the crayfish exhibited in court as being of the same species — *panilarius honarus*.

This species is protected by law.

This evidence was heard after Mr. Jolly's attorney, Mr. A. M. Edelson, had applied for the discharge of his client claiming that the State had failed to prove that the crayfish found were not specified as being protected.

Professor Bohn was concluding his fifth day of evidence at the trial in which Mrs. Nohle Mohapi is suing the Minister of Police for R35 000 arising out of the death of her husband, Black Consciousness leader Mapetla Mohapi, in Security Police detention three years ago.

Re-examined by Mr. L. Gering, for Mrs. Mohapi, Professor Bohn said nothing that had been put to him during his three-and-a-half days of cross-examination had caused him to alter his original conclusion that the Mohapi suicide note was a forgery.

Earlier he had agreed with Mr. Jimmy van Rensburg, SC, for the Minister of Police, that there was a "certain amount" of fluency in the alleged suicide note.

## Sinister

Professor Bohn told the Court it was his professional opinion that the insertion of the word "on" in the phrase "carry on interrogating my dead body" in the note was indicative of forgery.

Mr. Van Rensburg: "If I couldn't fit it in I would write it above. If it was inserted because there was an error then the sinister connotation must fall away."

Professor Bohn: "We're talking about crowding of words which is an indication of forgery."

Mr. Justice Smalberger said the hearing would adjourn today, probably until February.

After Dr. Berry's evidence yesterday Mr. Edelson asked for the trial to be adjourned to enable him to find an expert witness on crayfish and said that he wished to recall an earlier witness — a 13-year-old schoolboy.

This week the schoolboy, who cannot be named, told the Court he had seen Mr. Jolly offload a sack from his ski-boat on July 17 on the banks of the Umkomaas River.

A Natal Parks Board official, Mr. Ian Strashoon, later found two bags filled with 128 crayfish in dense bush on the banks of the river.

Mr. Jolly was later arrested and subsequently pleaded not guilty to seven counts relating to the illegal catching of crayfish.

Mr. Jolly is to appear in court again on November 28.



CRAYFISH ... 128 of them were examined in the Scottburgh Magistrate's Court yesterday to determine their species. Here Mr. Mike Govender, employed at a nearby tea room where the crayfish are kept in cold storage as the Natal Parks Board does not have sufficient room, has a look.

# U.S. expert still says: It's a forgery

Mercury Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — Some handwriting experts believed that if there was one fundamental difference in the writing of a questioned document, it was proof of forgery, the Grahamstown Supreme Court was told yesterday.

American handwriting expert Clarence Bohn, said in evidence at the R35 000 Mohapi damages

hearing that an examiner had to consider each feature of the writing, compared with other samples.

"If there are fundamental similarities and no differences, then it is the writing of one person. If there are fundamental differences — and some authors say as little as one fundamental difference — then it is the writing of more than one person."

## FISHING

③ Fishing

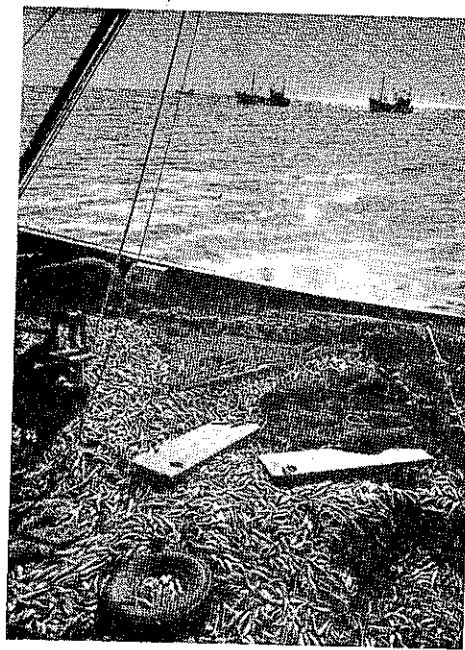
### Scarce resources

FM 2/11/74

SWA/Namibia's vital money-spinner, the pelagic fishing industry, is heading for yet another near-disastrous year, according to fishing industry experts.

Sea Fisheries' scientists reckon that the re-introduction of a catch quota for pilchards is "highly unlikely" next season on the basis of technical evidence, and the fishing companies will again have to contend with a canned fish quota and a joint canning operation (JCO).

Scientists say there are few indications of a larger pilchard catch this year either. "The state of the pilchard stock at this stage is almost academic," says one. Sea Fisheries has been doing out-of-season testing this year for the first time and,



The fish resource . . . a time for conservation

although early catches by the four-boat fleet were adequate, some test fleet boats have been coming back empty in the past couple of weeks, hopefully because of a normal seasonal scattering of the fish.

Fishmeal and oil yields were also particularly high over the past year, and firm prices on the local and overseas markets brought total remuneration from the pilchard catch to almost R43m, compared with R47m the year before. Canned fish production dropped to 856 000 cartons, from 1,1m the year before and over 4m two years ago. Canning output was worth about R10m, fishmeal some R25,4m and oil about R7,3m.

The next season is expected to start about late March, and should end in August. Last year, the fishing companies voluntarily closed the canning factories at the end of June and, this year, canning may be cut to about two months as an additional conservation measure, if fisheries research warrants it.

Industry sources are looking increasingly to anchovy as an alternative stock, but add that it will need very careful management to ensure a steady run of good catches. Although this year's take-off was a near-record 300 000 t, the resource is often too volatile to depend on.



Mortality rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table I. For all of these major causes of mortality, the Asian and 'coloured' mortality rates exceed those of the whites.

However, in this context, what requires emphasis is that by using the major disease classification a certain amount of detail is lost. For example, despite the fact that the overall rates for diseases of the circulatory system are comparable for whites, Asians and 'coloureds', within this broad category the mortality rates for specific diseases vary markedly. Table II provides the proportional contribution of the major circulatory diseases for the whites, Asians, 'coloureds' and Africans. Whilst Ischaemic Heart Disease is the major Circulatory Disease in the white and Asian communities, Cerebrovascular Diseases are the major cause of Circulatory Diseases in the 'coloured' and African communities.

Similarly, if the Accidents, Poisoning and Violence category is examined in greater detail, motor vehicle accidents are the major cause of mortality in whites, 'coloureds' and Asians, the second most important cause in the white community is suicide, and the latter is the most important cause in the African community.

The expectation for life at birth 'coloureds' is summarised in Fig. 1. The expectation of life for urban Africans is a large measure of migration. The expectation of life for women in comparison to men is lower. However, what is of interest is the life for the three communities. A

ratio for the three communities. A ratio of 45 these are 1:0,91:0,76 for males and 1:0,88:0,77 for females; at the age of 45 these are 1:0,91:0,86 for males and 1:0,79:0,85 for females.

The 'coloureds' are less disadvantaged at e<sub>45</sub> as compared to e<sub>0</sub> for both males and females, a difference which is largely attributable to the high infant mortality rate in this community. It is also noteworthy that Asian females have the worst expectation of life at age 45 of the three communities, which is in marked distinction from both males and females at e<sub>0</sub> and males at e<sub>45</sub>. The fact that for the 65+ age group, Asian women have the highest mortality rates for respiratory, circulatory, digestive, genito-urinary and ill-defined causes of death (Table I) may contribute to this anomalous situation.

Fig. 7 summarises the percentage improvement in the expectation of life at birth subsequent to the total elimination of the mortality associated

the South African population from all causes of death. The proportional contribution of the seventeen major disease categories of the International Classification of Disease (8th revision) to the overall mortality of the various communities is summarised in Fig. 5. The whites show a typical 'developed' country spectrum of mortality with Infectious and Parasitic Diseases being of minor importance (2,0%) and Neoplasms (15,6%) and Diseases of the Circulatory system (50,5%) being of major importance. For urban Africans and 'coloureds', Infectious and Parasitic Diseases make an important contribution to the overall mortality (19,5% and 23,5% respectively), with diseases of the respiratory system and certain causes of perinatal mortality also being of importance. Within the category of Infectious and Parasitic Diseases, diarrhoeal diseases and tuberculosis are the most important causes of mortality. The 'coloureds' experience an interesting combination of 'developed' and 'underdeveloped' mortality with a high death rate from enteritis and diarrhoeal diseases in the young and circulatory diseases in later life. What is also of interest is the relatively large number of

## Crayfish season opens

CAPE TOWN — The crayfish season opened yesterday with discontent among private small-boat catchers banned from fishing by new laws gazetted last week.

The new regulations state that private fishermen may only catch crayfish by using a scoop net from shore or by a free-breathing diver entering the water from the rocks. Protests have come from private fishing communities on the Peninsula and the West Coast.

The restrictions, fishermen say, will not help to preserve a resource already threatened by an expanding black market and poaching. They feel it will favour big industry and its profit-takers and deprive many people of a pastime.

Two alleged crayfish thieves, who caught crayfish four hours before the season opened at midnight, were arrested on the western shore of the Langebaan Lagoon near here when their bakkie was forced off the road after a car chase during which police fired two shots.

A police spokesman said they received information that two men were diving for crayfish and police and officials of the Department of Sea Fisheries set up a roadblock and waited for the offenders.

The bakkie approached the roadblock, slowed down, but then sped on towards Churchhaven.

The police gave chase and two shots were fired before the bakkie stopped.

The men were arrested.

SAPA.

If the mortality rates (Table I) are compared with the proportional mortalities for the seventeen major disease categories (Fig. 5), it will be noted that despite the relatively minor proportional contribution made by circulatory diseases in the 'coloured' community, the actual rates for these diseases are higher than those of the whites. The reason for this apparent inconsistency is that the mortality rates for Infectious and Parasitic Diseases are so high that they effectively swamp the proportional mortality of the Circulatory Diseases in the 'coloured' community. In the white community, the mortality rates for most causes of death are so low, the importance of the Circulatory diseases become disproportionately exaggerated.





## FISHING <sup>③ Fishing</sup> Far out <sub>From 16/1/77</sub>

The establishment of a 200-mile exclusive fishing regime in SWA is expected to benefit the territory in three ways.

- Foreign trawler operators, including SA, will henceforth have to pay for the right to catch fish in the 200-mile offshore zone between the Kunene and Orange rivers. It is estimated this will yield annual revenue of R12m-R15m at current catch levels.
- It will extend the control of the territory's Sea Fisheries Division to the com-



Fishing . . . now they'll pay  
for the right

plete ocean environment of pelagic and demersal species. For the first time it will therefore be possible to conduct co-ordinated fisheries research and management -- and keep out unlicensed intruders.

- It will provide the coastal state and its international partners with the tools to manage catches in such a way that the maximum sustainable yield of any fishery does not come under pressure.

The SWA move means that more than 90 countries have now extended their sea limits, many of them to 200 miles, compared with eight countries 12 years ago. But unlike the SA 200-mile regime, now into its third year of operation, the SWA arrangement is exclusive only in name.

In terms of its founding proclamation, issued by Administrator-General Viljoen last week, the rights of established fishing

nations exploiting Namibian waters subject to the conventions of Icesea (the 14-nation south-east Atlantic fishing treaty) will not be prejudiced, except that they will now be required to pay the host coastal nation a royalty on fish taken.

Signatories to Icesea are Angola, Bulgaria, Cuba, France, East Germany, West Germany, Israel, Italy, Japan, Poland, Portugal, SA, Spain and the USSR who are subject this year to a catch limit of 415 000 t of hake and 11 000 t of pilchard. SA SWA catches of pilchard were confined to about 33 000 t this season, but there is a strong possibility that there will be a total ban on "directed" search for pilchard next year.

(Foreign, non-SWA-based, trawler operators are already observing the Icesea ban on pilchard.)

Although Icesea has a remarkable record of harmonious international co-operation considering its assortment of bedfellows, political obstacles could arise when the SWA interim administration seeks endorsement of the 200-mile regime at Icesea's meeting in Lisbon next month.

Hitherto, SWA's indeterminate international status has not inhibited co-operation signatories, largely because decision-making regarding quotas and controls has been conducted on a democratic basis. The fact that SWA, the coastal nation, now assumes absolute jurisdiction (with the backing of the SA Navy) introduces a new dimension into Icesea politics.

For example, it is known that the SWA authorities are concerned about heavy catches of horse mackerel in recent years and would like to bring this fishery under control. In 1977, the most recent year for which FAO statistics exist, the horse mackerel catch rose to nearly 700 000 t, exceeding both hake and pilchard for the first time on record. Of this tonnage, Russia took 435 000 t, Poland 66 000 t and Bulgaria 31 000 t. There may be some resistance to moves to subject nations to horse mackerel quotas.

AY DECEMBER 3 1979

# Natal fish farming stepped up

*Argus 3/12/79 FISH*

Argus Correspondent

MARITZBURG. — Fish farming in Natal will be intensified to help meet the growing need for protein, says Mr Tom Pike of the Natal Parks Board.

Fish farming in South Africa is still very new but China, Japan, Thailand, America, Denmark and Israel, produces millions of tons of fish a year for internal consumption and export.

Meats and poultry have, in the past, been favoured to fish on most South African tables, but an increase in meat prices has created an interest in fish farming.

## TROUT

In Natal there are five or six trout farmers producing table fish, and in the warmer areas there are three or four farms producing tilapia and carp.

The type of fish which can be farmed in different climates varies according to their resistance to hot or cold temperatures.

Trout, are restricted to the colder berg areas, ex-

tending down to the Midlands where summer temperatures remain moderately low.

Tilapia, on the other hand, are warm water fish and thrive in the hotter coastal and Zululand areas. Carp are more suited to warmer temperatures.

## WASTE FOOD

These fish use most waste food. Cattle, pig and poultry manure can be used. They fertilise algae and stimulate growth of aquatic insects, which are eaten by the fish.

Subsidiary food can also be provided in the form of waste grain or commercially prepared fish pellets.

The main problems for fish farming are economic — considerable capital investment is required to establish ponds.

AGRICULTER — FISHING

18 JAN: 1980 — 17 April 1980

Friday, January 19, 1980

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS INSIDE

This year should see a new set of laws governing "hydrospaces" — the world's sea resources. South Africa and neighbouring landlocked states will be affected. **LOUWME VAN MEURS, a South African expert on the Law of the Sea, to assess the situation.**

## Landlocked states Snags new sea law

3 Fishing 54  
Briefing

The landlocked states of southern Africa play an important role in the current debate on the law of the sea. The seven-year debate should come to a head this year.

One of the still unresolved problems at the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea concerns the standarding of landlocked and otherwise disadvantaged states.

Many landlocked states argue that the continental shelf and the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) should be regarded as belonging to an entire continent, or at least a whole region, and not just to the adjacent coastal states. Botswana, Lesotho, Zaire and Zambia have all favoured greater participation by landlocked states in the exploitation of both living and non-living resources of the EEZ of Southern Africa.

**Heritage**  
In 1974, Zambia, for example, introduced draft articles which gave all states in a region "equal rights for the purpose of exploring and exploiting, conserving and managing the natural resources, whether renewable or non-renewable, of the seabed and subsoil and the superjacent waters".

The argument is that if the deep seabed minerals are regarded as the common heritage and the property of all mankind, why should not states in a particular region share resources of the EEZ in that region?

But the landlocked states have been unable to convince coastal states that the resources of the continental shelf and the EEZ belong to all as an inherent right.

In spite of the continued existence of a number of unresolved problems, the conference of 1973 to set a definite deadline, August 1979, for the adoption of a new law of the sea convention. The third UN Conference on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS III) ended its eighth session in New York late last year. Its delegates have now completed six years of negotiation.

**Target**  
Since the first session of UNCLOS III in December 1973, delegates of almost every state have gathered for a number of weeks every year, once or twice a year, for the purpose of creating a new all-embracing law of the sea. Now, six years later, one can ask whether a UN conference of this magnitude and scope has really achieved what it set out to achieve.

Agreement had to be reached on immovable and often very controversial issues including detailed regulations for deep seabed mining; the limits of the continental shelf and the exploitation of its resources.

Agreements have been concluded on sea pollution, protection of fisheries, limits of territorial waters, the 200 nautical mile (370 km) exclusive economic zone, passage through international straits, and limits of sea areas pertaining to islands and archipelagos.

Agreements on all these issues had to be reached in a period of only 10 years. The present and

latest version of the negotiating text was produced in May 1979 following the first part of last year's session. This text contains 301 articles and seven annexes.

It is expected that the ultimate treaty will not deviate much from this text. It is planned that the final revision, hopefully resulting from the first part of this year's session, will be altered in status from informal negotiating text to draft convention. This draft would then be open for amendment, and the convention would be adopted during the last week of the resumed session.

The signing of the actual treaty will take place in 1981 in Caracas, the seat of the first 1974 substantive session. In terms of the latest version of the negotiating text, only states, not political groups or groups of states, may be parties to the eventual treaty.

**Financing**  
Such a proposal, it seems, might have the effect of creating an image of the authority as an entity always in opposition to public and private applicants, even though these applicants are themselves states or state-sponsored, and should therefore be able to identify with, not oppose, an authority which is itself constituted of all interested states.

Under the heading of financing the authority, a new draft article was introduced by which the "Enterprise" (the operating arm of the authority) would be assured of the funds needed to carry out a fully integrated mining project by the raising of loans, regular contributions by states, and a flexible tax system.

Regarding the outer limits of the continental shelf, there is still no definite agreement. Several proposals were put forward in respect of the presence of submarine oceanic ridges and their possible effect on the definition of the limits of the continental shelf.

The determination of the method of delimitation would depend largely on the potential natural resources located in the offshore areas of specific opposite or adjacent states.

The possible presence of such resources might dictate the need for recognising the existence of "special circumstances" or invoking the doctrine of "equitable principles" rather than employing the median or equidistant method.

The delimitation of maritime boundaries between SWA/Namibia and the 12 South African

islands off the SWA coast has created renewed interest.

On November 7, 1979, the Territorial Waters of SWA Proclamation was published, under which the territorial waters of SWA/Namibia are defined as extending to 12 nautical miles from the low water mark and the fishing zone to 200 nautical miles from the low water mark.

This proclamation has not yet come into operation but is designed to have the same effect in SWA/Namibia waters as the South African Territorial Waters Amendment Act of 1978 now has in the waters of the Republic.

All 12 South African islands the within the 100 nautical mile limit and all the well within the newly created 12-nautical mile territorial sea limit.

Each island generates its own territorial sea, its own fishing zone and its own continental shelf. The extent of each of these is determined on the same basis as the corresponding zone pertaining to the mainland.

This therefore calls for a delimitation, which in this case is done by the median line method, the median line being the line of equidistance from the respective water baselines.

SWA/Namibia are the only states having 200 nautical mile fishing zone. The general acceptance over years of the exclusive economic zone concept has resulted in the passing of legislation by many states of a nautical mile fishing zone.

**Fisheries**  
This has affected fishing rights of distant water fishing states. Such states must have the consent of the coastal state, catch in a coastal state's fishing zone for which that coastal state has fishing capability.

These states may however, be limited in their intake if the coastal state deems it necessary to provide protective measures for offshore fisheries.

The Physician of States at present controls the whole South African coast up to 200 nautical miles from the low water mark for the purpose of patrolling and concluding agreements with foreign states for fishing within the 200-mile zone.



PHOTO BY AP/WIDE WORLD

# Heat kills brood fish at hatchery

19/1/80  
3 (Fish)

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**EAST LONDON** — Heat and drought have killed scores of brood fish at the Pirie Trout Hatchery near King William's Town.

Young trout which will be used to stock dams and rivers later this year have, however, not yet been affected.

The nature conservation officer in charge of the hatchery, Mr Duncan Heard, said rainfall recorded at the hatchery in October-November was the lowest since 1951.

"This coupled with the recent searing heat, was responsible for the death of the brood fish," he said.

Mr Heard said he was not unduly worried at pre-

sent about the position as the remaining brood fish had been transferred to the holding ponds at the nearby Rooikrantz Dam.

"As far as the future breeding programme is concerned we have many options open to us," he added. "We can get ova from other hatcheries and we can also net some dams for adult fish from which we can continue the normal work of the hatchery."

Because there are no longer brood fish to exhibit, and because of work being carried out on improving the buildings at Pirie, the hatchery will be closed to visitors for some time. — DDR

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# I & J vervang vloot teen R100 miljoen

③ FISHING

RAPPORT

Deur ALPHONS DU TOIT 20/1/80  
 IRVIN & JOHNSON, die grootste vistreilermaatskappy in die Suidelike Halfrond, wil in die volgende tien jaar sy hele vloot teen 'n koste van sowat R100 miljoen vervang.

Mr. Dennis Zipp, handelsdirekteur van I&J (n filiaal van die Anglovaalgroep) het aan Sake-

Rapport gesê: „Die eerste stap in hierdie groot vlootvervangingsprogram is reeds gedoen. Ons het

bestellings vir drie treilers ter waarde van R9 miljoen geplaas.

Twee van dié treilers sal deur Dorbyl Beperk in Durban gebou word en die derde is 'n moderne, tweedehandse vistreiler wat in Frankryk gebou is.”

I&J se besluit om sy hele vloot te vervang, is 'n regstreekse gevolg van die Regering se besluit in 1977 om Suid-Afrika se gebiedswaters tot 200 seemyl te rek.

Hierdie eksklusiewe ekonomiese sone (EEZ) het op 1 November 1977 in werking getree. „Die gevolge,” sê mnr. Zipp „was dramaties.”

„Vistreilers van die buiteland, veral dié van Rusland, Oos-Duitsland en talle ander het feitlik oornag padgegee. Sedertdien het die witvisgronde aan die Suid-Afrikaanse kus, wat byna uitgeroei was, vinnig begin herstel.”

Voordat Suid-Afrika se gebiedswaters verander is, is die visgronde deur vreemde vistreilers feitlik gestroop. In die begin van die jare sewentig het die vangste van die Suid-Afrikaanse vismaatskappye ernstig begin daal. Maatskappye soos I&J het eenvoudig nie hul vloot vistreilers met nuwes vervang nie.

Weens die hoë koste van nuwe treilers is die oues met tweedehandse treilers vervang. „Die lewe van 'n vistreiler,” sê mnr. Zipp, „is nie soos in die geval van 'n visaanleg, feitlik onbeperk nie. Die vistreiler het wel 'n beperkte lewe. Ons het net nie kans gesien om nuwes te laat bou nie.”

Maar nadat die Russe en andere wat nie 'n ooreenkoms met die Suid-Afrikaanse regering aangegaan het nie, die viswa-

ters verlaat het, het die visgronde begin herstel.

Volgens mnr. Zipp ondervind I&J 'n aanhoudende verbetering wat hul vangste van witvis betref. Treilers wat 'n paar jaar gelede byna leeg na die hawe teruggekeer het, kom nou met vol vrage aan wal.

I&J was genoodsaak om die hele aangeleentheid van naby te bekijk. Danksy die besliste oplewing in die witvisbedryf het dit weer uiters lewensvatbaar geword. Die pessimisme van die vroeër jare sewentig is deur 'n nuwe gees van optimisme vervang.

„Ons denkwyse moes noodgedwonge drasties verander word,” sê mnr. Zipp. „Gevolglik is daar op die vlootvervangingsprogram besluit.”

Maar die lewensvatbaarheid van die witvisbedryf is ook deur 'n ander faktor, die prys van brandstof, ernstig bedreig. Die saak is ingrypend ondersoek en die nuwe vistreilers van I&J is beplan met brandstofbesparing as 'n vername prioriteit.

„Die nuwe treilers wat vir ons gebou word, sal 'n mengsel van gewone diesel en swaarbrandolie (HFO) gebruik,” sê mnr. Zipp. „Hierdie swaarbrandolie is nie net goeier koper nie, dit is ook vryelik bekombaar. Ons vloot sal gevolglik op 'n baie meer ekonomiese grondslag bedryf kan word.”

Die gebruik van die spesiale mengsel benodig ook spesiale enjins en dié word in Frankryk vervaardig. „Die goeie samewerking wat ons op hierdie gebied ondervind,” sê mnr. Zipp, „is 'n verdere bewys van die goeie handelsverhoudinge tussen Frankryk en Suid-Afrika.”

ALL CAUSES

	W		A		C		B		0-1	21,76	16,18
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
0-1	0,51	0,54	2,10	1,24	7,00	6,86	19,69	19,83			
1-4	0,04	0,04	0,21	0,35	0,75	0,77	2,58	2,48			
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,09	0,06	0,08	0,03	0,21	0,23			
25-44	0,05	0,05	0,28	0,17	0,42	0,31	0,72	0,78			
45-64	0,44	0,18	1,73	1,04	1,73	1,02	3,80	3,64			
65+	1,84	1,95	8,32	6,56	8,55	5,71	14,69	14,84			
ALL	0,22	0,23	0,56	0,38	0,83	0,65	1,80	1,96			
NO.	463	485	199	134	94						

XVII ACCIDENTS, POISONINGS AND VIOLENCE

	W		A		0-1	2,89	2,19	0,90	1,02	0,53
	M	F	M	F						
0-1	0,85	0,69	0,70	0,31	1					
1-4	0,49	0,21	0,31	0,27	0					
5-24	0,71	0,22	0,68	0,20	1					
25-44	1,18	0,30	1,43	0,37	1					
45-64	1,25	0,42	1,55	0,40	2,89					
65+	1,26	0,71	1,34	0,91	2,19					
ALL	0,95	0,33	0,95	0,29	1,91					
NO.	1973	677	333	104	2175					

# SLOW DEATH IN THE BAY

IMON van der Stel defined Kalk Bay's assets in 687 — a natural harbour with excellent fishing in the deeper waters less than five kilometres away. Today despondent fishermen are not so sure his definition still holds water.

'Fishermen are generally regarded as the greatest optimists but, if things get worse, we certainly won't be able to live on hopes.'

This was the opinion of a 57-year-old fisherman, Mr J de Villiers, who has been a boat-owner for many years and who is chairman of the Boat-Owners' Association of Kalk Bay. He said the fishing was definitely getting worse.

'It's dying out very slowly,' he said. 'Over the past couple of years it has deteriorated at least four-fold. It has become almost impossible to cover the cost of fuel, let alone feed a family.'

## 'SMALL BITE FOR PAN'

'Kalk Bay is a quaint little harbour — one of the few in the Peninsula where people can go to buy a small bite for the pan.'

'But that may soon be at an end because the variety of fish caught has declined and it has become less of an attraction to visitors.'

'Everything seems to be against the fishermen of Kalk Bay. The weather is against us. It puts us out of operation for at least three days, a week.'

'We also have to worry that, because of the inadequate harbour wall, our boats may be smashed against the rocks if the wind comes up.'

'Also, the fish have not been in the bay for some time. The snoek are out at Dassen Island, but we can't get there because it is too far away.'

## OVERCROWDED

'For us to go there, we have to berth in Cape Town harbour. But this has not been possible because it is already overcrowded with its own boats.'

'Hout Bay is nearer, but then it's still too far to be economical.'

'Quite a few fishermen have decided to call it quits. There are six boats for sale. We had 10 good days of fishing at the start of the season, but this is not good enough to last one through the rest of the year.'

'It will take a couple of years for it to improve,' said Mr de Villiers. 'The trawling of fish bait has stopped, but fishing is still not looking up.'

'False Bay is like a lush forest which has been burnt and it needs some time for the greenery to get back. It might take a couple of years.'

## 'LAST GENERATION'

Mr Harris Jackson, who has owned the harbour fisheries for about 20 years, said it looked as though the present generation of fishermen would be the last.

'Fishermen's children can find much more attractive jobs in commerce and industry. Why should they waste their time in an insecure job like fishing?' he asked.

'It's a pity more of them did not give up a long time ago. The only men who are fishing now are the old hands who have done nothing else in their life except fish. And now it's too late. They will be the last generation of fishermen.'

'I have been operating the fisheries at a loss for a year and it looks as if I will soon have to close.'

## 'DAYS ARE OVER'

Mr J Poggenpoel, who has been a boat-owner for more years than he cares to remember, said fishing was definitely a dying trade.

'At least the fishing we are doing seems to be,' he added. 'Those days, when everybody wanted to become a fisherman because there was money in it, are over.'

'It was then that everybody's sons became fishermen, and we all lived happily.'

'Now our sons don't want to hear of becoming fishermen anymore. None of my sons are "men of the sea," and I am glad for them.'

'I did not have to take them aside to tell them to go into trades. They had seen the fishing go from bad to worse.'

## PASTIME FOR ELDERLY

'They had seen us come back many times without enough fish to cover our costs; and the bills we had for the repairs to our boats.'

'What was once a full-time occupation for the whole family has now become a pastime for elderly men who find it is too late to change.'

One person who has a lot of hope for the future of fishing in False Bay is Mr Vincent Cloete, chairman of the Fishermen's Association, who sees the current problem as nothing more than a seven-year lean period.

'Fishing is a very erratic game and things can change overnight. Therefore it is very difficult to make a prediction,' he said.

'But I am sure life will improve. I have great faith that it will. After all, we are not called the greatest optimists for nothing.'



THE traditional Kalk Bay bidding where fish are still sold by the bunch at six 'bob' and where the fishermen sit anxiously waiting to find out what price they will get.

RIGHT: Not the best 'small bite' to take home after a long and hard day's fishing, but what can you do if the snoek hasn't been running for weeks.



ABOVE: 'The Pirate' thinks of days gone by when the call of the sea was strong and the price of fish high.

RIGHT: Their faces screwed up in the glaring sun fishermen wait on the verdict — what price their fish will fetch.





# Rock lobster boat sinks off Saldanha Bay

# 30 FISHermen DROWNED IN SEA DISASTER

Staff Reporters

AREAS 7/2/80

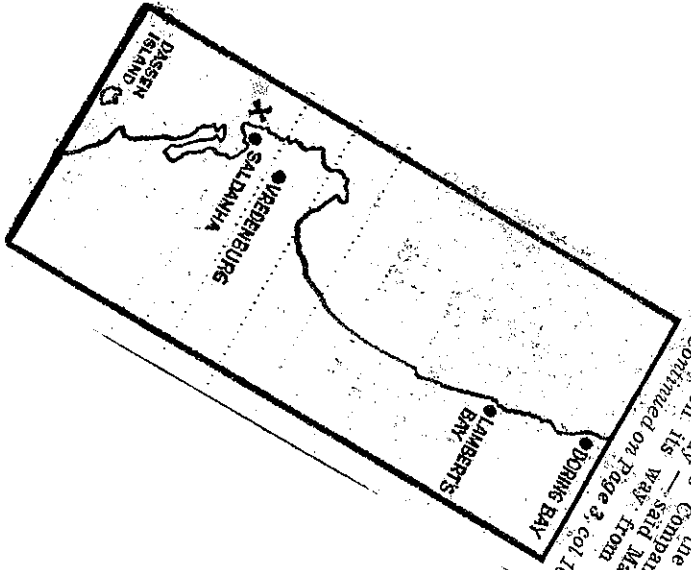
3 FISHING

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.

## Struck reef

Shortly after dawn a privately-owned helicopter reported an oil slick, debris five miles west of Cape Columbine. Volunteers and Cape teams of Metro Police, emergency services, combined the rugged coastline for survivors and boat's spokesman for the Bay Canning Company, Doring Bay, said Maritz was on its way from St Helena.

(Continued on page 2, col 10)



## 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

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

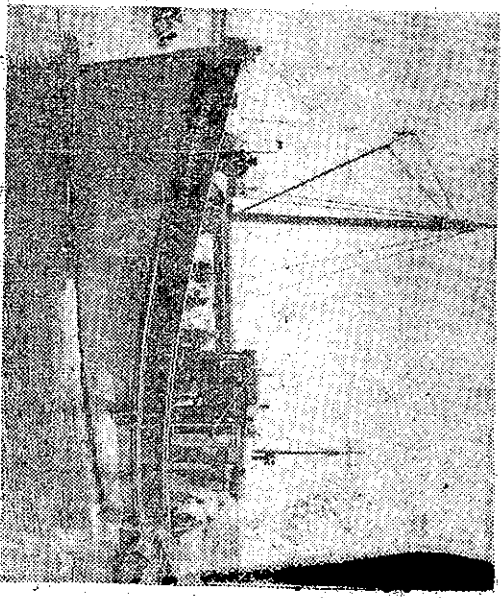
The skipper of the Maritz is believed to be Mr Tolle Claassen who is still missing.

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, but no further signs of survivors.

By 2.30 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.



A ROCK-LOBSTER trawler similar to the Maritz, the Doring Bay boat which sank off the West Coast early today.

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...e published in 1962.

# Men refuse to go to sea until all bodies found

ARGUS 8/2/80

3 Fishing

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.

awo ukuba angayithengi

Umbutho oyi South Africa zonke izikolo ezinonxaphinde baqashwe. Yaye

Abanfundi base U.C.T. Bacele ukuba imveliso

UFattis & Monis uphikilowa ungumphathi, wethengwa ngabamnyama nFem baqashe abasebenzi ukuze kubekho imveliso,

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.

kodwa imveliso yehlile.

Ngubani uFattis & Monis? UFattis & Monis yifektri enezimvaliso zilandelayo: Record - self-raising flour, Cake flour, Bread flour, Sifted flour, Unsifted flour, Wheatie Treat flour; Philadelphia flour; Koeberg Mille packed mealie meal; Fattis & Monis icecream cones, cake cups and wafers; Fattis & Monis macaroni, spaghetti, shells, ribbons, rings, dilatines; Princess, Pick 'n Pay, Pot o' Gold, Checkers and Roma - macaroni, spaghetti, shells, ribbons, rings, dilatines; Wrench Town Bakery in Observatory; Ultra Bakery in Somerset West; Good Hope Bakery in Elsie's River.

abangama - 88 bakwa Fattis & Monis efektri ekele ukuba bagwayimbe kukugxothwa kwaba-unobangela wokugxothwa kwaba basebenzi lions Le union be izama ukwenza uphando ibeyi R40 ngeveki yay kusetyenzwe i leyo uthe ezizinto bazifunayo zingalulu efemini.

u ayi 10 000 (amawaka alishuni) obizwa bathi abo bagxothiweyo bebesayinile ze uthethwathethwano ngemako ezibetelektri leyo ilalile o uthethwathethwano tshini ekusetyenzwa ngabo bathathe indawo hungulwe abasebenzi.

uninzi lwabo bagwayimbileyo ngamagoduka wa ngokugxothwa babuyele emphandleni ababala ababathatha ngokuba bangabantakwabo. icala lomsebenzi izame ukubohlula abekwefektri. Abasebenzi balile ukwahlulwa, ngo zethu zinye."

abasebenzi abagwayimbelileyo. Kwenye ephelileyo kubekho abafundi base 500. Ababafundi bavela kwezi zikolo Peninsula Training College. Ababafundi enjalo yonke imveliso yakwe Fattis & Monis

iation uthe uza kuxolela onke amalungu de bavume uthethwathethwano.

SACOS ucele onke amalungu awo nazo ukuba zixhase abo bagxothiweyo de bamimveliso yale fektri.

anganiso bebonakalisa uhunye nabasebenzi zingathengwa okanye zingasetyenziswa.

abano nakungevani kulefektri. Kodwa ke ile xa kusithiwa imveliso yabo mayinga uivela kwabo bamnyama. Abaphati bale asebenze endaweni yabo bagwayimbileyo

# Massive

# search for 30 seamen

CAPE TOWN 8/2/80

3 Fishing

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.

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 Tolle 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.

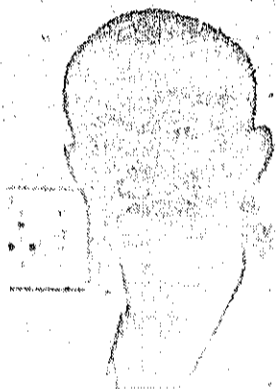
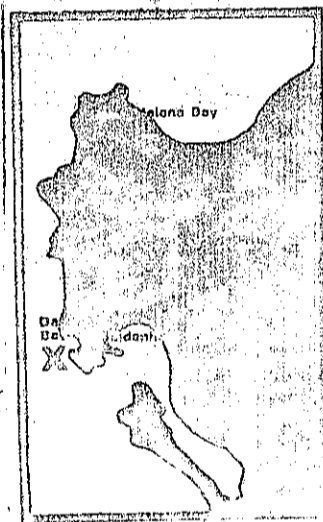
At Lambert's Bay Holdings at Sandy Point, where radio contact was being kept with the search party and port control, Mr Retief said the Maritz, a wooden ship, had been in good condition. It had left Sandy Point at 9.30 the previous night and was believed to have struck the reef about five minutes' sailing time from its shelter area in Danger Bay.

### 'Very, very dangerous'

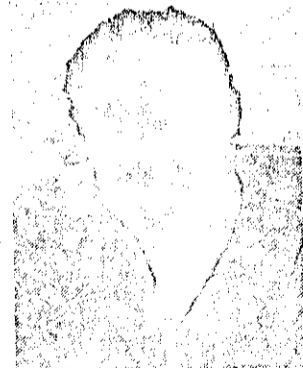
"In heavy seas this area is not so dangerous, as the reef can be spotted by the spray," Mr Retief said, "but in good weather and flat seas like this morning it's very, very dangerous."

Seven years ago a trawler belonging to the company capsized in the same area. Nineteen men were drowned, with two survivors.

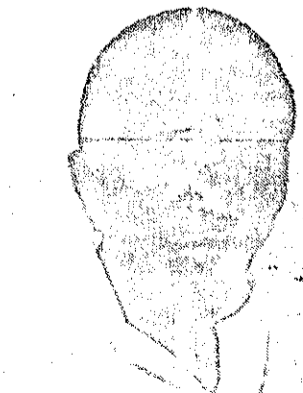
He did not know the exact number of those aboard. Although the normal complement was 24 men, more might have been getting lifts back to other ships in the area. He believed there were about 33 men on board at the time of the sinking.



Mr Gert Adams



Mr Jimmy Nyman



Mr Eric Swartz

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

Addo	
Kirkwood	
Suurberg	
Bersheba	
	Sex
	FOI

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

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 Commandant of SAS Flamingo at Langesbaan, Commander V. H. Vilhoer, said last night that the search boat P154 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 and passengers were scattered in the sea when the vessel was wrecked.

In a statement issued in Cape Town yesterday, the spokesman said that a preliminary investigation would be conducted into the sinking of the Maritz.

It was clear, too, although no-one mentioned this, that there was a 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

Table 3: 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				5	1	1	25
Bersheba	2			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.

# No sign of 30

# missing fishermen

# WRECK OF THE MARITZ FOUND

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.

ARGUS  
8/2/80  
3 Fishing  
134

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.

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

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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

# 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 Schibusch 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 Schibusch Commission was supposedly still investigating these matters.

The leaders also rebuked Mr Botha for re-

feet of moderates such as myself.

On the Schibusch 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 white hands.

# SRC vice president in court

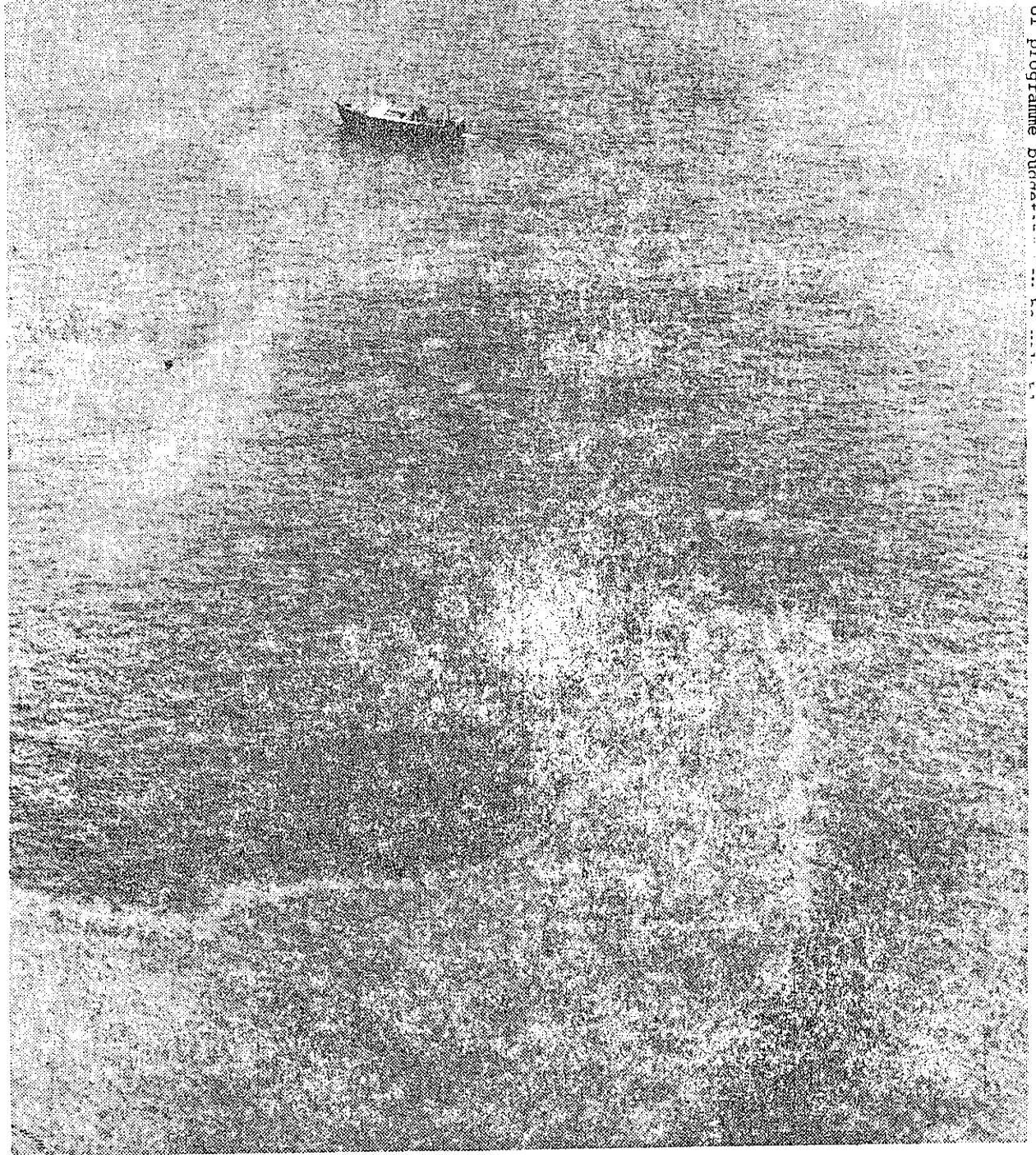
THE vice-president of the UCT's Students' Representative Council, Mr Andrew Thompson, 23, appeared briefly in a Wynberg Magistrate's Court today on an allegation of publishing undesirable material.

The case was postponed

s essential; and the division will have to be more fine  
discriminating public decisions can be. 10

of programme budget...

ing. 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, there...



\* Added to test scoring method

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.

# Cape ship sinks: 8 feared drowned

3/13/50  
18/2/50  
18/1

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.

# 8 feared drowned as ship sinks

12/12/80  
stew  
(3) (1/2)

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abat  
kuku  
thet  
8 ng  
ziya

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.

Abase  
ngoku  
amaph  
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lfekt  
lento

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.

Mango  
abamny  
bamny  
lokuga  
abamny  
"Silap

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.

Ayanda  
abafunc  
zikolo  
Abafund  
Fattis

## HELICOPTER

A helicopter took off within 45 minutes of the vessel sinking but gave up the search after an hour.

Umbutho  
ukuba an

The five other vessels in the area are continuing the search.

Umbutho  
izikolo  
bageshwe

The 12 survivors, who are still on board the vessels, will probably return to Cape Town this evening.

Abafundi  
Bacele uk

It could not be ascertained immediately what caused the Lusitania-owned vessel to ship water and sink.

Umbutho o  
kanye nab

The loss of the Rijnmond IV is the second disaster off the West Coast within a fortnight.

Umbutho w  
wakhupha

Earlier this month a crayfish catcher, the Martiz, sank at Danger Bay with the loss of 30 lives.

UFattis &  
ungumphati  
ngabamNyan

It is not clear how many of the crew were on board when the vessel sank.

abasebenzi abangabanye ukuba basebenze endaweni yabo bagwayimbileyo ukuze kubekho imveliso, kodwa imveliso yehle

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Ngubani uFattis & Monis? UFattis & Monis yiFektri enezimveliso zilandelayo: Record Self Raising Flour, Record Cake Flour, Record Bread Flour, Record Sifted Flour, Record Unsifted Flour, Record Wheatie Treat Flour; Philadelphia Flour; Koerg Mille pack Mealie Meal; Fattis & Monis icecream cones, wafers and cake cups; Fattis and Monis Macaroni, spagetti, shells, ribbons, rings, dilatines; Princess macaroni, spagetti, shells, rings, ribbons, dilatines; Checkers, Poto' Gold, Pick 'n Pay macaroni, spagetti, rings, ribbons, shells, dilatines; Wrench Town Bakery, Observatory ; Good Hope Bakery, Elsie's River; Ultra Bakery, Somerset West.

Table 11 Contrast of Operation of Two Large Hospitals, 1974

	White Hospital	Black Hospital
Total Patient Days (b)	290 296	902 217
Percentage of White (c) In-Patients	68	—
Percentage of Beds Occupied	64	93
Ratio of Daily Patients to : Doctors	7,2	13,5
Nurses	0,7	1,7
Operating Costs per Patient Day	Actual Rand	Actual Rand
	Hypothetical (e) Rand	Hypothetical (f) Rand

# Little hope for missing fishermen

*13 Augus*  
*(3) fishing 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. Next-of-kin still have to be informed.

● Panic as ship capsized  
— Page 15

White patient cost, number of patient Patients/Doctor in Addington to the King Edward.  
Days reduced by the ratio of the Addington to the percentage of  
n both hospitals was obtained from e reported to be almost fully staffed.

Services for the year 1974, Province of Natal, the Province of Natal, Report on the Appropriation Accounts for the period 1st April 1974 to 31st March 1975, Province of Natal, and Estimates of the Expenditure to be defrayed from Revenue during the year ending 31st March, 1974, Province of Natal.

In order to illustrate the effects of these various influences, the operating costs of two large hospitals which render broadly similar services are contrasted in Table 11. In both hospitals, salaries and wages were the largest components of costs per patient day, and were about 65 per cent of total costs. In the black hospital, salary costs per patient were 43 per cent, the cost of provisions 37 per cent, and the cost of medical supplies

increase costs per patient day by 78 per cent and 62 per cent. Both sets of assumptions try to examine the effect on costs in the black hospital of offering services of the same quality as in the white hospital. Although the results are necessarily crude, it appears that the quality of service accounts for between 57 per cent and 45 per cent of the differences in these hospital's costs. The remaining differences are largely attributable to wage differentials between black and white staff in the two hospitals.



# 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 premp 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 Court 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. 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," he said.

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A NURSE at Somerset Hospital talks to survivors of the ill-fated trawler Rijnmond IV. Eleven men were rescued after the ship capsized and sank west of Slangkop yesterday.

# Panic as trawler sank — survivor

SURVIVORS of the Cape Town fishing trawler Rijnmond 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 Mkolonwane, 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.'

Mr Mkolonwane, a deckhand, 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 Irvin and Johnson trawler Saint Brjac which had picked up the survivors.

The distraught wife of the trawler's skipper, Mrs K Arndse of Strandfontein, gave a relief when she saw her husband Kenneth on the trawler.

'I heard about the sinking on the radio, but I can't tell you how happy I am to see my husband 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 its base in Table Bay docks after about an hour, finding no sign of them.

Other fishing boats of the company continued their search today but there was virtually no hope of finding 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 Rijnmond IV were rescued aboard the trawler Benguela Astra when it ran the same area last May.

*Handwritten notes:* 13, 1980, 19/2/80

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 tendentious. 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. 25

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. 26

### 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 diff.

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**Trawler crew lost**  
CAPE TOWN, 20m (Nine crew members were feared lost yesterday when the South African trawler 'Rijnmond 4', sank in minutes, about 32km west of Slangkop.  
Twelve survivors, including the skipper, have been picked up by six other trawlers.  
A spokesman for the agents corrected earlier reports that the sunken ship was Dutch. He said that while of Dutch origin, she was registered in Cape Town, and her crew were local.  
The 34m steel-hulled vessel sank after shipping water. The alarm was put out at 9.30 am by her sister ship, 'Rijnmond 3'.  
It is feared the missing men jumped into the sea without lifebelts, as the ship foundered fast. - Sapa.

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

## 6. THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF HEALTH IN SOUTH AFRICA\*

It is a salutary fact that, despite popular belief, there is little or no relationship between medical care and measures of morbidity and mortality. A growing and convincing literature points to the technical ineffectiveness of modern medicine in improving the health of large populations. Illich (1976:22) and many others (e.g. Heller et al, 1977; Mechanic, 1976) have argued that the specific medical treatment of people is never significantly related to a decline in the compound disease burden or to a rise in life expectancy in a population. While specific medical procedures have helped reduce individual mortality from a limited number of diseases, medical technology as a whole has been highly ineffective in improving or promoting the total health of a society. The bulk of evidence points to medicine and medical care as having a very limited role in altering patterns of morbidity or mortality in any population. Within South Africa, it can be concluded, as it has been by Kridel and Beuster (1977:167), that the health care system is not the only or the most important determinant

# Curbs on netters probable

Comments on an earlier draft of this paper.

THE purse-seine netters' days in False Bay may be numbered if a report due to be completed next month shows their activities are having an adverse effect on the rich marine life.

A spokesman for the Department of Industries said today the year of research into the effects would end in March after which a report was due. The research programme was announced last year by the then Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis.

Conservation societies, local authorities and public representatives are expecting the report will show that the purse-seine netters are turning False Bay into a marine desert.

To fuel their claims they point out the phenomenal catches landed at Hout Bay yesterday by trawlers they claim are operating in False Bay.

## 'SWEEP BAY'

Mr John Wiley, the MP for Simonstown, said in a statement to The Argus, that on Tuesday night more than 40 trawlers swept the bay with their nets and their product was landed at Hout Bay yesterday.

But, Mr Wiley added, he was a member of the Fishing Commission and

was not able to give his views as the subject of False Bay was sub judice.

However, other concerned residents on the False Bay coastline said the trawlers had swept between 10 and 15 percent of the bay trawling out all kinds of fish and sea life.

Their activities were denuding the bay which was 'becoming a desert.'

## 'MERCILESS'

Their activities were merciless and they could be heard operating within a few hundred metres of the beach at Fish Hoek. 'There are many other places to fish, why spoil False Bay.'

False Bay is open to purse-seine netters for 3 months every year. As far as can be ascertained by The Argus during this period the incidence of fishing in the bay is limited. In fact it appears that Tuesday was the first time this season that boats had actually entered False Bay in pursuit of small fish.

Last year, the Director of Sea Fisheries, Mr George Stander, told The Argus that of the total pelagic catch taken in South Africa's water, False Bay comprised 0.6 percent. The annual quota is 380 000 tons.

Turning specifically to South Africa, it cannot be doubted that the bulk of the burden of disease and ill-health is found among the black population. The notifications for TB run 10-20 times as high among Africans per 1 000 persons as amongst whites; malnutrition has been essentially wiped out amongst the white population but flourishes within the black community; rheumatic heart disease, which has a clear-cut social incidence has been found to have one of the highest rates among Soweto schoolchildren than in any comparable study anywhere in the world over the past 30 years (Meclaren et al, 1975). Such disease and stunting are reflected in infantile death rates; Leary and Lewis report on an African reserve in Sekhukhuni that 'at least 50% of all children born alive fail to reach their fifth birthday and the majority of those born alive fail to reach their third birthday' (Reid, 1971:13). In the Transkei, Westcott and Scott have reported of a typical area that 30% of the children die of malnutrition before the age of 2 (1977:967), and nation-wide the infant mortality rate among Africans over the period 1970-1975 was 94 per 1 000 live births, among the 'Coloured' population 96 per 1 000, as contrasted to 19 per 1 000 live births in the white population (Sadie, 1977:167). Phase and other findings make it clear that disease and at random in South Africa but along very definite colour in the society. Our knowledge of the web such statistics clearly demonstrates that it is operation of a medical technology that primarily statistics, but the inadequate socio-political the black population is encapsulated. In sum, medical es in South Africa, and elsewhere, provide a clear h, housing, employment opportunities and other simi- play the decisive role in determining the mor- tates in the black population. It is thus these vital constraints to effective medicine in South

ated in the study of tuberculosis and malnutrition e official statistics have recently demonstrated 000 new cases reported in 1975 to 55 300 in oubt that such a national decline has taken place n of SANWA believes that the actual number of that officially recorded. The Medical Super-ndent of the Charles Johnson Hospital in KwaZulu believes TB to be on the rise due to combined effects of resettlement, poverty, malnutrition

# Concern as 37 die in sea disasters

2/21/50  
dugby

3 (Fishing)

Printed by S.R.  
Published by Co

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 Rijnmond 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.

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For almost a month 88 workers at the Fattis & Monis factory in Bellville South have been on strike. They struck

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# A mixed bag hinders S Atlantic

③ Fishing  
RDM  
26/2/80

By ELIZABETH ROUSE

MIXED results in South Atlantic Corporation's subsidiaries, plus a high tax rate, account for a small rise of R138 000 in group attributable taxed profit to R3 728 000 in the six months to December last.

Turnover was up at R153 689 000 from the 1978 half-year's R133 433 000 while pre-tax profit rose by R1 149 000 to R10 097 000, but most of the increase was absorbed by higher tax charges of R4 355 000 (R3 253 000).

Market value of the group's investments rose to R38 749 000 at the end of December from R25 879 000 a year ago on a book value of R15 177 000 (R13 980 000).

The operations of the subsidiary, Food Corporation, have now been merged with those of Cerebos (Africa) and South Atlantic has a 55% interest in the merged company, the balance being held by RHM Overseas.

Initial results from the merged Cerebos-Food Corporation have been disappointing as the expected rationalisation benefits have not been achieved.

Another problem area was the processed foods division of Irvin & Johnson, which suffered further losses, thereby affecting the improved results of Irvin & Johnson's trawling division.

The tea and coffee company, T W Beckett, did well but its good results were more than

offset by reduced profit from South Atlantic's other food investments and in heavy engineering.

Globe Engineering Works achieved higher profits but its subsidiaries, James Brown & Hamer, which incurred a large loss, and Shipwrights, whose interim profits declined, pulled Globe consolidated profits down.

South Atlantic directors are expecting improved profits from Cerebos-Food Corporation, Irvin & Johnson and Globe in the second half of the year. This should enable the group to at least maintain profits in the second half of the year.

This means that South Atlantic should earn another 30c in the second half of the year and equal last year's 60c earnings. The dividend will probably stick at 19c.

The group's capital commitments have soared to R9 788 000, mainly because of Irvin & Johnson's trawler purchases. This should bring down the tax rate in the second half of the year.

- (iv) Proportional Mortality, accounted for by specific conditions.
- (v) Expectation of Life. This was calculated both at birth ( $e_0$ ) and at 45 years of age ( $e_{45}$ ) for both males and females. It expresses the average number of additional years an individual would be expected to live beyond birth and 45 years.

For Africans, the proportional mortality was the only index calculated.

**RESULTS**

Fig. 4 provides an indication of the proportional contribution of selected causes of death to the overall mortality experience of the white, 'coloured' and African communities.

by 1970, this figure had decreased to 15,7%, indicating that the whites had improved disproportionately to the 'coloureds'. Similarly, for children 1 to 4 years of age, during the period 1941 to 1970, the white mortality experience as a percentage of the 'coloureds' had decreased from 15,2% to 7,1%. It should be noted that the 0 year age specific death rates are higher than the corresponding IMRs. This is because the denominator for the former is the number of live births whilst for the latter it is the mid-year populations under one year of age.

# 'Collapse' of industries by over-fishing

August 21/2/80

3-Fishing

THE South African and South West African pilchard and anchovy resources have been brought to virtual collapse by over-fishing and mismanagement, Dr J P A. Lochner of the University of Port Elizabeth warns in the South African Journal of Science.

He claims that unremitting over-fishing has lowered the average age of the fish population to the point of 'critical mortality' — the point after which fish become too young to reproduce.

'During a collapse in population nature maintains control of the resource with the object of restoring the balance of numbers if catches should be reduced in time.

## NATURE LOSES CONTROL

'If catches are not so reduced, a point is reached at approximately one-tenth of the original population level, when nature loses control.

'Both our pilchard stocks have reached that stage. Our anchovy resources are also over-fished,' Dr Lochner writes.

Dr Lochner made an analysis in 1968 and forecast that there would be a collapse in the next year, but the scientists who were in control of the resource would not accept that it was in a state of collapse.

'The resource has now been destroyed.'

Dr Lochner writes that as pilchards reached depletion the fishing fleets started catching anchovies — first in South African waters during the early 1960s and then off South West Africa a few years later.

They are heavily fished, their natural control systems are out of action and severe fluctuations in populations are taking place.

## POPULATION INCREASE

He believes that the two fundamental ways to restore the fish resources are to reduce catches below the critical level and to change the fishing season from the normal March-September period to October-March.

This action would cause anchovy populations to increase rapidly until catches of more than a million tons could be taken in South African waters and more than two million tons off South West Africa.

Pilchard populations would increase slowly until former levels were reached.

If the fishing season was not changed, pilchard populations were likely to continue to fluctuate at a low level and a further decline in catches could be expected.

The pilchard canning industry would also be doomed and serious economic problems could arise in Walvis Bay following the decline in anchovy catches.

## CRUDE CONCEPT

A mathematical analyst in Pretoria commented that Dr Lochner had 'got hold of a very crudely over-simplified concept of what happens, and there are severe weaknesses in the way he approaches the problem — seen only from a mathematical modelling point of view.'

Dr Garth Newman, deputy director of the Division of Sea Fisheries, commented: 'Some of the biological characteristics demanded by Dr Lochner's model do not coincide with what we have actually observed.'

'His model demands a number of assumptions about when and how the fish spawn, and his contention that we change the fishing season is something we cannot really go along with.'

the mortality rates have also increased between 1960 and 1970 for 'coloureds' in the 25-44 and 45-64 years age groups.

The imbalance between the age specific mortality rates of whites and 'coloureds' has improved or remained constant for persons between the ages of 5 and 64. However, for children less than 5 years of age, the gap between whites and 'coloureds' is widening. In 1941, white children under one year old experienced 28,0% of the mortality of 'coloured' children;

the overall mortality of the 'coloureds', Table I indicates that the actual rates for cardiovascular diseases have been fairly similar for both whites and 'coloureds' since 1941.

Clearly, the broad diagnostic categories used in this analysis conceal a certain amount of information. However, because of the changes in disease classification which have taken place since 1929, it is not possible to examine the temporal changes of mortality rates in greater detail. Disease categories with rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table II. It will be noted that the mortality experiences of the 'coloureds'

# Empty nets keep fishermen high and dry

*Arqas 28/2/80  
3-7 fishing*

CAPE fishermen who had a disastrous 1979 snoek season, have had few good catches this year.

In many fishing harbours from Gansbaai to Port Nolloth boats can no longer afford to put to sea.

Small quantities of bottom fish which boats have to travel a long way to find make up the catch in most harbours.

A Fisheries Division

spokesman in Cape Town said that from December 1, the day the snoek season opened, to the end of January, 66 401 tons of snoek were landed.

Last year 358 000 tons were landed in the same period.

The 1979 season, a bad one, saw 1 368 000 tons landed, compared with 2,3 million tons the year before.

In 1976, the best year

for snoek, the December and January figures were very low,' the spokesman added.

The north-wester usually brought the snoek. So far there had been almost no north-westerly wind.

The chairman of the Kalk Bay Fishermen's Association, Mr F J de Klerk, said none of the bay's 600 fishermen had caught a snoek since December.

'All their boats are getting now are a few hottentot and white steenbras — just a few to a man'.

The fishermen were hoping that the snoek season, the association closer to winter.

After last year's poor season, the association tried in vain to have the snoek season extended.



# A fishing crisis — just as predicted

JUN TRIB

2/3/80

3 Fishing

**Tribune Reporter**

MORE than 10 years ago Dr Johannes Lochner, then head of the Department of Oceanography at the University of Port Elizabeth, warned of the crippling dangers facing the fishing industry — and this week he had the grim satisfaction of claiming: "I was right."

Blaming overfishing and mismanagement, Dr Lochner claimed that the South African and South West African pilchard and anchovy resources had been brought to a state of virtual collapse.

This backs up the results of an analysis he conducted in 1968 which showed that the resources were in danger of imminent collapse.

Writing in the latest edition of the South African Journal of Science, Dr Lochner makes it clear that his warning was disregarded, to the detriment of the fishing industry.

"The scientists who were in control of the resource would not accept that it was in a state of collapse. The resource has now been destroyed."

In the lengthy and technically complex article he says unremitting overfishing has lowered the average age of the fish population to the point of "critical mortality" — the point after which the fish population becomes too young to reproduce.

"During a collapse in population, nature maintains control of the resource with the object of

restoring the balance of numbers, if catches should be reduced in time.

"If catches are not so reduced a point is reached, at approximately one tenth of the original population level, when nature loses control," he said.

Referring to South Africa and South West Africa, Dr Lochner said: "Both our pilchard stocks have reached that stage. Our anchovy resources are also overfished."

A graph accompanying the article shows that catches of pilchard off South Africa exceeded the "critical limit" in 1968, 1969, 1971, 1975 and 1976.

Critical catches of pilchard off South West Africa were exceeded in every year between 1968 and 1971 and again between 1975 and 1978.

Referring to anchovy resources Dr Lochner said that as pilchards reached depletion the fishing fleets started catching anchovies, first in South African waters during the early 1960s and then off South West Africa a few years later.

## Out of action

"They are heavily fished, their natural control systems are out of action and severe fluctuations in populations are taking place," he said.

He believes that the two fundamental ways to restore the fish resources are to reduce the catches below the critical level and to change the fishing

season from the normal March to September period to later in the year.

He said that if the fishing season were not changed, pilchard populations are likely to continue to fluctuate at a low level and a further decline in catches could be expected.

Late last year, a spokesman for the Division of Sea Fisheries told a marine sciences symposium in Cape Town that South Africa had fallen from being the seventh largest fishing nation to the 24th largest — because of the drastic decline in catches of pelagic fish.

## Criticised

Dr Garth Newman, deputy director of Sea Fisheries, criticised Dr Lochner's assertion on the fishing season.

"... his contention that we change the fishing season is something we cannot really go with. That is when fish are in poor condition and may be spawning and it could be very dangerous to break up the shoals during spawning time.

"We feel that the shoals are not in such bad shape, although we would like to see a reduction in fishing intensity.

"We are, of course, also concerned about the fishing industry. We cannot simply halve the fishing fleets — unemployment and the capital involved preclude that — but neither can we fish to the point that we doom the industry," he said.

# Crayfishermen claim official 'spilled beans' on inquiry

SUN  
Times  
2/13/80  
3 Fishing

PRIVATE crayfishermen in the Western Cape are outraged because a public servant allegedly told them they should expect nothing from a Parliamentary commission of inquiry examining the industry.

The commission, on whose findings the private boat owners are pinning great hopes, has not yet reported.

The public servant, Mr Danie Jordaan, a senior adviser in the Department of Industries, denies he anticipated the findings of the commission.

But two members of the West Coast Private Boat Owners' Association insist that in a confrontation earlier this month at Jan Smuts Airport, Mr Jordaan told them bluntly they could expect nothing from the commission.

The two boat owners, Mr Corrie van Zyl and Mr Piet

By IVOR WILKINS

Steyl, said this week they had gone to Pretoria to see the Price Investigator to discuss his findings, with which they were dissatisfied.

However, they came away with the situation unchanged. At Jan Smuts Airport, on the way back to Cape Town, Mr Jordaan arrived and asked what they had achieved by seeing the Price Investigator.

"We said we had achieved nothing, but we were going to see the Minister about it. He replied that we could see whom we liked, but that the price

quoted to us was the price we would have to accept," said Mr Steyl.

The conversation, which became heated, then got on to the commission of inquiry when, according to Mr Steyl and Mr Van Zyl, Mr Jordaan said:

"You will get as little benefit from the commission of inquiry as you got from the price investigation."

Mr Boetie Laatz, secretary of the Cape Town Kreef Boat Owners' Association, said this week:

"This public servant said very clearly to two members of our organisation that whatever they tried to do, we were going to get no joy from the commission of inquiry, which was to a large degree brought about because of our representations.

"We find it alarming that a senior official of a department can make these statements when we are still awaiting the final outcome of both these issues."

The fishermen are deeply concerned because Mr Jordaan

holds a powerful position in the destiny of the industry, with direct influence over legislation and control.

They are seeking a meeting with the Minister of Industries, Dr Schalk van der Merwe, about the matter.

Mr Jordaan confirmed that the airport confrontation took place, but denied that he had made the remarks about the commission. "This is completely untrue," he said.

"How could I say that? I do not know what the commission is going to report. I am not a member of the commission. I have no details of what they are going to recommend.

"They (the private boat owners) should rather put their complaints in writing so that we can settle it on that basis."

The confrontation with Mr Jordaan was the culmination of a long-festering frustration by the private boat owners, who complain that they have been systematically pushed out of the R22-million crayfish industry.

## Restrictions

Before 1969, the private owners were able to sell their catches on the open market, but then successive changes to the laws and regulations governing the industry began to restrict their activities.

Now they are compelled to deliver their catches to the packing factories at controlled prices.

Rising costs have made this uneconomical, they say and they predict that eventually they will be squeezed out of the market, if the situation continues.

"Ever since the free market system was removed we have been at the mercy of the packers," said Mr Laatz. "One-channel marketing is a good thing, because it means there is uniform quality. But we have been left out in the cold."

"We would like the position to be changed to what it was before 1969. In other words, we want to share in the industry as a whole."

# No reef fishing ban for Cape, says director

THE call by the South African Council for Conservation and Anti-Pollution for a partial ban on reef fishing off the Natal coast is unlikely to be implemented in the Cape. Dr Garth Newman, deputy director of the Division of Sea Fisheries, said today.

The council's national chairman Mr Tim Gordon, this week called on 'spears', skiboat and commercial fishermen to be banned from catching reef fish off sections of the Natal coast until fish stocks recover.

The ban would not be extended to shore anglers. Boat anglers and spearfishermen would still be able to go after game fish. Boat fishermen would be able to

catch reef fish five kilometres offshore.

'My council has accepted the projections of ichthyologists that the number of fish off the coast has to be increased several times if fishing is to be productive for the huge numbers of anglers expected at the turn of the century.'

He said a ban on fishing off the Zululand coastal reserves had had spectacular success.

Dr Newman said although reef fish off the Cape coast had definitely been reduced, he felt a ban on fishing would be 'radical surgery' and did not think his department could 'go along with such a call'.

# SWA is standing by to repel the pirate fishermen

5 MAR 7/3/80  
3 Fishing  
221

The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — SWA/Namibia authorities are expected to step-up measures to prevent large-scale pirate fishing by foreign vessels off the coast here as the new fishing season for the territory begins next month.

But despite indications that a crisis was looming in the industry, fishing factories operating from Walvis Bay generally recorded higher profits from their operations during 1979 — in one case as much as R400 000 — in which intervention by "pirate" operations reached a new peak.

Factory operations were

quick to point out that the higher profit trend was out of proportion due to surpluses of fish meal carried over from 1978, and which were sold last year. There was also a rationalisation of canning operations.

The Director of Economics in SWA/Namibia, Mr Piet Kruger, said he expected renewed activity from foreign fishing fleets, but that counter measures and patrolling of the fishing waters would be stepped up.

Although much talk of crisis in the fishing industry has again been heard, the situation is not a new one for Walvis Bay fish-

ing factories which have begun diversifying into other areas of the fishing industry, away from the dwindling traditional pelagic catches.

One fishing factory operator in Walvis Bay said that although fishing companies were "having quite a battle" the future looked brighter than it had done for some time because of ventures into more lucrative snoek and mackerel catching.

"For the past six years now we have had the problem of foreign fishing fleets operating off the coast. Whereas we are compelled by law to a season and off-season, they are not. But a lot of them are having problems with bunker fuel due to high oil prices and maybe this will keep some of them away from our fishing grounds this year," he said.

## DANGER

Despite the fact that the total pelagic fishing quota is expected to remain more or less the same as last year around 350 000 tons, the quota for pilchards — which has long been in danger of overfishing — is expected to be cut by about two-thirds to 4 000 tons canned.

Mr Kruger said although he suspected that foreign vessels had caught some fish during the off-season, catches by authorities for research purposes were also made, "but there was no fish to catch."

He hoped through international agreement and stepped-up patrolling of the fishing waters would effect a better control on the catches made by foreign vessels.

# Hopes rise for bumper tunny season

AREU > 10/3/80

3 fish

SPORT and commercial tunny fishermen are hoping the substantial weekend catches foreshadow a 'late season' which could raise the total harvest this year above last year's high level.

Sport catchers of the South African Marlin and Tuna Club, fishing a 'large concentration' of tunny about 20 miles west of Cape Point, hooked an average of 50 to 150 longfin tunny a boat, with an average weight of 15 kg.

Commercial fishing boats from Hout Bay took catches of up to 10 tons, using live bait, and returned to the grounds today.

## CATCHES

Mr Brian Cohen, chairman of the SAMTC, said today that independent skiboat fishermen also did well, and unless bad weather forced the shoals away, good catches should continue.

On March 19 the SAMTC is to host an international invitation tournament on behalf of the South African Game Fishing Association.

## SPECTACULAR TOURNAMENT

'Because of the poor catches up to last week, we were worried this tournament would fall flat, but now we are confident we will have a spectacular and successful tournament,' Mr Cohen said.

He added that the names of the overseas competitors and their countries of origin would be given when the anglers arrived in South Africa.

# SA losing millions as fish resources dwindle

STAR 11/3/80

3 Fishing

By Charlene Beltramo

The rapid depletion of fish along South Africa's coastline is costing the country millions of rands.

Pilchards, which together with anchovies, maasbankers, mackerels and round-herring or red-eye sardines form part of the pelagic fish group, used to be South Africa's prime fish export.

Until as recently as 1976, South Africa was one of the largest exporters of fish meal and the biggest producer of canned pilchards in the world.

It is still a large exporter of fish meal, which is made mainly from anchovies and pilchards, but South Africa now relies on imports to meet the demands of the local canned pilchard market.

## DECLINE

In 1976, when the decline in catches of pilchards was already being felt, South Africa earned R44 015 473 from canned pilchard exports.

The final figure for last year is expected to be about R42-million less. Earnings from canned pilchard exports for the first nine months of 1979 amounted to a mere R1 769 188.

Prices to the consumer have increased from the 1975 average price of 15c for a 457 g tin of pilchards to between 59c and 69c.

As prices have risen, consumption has plummeted. Four years ago South Africans consumed 5-million tons of pilchards a year. Today they eat between 1.5-million and 2-million tons.

"For the last 30 years, fishermen have been saying the ocean will never empty, and then about five years ago catches started becoming more erratic," said Mr J Badenhorst, local sales manager for Federal Marine — one of the biggest fish companies in this country.

The period he refers to covers most of the life span of intensified fishing in this country, which started with the exploitation of pelagic shoal fish in Laaiplek in 1944.

"Three years ago we could count on a pilchard catch of 450 000 tons, today it's dropped to 12 000 tons," he says — yes, he too believes the

sea will never empty.

To keep supermarket shelves stocked, South Africa now imports pilchards from Chile, Ecuador, Peru and Japan (which also has fishing rights in South African waters).

If you haven't noticed Chilean or other labels on pilchards, it's because most companies have an agreement with their overseas suppliers, who put South African brand labels on the tins.

At present pilchards are being landed in great quantities at Saldanha and St Helena Bay, but even so industry spokesmen don't expect catches to improve more than 10 percent this year.

Only five percent of the pilchards caught in this country is canned. The rest, with anchovies, which now form 60 percent of pelagic catches, is made into fish meal and fish oil.

Fish oil is used in industry for the manufacture of articles such as soap.

Fish meal is used for poultry (it constitutes anything from one percent to 30 percent of chicken feed), pig meal, feed for horses and pet food.

Last year, about 95 000 tons of fish meal was manufactured in South Africa and 75 000 tons produced at Walvis Bay in SWA/Namibia. About 150 000 tons of this fish meal is consumed locally.

The decline in pilchard catches began in the Western Cape from 1963 to 1966, according to the Division of Sea Fisheries.

In 1964 anchovy took over as the dominant pelagic fish species.

## QUOTAS

The Division of Sea Fisheries has taken steps to reduce the fishing of pilchards by introducing quotas. The success of this is debatable, because this system has led to dumping of pilchards.

For example, when the Walvis Bay season opened in March last year, companies were allowed an overall quota of 337 000 tons of raw fish, including 29 000 tons of pilchards.

All fishing would have to stop once the 29 000 tons of pilchards was caught. So to prolong the season, fishermen started dumping pilchards.

Mr Garth Newman, deputy director of the

Division of Sea Fisheries, said they were aware of the dumping.

"But not all the fish die. Often when the fishermen see they have a large unwanted pilchard shoal they release them immediately.

"It's understandable that fishermen want to fish as long as possible, but on the other hand we have to have a quota to protect the pilchards.

"If dumping reached serious proportions we would take action, but at present we don't. You don't use an atomic bomb to kill a mouse," Mr Newman said.

Sea Fisheries cut quotas the following year if fishermen are found overfishing or dumping.

## UNHAPPY

"But we're still slightly unhappy about the intensity of fishing on the pelagic and demersal resources. A reduction of fishing now will lead to better catches later," Mr Newman said.

Demersal fish include hake, kingklip, sole, snoek, kabeljou, squid and panga.

At present the division has quotas for sole and hake — fishermen are not allowed to bring in more than 142 000 tons this year.

The pelagic fish quota is 380 000 tons. Rock lobster and perlemoen (abalone) are the only other fish that have quotas.

This year's quota for rock lobster is 1 612 tons and for perlemoen a mere 163 tons — no wonder you can't afford to eat either.

The extension of the fishing limit from 12 to 200 nautical miles in the recent past has possibly intensified complaints by the local fishing industry

of poaching and overfishing by foreign ships, in particular those belonging to Spain, Russia and Japan.

South Africa has allotted quotas to four countries — Japan, Taiwan, Spain and Israel.

Department of Industries spokesmen would say only that these quotas were small.

In an attempt to stimulate the diminishing harvest the International Commission for Southeast Atlantic Fisheries was formed.

This commission tries to ensure rational exploitation of the area by prescribing minimum mesh sizes and quotas for participating states.

How does this affect the consumer? In 1968, South Africa caught more than 2-million metric tons of fish. By 1977 the total catch had dropped to 925 000 tons.

Prices have arisen accordingly.

Sole and kingklip which are in short supply are, along with most protein-rich fish, becoming luxuries.

Small soles are selling for R2,20 a kg. Large soles cost a rand more.

Kingklip fetches between R1,71 and R1,90 a kg.

The message is clear. To reduce prices the fishing industry needs to discipline itself. And it must observe quotas and prevent the situation from arising where more quotas are needed.

But the industry responds to consumer demand. There are delicious white fish other than sole and kingklip, and the low prices of maasbanker and mackerel show what a good supply can do for prices.

# Maritz sank after 'error of judgment'

CAPE TOWN 11/3/80

~~1/3~~

3 Fishing

Staff Reporter

THE crayfish trawler Maritz, which sank last month off Danger Bay with the loss of 28 lives was shipwrecked after an "an error of judgment" by the skipper, Mr Tolie Claasen, 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 Claasen, 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 Gert Adams was found semiconscious 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 Rijnmond IV, are being studied by the department, the minister said. A further statement will be released soon.

# The case of the disappearing pilchards

NM 13/3/80

3- Fishing

SCIENCE  
this week



PAGE 3

AS AT 29 02 80

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

OVER ten years ago I wrote an article about Dr J P A Lochner and his views about the fishing industry off the west coast of Southern Africa.

At the time available stocks of pilchards in the sea were between two and three million tons, of which the fishing industry was taking nearly two million tons a year. Dr Lochner said this was well above the critical limit that should be fished if the industry was to survive and thrive.

If fishing went on at such a rate, he said, the fish population would collapse and a valuable resource would be destroyed.

Then and in the decade that followed no one took any notice of Dr Lochner's ideas. But it looks as though he was right. By 1970 the available population of pilchards had fallen to below the million ton mark. By 1971 it was down to half a million tons.

Since then it has fluctuated around this last figure and in Dr Lochner's words:

"The resource has now been destroyed and the limited catches that are now made fluctuate from year to year because the population no longer behaves as a controlled system."

## Beginning to heed

The point about all this is that it looks as if at long last we are beginning to heed Dr Lochner, for a long and detailed article by him has now appeared in the *South African Journal of Science*.

The journal adds strength to the article by commenting on Dr Lochner's ideas in an editorial.

"This matter is of exceptional practical and theoretical importance and one hopes that those with a professional interest in the subject, in particular the scientists of the Sea Fisheries Branch of the Department of Industries will in due course let us know how they see the recent history of the South West Africa fishing industry in the light of their own models and predictions, and whether the time has not come to take Dr Lochner seriously."

The scientists of this department have numbered among them some of Dr Lochner's most persistent critics.

## Not without hope

Dr Lochner's version of the state of the fish populations is not without hope. All that is needed for a gradual recovery of stocks of both pilchards and anchovies is a change in the fishing season. Anchovies are now the

fish of commercial choice but they have also been over-exploited and their population is moving into a state of collapse.

He suggests a six-month season from October to March. If as many fish are taken during this period as are now taken annually, the populations will gradually recover, he says.

If we do not act, pilchard catches will continue to decline and the industries based on them are doomed. The anchovy stocks are now under severe strain and the sudden decline, which is bound to come if things continue as at present, will lead to serious economic problems for Walvis Bay.

Just one final note about Dr Lochner. In all the years we haven't been heeding him, he has been within one percent correct in his predictions of catches. So he seems to know what he's talking about.

STUD NO	NAME
160942K	FOLLETT
157568V	FRIEDLAW
1502460	GARISCH
15R290E	GARNETT
154026V	GEFFEN
154362K	GIANNAK
153981W	GILL
155173R	GILL
159186D	GUSS
15R211U	GREEN
153855J	GRUSSE
162285X	HALLIER
161662V	HARCOCK
162109F	HARRIS
155641A	HART

STUD NO	NAME	MARKS
115954M	MARGARET JUANNE	911101
159604H	SUSAN MARGARET	102101
161491J	TREVOR RONALD	117101
152126E	ROBERT ALAN	115101
155720L	UTE	115101
152889J	SALLY	116120
155148P	JOSEPHINE ALEXANDRA	004101
		107101
		115101

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\* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 24

DEAN

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

12/3/80

3-Fishing

# Only three fish in a disappointing day on skiboats

Mercury Reporter

IT WAS another disappointing day for most fishermen in the international skiboat competition at Umhlanga yesterday with only three fish being weighed in and two teams scoring points.

The man with the smile is Mr B

Lahmann, of the Danish C team, who boated this 6,5kg barracouta. The other team to score points were the West Germans who landed two yellow-fin tunny.

Points were: West Germany 38,75; Denmark C 32,5.

The South African rock and surf

team was announced in East London on Tuesday night after the inter-provincial championships there last week. The team includes one member of the Natal team, David Rebeck, who won the trophy for the heaviest edible fish in his section during the championships.

The South Africans will compete against the West Germans and the Danes in Cape Town next week. Other members of the team are: Henry Melville (capt) and Martin Mulhauzen, both of Eastern Province, Terry Boucher and Mike Poutz of Border and Boetie Olivier of Western Province.

P.T.O.



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 136814X ISMAIL  
 110281F JANSEN  
 139836A JAY  
 1305390 KIRKPAIRICK  
 137806P KOEN  
 137243C MAALIS  
 117171K MORTAKIS  
 1359700 MURRO  
 133096V MURRAY  
 134325A SLODY  
 131836A SAMSONIEN  
 133041C SCHEEITZER

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# Lamberts surprises with final

2/3/88  
3 Fishing  
ROM  
13/3/88

By ELIZABETH ROUSE

TIGER'S Oceana fishing companies could not make headway in reduced fishing operations last year, but United Oceana Holdings and Sea Products have held payments and Lamberts Bay Holdings has surprisingly raised its dividend total by 1c.

In spite of a 5% decline in earnings to 71c a share in the year to last December from 1978's 75c, Lamberts has declared an 18c final dividend, which makes total distribution 28c against 27c paid in 1978.

Units annual dividend is unchanged at 13c on earnings of 44c a share, down 4% on 1978's 46c. Sea Products managed to lift earnings by 7.8% to 69c from 64c a share on improved rock lobster catches, but the final dividend is the same at 25c, making an unchanged 40c for the year.

Units, which holds 69.2% of Lamberts, which in turn holds 50.7% of Seaswa, reports an attributable taxed profit of R4 210 000 (R4 423 000). Lamberts made R6 097 000 (R6 410 000) and Seaswa R2 920 000 (R2 685 000).

The fishing industry voluntarily stopped fishing for pilchards at the end of June 1979, which affected cannery output, reports Mr Abe Shapiro, chairman of Seaswa.

The anchovy fishing pattern was reasonable for most of the season, but bad weather conditions delayed completion of the United Fishing Enterprises quota towards the end of August last year.

The oil yield was good from the pelagic fish catch and improved rock lobster landings helped to offset reduced earnings in the pelagic sector.

The coming season is hedged with uncertainties and Seaswa as well as Lamberts expect a sharp decline in canned fish production in Namibia.

The opening date and quotas for the 1980 pelagic season have not yet been determined, but it is expected that catching will start around April 7, and that the industry's quotas will be further reduced, says Mr Shapiro.

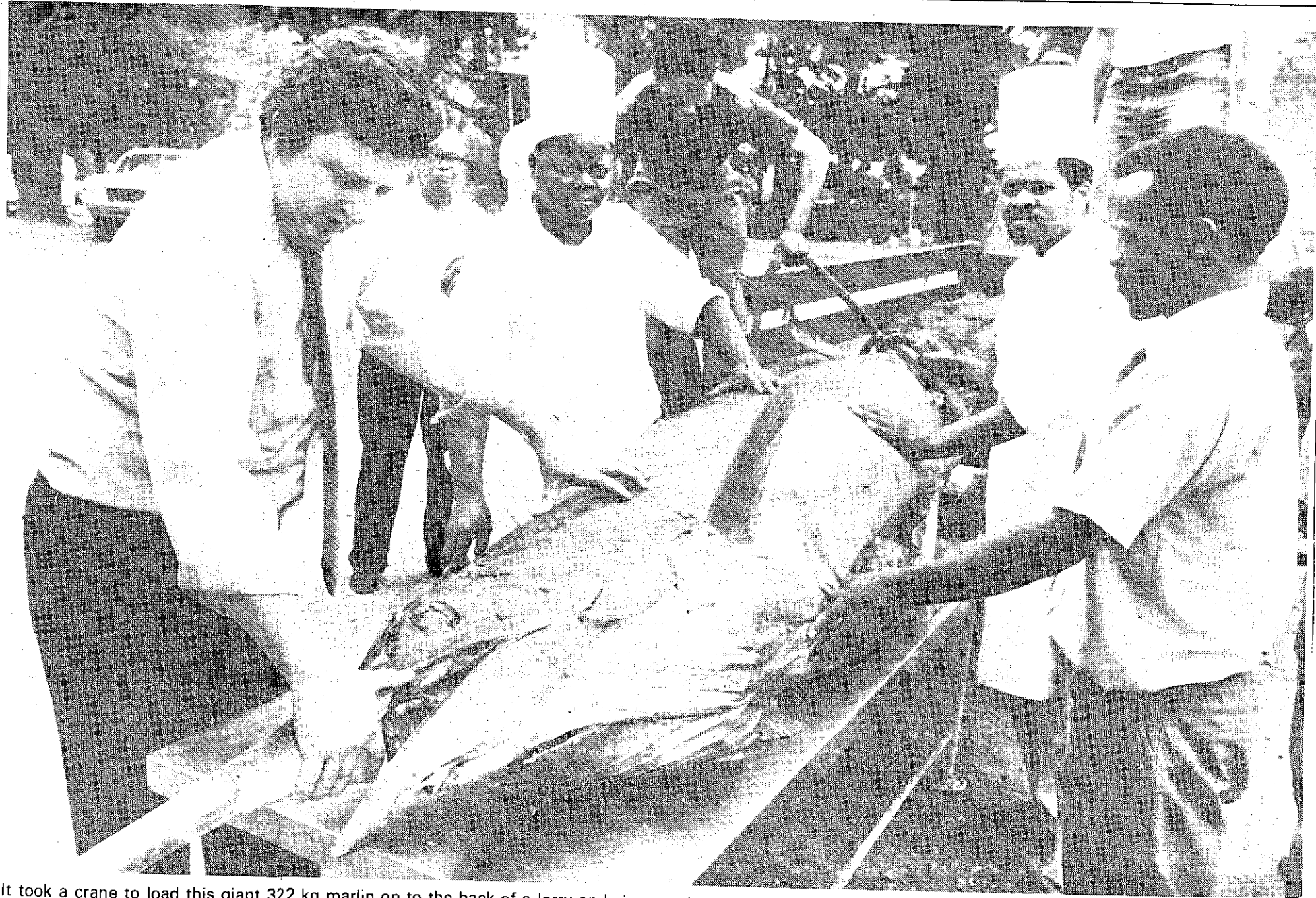
This means that canned fish will have to be imported for South African consumption and to meet export contracts. In addition, the entire fishmeal and fishoil output will be needed by the domestic market where prices are lower than overseas.

The market in America for frozen rock lobster tails is firm, but catches have been below average because of bad weather and the authorities have increased the size which can be caught.

Mr Rudi Frankel, chairman of Units and Lamberts, reports that the South African pelagic fish quota is unchanged, but landings to date have been below those of recent years and it is not possible to predict how the season will progress.

South African coast rock lobster catches were unchanged and the Units group has almost completed packing its share of the quota.

The same strictures apply to Units and Seaswa operations along the Namibian coast.



It took a crane to load this giant 322 kg marlin on to the back of a lorry and six people to drag it off and slide it on to a filleting table at the Constantia restaurant which bought it.

C.T. 15/3/80 (3-Fishing)

## Hout Bay skipper lands massive black marlin

Staff Reporter

ONE OF the biggest black marlin caught off Cape Point in the past 15 years was landed by Mr George Lumb of Hout Bay on Wednesday.

The 322 kg monster gamefish was landed after a struggle lasting four hours, during which the marlin rammed the boat, causing a gaping hole in the hull.

When the marlin was gutted, a 12 kg longfin

tunny was found in its stomach.

Mr Lumb, skipper of the George Louw, sailed out of Hout Bay on Wednesday and found the tunny were running off Cape Point.

He had caught a number of tunny when another was hooked and then the marlin took the tunny on his line and started to run.

"It put up one almighty fight," Mr Lumb said. Gutted, the marlin weighed 302kg.

The George Louw came back to Hout Bay with the marlin and 1 200 kg of tunny.

The giant fish was sold to a Constantia restaurant. A crane had to be hired to load the marlin on to a lorry and its sharply pointed snout had to cut off to get the fish to fit on the back of the two-ton lorry that delivered it.

It took six people to drag the marlin off the back of the lorry and slide it on to a filleting table.

Mr Kennedy O'Brien, who bought the fish for R1,45 a kilo, said there was a wastage factor of almost 40 percent on the marlin but it was a true delicacy.

"We had a 182 kg marlin brought here two years ago and it proved a popular meal," Mr O'Brien said.

The restaurant has served lesser marlin on other occasions.

# Visbedryf is in die knyp

RAPPO  
16/3/80

DIE visbedryf sal na verwagting vanjaar nie beter as verlede jaar vaar nie. Die hoë brandstofkoste en laer visvangste knel die bedryf steeds. Daarby is toestande in die bedryf onseker en die Suidweskwota vir pelagiese vis is nog nie vasgestel nie.

Die verwagting is dat laasgenoemde kwota binnekort aangekondig sal word.

Die swak toestande in die visbedryf word weer spieël in die resultate van die Tiger Oats-groep wat vandeeweek bekend gemaak is.

Hoewel Tiger Oats se belaste wins in die jaar tot einde Desember matig gestyg het, het die Oceana-visgroep van Kaapstad swakker gevaar. Die rede hiervoor is die laer visvangste.

Mnr. Abe Shapiro, voorsitter van die Oceana-groep, het vandeeweek aan Sake-Rapport gesê hy wil nie 'n voorspelling waag nie. Alles hang van die vangste af. „Ons moet feitlik daagliks ons begrotings nagaan,” het hy gesê.

Die drie genoteerde maatskappye in die Oceana-groep, United Oceana Holdings, Lamberts Bay Holdings en Sea Products (SWA), het in die jaar tot einde Desember almal laer winste getoon. 'n Woordvoerder van die Ovenstone-groep (OIL)

wou nie 'n voorspelling waag nie weens die onsekerere toestande.

Die algemene verwagting is dat vangste vanjaar dieselfde as verlede jaar sal wees. Die hoër bedryfskoste weens onder meer die hoë brandstofkoste sal na verwagting tot hoër produkpryse lei.

Die Suid-Afrikaanse kreefseisoen het in November begin en eindig in Junie. Die kwota is op 5 600 metrieke ton vasgestel. Die kwota vir pelagiese vis is op 380 000 ton vasgestel en die seisoen

strek van Januarie tot Augustus.

Visvangste aan die Weskus het 'n laagtepunt bereik, volgens woordvoerders van twee visfabrieke op Saldanha en een op Velddrif. Sedert begin Januarie tot nou is slegs 'n derde van die totaal vir die ooreenstemmende tydperk verlede jaar gevang.

Die redes vir die swak vangste is onder meer erg winderige toestande en rowwe see wat vangste bemoeilik, die volmaantydperke, wat sowat 'n

week duur, en die vang van alle vis behalwe ansjovis onmoontlik maak.

Die meeste genoteerde vismaatskappye het tans groot kapitale uitbreidings wat ook die rede is vir die taamlik hoë dividenddekkings.

Een van die min ligpunte in die visbedryf is die groot internasionale vraag na tuna, veral in Italië. Dit het tot gevolg dat Suid-Afrikaanse vissersbote tans moderne vstoerusting gebruik om die vis op te spoor.

— Flip Meyer

RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS						
YEAR : 2						
AS AT 29 02 80						
FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	PAGE		
ANTONY GIDFOS	604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	2-	( 61 )	1	15026
ROBERT TRAYERS	105104	LATIN I	F	( 41 )	3	134965B
PETER WESSIER	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP	( 54 )	1	1	135195B
SHAHAM THEODORE	604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	( 51 )	1	1	100311J
JEFFER SUSANNE	105104	LATIN I	UP	( 66 )	1	132288R
RICHARD JOMM	105104	LATIN I	UP	( 62 )	1	136545I
HELEN CAREN	105105	LATIN ELEMENTARY	F	( 47 )	3	133262A
JOHAN MARITZ	105104	LATIN I	ABS	( 40 )	7	139650U
STUDENTS	26				1	101563V

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

UJGT

88

By BENNIE VAN DELFT

THE loss of 37 fishermen in two recent boat tragedies off the South African coast underlines appalling shortcomings in safety regulations at sea, say shipping authorities.

They claim that loss of life could have been avoided if seamen were compelled to wear lifesaving devices and showed more respect for safety at sea.

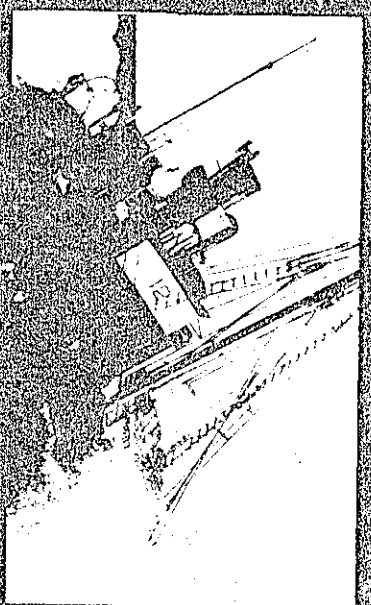
An investigation by the Sunday Times into the multi-million rand fish-catching industry has revealed allegations that:

- Some unscrupulous boat owners remove safety equipment from their vessels to save costs.
- Up to 60 per cent of fishermen cannot swim or do not know how to use a lifejacket.

### Unseaworthy

- Boats go out illegally or in an unseaworthy condition.
  - Surveyors responsible for inspecting vessels, find it difficult to cope with their work load.
- The precarious lot of South Africa's seafarers has become so serious that the Government

# NEED THESE MEN HAVE PERISHED?



appointed a commission of inquiry, whose report is expected during the current parliamentary session.

Those in the know say some boat owners — especially the smaller ones — are using several "tricks" to obtain a licence for their boats.

An example is that when the annual licence is due for renewal, a Government-appointed surveyor is sent out to inspect the boat. The owner ensures that all requirements are met, including safety equipment. But as soon as the survey has

been completed, the owner removes the safety equipment and stores it away until the next inspection.

In one case, a surveyor inspecting several vessels in the same area became suspicious when he thought he recognised certain equipment as "belonging" to another vessel he had just inspected. The Sunday Times was told:

As he had no proof, he marked the equipment before inspecting the next vessel. His suspicion was confirmed when he found the marked equipment

on the next vessel. But the controlling authorities have little power to act against offenders.

Mr Ivis Lotter, chief of the Marine Division of the Department of Transport, said his department knew of "such offences" among smaller vessels.

"It is difficult to control such cases with the available personnel, especially at remote fishing harbours. There is also no patrol service at sea to inspect safety equipment."

He said the high loss of life on the Maritz was probably due to the fact that the vessel sank within a few minutes of striking a reef. Seamen had no time to get to their safety equipment.

Mr Piet Retief, manager of the North Bay Canning Company — owners of the Maritz which sank recently — said some crew members were to blame for damage to safety equipment.

Mr Retief said it was his company's policy to train new hands before they went out to sea.

Mr Lotter said that it was the duty of the owner or master to ensure that his ship was seaworthy. Regulations stipulated that lifejackets must be placed in a position within easy reach of crew members.

For a vessel the size of the Maritz a lifejacket must be available for each crew member as well as a minimum of three lifebuoys. Experienced seafarers, however,

ever claim that not enough is done to protect the fishermen. Said one: "It's ridiculous to think that fishermen are allowed to go out without being able to swim. Swimming lessons should be part of basic training."

Captain A S Morris, principal of the Training Centre for Seamen in Bellville, confirmed that swimming lessons were not part of any of the training programmes, although trainees were told how to keep afloat.

### Tragedies

Over the past five years an average of 40 fishermen died in boat tragedies at sea each year.

Last month 37 fishermen died with the sinking of the Maritz and the Rymmond IV off the Cape coast.

The Rymmond IV turned turtle in calm seas when the crew were pulling in a full net of fish. Nine people fell overboard and drowned.

Both the Rymmond IV and the Maritz cases have been investigated by the Department of Transport. A report has been compiled and Mr Lotter said it would be sent to the Minister soon.

UP (50) 1 1560567 1542728

UCT

54/117/1980

Augus 18/3/80

3-Fishing

# 450 kg tunny catch—by handline

A SLIGHTLY built 65 kg Portuguese fisherman docked in Cape Town today with a fishing story to top them all. He had landed a 450 kg tunny on a handline.

Mr Antonio Dos Santos, 37, was dwarfed by the fish as a crane lifted it to the dockside today.

The tuna was nearly three metres long and had

a girth of about two metres.

Mr Dos Santos, a crewman of the fishing vessel Donna Maria, made his catch-of-a-lifetime at about 2 am on a day about two weeks ago off Mount Vima, an underwater mountain off the southern coast.

Fishing for bottom fish and yellowtail, he hooked the tuna on a 150 kg breaking-strain handline after it picked up a 'whole' squid bait.

Mr Dos Santos said that all he could do was hang on and hope that the fish would tire first.

When it threatened to pull him overboard, some

of the crew and the vessel's skipper, Mr Eddie Parsons, went to his aid.

It took half-an-hour to subdue the tuna and to winch it aboard.

The tunny's fate is already sealed. It, with hundreds of tons of other catches, will be exported to Italy for canning.



HOLDING the 150 kg breaking strain line which he used to subdue the tuna, Mr Antonio Dos Santos, left, and the skipper of the Donna Maria, Mr Eddie Parsons, try to encircle the giant fish with their arms. It is nearly 3 m long and 2 m in circumference.

STU13-9  
17000  
MACHINERY OF ARTS (HONOURS)  
EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS  
YEAR : N/A  
AS AT 29 02 80  
PAGE 1  
17000

FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
SHEILA JASEPHINE HOWARD	105703	FAITH HONOURS	2+ (70)
VIVIENNE	109701	GENERAL HONOURS	3
STUDENTS	2		4

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

Economic Hist. Hons 180%

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# Where are these men?

MM 19/3/80

... and, more important: Where's that eel?

3-Fishy

FISHERMEN are believed to have eaten the giant 3.5m eel caught at Isipingo River lagoon on Monday night before the Oceanographic Research Institute (ORI) had a chance to examine it.

A spokesman for the ORI expressed great surprise yesterday when he was told the size of the eel and was eager to examine it to determine exactly what species it was.

'Some freshwater eels grow to great lengths, but depending on the species this particular specimen could be record,' he said.

The manager of the River Mouth Tea Room at Isipingo Beach, Mr J R Varma, said he had seen many eels caught at Isipingo 'but in the the 15 years I have worked here I've never seen one as big as this.'

He added: 'The fishermen who caught it did not know what to do with it and left it on my porch. When the smell began to get really bad I suggested they take it to the Oceanarium because I wanted to get rid of it.'

But the eel never arrived there.

'The fishermen might well have eaten it,' Mr. Varma said. 'Eel makes a very good meal.'

Yesterday's Mercury picture



(M)



# Crayfish: MP seeks lifting of ban

Argus 20/3/80

3-Fishing

A NATIONALIST MP says the Government introduced a crayfish ban on smallboat owners that is seen to be to the advantage of big fishing interests.

This is said in a written statement by Dr Denis Worrall, MP for Gardens, who recently forwarded a petition signed by 1,400 owners of small craft to the Minister of Industries, Trade and Consumer Affairs, Dr S W van der Merwe.

The crayfishermen urged the Government to lift the blanket ban it had imposed on their crayfishing.

### POINTED OUT

Dr Worrall said he had pointed out to Dr van der Merwe that the petitioners were not asking for a return to a 'wholly uncontrolled situation.'

The petitioners urged that: Small boats be allowed back to sea to fish for crayfish;

The hours of fishing be limited — for example from sunrise to sunset;

A limit of 10 crayfish permitted each boat, regardless of the number of people in the boat;

Nets be limited to five a boat;

Specified check-in points be designated by the Department of Sea Fisheries so that effective control could be exercised;

During the hours of fishing no boat be allowed to return to sea once it has landed and

The penalty for non-compliance with these conditions be the confiscation of boats and equipment.

Dr Worrall said: 'My information is that the existing prohibition is counter-productive. It is a cause of great discontent and does not contribute to the protection of crayfish.'

He said the present prohibition was perceived to work to the advantage of the big fishing interests.

OT

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS  
YEAR: 3

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 1

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	MARKS	GRADE	STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	MARKS	GRADE
1025211	BARROTT	PETER HARRY	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP	(57)	1025211	4	1025211	BARROTT	PETER HARRY	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP	(57)	1025211	4
077201P	ANDREWS	DAVID BRIAN	107301	ENGLISH III	(56)	077201P	4	077201P	ANDREWS	DAVID BRIAN	107301	ENGLISH III	(56)	077201P	4
101148U	BARKIN	MELANIE ANN	114401	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	(54)	101148U	5	101148U	BARKIN	MELANIE ANN	114401	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	(54)	101148U	5
101875J	BUSSE	PETER GRAHAM	004301	PSYCHOLOGY III	(52)	101875J	4	101875J	BUSSE	PETER GRAHAM	004301	PSYCHOLOGY III	(52)	101875J	4
114694I	CHURKE	JOHN GEORGE	904204	GENERALIA IIA (HALF COURSE)UP	(51)	114694I	4	114694I	CHURKE	JOHN GEORGE	904204	GENERALIA IIA (HALF COURSE)UP	(51)	114694I	4
115418E	COPIUDO	ODILE ARLENE	101202	AFRICAN LANGUAGES XHOSA II UP	(50)	115418E	4	115418E	COPIUDO	ODILE ARLENE	101202	AFRICAN LANGUAGES XHOSA II UP	(50)	115418E	4
111405G	QUATIS	RICHARD MARK	911201	MATHEMATICS IIA 4204	(55)	111405G	4	111405G	QUATIS	RICHARD MARK	911201	MATHEMATICS IIA 4204	(55)	111405G	4
100997E	FABER	LESLEY SHARON	911103	MATHEMATICS IB	(41)	100997E	5	100997E	FABER	LESLEY SHARON	911103	MATHEMATICS IB	(41)	100997E	5
094097G	BERAAN	SUSAN	604341	PSYCHOLOGY III	(53)	094097G	4	094097G	BERAAN	SUSAN	604341	PSYCHOLOGY III	(53)	094097G	4
113612K	DGATZOURIS	EUSTAKIOS JOHN	603301	ROMAN LAW II	(63)	113612K	4	113612K	DGATZOURIS	EUSTAKIOS JOHN	603301	ROMAN LAW II	(63)	113612K	4
101853K	KLIJA	ELENA JANEZ	114201	MEDICAL HISTORY I	(50)	101853K	4	101853K	KLIJA	ELENA JANEZ	114201	MEDICAL HISTORY I	(50)	101853K	4
102381J	KRAUSE	INGRID GERILINDE	115103	ITALIAN INTENSIVE	(60)	102381J	4	102381J	KRAUSE	INGRID GERILINDE	115103	ITALIAN INTENSIVE	(60)	102381J	4
097859U	PLEVELIAN	LAURA JEAN	902201	ASTROLOGY A (HALF COURSE)	(63)	097859U	5	097859U	PLEVELIAN	LAURA JEAN	902201	ASTROLOGY A (HALF COURSE)	(63)	097859U	5
101158F	OSTERBAAN	WILLEM DINANT	106301	ECONOMICS III	(53)	101158F	4	101158F	OSTERBAAN	WILLEM DINANT	106301	ECONOMICS III	(53)	101158F	4
		AMALIESE LYNETTE	107301	ENGLISH III	(53)		5				107301	ENGLISH III	(53)		5
				POLITICAL SCIENCE III	(53)		4					POLITICAL SCIENCE III	(53)		4
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# Crayfish ban may be eased

3 Fishing  
20/3/80  
G

By GORDON KLING

**THE BAN** on crayfishing from private boats might be relaxed: A decision is expected in the next few weeks.

The Minister of Trade, Industries and Consumer Affairs, Dr Schalk van der Merwe, last night declined to confirm that he was even reviewing the ban, which was imposed at the beginning of the current season, although he disclosed that he would be holding discussions with interested parties next week.

Support for the private fishermen is growing, however, and yesterday a Nationalist MP, Dr Denis Worrall, supported efforts to end the prohibition.

Mr John Wiley (SAP), MP for Simonstown, has previously championed the cause of the private boat-owners, who believe they are being discrimi-

nated against for the benefit of the multi-million-rand fishing industry, with no appreciable conservation of crayfish resources being achieved.

Authoritative sources yesterday said they believed that private fishermen stood "a fighting chance" of being allowed to use their boats again, subject to stringent rules.

## 1 400 signed

In a statement Dr Worrall said that he had handed a petition signed by 1 400 people to Dr Van der Merwe.

"In an accompanying statement, which was prepared in collaboration with the petitioners, I pointed out to the honourable minister that the petitioners, in seeking the lifting of the prohibition, are not asking for the return of a wholly uncontrolled situation."

He been approached to submit the petition because he represented a central Peninsula constituency (Gardens), and because it was generally known that he was a keen boat angler.

It is proposed that the ban be lifted, at least for a trial period, under these conditions:

- The hours of fishing be limited — for example, from sunrise to sunset.

- A limit of 10 crayfish be permitted for each boat, regardless of the number of people on board.

- A limit of five nets be placed on each boat.

- Check-in points could be designated by the Department of Sea Fisheries to enable more effective control.

- No boat would be allowed to return to sea during fishing hours after it landed.

- Penalty for non-compliance with the conditions would be confiscation of boats and equipment.

The Deputy Director of Sea Fisheries, Dr Garth Newman, yesterday said that instructions had yet to be received from the minister. Sea Fisheries did not see the ban as a measure to protect the fishing industry but to protect stocks.

Private crayfishing from boats had been abused, he said. It had developed into a large business in some areas, and in view of the limited number of inspectors, it had been necessary to recommend the ban.

I understand that representatives of the Private Small Boat Fishermen Association are to meet the minister next Wednesday.

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTIO
153982X	SIRACHAN	ANDREW KENNETH	145104	LATIN I
1565290	VISSEK	VIVIEN ELIZABETH	117101	POLITICAL SC
153547Z	MAINE	VINGENI CHARLES	004101 102101 107101	PSYCHOLOGY I AFRIKAANS ENGLISH I (PF)
156630R	ZACHS JL	SARAE RUTH	064101	PSYCHOLOGY I
157915X	ZACKUN	JEFFREY	102101 107101	AFRIKAANS ENGLISH I (PF)
				DEAN
* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS				30

100

# Prem Mill gets OIL stake

232  
 RDM 21/3/80  
 (3) Fishing

## Financial Reporter

PREMIER Milling has bought a minority holding in Ovenstone Investments, OIL.

A statement by Barclays National Merchant Bank says this has been acquired through the market and "agreement has been reached in principle in terms of which Premier's interest will be pooled with the shares controlled directly or indirectly by the Ovenstone family".

It said the Ovenstone family had effective control and would continue to control OIL.

The statement said the proposed arrangements did not affect the earnings or capital structure of OIL, nor would there be any material effect on Premier Milling's earnings.

COMMENT: OIL's interests include property, township de-

velopment, construction and investment, but it is the interest in fishing and fishmeal that makes it particularly appealing to Premier.

The size of the stake acquired has not been disclosed — but it does explain the extraordinary volume of dealings in OIL at the end of last year and early 1980 — and is thought to be around 15%.

If the Ovenstone family should ever be a seller of control Premier would be the buyer.

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	AS AT
162004R	BURNE	SUZANNE ELIZABETH	106103	EGGWORKS I A	
158955C	CARO	SALLY ANN	107101 116120 110101	ENGLISH I (PRE) DRAMA I CULTURE HISTO	
162195Z	CHAIT	CHERYL	102101	AFRIKAANS	
153969A	CLARKE	PENELOPE JILL	105202	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I (PRE)	UP
157167K	COHEN	DAVID	104101 110101	ANATOMY I HISTORY I	2-
156573K	COLLIER	LINDSEY JEANNE	911101 916103	MATHEMATICS I M102 ANIMAL BIOLOGY (HALF COURSE)	UP
153495C	COLLIERS	BEVERLEY RAYMON	116120	DRAMA I	F
153621E	COUCHER	ROBERT GEORGE RENESON	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP
158572X	COOPER	COLETTE	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	34K
152796V	DAVIS	CASSANDRA ELAINE	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX
150457X	DELAUNAY	ANNA TERESA	908101	GERMAN I	48S
162384E	DOMAN	MICHAEL EDWARD	106102	ECOLOGIC HISTORY I	F
159331C	GULESSIS	MARGIA ELIZABETH	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3
150919N	DUNCAN	ANDREN SYMON	003101 004101	SOCIOLOGY I PSYCHOLOGY I	F F
156415X	ERASMUS	ANNO JACQUES ERASMUS	001101 910105	COMMERCIAL LAW A STATISTICS I (HALF CRSE)	F F
162384Z	EVANS	DAVID MARK READ	101103	AFRICAN INTENSIVE (X405A)	3
161480X	FAPAK	GIULIETTA	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX
153866T	FARMANAR	GILLIAN MARGARET	115101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP
152866J	FARNELL	MICHAEL BRUCE	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP
157359T	FINDLAY	PAMELA JOAN	101104 115102 115103	EGGWORKS I FRENCH INTENSIVE ITALIAN INTENSIVE	UP UP UP
159746X	FIORAVANTI	LUIGIA	214102	PHYSICS I B	UP

40	162384E	1	( 8)
42	159331C	1	( 57)
44	159919N	7	( 49)
46	156415X	1	( 35)
48	162310Z	1	( 57)
50	161480X	1	( 57)
52	153866T	1	( 57)
54	152866J	1	( 55)
56	157359T	1	( 54)
58	159746X	1	( 54)
60	159746X	1	( 55)
62	159746X	1	( 55)
64	159746X	1	( 55)
66	159746X	1	( 55)

UJET

# Crayfish: Private

# fishermen welcome move

W/G ARGUS  
22/3/80

3 Folgy

PRIVATE crayfishermen have welcomed a statement by Nationalist MP Dr Denis Worrall that the recent ban on small boat crayfishermen appeared to assist only commercial fishing interests.

The chairman of the committee representing private Kommetjie crayfishermen, Mr George Hope, said: 'We welcome any support against this ban which was imposed because of claims that private fishermen abuse crayfish resources.'

'In our view the ban was meant to protect the industry and make crayfish its sole preserve.'

Dr Worrall, who recently forwarded a petition by 1400 owners of small craft to the Minister of Industries Dr S W van der Merwe, said he had pointed out to Dr van der Merwe that the petitioners were not asking for a return to a 'wholly uncontrolled situation'.

Among other controls the petitioners urged were limited catching hours, a maximum catch of 10 crayfish a boat, nets to be

limited to five a boat and specified check-in points.

Dr Worrall said his information indicated that the ban caused great discontent and did not help protect resources.

'If the prohibition was meant to conserve resources then why has the commercial quota been increased? The greatest abuse is in the illegal crayfish markets and is associated with people in the industry itself. There have been several people in the industry who have been caught taking out under-sized tails,' Mr Hope said.

STUD NO		SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	PAGE
1523377	14210	MAAROLA		116120	FRANCA I	ARS	1
1523660		ROBBIND	JENNIFER SOLANGE	115101	FRENCH I	F (45)	1
* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS							2

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

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REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

UCT

80 82 84 86 88 90 92 94 96 98 100

# Trek fishermen back dolphins

Staff Reporter

THE latest move in the long drawn-out "dolphin war" at Hout Bay is a down-tools walkout by local trek fishermen employed by the Durban dolphin hunters to help with the catch.

The fishermen, who make a living from daily trek-netting of haarder from Hout Bay beach, decided on the move after seeing the offshore "Dolphin Alert" by Des and Dawn Lindberg on Saturday and experiencing a record-breaking catch of fish on Sunday.

"This is a most magnificent gesture by people who have no fixed employ-

ment and depend on the sea for their living. It has touched me like nothing else," Mrs Nan Rice, secretary of the Dolphin Action and Protection Group, said yesterday.

"The fishing has been poor here for weeks. Today they filled a lorry with several tons of fish in one trek and told me that the dolphin concert had brought them luck. They also said that they had been unhappy about helping the dolphin hunters as they believe that dolphins bring them good luck," Mrs Rice said.

The Dolphin Action and Protection

Group would launch a "Thank You fund" as a gesture of support for the fishermen. "They are not wealthy people and they have just deprived themselves of an income by this decision. We are grateful and want to show it," said Mrs Rice.

The Dolphin Alert, held aboard the passenger coaster Circe which anchored 200m off the bathing beach for the event at noon on Saturday, featured the Lindbergs and other theatre personalities. A powerful sound system was used to relay a programme of songs and poetry to an audience of hundreds

on the beach.

Sailing, paddle ski and windsurfing enthusiasts — including "dawn patrol" man Michael Stalling who sailed with his killerwhale broadcasting equipment — circled the Circe to show support.

A shotgun salute was fired for the 50 dolphins who had died in captivity in South African oceanaria.

A spokesman for the dolphin hunters, who have a licence to catch two dusky dolphin in Hout Bay for the Durban oceanarium, yesterday refused to comment.

© Pictures, page 7

STUD13-9  
 14340 BACHELOR OF ARTS/HIGH.DIP.LIBRARIAN. YEAR : 4  
 AS AT 29 02 80

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION
1138644	HARLEY	JENNIFER ANNE	144202 111706	ARCHAEOLOGY II PRINCIPLES OF LIBRARIANSHI
* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 1				
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\* Cannot graduate H Dip Lib as she has failed B.A.

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# SA leads in game-fishing

By ERIC LITCHFIELD

RALPH OLDFIELD, of the Virgin Isles team, achieved two notable performances on the second day of the Ohlsson's international game-fishing tournament, which is being held off Simons town. He boated a yellowfin tuna of 69,5 kg and a longfin of 32 kg, the heaviest fish of their kind in the tournament to date.

But in perfect weather on the second day, it was the South African anglers who led the 10-team competition. They occupy the first four places in the point standings and a keen tussle is envisaged on the final day, which will be fished between 8 am and 3 pm today.

The South African Marlin and Tuna Club, the host club, who are the first-round leaders by nearly 400 points, dropped to third place and the South African Game Fishing Association yellowfin team took over the lead as two of their members, Syd Levy and Hennie Crous, enjoyed conspicuous success.

Levy landed seven longfin and a yellowfin and Crous boated a yellowfin of 68 kg. Another outstanding catch was by Miss Eleanor Bullen, of the SAGFA longfin team, fishing with the Virgin Isles boat. She boated six longfin, one of which weighed in at 30,5 kg.

The longfin taken were described by experienced officials as "a very good class of fish".

The total number of fish taken was more than 130, an increase of about 40 on the first day. The eight boats in the tournament had some problems early on Saturday morning with fog off Cape Point. As a result of this delay, the fishing period was extended by half-an-hour.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R F Botha, was present at Saturday's weigh-in and later was the host at a function for the anglers and officials.

Point standings, with the second day's return in brackets, are:  
 1 SAGFA yellowfin (833,5) 15519,5; 2 SAGFA (805,5) 1398; 3 SAMTC (286) 1369; 4 SAGFA longfin (751) 1191,5; 5 Virgin Isles (628) 1112,5; 6 Switzerland (363) 651; 7 Rhodesia (356,5) 614; 8 Curacao (0) 183; 9 SAGFA bluefin (0) 176,5; 10 Puerto Rico (133,5) 156,5

UCT

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	PAGE
12010	LOWER DIPLOMA IN LIBRARIANSHIP		YEAR : 1	AS AT 29 02 80		1
140980P	GUARDING-UHLE	URSSEL	119101	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I UP	(50)	1
159075H	ELEERS	CHARLES PETER	119101	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I UP	(50)	3
* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS						2
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REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)						

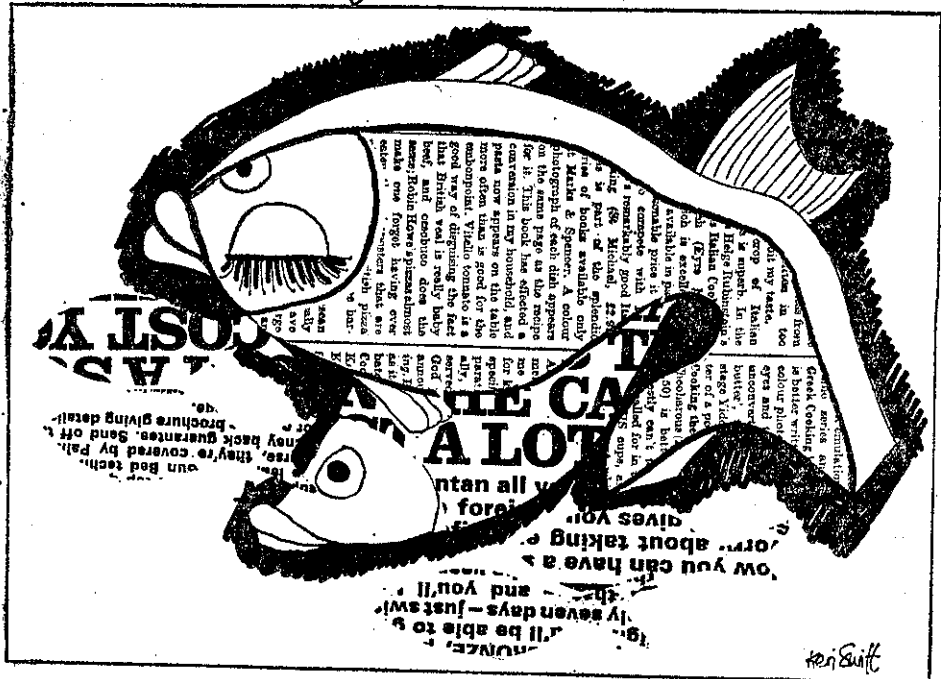
# WHERE HAVE ALL THE FRESH FISH GONE?

ARGUS 24/3/80 3 Fishing

Gone to the trawlers every . . . well, almost every one. Those that spurn the nets spawn the next generation, keeping in mind that as their contribution to ecology, others fall for the bait on a fisherman's line.

But it's not as bad as it sounds.

You can settle healthily and happily for sea frozen fish. In the old days fish were brought in from long fish-in grips and frozen on land.



Now a freezer trawler, out on a three month fishing trip, will head and gut and blast freeze the fish. That is, the fish is brought down very quickly, very low — to minus 20 deg C. If the fish from these trawlers is correctly defrosted, there will be little deterioration.

Ice trawlers, on a nine to twelve day trip, will keep the fish on ice at 0 deg C which is the melting point of ice, thus the melting ice cools and washes the fish.

You can freeze or even re-freeze fish, in your home freezer, providing it is in good condition, but re-frozen fish will not keep well for longer than a week, fresh fish will be all right for up to three months. There is slight deterioration, as there is with meat, in taste and

texture, but the fish will not be off.

Where we could be swallowing a handful of inferior flesh, is in the ubiquitous, boring and loved-by-children, fish finger.

It is a much processed piece of fish. First it goes through the skimming machine, the skin is pulled off and the bones removed. It is then moulded in waxed cardboard and frozen. The frozen mould is cut by a band saw into determined sizes and these are slipped, on a conveyor belt into a batter mix, through a crumbing machine, into a deep fryer with the oil at 190 deg C, where, of course, it defrosts. The fingers are packed into display boxes, re-frozen and held in cold storage until ordered by shops. On the way to the

shop it could defrost a little, would certainly do so rather more in your trolley, but you, bless you, will probably pop it into your home freezer before re-defrosting it to fry for the family.

So fish fingers, if not very carefully looked after, all along the fresh-from-the-sea-to-you line, could be chewy and unpalatable.

Check next time.

The answer is to find a trusty fishmonger and not to let him off the hook. He'll know and tell you whether the day's display is from a freezer or ice trawler, boat or friendly fisherman. He will not misuse the word fresh.

If you want your fish flipping fresh, you'll have to cast a fine line yourself or tickle trout in a slow moving stream or keep an eye on Kalk Bay harbour, Hout Bay and the little boys who sell fish, threaded on green reeds, at Muizenberg.

That's home cooking.

When you're eating out, how can you tell a good fish dish from a frequently frozen/defrosted one? If you've a palate, you'll know, but by then it might be too late.

Once again it comes to putting your fishy trust in a restaurant or hotel which holds its reputation. They get their fish from more or less the same sources — from Irvin and Johnson, Lusitania, Hout Bay, Kalk Bay and hand to

liquor squad, police or them.'

'They're selling Cape Town to the tourists now, with proteas and Table Mountain and Cape Point. What about our indigenous sea foods?'

'I had forty two Argentinians here wanting sea food. All I could offer them was kingklip and sole.'

Restaurants that serve seafood are having a hard run and solely seafood restaurants are almost on the rocks.

Of the total crayfish catch, just ten percent must, by law, be released for the local market. Current wholesale price: R7 a kilo.

Of the total perlemoen quota, some 163 300 kg flesh weight, no specific quantity has to be supplied to the local market. Licensed divers may sell only to the five quota holders, who may sell some to local wholesalers but who can or freeze the bulk for export. Current wholesale price: R11,50 a kilo.

'They are making an absolute fortune,' restaurateurs and fishmongers fume.

Calamari, poor little calamari, even they play hard to get. 'The tide is at our doors,' say the restaurateurs, 'and the kids catch calamari in their hands.'

But the calamari must be bought from legal suppliers and the price has

months. Current wholesale price: R1,75 a kilo.

Are the seafood prices being controlled and why are those of crayfish and perlemoen so high?

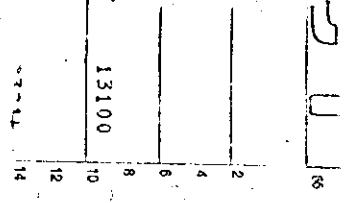
Presently, possibly just after the Easter recess Parliament will release the findings of a Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry into the Fish Industry which sat, recently, under the chairmanship of Mr N F Treurnicht, MP.

A member of the commission, who will not be named, and in rich commission language says: 'Crayfish is one of the main problem areas and there will therefore be a special chapter in the report, dealing with this extensively.'

On perlemoen: 'The report will come up with some recommendations about this.'

On calamari: 'We have not dealt with calamari as such, but it being one of the miscellaneous items, there will, by implication, be something appertaining to it.'

It should all go swimmingly.



Fishmongers carp at 0  
cooked fish prices.  
Restaurants, they say, for a 200 g portion of fish charge about R4,40. This makes fish R22 a kilo, which is plainly ridiculous. A rip-off, they cry, white at the gills.  
Not so, say the indignant restaurateurs. The price is for fish plus chips plus two veg. Work it out next time you've a fish-bone between your teeth.

0861 107 11000 place

**BUSINESS MAIL**

# Poor catches ahead for Willem Barendsz

③ Fishing  
 22 RDM  
 25/3/80

By ELIZABETH ROUSE

WILLEM Barendsz managed to lift earnings a share by 1c to 12c in 1979 and has maintained the dividend total at 11c, but

fishing prospects are not bright this year and lower profits are on the cards.

Taxed profit for the year to last Decemehr is R1 153 578

(unaudited) compared with R1 058 504 in 1978.

Limitations set on South West African fishing quotas have been stringent. The fish-

ing area has been divided into three zones.

A quota of 150 000 tons has been set for the area between Palgrave Point and Luderitz. North of Palgrave Point fishing is unrestricted, but is limited to a maximum of six vessels at any given time.

Between Luderitz and the Orange River mouth a maximum of 30 000 tons may be caught. Up to 4 000 tons of pilchards may be canned and a limited by-catch will be permitted.

Maasbankers and mackerel are free of quota in all areas. In line with other fishing companies, Wilbarz will have to buy pilchards from overseas producers to supply both home and export markets.

Unless there is an abundance of free-from-quota fish, Wilbarz will barely have sufficient fish meal for local buyers, and it is unlikely that the company will be exporting in 1980.

The result is an inevitable drop in profits and a fall in the dividend.

The fishing sector is unfortunately a declining industry for the time being, and the shares are best left alone because other industrial sectors are in such a strong uptrend.

CATHERINE MARIA	107101	ITALIAN INTENSIVE	UP	(59)	1	157615N
MELISSA KUIH PRINCE	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	UP	(62)	1	150180P
SUSAN FLORENCE	110101	HISTORY I	UP	(50)	1	150783V
ESTELLE	116120	DRAMA I	ABS	(50)	1	157521U
MOGAMAT TOYER	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	SNX	(50)	7	137983G
JENNIFER ANNE	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	F	(47)	1	157560L
JENNIFER ANN	111101	MATHEMATICS I M102	UP	(55)	1	155924H
HANSJURG	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP	(52)	1	157913V
SHIRLEY ANNE	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	UP	(57)	1	155878H
JONATHAN RICHARD	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	F	(52)	7	162116N
IAN JAMES STEWART	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	SNX	(40)	1	154187V
DESIRE SHIRLEY	102103	AFRIKAANS EN NEDERLANDS I	UP	(50)	1	154286C
FREDI CHRISTIAAN	114120	DRAMA I	F	(50)	1	156134L
FELICITY ANGELA	905104	CHEMISTRY IM	F	(49)	1	156134L
ROBERT STEPHEN	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	SNX	(50)	1	150154L
	110101	HISTORY I	UP	(40)	1	133406G
	115102	FRENCH INTENSIVE	F	(54)	1	
		ITALIAN INTENSIVE	UP	(54)	1	

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# Moves afoot to curb fishermen

DD 27/3/80

3 (Fishes)

EAST LONDON — Moves afoot to preserve marine life here may restrict the freedom of fishermen along the city's coast.

Among proposals submitted to the seafisheries branch of the Department of Industries is the establishment of a marine reserve between the Blind River and the Nahoon River. If introduced, fishermen will need a permit to fish in this area.

The proposal forms part of a 1980 project of the Veld Trust here to preserve marine life. The City Council has approved the project in principle.

The chairman of the steering committee for the project, Mr Rusty Vos, said yesterday his committee also proposed that marine life between the Buffalo River and the Blind River be preserved.

Although fishing will be allowed in this area, the Trust plans, in collaboration with the municipality, to control pollution in the area and to prevent marine life like oysters and mussels be denuded.

A further proposal submitted requests an area further from the city to be proclaimed a marine reserve where no form of sea life may be disturbed.

Mr Vos said this was vital to allow fish and other sea life a rest period in which to breed. The rest period could stretch over five years, he said.

The trust has also proposed that a fenced-in botanical garden in the vicinity of Eastern Beach be established.

Mr Vos said local fishermen had been most co-operative and a member of the Border Angling Society, Mr Barry Britz, was on the steering committee.

Moves to preserve marine life are currently underway in most coastal centres and have the support of the government.

Asked whether it would not be cumbersome for fishermen to apply for permits to fish in the area between the Blind River and the Nahoon River, Mr Vos said permits would be easily available.

The permit system would give fishing clubs authority to control the activities of individual fishermen.

The Trust consisted of a

group of individuals concerned about nature conservation. The idea was not to restrict people's freedom, but rather to preserve nature for people's enjoyment, said Mr Vos.

"If experts come along and tell us what we want to do is wrong, we reconsider," he said.

The senior fisheries inspector here, Mr Dirk Wessels, said the Trust had not approached him on the matter, but he had proof that marine life along the city's coast was blooming and there was no reason for establishing a marine reserve.

The Trust submitted the proposals last month, but has not received a reply yet. — DDR

# A disgraceful record C.F. 28/3/80

3-Fishing

THIS WEEK the divisional council accepted without debate a further source of pollution at Hout Bay — a pipeline designed to discharge 25 cubic metres of sewage effluent a day into the sea near the bathing beach. An Oceanographic Research Institute survey warned last year that the bay was a potential pollution impact area. It found the bathing waters low in oxygen content and the sea life poor due to discharge of rotting offal from the fish factories and effluent from a sewage outfall. Tests by the department of water affairs found aluminium levels in the river many times higher than that required to harm fish, and indications that this extended far into the bay. Added to this are reports over the past eight years of fibre glass in the shallow surf near the yacht club. For more than 20 years ratepayers have appealed for stricter control of the fishmeal factories which discharge noxious fumes around the clock, fouling the air with offensive smells.

Newspaper reports going back almost a quarter of a century show

that the divisional council has displayed a disgraceful lack of concern for the real interests of Hout Bay ratepayers. The village has virtually no street lighting or tarred side roads, and all road improvement has favoured industrial-vehicle traffic on main routes — even to the extent of destroying scenic vegetation. Where else in the world would a civic authority permit sub-economic development on prime view sites, condone industrial development in an area of superb scenic beauty, choke the country's finest natural small-boat harbour with the pollution of a dying industry, ignore pollution reaching health hazard levels and disregard the views of a group generating 40 percent of its rural income?

The chairman of the ratepayers' association has labelled such action as "mismanagement and misguided ignorance". The council has shown itself patently unable to give a just dispensation. It is high time the Administrator called for the files and a round-table meeting of all protagonists.

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	PAGE
12010	LOWER DIPLOMA IN LIBRARIANSHIP	YEAR 1	118101	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I UP	(50)	1
159075H	ELEERS	CHARLES PETER	118101	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I UP	(50)	3
* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS						2
DEAN						
REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)						

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*Fishing* et. 28/3/80  
**Kalk Bay harbour fish/fun fair**

**Staff Reporter**

A FISH and Fun fair will take place alongside the Kalk Bay harbour from noon tomorrow.

Attractions will include the Cape Coloured Choir — leading drum majorettes through the town, a fortune teller, a fish braai and trips around the bay.

The fair is to be officially opened by the former Chief of the Navy, Vice-Admiral J John-

son and his wife, who are scheduled to arrive on an NSRI launch at 2 pm, accompanied by King Neptune, a queen and her princesses.

Once on shore, Admiral Johnson will crown the queen.

Entrance is 30c for adults and 10c for children. The fair will be in aid of a creche for the local fishermen's children, and the NSRI.

UCT

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	AS AT	PAGE
12010	LOWER DIPLOMA IN LIBRARIANSHIP					29 02 80	1
140980P	RUHRING-URLE	URSSEL	119101	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E.	I UP (50)		1
159075H	ELEERS	CHARLES PETER	118101	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E.	I UP (50)		3
						* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS	2
DEAN							
REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)							





# Giant ray landed

N M

7/4/80

3-Fishing

## at Umkomaas

### POMPANO

THE top catch of the holiday weekend was a 110 kg honeycomb ray landed on Friday afternoon from an Umkomaas beach by Natal angler Brian Dunsterville.

This giant fish, which was only 7,9 kg less than the long-standing South African record for the species, took three hours to land and is one of the very few of these tremendously strong 'flatfish' weighing more than 100 kg to have been landed along the Natal coast.

Fishing with him, Mike Dunsterville caught a honeycomb ray of 85 kg which also took more than three hours to land, both fish having been hooked within half-an-hour of each other.

The two fish, which were weighed in a special 'weighing net' to avoid injury to them, were returned alive to the water within minutes of being landed. Earlier in the day Mike Dunsterville landed

two prodigal sons of 10 kg and 5 kg.

Inshore and offshore angling conditions along the coast have been favourable with moderate winds and, with a forecast of fine weather and light to moderate south-easterly to north-easterly winds today, prospects for fishermen look good.

There have been some sizeable fish landed in and around Durban, one of the best spots being the Glenashley stretch from which some edible prodigal son, grunter, shad and stumpnose, and non-edible s k a t e s a n d sandshark have been caught.

On Friday morning at Glenashley Dennis Harris landed a 43 kg diamond skate and Colin Taylor landed a 16,5 kg duckbill ray. Rod McIver caught a duckbill of about 16 kg, Mike Bellis caught a 17 kg long-tailed brown skate, and Ivan Stopforth landed a brown skate of 16 kg and

an 8 kg sandshark.

Two prodigal sons were landed from Glenashley Beach, one of 11 kg on Friday by Colin Taylor, and a 12,5 kg fish on Saturday morning by Tony Thorpe. A 3,5 kg shad and a 4 kg grunter were caught from the Glenashley Beach yesterday morning.

Fishing from a Kingsburgh Beach on Thursday, Don Connell bagged a 2,5 kg pompano and two sandsharks weighing around 5 kg and he was stripped to the drum of his reel by a fish too large for his light tackle.

On Saturday evening in the Warner Beach area Bill Roberts landed a sandshark, estimated to have weighed more than 20 kg, which was returned unweighed and alive to the water.

Little weekend news has come in from Durban's deep-water piers, the only fish reported being a 7,5 kg blue skate landed from the North Pier on

Friday evening by Charles Higgins. But an unconfirmed report said that several barracouta were caught from the south breakwater during the morning periods of the weekend.

Ski-boat anglers off Durban and Kingsburgh have had some fair catches of barracouta during the long weekend, Durban boats taking three and four an outing and Kingsburgh boats up to 12 shoal-sized fish each.

Durban's paddle-ski fishermen had a good morning's sport with barracouta in yesterday's excellent conditions, the heaviest fish caught being a 15 kg 'couta taken by Bob Wright. Robbie Robinson caught three shoal 'couta and a Natal snoek, Chris Freeman caught two 'couta, L Davies caught a 'couta and a snoek, E Martins had a nice 'couta and Tommy and David Flanders, sharing a boat, caught two 'couta.

voordele in 'n beperkte geografiese gebied. (6)

# Fishing industry in ruins

14/4/80 Argus 3 Fishing

Argus Correspondent  
JOHANNESBURG. —  
South Africa's fishing industry, once the eighth largest in the world, is in ruins.

Its commercial pilchard resource has been destroyed by nepotism and greed.

Worst hit is the once huge pilchard resource off South West Africa, now down to less than one percent of its former yield.

South Africa's pilchard catch is down by 90 percent.

Outraged scientists, who warned the Government of the impending collapse, have now called for drastic changes to the industry.

The R100-million a year

pilchard industry might have been destroyed forever. The anchovy resource, once the second largest, can be saved if changes are made.

For the second time in a year the SA Journal of Science has carried hard-hitting articles by experts who claim calculated overfishing brought South Africa's catches crashing.

Dr John Grindley, a Cape Town marine biologist, compared the collapse with the California disaster of the 1940s which has left that coast littered with ghost towns and rusting fish plants.

Fishery scientists were haunted by the fear of a similar collapse here and intensive research programmes were

started in the hope of avoiding it.

Dr Jan Lochner, fish population expert of Port Elizabeth, said: 'It has happened. It is a catastrophe.'

Dr Lochner, former director of weapons research in South Africa and a central systems expert, has suggested a revolutionary system of monitoring catches which could be a breakthrough in fisheries management.

His theories have now been published in the Journal of Science and, he says, there are 'indications that after 12 years of begging, the Government is listening.'

He predicted the certain collapse of the industry 12 years ago — at the time catches were soaring.

His predicted figures for the following three years were one percent out.

He has called for a radical change in fishing seasons, claiming that last year 97 percent of the anchovies pulled out of local waters were immature and had not spawned.

Mr John Wiley, MP for Simonstown, has accused the Government of allowing overfishing by 'buddies and pals.'

This is the state of the industry today:

● Pilchards—Near extinction as a commercial resource

● Anchovies — Collapse off South West Africa where the potential yield was 2.5-million tons a year.

● Maasbanker — Once an important pelagic fish, dropped to nil in 1976.

● Hake — A 1-million tons a year industry now badly depleted.

● '74' — Collapsed as a resource

● Red steenbras — Collapsed as a resource.

● Shad — Down by more than 90 percent and now protected in Natal but not in the Cape.

● Crayfish — Seriously depleted and some areas wiped out.

Dr Lochner said: 'Although our pilchard industry may be beyond saving there is a chance we could recover as a fishing nation if we push aside short-term commercial interests and bring some science into the picture.'



JOHN WILEY . . . blames buddies of Government.

# SA fishing industry is faced with ruin

STAR 14/4/80

3 Fishing

By James Clarke

South Africa's fishing industry, once the eighth largest in the world, is in ruins. Its pilchard shoals have been destroyed as a commercial resource by nepotism and commercial greed.

Worst hit is the once huge pilchard resource off SWA/Namibia now down to less than one percent of its former yield.

South Africa's pilchard catch is down by 90 percent.

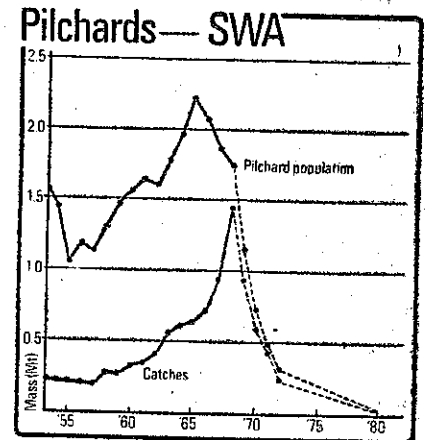
Outraged scientists who warned the Government of the impending collapse have now called for drastic changes to the industry.

The R100-million-a-year pilchard industry, it is feared, might have been destroyed for ever. The anchovy resource, once the second largest on earth, can be saved — if changes are made.

For the second time in a year the SA Journal of Science has carried hard-hitting articles by experts who claim it was calculated overfishing that brought down South Africa's catches.

Dr. John Brindley, marine biologist in Cape Town, compared the collapse with the Californian disaster of the 1940s which has left that coast littered to this day with ghost towns and rusting fish plants.

"Fishery scientists were haunted by the fear of a similar collapse here, and intensive research has been



The worst facet of the pelagic fish disaster off the west coast is the pilchard resource collapse that now threatens the viability of Walvis Bay. This graph illustrates how this year's quota is a fraction of one percent of what the resource used to bring in. The figures on the left of the chart represent millions of tons.

## Official denies collapse

The Deputy Director of Sea Fisheries, Dr G. G. Newman, said in a telephone interview from Cape Town today that a "very serious problem" did exist with the pilchard resource in SWA/Namibia, which was "very severely depleted" but

other resources were in a reasonable shape. Fishing in South African waters was "more intensive than we would like to see" and efforts were being made to reduce it but it would be wrong to speak of a collapse, Dr Newman said.

population expert of Port Elizabeth, told The Star's CARE campaign: "It has happened. It is complete catastrophe."

### Begging

Dr. Lochner, former director of weapons research in South Africa and a control systems expert, has suggested a revolutionary system of monitoring catches which could be a world breakthrough in fisheries management.

His theories have now been published in the Journal of Science, and he says there are "indications that after 12 years of begging" the Government is now listening.

He predicted the certain collapse of the industry 12 years ago — just at the time catches were soaring. His predicted figures for the next three years were 1 percent out.

He has called for a radical change in fishing seasons, claiming that last year 97 percent of the anchovies pulled out of local waters were immature and had not spawned.

Mr John Wiley, MP, has accused the Government in the past of allowing overfishing by "buddies and pals."

### A chance

This is the state of the industry today.

Pilchards — near extinction as a commercial resource.

Anchovies — total collapse off SWA/Namibia where the potential yield was 2.5-million tons a year.

Maspanker — once an important pelagic fish, dropped to nil in 1978.

Hake — 1-million-ton-a-year industry now badly depleted.

"74" — collapsed as a resource.

Red Steenbras — collapsed as a resource.

Shad — down by more than 90 percent and now protected in Natal but not in the Cape.

Crayfish — seriously depleted; some areas wiped out.

Dr Lochner told me: "Although our pilchard industry may be beyond saving, there is a chance we could recover as a fishing nation if we push aside short-term commercial interests and bring some science into the picture." — See Page 10.



3 Fishing  
15/4/88

The responsibility for the collapse of the NZFA/Norfolk fishing industry over the last few years lies with the who a majority of the...

...in phased...  
...the fishing factories for working on a short-term basis and not planning for the future.

The boat owners for being interested only in...

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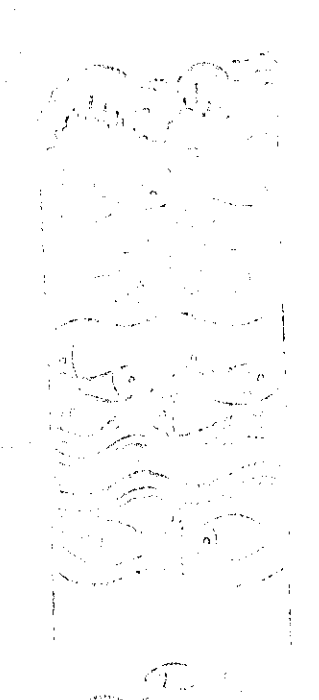
...the boat owners for being interested only in...

...the boat owners for being interested only in...

...the boat owners for being interested only in...

# The guilty ones

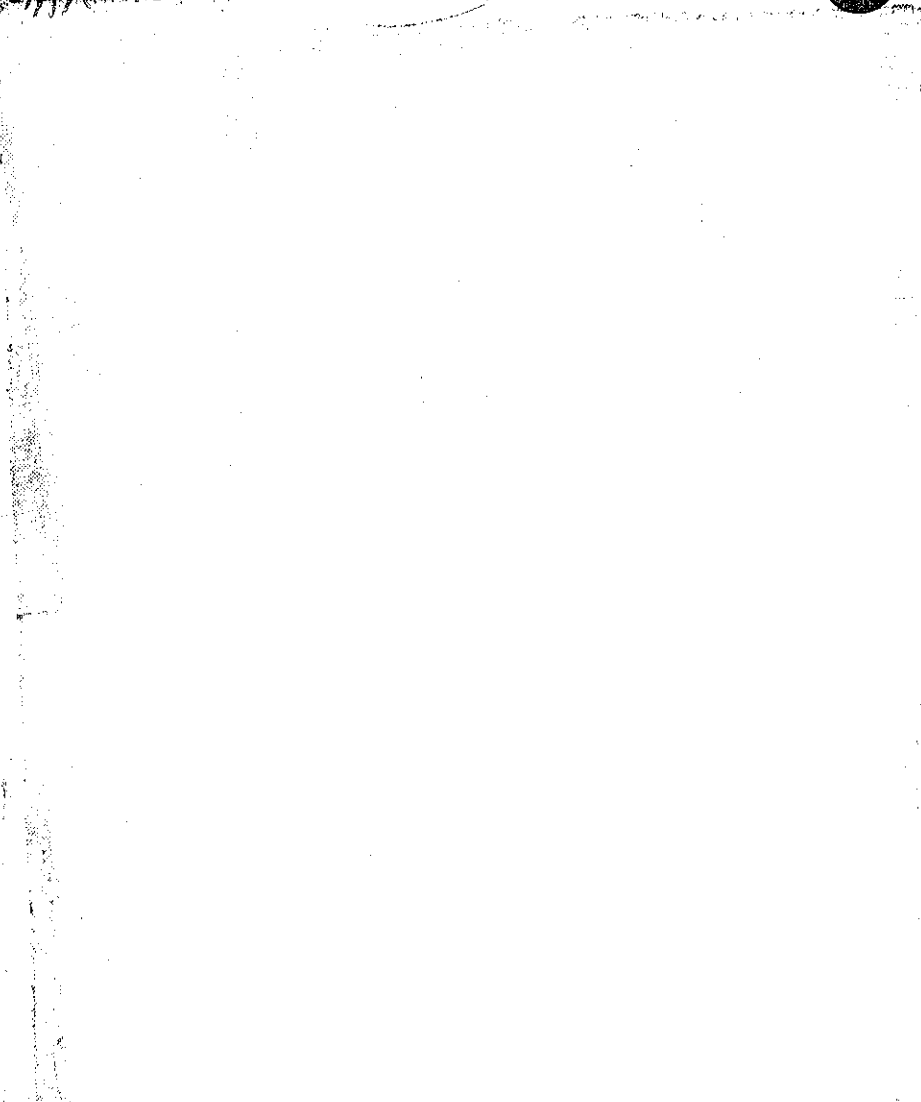
Fishing is the second most important industry in NZFA/Norfolk...  
...the fishing factories for working on a short-term basis and not planning for the future.



The... early...  
...the fishing factories for working on a short-term basis and not planning for the future.

...the fishing factories for working on a short-term basis and not planning for the future.

...the fishing factories for working on a short-term basis and not planning for the future.



A...  
...the fishing factories for working on a short-term basis and not planning for the future.

...the fishing factories for working on a short-term basis and not planning for the future.

...the fishing factories for working on a short-term basis and not planning for the future.

Despite the...  
...the fishing factories for working on a short-term basis and not planning for the future.

PTO

at one time that they would be protected if these cases were reported. The result of all this was that thousands of tons more fish were caught than the quota provided for.

Mr. Ben van Vuuren, of the Fishermen's Association, claims there is only one way to replenish the fish source.

"Bring the 500-mile zone into being, stop the fishing completely for about two or three years and subsidize the fishermen and the factories during this period," he said.

Mr. Piet Kruger, Director of Recreation in S.W.A. (Natalia), said however, that the 500-mile zone only needed a date and then it can be enforced.

#### The Industry

"But what happens then? The loss of production of 100,000 tons of fish would be a disaster for the industry. It will take years to get the industry back to normal. The industry is now in a state of panic. The water clock from the Kruger mouth to the Cape Division is said.

Reading to accusations by fishermen of large-scale bribery of the inspectors, Mr. Kruger said: "These accusations have been made before. We have changed the weighing scales that were used, had police there and I have emptied areas of the place for ten years, but nothing was ever done."

On the possibility that the industry should be closed completely for a few years, Mr. Kruger said that this, although the ideal solution, would be impossible.

"We want to keep the industry going. If we close it down for such a long period, who is going to pay? It will cost millions," he said.

responsibility for  
collapse of the  
Namibia fishing  
industry over the last  
years lies with the  
industry and the

blame is shared by:  
the State for allowing  
a trawler ship assault on  
the 12-mile zone in the late '60s;  
the industry for not  
acting in time to the indus-  
try's appeals were  
for bigger quotas  
there should have  
been cuts; and for the  
lack of research.

The fishing factories  
are working on a virtual  
year-by-year basis and not  
planning for the future.

The boat owners for  
the 12-mile zone are  
interested only in  
profits and also not wor-  
ried about the future.

The fishermen who in  
the past have made  
efforts to supply the  
factories and owners with  
fish, they ask for have  
in the sixties "dum-  
mies" of hundreds of thou-  
sands of tons of fish.

The industry follows an investi-  
ment into the second  
most important industry  
in SWA/Namibia which is  
said to be in a "survival"  
situation.

## Pelagic

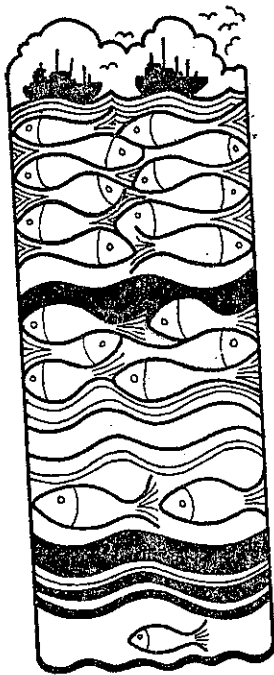
Over the years the acti-  
vities of foreign fishing  
ships off the territory's  
coast have been the easy  
pickings for the collapse  
of the industry.

These trawlers, however,  
concentrate their efforts  
on the white fish — a  
100-million a year  
industry — while the locals  
are geared totally for  
pelagic fishing — a R40-mil-  
lion a year industry at  
present.

Although foreign traw-  
lers are over-exploiting  
the white fish resources,  
these are nowhere near  
the present critical level  
of the pelagic fish sup-  
plies.

Now would have been  
the time to diversify into  
the white fish market and  
take away a large slice of  
the cake from the foreign-  
ers.

But here it is the fault  
of the factories for not  
having equipped trawlers



with the necessary appa-  
ratus to trawl mid-water  
and on the bottom.

The fishermen of Wal-  
vis Bay, the South African  
enclave in SWA/Namibia,  
still go to sea in small  
wooden boats which  
increase the risk in an  
already high-risk industry.  
One factory has now  
bought a four-year-old  
Scottish boat.

As to the reason for the  
present industry slump,  
many feel that the  
presence of two factory  
ships, the Willem Barends  
and the Suiderkruis, in

the late sixties and early  
seventies was the "begin-  
ning of the end."

These ships arrived  
when fish was still plenti-  
ful and, except for a few  
voices of caution, every-  
one lived from the first  
million rands to the next.

Trawlers were allowed  
to catch only outside the  
12-mile zone but allega-  
tions were made that this  
rule was ignored and that  
fish were sometimes  
caught at source. In 1969  
1.2-million tons of pil-  
chards and anchovy were  
brought in — the factory  
ships processed 530 000  
tons of this.

At the time the  
presence of the two ships  
developed into a political  
row in South Africa and  
questions were asked in  
Parliament.

With the entry of the  
ships into SWA/Namibia  
waters it soon became ap-  
parent that the fish would  
not be able to withstand  
the additional onslaught.  
Representations were  
made for their withdrawal  
but negotiations took  
several years.

## Quota

The ships were licensed  
by the South African  
Government after SWA  
Administration had re-  
fused to do it. At the  
time it was said that the  
licences were given with-  
out consultation with the  
SWA Administration.

In two years (1968 and  
1969) the factory ships  
and the land-based fac-

# The guilty ones

STAR 15/4/80

3 Fishing

221



A trawler in Walvis Bay . . . the fishermen still go to sea in small wooden boats.

ories — with a 90 000-ton  
annual quota each — took  
2.8-million tons of pil-  
chards and other pelagic  
fish from the sea.

The Charl du Plessis  
Commission of Inquiry  
into the marine resources  
of SWA/Namibia found  
that there was no consul-  
tation between the Admi-  
nistration and the SA

Government on the grant-  
ing of the licences.

It also found that this  
"definitely" led to friction  
between the two authori-  
ties. The step to send in  
the two fish-meal process-  
ing factory ships was de-  
scribed as one which  
would have "far-reaching  
consequences" for the  
purse-seine fishing indus-

try in SWA/Namibia.

The two ships were said  
to have exploited the pil-  
chard shoals "from the  
outset."

The predictions of "far-  
reaching consequences"  
have since proved correct  
for, this year, the pilchard  
quota is down to 4 000  
tons and many fishermen  
say they first want to see  
them before they believe  
there are still so many  
left.

at one time that they  
would be protected if  
these cases were reported.  
The result of all this  
was that thousands of  
tons more fish were  
caught than the quota pro-  
vided for.

Mr Ben van Vuuren, of  
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tion, claims there is only  
one way to replenish the  
fish source.

"Bring the 200-mile  
zone into being, stop the  
fishing completely for  
about two or three years  
and subsidise the fisher-  
men and the factories  
during this period," he  
said.

Mr Piet Kruger, Direc-  
tor of Economics in  
SWA/Namibia, said  
however, that the 200-mile  
zone only needed a date  
and then it can be en-  
forced.

## Nothing

"But what happens  
then? We lose the protec-  
tion of ICSEAF (The In-  
ternational Commission  
for the South-East Atlan-  
tic Fisheries) and it will  
be a free-for-all. We have  
no way of stopping it. The  
foreign fleets will move in  
force and trawl the  
water clean from the  
Kunene mouth to the Or-  
ange River," he said.

Reacting to accusations  
by fishermen of large-scale  
bribery of the inspectors,  
Mr Kruger said: "These  
accusations have been  
made before. We have  
changed the weighing  
scales three times, had  
police there and I have  
crawled around the place  
for two weeks, but noth-  
ing was ever found."

On the suggestion that  
the industry should be  
closed completely for a  
few years, Mr Kruger said  
that this, although the  
ideal solution, would be  
impossible.

"We want to keep the  
industry going. If we close  
it down for such a long  
period who is going to  
pay? It will cost millions,"  
he said.

PTC

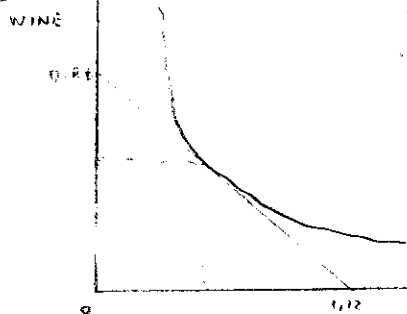
explain this.  
The comparative <sup>off. cost</sup>

measured as  $\frac{8}{9}$

1,12.

In Britain,  
as to cloth is  
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PORTUGAL

### Profits

Despite the vast catches of the past the Government still gave into pressure from the fishermen and the factories to increase the quotas. The official research programme also came to a virtual standstill in the mid-seventies for two years.

The fishing factories were meanwhile making enormous profits for a relatively small capital outlay and very little of this money was ever ploughed back into Walvis Bay, the home of the factories, the ships and the fishermen.

The Town Clerk, Mr J Wilken, feels strongly about this and said in an interview recently that it was the responsibility of the factories to do something about the town's crippled economy.

The money made by the factories was not used in research for possible diversification either and as late as 1977 very little progress had been made into new fields.

### Result

The private boat owners were also interested in profits only and fishermen were often told to dump fish if what they had caught was not what the owners or the factories wanted.

The fishermen were also guilty in the sense that they did the dumping in spite of official assurances

producing wine in Portugal is  
and of producing cloth is

advantage of producing wine  
and of producing  
= 0,83.

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Portugal is less than

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indifference curves? and comparative

We can see that it would be to Portugal  
comparative advantage to export wine to Britain in return  
for a fixed amount of cloth from Britain, because  
Britain has the comparative advantage in cloth.  
Unexplained really.

STAR 15/4/86

# Inquiry <sup>(3 Feb 86)</sup> being held into fishing industry

Political Correspondent  
CAPE TOWN — A Government commission has been inquiring into the state of the South African fishing industry and is likely to report to Parliament this session.

This was pointed out today in the wake of reports in The Star which described the collapse of the fishing industry.

Fish resources have been disastrously depleted by indiscriminate catches and the pilchard harvest is down by 90 percent.

It is believed the commission of inquiry into the industry — appointed at this time last year — is in the final stages of its deliberations and should report by the end of the session.

Asked to comment on the reports in The Star, the MP for Simonstown, Mr John Wiley, who is a specialist on the industry, said he could not comment on the South African industry because he was a member of the commission, but as far as the SWA/Namibian industry was concerned there was cause for real concern.

Walvis Bay especially had seen a steady deterioration of catches since the 1960s.

"This has been allowed to happen in spite of constant warnings by me in Parliament, and by Dr Jan Lochner, the Port Elizabeth fishing expert out of Parliament," Mr Wiley said.

● Page 13: The guilty ones.

The Natal Mercury, Tuesday, April 15, 1980

3-Fishing

# 'Ban the Ski-boats'

Mercury Reporter

CONSERVATIONIST Tim Condon yesterday called for a total ban on all ski-boat fishing and spearfishing off Natal because of the 'dwindling' marine life. Mr Condon, chairman of the South African Council for Conservation and Anti-Pollution, said action committees were being formed along the coast by people concerned about the decline in marine life. He said some reefs along the coast were totally 'fished out' and unless something was done soon those reefs would never recover.

## CONSERVATIONISTS CALL FOR

The president of the Natal Ski-boat Association, Mr Erwin Bursik, said the call for a ban on ski-boat fishing obviously would not get the support of members of his association. He said ski-boat fishermen would not readily wrap in cotton wool fishing equipment worth thousands of rands. He added that, apart from the normal seasonal fluctuations, ski-boat fishermen had not found any great decline in the fish population.

## Protect marine life

Mr Bursik said the Natal Parks Board and the Salt Water Liaison Committee — which comprised ski-boat and other fishermen — worked together in tagging fish and other conservation projects. He added that ski-boat fishermen would not deliberately deplete marine life.

A ski-boat fisherman — who did not want to be named — said Mr Condon's call for a ban was impractical. He said it was not the small fisherman

who was to blame for depleting marine life. The fishing activities of commercial fleets should be watched.

'They take up to 11 tons of fish in a day. To generate public interest in the state of marine life off the Natal Coast, Saccap will be holding an open meeting at the Elangeni Hotel, Durban, on May 1, at 7.30 p.m.'

15/4/80  
3-Fishing

# Report soon on fishing

## Political Staff

A GOVERNMENT commission which has been inquiring into the state of the fishing industry is likely to report to Parliament this session.

This was pointed out today in the wake of reports in The Argus that described the collapse of the fishing industry.

Fish resources have been disastrously depleted by indiscriminate catches and the pilchard harvest is down by 90 percent.

Asked to comment on the Argus reports, the MP for Simonstown, Mr. John Wiley, who is a specialist on the industry,

said he could not comment as he was a member of the commission, but as far as the South West African industry was concerned there was cause for real concern.

Waltis Bay especially had seen a steady deterioration of catches since the 1940's.

In those days there were record catches of 1.5 million tons a year but today quotas were only about 15 000 tons.

This has been allowed to happen in spite of constant warnings by me in Parliament, and by Dr. Jan Löwen, the fishing expert in Port Elizabeth, out of Parliament," he said.

C.T. 15/4/80

# World 3-Fishing record tunny

204

IAN FORBES, a member of the South African Marlin and Tuna Club at Simonstown, has boated a world record longfin tunny.

Fishing on Dave Susman's tunny boat Shaka, Forbes landed a longfin of 36 kg when using 24 kg line, and an examination of world records by club officials yesterday established that this was a world record for the 24 kg line class. The fish was taken on a feather lure.

The previous world record longfin on that line class was 33.9 kg and was boated off the Canary Islands in 1973. Before that the world record was held by Brian Cohen, chairman of the SA Marlin and Tuna Club, with a fish weighing 32 kg.

The All-Africa record for a longfin tunny was a fish of 32.5 kg, but this now also goes to Forbes, a comparative newcomer to game-fish angling.

Mr Cohen yesterday described the fish as "tremendous".

He said tunny were being caught in an area about 30 km west of Cape Point.

"The tunny season opened slowly, but of late there have been some extremely good catches and the boats of the SAMTC have been coming in with a fair quantity of fish," said Mr Cohen.

of 14 fish is divided will be important, as we see.

On a *social* maximum output (no-w criterion the optimal number of fishermen o boat is four or five. (There could be five, the marginal product, four fish, with a fifth member on the boat would exactly offset the marginal product, four fish, from the shore arithmetic convenience we shall arbitrarily the larger crew size whenever there is equivalent double possibility.) The *no-social-maximum output* rule is to enlarge boat crew until the marginal product on decreases to that on shore. (When people fishing, they sleep, eat, rest, and bask i sun. Only fish are produced and consume Figure 9-1 the marginal social gains ar areas of plus signs in the first four mar 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 many persons can be on board, and all those on board will share alike in the total catch. Our discoverer will allow only one or two other people, for then the *average* catch on board, which he and each other person gets, is at the maximum:

more than each could catch on not tolerate four men (counting ard because the average (which board would fall from 8 to 7.5 and less fish—even though the social rease. The fourth would enable six a net social gain of two over the irth person had stayed on shore. st of the boat controller here pre-ocial catch. Indeed, if we changed llowed *all* those who are on board hor any more will be allowed to d, the outcome is the same. The ld not admit any more, because reduces the average to be shared o 7.5.

characteristic problem of socialist ;" control the enterprise *and share* e equally, and newcomers are ad- permission of the existing group. a common danger in many labor rofessions; longshoremens, electri- ans, doctors, lawyers, and a vast professions admit new members

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 admitted? Before drawing conclusions, continue with our scenario.

### Private Property

As Scene Two of the saga of our fishing society opens, the boat-discoverer has been given en-



STAR 17/4/80

3 Fishing

# Confidence in fish industry

Mr J J Williams, managing director of Irving and Johnson, said today that the deep sea trawling industry — as distinct from the pelagic industry which concentrates on pilchards and anchovies — views the state of the South African hake resources and the future of its share of the industry with

complete confidence. "While the hake resource did suffer a setback in the mid-seventies," said Mr Williams "this was due mainly to an enormous assault by foreign fleets. However, due to the foresight of the Government in imposing the 320 km limit in November 1977,

this excessive exploitation has been halted." The well-equipped fleets of foreign trawlers have subsequently disappeared from the South African fishing grounds and in the last couple of years there has been a steady and consistent improvement in the catch per unit of effort.

## CONSISTENT

"I must stress," said Mr Williams, "that Irving and Johnson are involved in frequent cooperation and discussions with the Division of Sea Fisheries, that we constantly monitor our catches and that this extremely important resource is protected by quotas and other restrictions on fishing efforts.

"Furthermore," commented Mr Williams, "we are embarked on a heavy capital investment programme to renew Irvin and Johnson's assets to gear up for anticipated growth in the eighties."

Scene Three of our saga opens with the public enviously confiscating the boat owner's rights. The boat is declared public property for public welfare rather than some owner's personal profit.

## Public, Communal Property

ing enough (or the boon of catching more than enough) fish to pay for the day's rent and have fishermen, he (the employer) bears the risk for the day on which he has guaranteed the fishermen at least four fish. Why do we emphasize "day"? To see, look again at the rental case: The rent set the following day for use of the boat will be adjusted to match the expected net catch. If the rent is set per day, the fishermen lose only one day's error in estimated catch. But the boat owner will suffer or enjoy the entire future projected changes in catch, as profits or losses in the value of his boat. The boat owner cannot escape projected future change—not even by selling off his ownership, because the new buyer will adjust his offer price to take all that into account. By making short-term rental arrangements, the renters who use the boat avoid being stuck with an unexpectedly bad future. As employees, on the other hand, they are always guaranteed four fish, which they could always catch from shore, regardless of the fortunes on the ocean deep. You can probably conjecture that if the boat were for sale it would be bought only by a person who was more optimistic about the potential catch, or who thought he knew better than anyone else how to use the boat so as to get the largest catch—or maybe the best kind of fish.

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about the output performance.  
game income in either case? No difference, if the total daily sales—leaving the clerks with the (and inventory-use costs) to the owners out of Macy's, building and facilities and paying rent hiring clerks as employees or the clerks renting is there, then, no difference between Macy's boat owner hiring fishermen as employees! ample between fishermen renting the boat or the ing than 14 fish. There is no difference in this ex- paid four fish, a total wages bill of 20 fish, leav- a total catch of 34 fish with five people, each is he keeps the total catch, minus those wages. Of and upon of fish each to fish on his boat while in the latter case, he must pay them four plus a only, instead of saying fishermen rent the boat, we could say the boat owner hires the fishermen. The same situation could be described differ-

Employees or the boat?

is used, that is, how many are allowed on board, and (b) he is allowed to charge a price for access to the boat, and (c) keep the receipts. A private-property scenario permits those conditions. Private ownership of firms is dominant in most non-socialist countries and will be examined in more detail later.

AGKIC. - fishup

1-5-80 - 31-12-80

Saldanha

ARGUS 1/5/80

trawler

3 FEB 17

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 Pengueta 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.



# Marine fish have to be protected, says report

STAR 1/5/80  
3 Fishing

### Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Many marine fish, particularly reef fish, have to be protected just as shad are conserved, says the Fisheries Conservation Report of the South African Anglers' Union and South African Council for Conservation and Anti-Pollution.

The report claims strong support for closing stretches of the coast to angling for reef fish because of their serious decline.

But no call is made for a ban on angling for gamefish.

The report says that shad conservation measures and the marine reserve areas of Zululand have been extremely successful.

Despite these and other encouraging efforts the state of the seas and rivers is causing deep concern.

Fish populations have declined, alarmingly, the report says.

"It is imperative that less talking and more action be taken if fish stocks are to improve or even survive by the end of the century," it warns.

Combating litter by anglers could no longer be given lip service only.

A project to try to eliminate all discharges of effluents, sewage and other harmful substances into the sea over the next 20 years had been launched.

"Unless the dumping of toxic wastes is stopped, the other efforts will be meaningless," the report says.

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# Hooked, gutted and beached

Fm 2/5/80 3(Fishing)

In SA there is a simple expedient when things go wrong: appoint a commission of inquiry. What happens after that depends on politics.

Take fishing. In recent times there have

been the AH du Plessis Commission, which studied the SWA inshore and deep-sea fisheries in the mid-1960s; the Charl du Plessis Commission (1967-1972), which inquired into fishing in SA and SWA; the

Charl du Plessis inter-departmental committee of inquiry into deep-sea trawling economics and the desirability of proclaiming a 200-mile exclusive fishing zone in SA (1976-77); and now a parliamentary

Financial

commission (appointed 1979) to study all aspects of marine resources and their exploitation, including the shadowy business of concessions, quotas and other government handouts.

Regrettably, this massive input of scientific and business study over the past 14 years does not seem to have done the fish much good. The only positive development in recent years has been the enactment of exclusive fishing zones in SA and SWA (although the latter lacks real teeth due to the indeterminate international status of SWA).

Predictably, perhaps, decisions to proclaim 200-mile regimes were preceded by committee studies of such short duration that the inescapable impression arises that the authorities had made up their minds before commissioning the inquiries. In fact, they were merely joining the worldwide swing among coastal states to attempt to protect one of their most precious natural resources.

For SA's deep-sea trawling industry, the move has paid positive dividends since its introduction in 1977. Trawlermen confirm that, although there are residual signs (large numbers of small-size hake) of past profligate fishing, it's a fair bet that the belief expressed by former GM of the Fisheries Development Corporation, Charl du Plessis, will become a reality.

In 1976, Du Plessis said that the SA zone of the south-east Atlantic will soon (within five years) be nursed back to a maximum sustainable yield of 310 000 t of hake, now that the fishing effort has been cut 50% after the banishment of foreign trawlers.

The only thing that has gone wrong with the equation for future prosperity is the devastating effect on trawl economics of the oil price, and the industry's contributions to the Equalisation Account of the State Oil Fund. Increasingly, this will force local trawler operators to invest in sophisticated freezer factory ships capable of carrying out all aspects of processing and packaging at sea. These ships seldom come on to the market at under R3m a unit.

## HIGH YIELDERS

That the fishing industry is in trouble, and is consequently a high-risk investment area, has for a long time been reflected in the exceptionally high dividend yields of this JSE sector.

At present, yields range up to 20% at a time when the industrial market average is under 5%. Essentially, therefore, in assessing the investment merits of these companies the question is not so much the gloomy prospects of the industry but the extent to which these prospects have already been discounted in current share prices.

In general terms, fishing shares are rated in accordance with their relative dependence on fishing conditions off the Namibian coast. There are two reasons for this: the political status of the territory; and the fact that the Namibian fishing industry is subject to far more stringent conservation measures than its SA counterpart.

A secondary factor is the considerable cash resources of most of the listed fishing companies which, in extreme cases, exceeds their market capitalisation. The significance of this is that the companies are generally well able to afford to maintain dividends despite an uncertain earnings outlook. But whether they will do so depends equally on prospects that the conservation measures already implemented will restore fishing conditions in the medium term.

As a group, these companies have a dismal profit record with most showing steep earnings declines over the past five years. The only exceptions are Lamberts Bay, which operates entirely in SA waters, and its immediate holding company, United Oceana Holdings (Units).

Further declines are expected in 1980, especially from companies with a heavy dependence on the Namibian fishing industry because of the reduced pilchard quota: apart from reducing

As to the individual companies, taken in the order of yields, Seaswa earned 69c in 1979 and paid an unchanged 40c, yielding over 20% at the current 180c. Unless profits decline substantially, the company has the resources to maintain the dividend, although most of its cash is loaned to ultimate holding company, Tiger Oats.

SWA Fish is on a 17.7% yield, having paid an unchanged 60c from earnings of 96c last year. The 1978 balance sheet showed a cash content of 415c per share, or 136% of the present 305c market price, which should support the dividend.

Willem Barendsz is in a less favourable position, with its 11c dividend covered only 1.1 times by last year's earnings of 12.3c. The lower profits expected this year will therefore almost certainly lead to a reduced payment, although even if the dividend is halved the share would still offer a generous return of 9.5% at 58c.

Kaap-Kuene raised its 1979 dividend from 12.5c to 15c from earnings of 28.4c, to yield 13.6% at 110c. Unless there has been any material change since 1978, the present price is backed by about 45% cash.

Although Lamberts Bay operates in SA, it is the immediate holding company of Seaswa and its earnings are thus also to some extent vulnerable to conditions in Namibia. Nevertheless, the present dividend of 28c seems adequately covered by 1979's 71c earnings, especially as about 74% of the 250c market price is represented by cash in the balance sheet.

Units is an investment company, its distributable income being derived mainly from Lamberts dividends; there is thus no justification for the three percentage point yield differential between these two companies, and if Lambert is correctly priced on an 11.2% yield, Units looks expensive at

(3) Fishing  
Fish fears  
CDN 6/5/80

MR RUPERT Lorimer (PFP Orange Grove) said yesterday it was vital to accurately ascertain the amount of fish being taken out of the sea. If necessary, lower fishing quotas could be awarded to protect resources and prevent the collapse of the industry. Speaking during the Fisheries Vote, he also called for the better use of inland fisheries which were ideal for the breeding of carp, trout and other fish rich in protein.

Reports by Sapa.

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# Wiley looks under the swell and finds a 'complete catastrophe'

**THE ASSEMBLY.** — South Africa's marine life is in a state of exhaustion and pelagic fishing in Walvis Bay is a complete catastrophe, despite years of warnings to the Government, Mr. John Wiley (SAP Simonstown) said yesterday.

Speaking during the Agriculture and Sea Fisheries Vote, he blamed the fishing advisory council, whose members had too many vested interests to accept predictions of the collapse of Walvis Bay's resources. The men who had been re-

ponsible for the exploitation of the sea had now all left politics and he hoped that the matter could be viewed afresh by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, Mr. Hendrik Schoeman.

It took Government marine biologists three years to discover that the fish resource had already collapsed, and they could not be relied on to anticipate an approaching collapse as Dr. Jan Lochner had done.

Dr. Lochner had studied the decline of the California sardine resource and had predicted its collapse.

He had warned the Government, after the drastic cuts in quotas had brought about a recovery, that the resource would collapse in 1975.

The situation was now that the 1979 catch was 1.5% of the 1968 level, and this year's catch in Walvis Bay less than one percent.

Dr. Lochner was able to predict the population of any fish resource accurately, but the conventional methods of the Government's biologists had proved inadequate.

Dr. Lochner's technique was a world-shattering discovery to the benefit of every fishing country, and the Government should acquire his services as a consultant despite the opposition of State biologists and the industry.

Mr. Piet Marais (NP Maraisburg) said the matter was subject to a Commission of Inquiry and it was unfortunate that Mr. Wiley had discussed the Lochner theory in the debate.

Mr. Gerrie de Jong (Ind. Maritzburg South) called on the Government to establish a new

college for the training of veterinarians of all races.

He said the Cedara Agricultural College near Maritzburg could be expanded for this purpose.

He also appealed to the Government to outlaw horned cattle at abattoirs, as huge financial losses were suffered through the bruising of cattle by horned animals transported over long distances.

Certain countries had prohibited horned cattle from being processed at abattoirs.

Mr. De Jong called for con-

trol measures to improve the quality of South Africa's national cattle herd. At an investment of R2.5-million the Republic could increase the value of cattle marketed annually to R192-million.

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, Mr. Sarel Hayward, said the Government assistance scheme for farmland purchases had been reinstated and would be extended.

The scheme — which was scrapped in 1976 — would extend this year to farmers on hired land, farm managers and share-croppers who had proven farming records.

Farmers who had abandoned agriculture through force of circumstances would also be helped to return to farming.

Mr. Hayward added that the Government would increase aid for workers' housing so that farmers could build up to 10 cottages with State financial assistance.

Farmers who had received assistance for the previous maximum of five houses could apply for a further five.



<sup>(3) fishing</sup>  
**OIL profit**  
 (DM 7/5/80)  
**jumps R1m**

OVENSTONE Investments attributable ~~taxed~~ profits jumped by nearly R1-million to R2 356 000 in the year to last February from 1979's R1 405 000.

The preliminary profit statement shows OIL's pre-tax profit for the year at R3 558 000 (R2 841 000) and the profit after tax and minorities, but before preference dividends, at R3 395 000 (R2 493 000).

The chairman, Mr A D P Ovenstone, says profits increased as a result of improved contributions from the fishing-international and property divisions. He forecasts that further improvements to profits may be expected as the full benefits of the rights issued completed in August, 1979, are felt.

Earnings a share, calculated proportionately on the increased share capital, amount to 7.27c compared with 9.42c on

the old capital in 1979. In line with forecasts the final dividend has been maintained at 1.5c a share making an unchanged total of 3c for the year.

Turnover for the year was R27 643 000 (R39 647 000). This decrease is the result of a decision to create one national construction group rather than to operate through four independent companies with different shareholders.

As a first step in this process, an equity issue to new shareholders took place in one of the subsidiaries which reduced the group's shareholding in that company to 47.5%.

No material effect is expected in net assets and earnings as a result of these changes, but benefits should be derived from the combination of management resources and personnel on a national basis, says Mr Ovenstone.— Sapa.

# Checks on <sup>(3) Fishing</sup> fishing boats R.M. 15/1/20. urged

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."

oil shipping Feb 16/1980  
 Long road ahead

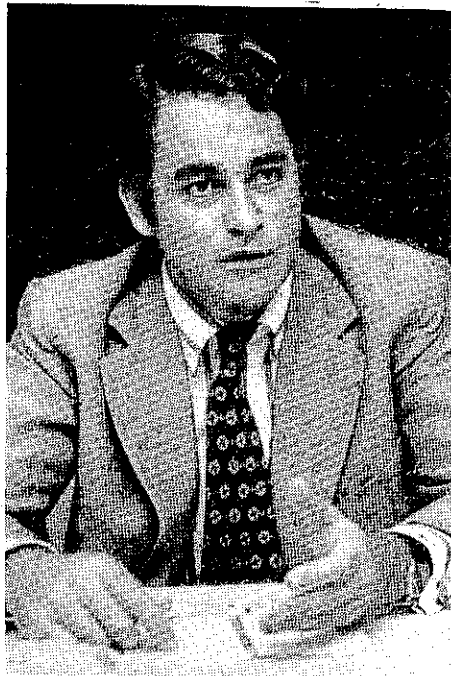
Results for the year to end-February do little to justify OIL's position as the lowest yielding share in the fishing sector.

Superficially, the 20% improvement in net profits attributable to ordinary shareholders might look impressive. But if one considers that in 1978 taxed profits were reduced by over 11% as a result of the loss of production from Zinderster 8, after six crew members were murdered off the coast of Mauritania, the glitter begins to wear a bit thin. Taxed profits last year were up by only R856 000, indicating that what may be considered normal trading operations produced lower returns.

Earnings dropped from 9.42c to 7.27c as a result of the mid-year rights issue which more than trebled the equity base, but the company has nevertheless met its forecast by paying an unchanged 3c dividend total. Dividend cover at 2.4-times is still adequate although it is down sharply from the previous year's 3.1.

Chairman Andrew Ovenstone makes the point that the full benefits of the rights issue funds - mainly earmarked for the expansion of the group's international fish-

Financial Mail May 16 1980



**Andrew Ovenstone . . . needing to run faster**

ing interests — accrued only partially last year and that further profit improvements may be expected in the future. These improvements, however, will have to be quite substantial. In the current year, to service the increased share capital on a

is lined with promising signs. er than good management the road ahead seem to be attributable to good luck rather off for IGI. Though some of these results insurance industry appears to have paid through the hazards of the short-term Steering a middle-of-the-road course

**Dividend slowness**

**IGI/HOSKEN**

**FISHING** (3) *Fishing*  
**Bleak seas**  
*Fm 22/5/81*

After an enforced 14 day lay-off, the 50-strong Walvis Bay fishing fleet resumed catching this week.

When catching was halted, the fleet had landed 45 000 t of pelagic fish, which included an unacceptably high 34 000 t of pilchard. When the season opened on March 23, the quota had been set at 150 000 t of anchovy and unrestricted fishing on maasbanker.

There was a zero pilchard quota, al-

though the authorities declared their willingness to permit the taking of pilchard as a "limited" by-catch. The amended quota, effective from May 18, allows landings of 150 000 t until August 31, making a total of 195 000 t for the season. Pilchards will henceforth be treated as an incidental catch and considered part of the total quota, but the spawning ground north of Palgrave Point, has been declared a no-go zone for the remainder of the season.

The authorities would have preferred to delay resumption of fishing a while longer, until the start of seasonal shoal formation of anchovy, which usually takes place at the end of May. But with more than 400 fishermen kicking their heels in port, and no money coming in, the human factor was considered more important.

Meanwhile, there have been promising "shows" of pilchard in abundance. According to scientific observation, most of the fish are in mature year-classes and should begin to spawn after the winter. With minimum disturbance of shoals in the north, there is a chance pilchards could experience a recruitment boom between September and next April. If this is followed by another year of austere conservation it is hoped canning could be resumed in 1983.

For the remainder of the current season, fishermen are pinning their hopes on the appearance of anchovy shoals because the Windhoek administration has intimated it is prepared to review the quota situation, should circumstances permit.

Earnings prospects for the Namibian pelagic fishery are bleak, as matters stand: 195 000 t of raw fish converts to about 50 000 t of fish meal with a value of R18,7m, and this is barely one-sixth of what the industry used to earn a few years ago.

# Wilbarz drop ahead

(3) Fishing  
22/5/80

UNLESS there is a dramatic change in the Government's conservation policy, it is not expected that Willem Barendsz will attain the same profit this year as last year, says the chairman, Mr Robert Silverman, in the annual report.

The authorities have arranged a meeting early in June to review, and if necessary, amend the provisional quotas issued.

The new season opened on April 7, and there have been fair landings of pilchards and anchovy, plus non-quota maasbanker. It is too early to try to determine the pattern of fish availability.

Because of the restricted pilchard canning quota, only one cannery is operating this year on behalf of the industry and, for economic reasons, a maximum of four fishmeal plants will operate.

# Lobster market problems

10/1 22/5/80

CAPE TOWN. — The current economic situation in the United States is likely to affect the demand for frozen rock lobster tails, according to the chairman of United Oceana Holdings, Mr R L Frankel, in the annual report.

"The market in Japan and in Europe for frozen whole cooked rock lobster has become more competitive and it has accordingly been necessary to reduce the volume of produce being offered in this form. The average net realisation prices for

<sup>(3) Fishing</sup> frozen tails and the whole cooked product should nevertheless be maintained at satisfactory levels in the current year."

The rock lobster quotas for the 1979-80 season were unchanged and the fishing pattern conformed substantially with that of the previous year.

At Luderitz bad weather and an increase in the minimum size limit have caused landings to date to be well below last year's improved levels.

Although the pelagic fishing

quotas for South Africa are unchanged, the further reduction in the raw fish quota for South West Africa means that the industry's total fishmeal production in the current season will again be absorbed on the South African market at prices below overseas values.

"The industry has accordingly applied for an increase in the domestic price for this important source of protein to help compensate for increased costs of production, particularly the higher price of fuel."

B (Fishing)



# A slow death in the bay as fishermen leave the sea

**The high cost of fuel, the lack of variety of fish to attract visitors, inadequate harbours and lucrative jobs in commerce and industry are some of the reasons for the deterioration of fishing at Kalk Bay.**

SIMON van der Stel defined Kalk Bay's assets in 1687 — a natural harbour with excellent fishing in the deeper waters less than five kilometres away. Today despondent fishermen are not so sure this definition still holds water. "Fishermen are

generally regarded as the greatest optimists but, if things get worse, we certainly won't be able to live on hope."

This was the opinion of a 57-year-old fisherman, Mr F J de Villiers, who has been a boat-owner for many years and who is chairman of the Boat-Owners' Association of Kalk Bay. He said the fishing was definitely getting worse.

"It's dying out very slowly," he said. "Over the past couple of years it has deteriorated at least four-fold. It has become almost impossible to cover the cost of fuel, let alone feed a family."

"Kalk Bay is a quaint little harbour — one of the few in the Peninsula where people can go to buy a small bite for the pan."

"But that may soon be at an end because the variety of fish caught has declined and it has become less of an attraction to visitors."

"Everything seems to be against the fishermen of Kalk Bay. The weather is against us. It puts us out of operation for at least three days a week."

"We also have to worry that, because of the inadequate harbour wall, our boats may be smashed against the rocks if the wind comes up."

"Quite a few fishermen have decided to call it quits. There are six boats for sale. We had 10 good days of fishing at the start of the season, but this is not good enough to last one through the rest of the year."

"It will take a couple of years for it to improve," said Mr de Villiers. "The trawling of fish batt has stopped, but fishing is still not looking up."

Mr Harris Jackson, who has owned the harbour fisheries for about 20 years, said it looked as though

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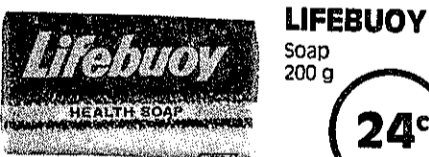


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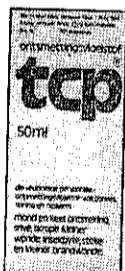
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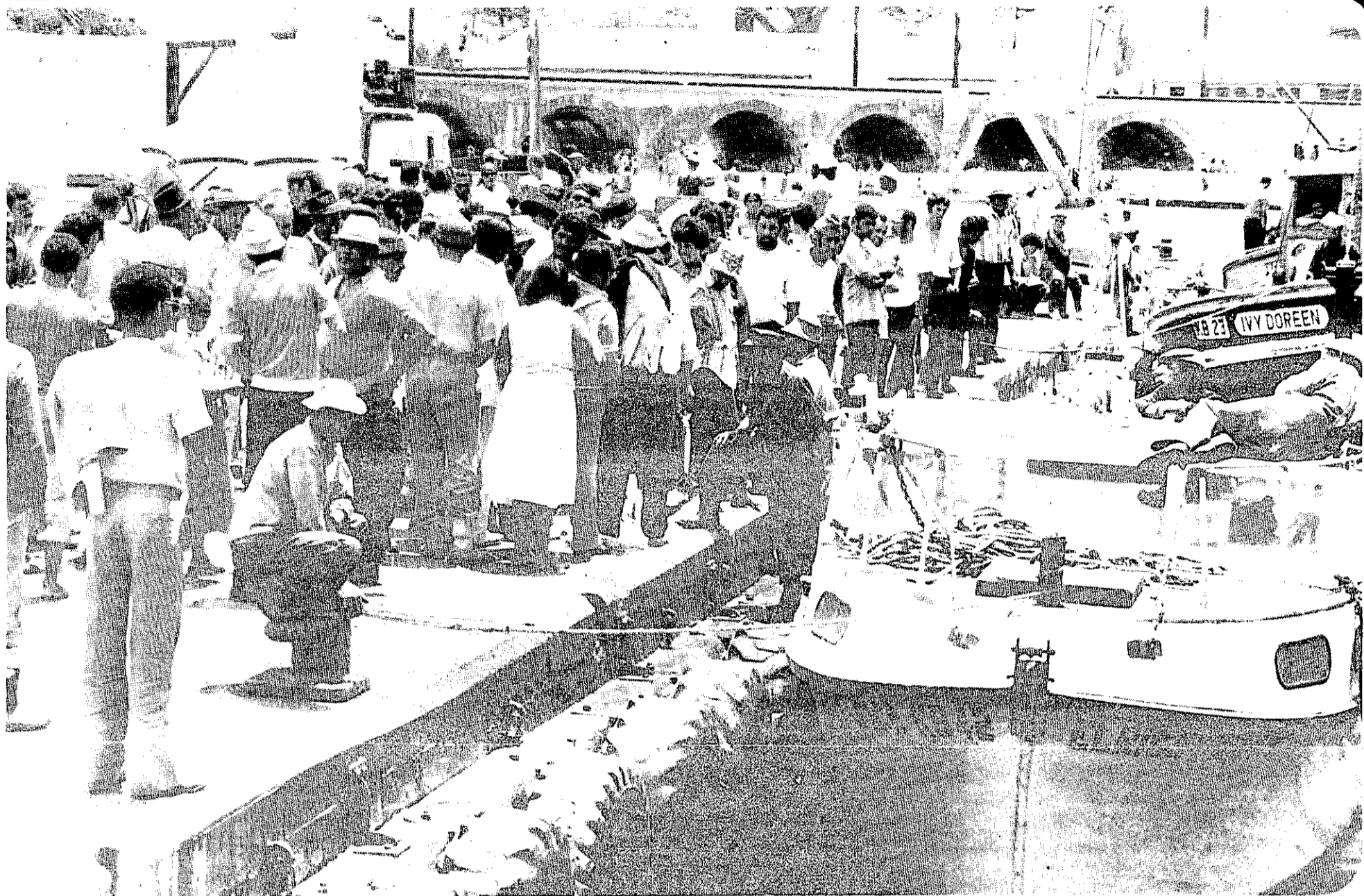
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Go Page 15



Fishermen wait anxiously to find out what price they will get at the Kalk Bay fish auction.

# The present generation of fishermen could be the last

From Page 14

the present generation of fishermen would be the last.

'Fishermen's children can find much more attractive jobs in commerce and industry. Why should they waste their time in an insecure job like fishing?' he asked.

'It's a pity more of them did not give up a long time ago. The only men who are fishing now are the old hands who have done nothing else in their life except fish. And now it's too late. They will be the last generation of fishermen.'

'I have been operating the fisheries at a loss for a year and it looks as if I

will soon have to close.'

Mr J Poggenpoel, who has been a boat-owner for more years than he cares to remember, said fishing was definitely a dying trade.

'At least the fishing we are doing seems to be,' he added. Those days, when everybody wanted to become a fisherman because there was money in it, are over.

'It was then that everybody's sons became fishermen, and we all lived happily.'

'Now our sons don't want to hear of becoming fishermen anymore. None of my sons are "men of the sea," and I am glad for them.'

— SUNDAY POST Correspondent.

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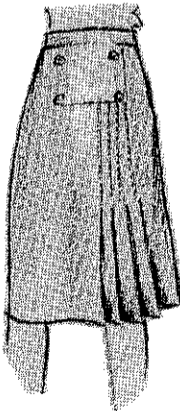
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**DATES TO REMEMBER**

Last day to register dividends:  
**Friday June 6:** Bonuskor 5c; Dubin 8,5c; Fedfood 16c; Harrowes 2,5c; ICS 5,5c; Nampak 21c; Pep 40c; Progress 4c; Sam Steele 2,5c; Searles 16c.  
**Meetings:**  
**Monday June 2:** ABC; Amaprop; Sorec.  
**Tuesday June 3:** Ninian & Lester (Durban).  
**Wednesday June 4:** Amgold; Nat Veneer (Alrode).  
**Thursday June 5:** Sea Products (Windhoek); SWA Fishing (Windhoek); Willem Barendsz (Windhoek).  
**Friday June 6:** Pep (Cape); Searles (Cape Town).  
 All meetings are in Johannesburg unless otherwise stated.

Last year's marginal turnover increase to R5,1m (R5m) was due mainly to a good run of anchovy with a high oil yield during the second half of the season. But earnings rise from 11,2c to 12,1c is not sufficient to reverse the downward trend from 19,1c in 1976. Fish catches so far this year are considered "fair", with 50% falling into the non-quota category.

The company has, to a limited extent, tried to spread its risk. With the drop in its own production of canned pilchards, it has expanded the marketing of pilchards from both Japan and South America.

	'76	'77	'78	'79
Return on cap %	38,9	43,4	30,3	31,2
Turnover (Rm)	11,2	8,8	5,0	5,1
Pre-tax profit (Rm)	3,9	3,1	2,1	2,3
Gross margin %	34,8	36,8	44,0	46,8
Earnings (c)	19,1	15,6	11,2	12,1
Dividends (c)	15	15	11	11
Net asset value (c)	58	64	62	70

The balance sheet remains strong, with few long-term liabilities. This will enable the company to gear up fairly easily when it decides, as it must, to diversify outside the industry.

Despite these positive features, the fate of this year's dividend is in the balance. Last year's maintained 11c payment was covered only 1,1 times and with earnings expected to fall, it is unlikely to remain pegged. Cash reserves will be needed to finance projects over the next few lean years.

Fiona Halse

FM 30/5/80  
 WILLEM BARENDZ **3 fishing**  
**Dividend threat** **188**

**Activities:** Pelagic fishing operator, processing in land-based factories at Walvis Bay. The directors beneficially own 4,4% of the equity. Owns 16% of SWA Fishing Industries.  
**Chairman:** R Silverman.  
**Capital structure:** 9,4m ordinaries of 50c. Market capitalisation: R6,1m.  
**Financial:** Year to December 31 1979. Borrowings: long- and medium-term, R347 000. Net cash: R3,9m. Debt: equity ratio: 4,7%. Current ratio: 5,8. Net cash flow: R2,1m. Capital commitments: Nil.  
**Share market:** Price: 65c (1979-80: high, 88c; low, 50c; trading volume last quarter, 251 000 shares). Yields: 18,6% on earnings; 16,9% on dividend. Cover: 1,1. PE ratio: 5,4.  
 This year's strict fishing quotas confirm that government is determined to halt the

over-fishing in SWA waters. Because of this, chairman Robert Silverman's statement that "unless there is a dramatic improvement in government's conservation policy, it is not expected that the company will attain the same profits this year" indicates a significant prospective earnings decline this year. And as uncertainty continues to surround the industry, cash reserves are more likely to be retained than used to peg the dividend.

JUST



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With pilchards still allowed only as an incidental catch, it is obviously too much to expect that these concessions will lead to an improvement in Seaswa's profits this year. But if management can, in fact, see light at the end of the tunnel, the company might be tempted to hold the dividend a while longer, even though this would probably involve dipping into its ample cash resources.

A decision to maintain the dividend might also be influenced by United Fishing Enterprises' participation in a Chilean fishing joint venture, UFE, which is 30% owned by Seaswa has agreed in principle to a deal involving, initially, the building of a fish meal and fish oil plant in that country and, later, possibly a cannery as well.

This venture is expected to get off the ground towards the end of this year, and could therefore contribute to 1982 income.

The exceptionally depressed state of the SWA/Namibian fishing industry is clearly reflected through comparison with local conditions.

A combination of lower production, higher costs and an unfavourable exchange rate drove Seaswa's operating profit down 83% from R2.7m in 1979 to only R449 000 last year. But if these numbers are stripped out of holding company Lamberts' accounts, it is evident that the drop in this company's profits, attributable to its SA operations, was a very much smaller 32%.

An interesting feature of the Seaswa accounts is that despite the fact the company paid out 7c more than it earned last year, cash resources were hardly affected. Its cash balances, including loans to Tiger, totalled R13.2m at December 31, down only R300 000 compared with end-1979.

And given that present dividends, including prefs, cost only R1.75m a year, the company could, in theory anyway, continue to pay 40c a year as an ordinary dividend at least until 1987, regardless of its profit performance.

Lamberts Bay's cash position at the year-end was even more comfortable. Its own resources, excluding those of subsidiary Seaswa, increased by more than R6m to R36m, again including funds placed on deposit with Tiger. Of this, R4.4m came from the realisation of investments (including a holding of 250 668 Tiger shares), but it is nevertheless clear that normal operations, even at the reduced level, continued to generate excess cash.

So, despite uncertainties about the Seaswa payment, which last year covered the cost of more than one-quarter of Lamberts' own distribution, there is no reason to expect any change in dividend policy here.

And if the Lamberts dividend is safe, then so is that of Units. This company derives virtually all of its income from its 69.3% holding in Lamberts, and the annual



Units . . . Hoping for better catches

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dividend from this source, at R1.65m, comfortably covers the R1.3m cost of its own payment.

As to the individual shares, Seaswa, at 220c, is on an historic dividend yield of over 18%. This reflects both the uncertainties over its dividend and the fact that it operates in SWA/Namibia. The yield, however, appears adequately to discount these factors.

There is no logical reason why Units should be trading on a yield of 8.4% while Lambert is at 11%, given the relationship of these two companies. The explanation, however, is that Tiger owns 95.6% of the equity, making the share virtually untradeable.

*Irene Thompson*

1  
 2

## DATES TO REMEMBER

### Last day to register dividends:

**Friday June 13:** Bank OVS 6c; Caxton 6c; CNA 28c; Consure 6c; ICS 12c; Jabula 35c; Kimet 6,75c; Pick n Pay 116c; CG Smith Sugar 63c; Tongaat Corogroup 8c; Truworthe 80c.

### Meetings:

**Monday June 9:** Alex Lipworth; Twins; W&A.

**Tuesday June 10:** PIT (S).

**Wednesday June 11:** Anamint.

**Thursday June 12:** AECI; Lamberts Bay (Cape Town); United Oceana (Cape Town); Woolf Stern.

S = Special meeting.

All meetings are in Johannesburg unless otherwise stated.

creased to 28c (27c) in view of "the favourable liquid position of the company." The strong cash holdings of the company could enable it to peg the dividend this year, but if earnings continue their downward trend, such a policy would not be justified in the longer term. And lower payments would sharply reduce income to the holding company.

At 280c the share yields 10% which is below the sector average. Controlling company Units, at 155c yields a lower 8,4%, but the share is virtually untradeable. With near-term doubts over SWA fishing, there seems to be no reason why the shares should yield less than others in the sector.

Fiona Hatse

last quarter, 62 700 shares). Yields: 25,6% on earnings; 10% on dividend. Cover: 2,6. PE ratio: 3,9.

	'76	'77	'78	'79
Return on cap %	37	24	31	25
Turnover (Rm)	44,0	49,2	61,5	69,6
Pre-tax profit (Rm)	9,7	8,6	13,5	13,1
Gross margin %	22,0	17,5	19,4	19,0
Earnings (c)	60,4	54,4	75,3	71,6
Dividends (c)	25	25	27	28
Net asset value (c)	241	281	344	441

The group is protected to some extent by its spread of interests between restricted SWA waters and those of SA. This could be a prop against too sudden a drop in earnings in the short-term, but management nevertheless predicts poorer results for 1980.

Seaswa's results are now consolidated — previously, only dividends received were brought to account — and consequently the comparative figures for 1978 have also been restated to reflect this change.

Last year, changes in the pattern of operations were marginal. Lamberts Bay catches of anchovy in SA waters were good, but this was offset by lower pelagic quotas in SWA. Rock lobster quotas in SA were down but the average net price realised for the total catch was raised. The import and marketing of canned fish to meet local demand continues.

The overall result was a slight drop in pre-tax profit from R13,5m to R13,1m and earnings fell to 71,6c (75,3c). Subsidiary Seaswa's earnings increased from 64,1c to 69,8c made little impact.

Forecasts for this year indicate a further drop in earnings. Not only will stringent quotas limit catches, but recessionary export markets for rock lobster are expected to shrink even further. The entire supply of fishmeal is still being absorbed by local markets at lower prices and an increase in the official price has not been announced. Profitability is thus expected to fall again.

In spite of last year's marginally poorer performance, the dividend payout was in-

FM 6/6/80  
LAMBERTS BAY 3 fishing  
Catch constraints

**Activities:** Inshore fishing in SA and SWA waters. Activities include catching pelagic fish and lobsters, and producing fishmeal, fish oil and canned pilchards. Tiger Oats holds 97% of holding company United Oceana which in turn holds 67,3% of Lamberts Bay. Holds 50,7% of Seaswa.

**Chairman:** R I. Frankel.

**Capital structure:** 8,5m ordinaries of 50c. Market capitalisation: R23,8m.

**Financial:** Year to December 31 1979. Borrowings: long- and medium-term, R300 000. Net cash: R17,5m. Debt: equity ratio: 8,2%. Current ratio: 2,3. Group cash flow: R9,9m. Capital commitments: R191 000.

**Share market:** Price: 280c (1979-80); high, 355c; low, 245c; trading volume

Financial Mail June 6 1980

FM 0/6/80  
 PREMIER MILLING ~~1976~~ ~~1977~~ 3 fishing  
**New growth phase**

**Activities:** Diversified food group with main interests in the processing of wheat, maize and oil seeds. Jointly controls the Ovenstone Investments fishing group. A 51%-owned subsidiary of Associated British Foods (UK).

**Chairman and managing director:** A H Bloom.

**Capital structure:** 25,7m ordinaries of 50c; 621 100 5,5% prefs of R2. Market capitalisation: R218,7m.

**Financial:** Year to March 31 1980. Borrowings: long- and medium-term, R69,8m; net short-term, R72m. Debt: equity ratio: 82,3%. Current ratio: 1,4. Net cash flow: R32,1m. Capital commitments: R17,3m.

**Share market:** Price: 850c. (1979-80: high, 865c; low, 535c; trading volume last quarter, 181 000 shares). Yields: 13,1% on earnings; 4,6% on dividend. Cover: 2,9. PE ratio: 7,7.

	'77	'78	'79	'80
Return on cap %	20,3	17,9	16,7	17,4
Turnover (Rm)	566	682	763	910
Pre-tax profit (Rm)	34,1	34,5	35,1	43,4
Gross margin %	7,5	6,7	6,7	6,5
Earnings (c)	82	84	90	111
Dividends (c)	32	32,5	33	39
Net asset value (c)	442	488	565	659

After two years of nearly static earnings, last year saw Premier Milling once more firing on all cylinders. The 23% improvement in earnings and 18% increase in dividends represents the best growth shareholders have seen since 1975, and was in marked contrast to the performance in 1978 and 1979, when distributions were increased by only 1c over the two-year period.

The improved trading climate also gave the group the opportunity to strengthen itself financially, providing, as chief executive Tony Bloom says, a base for aggressive expansion and growth in future years.

The latest accounts show improvements in most key balance sheet and profit ratios. An 11% increase in the total asset base was financed without resorting to additional borrowings on any material scale, with the result that the debt:equity ratio declined to 82% (97%). Also, the current and acid test ratios were marginally improved.

As far as profitability is concerned, the gross return on capital employed (pre-tax and -interest) improved for the first time in five years and pre-tax margins on sales were also slightly better at 4,8% (4,6%). The latter, however, was due entirely to a lower interest charge as the group switched to short-term borrowings to take



**Premier's Bloom . . . preparing for further acquisitions?**

advantage of soft rates at this end of the market. The competitive nature of the industry is more accurately reflected in the further decline in the gross margin, calculated before tax and interest, to 6,5% (6,7%).

A feature of the results is that the profit growth was mainly organic. There was little activity on the acquisition front and the main thrust came from improved capacity use, aided by the continuing programme to upgrade plant and improve its

efficiency — both factors which helped in the control of overhead costs.

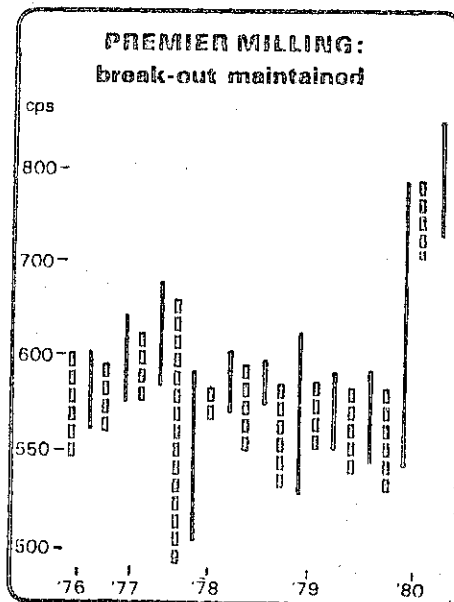
The main acquisitions last year included joint control of Ovenstone Investments through a company formed in partnership with the Ovenstone family. This R4m investment, coupled with existing holdings in the fishing industry, guarantees supplies of strategic raw materials should present buying arrangements change. Premier also acquired the outside 50% shareholding in Superkos, a balanced animal feed manufacturer, and a half-share in Fisher Veterinary Group, which fits in with its other pharmaceutical interests.

Against these, the 42% investment in Protea Pharmaceuticals, of Australia, was sold at a capital profit of R2,4m. Since the year-end the group has also decided to accept Tongaat's offer for its 24% interest in H Lewis (capital profit R4m) and, as announced last week, will receive R3,65m from Kinet as compensation for the cancellation of the voting and participation rights on the pref shares held in that company. It is odds-on that the group will now sell the shares themselves, as the 11% coupon under present market conditions suggest that it will be able to do so at another capital profit.

As to the current year, Bloom sees profits continuing to improve under the impetus of a buoyant economy. It is also likely that the group will be more active as regards takeovers than was the case last year, and growth is therefore likely to remain well ahead of the rate of inflation.

There are, however, some uncertainties particularly with regard to the substantial increases taking place in the administered prices of such products as maize, wheat and bread. Apart from the effect on working capital requirements, in most cases it is too early to predict the full impact on consumer spending patterns.

Nevertheless, the group looks good for an increase of at least 25% in earnings and dividends, which would take the latter to 48c (39c) to yield a prospective 5,7% at the present 850c market price. This is probably as much as one percentage point more than the prospective yield on rival food giant Tiger Oats, suggesting that Premier is somewhat undervalued.



SWAFIL

FM 6/6/80  
3 fishing  
**Where's the catch?**

**Activities:** Catches and processes pelagic fish and crayfish. Produces canned fish, fishmeal and fish oil. Seaswa and Willem Barendsz own 21% and 16% of the equity, respectively.

**Chairman:** R Silverman.

**Capital structure:** 3,2m ordinaries of 50c. Market capitalisation: R10,9m.

**Financial:** Year to December 31 1979.

**Borrowings:** long- and medium-term, R1,1m. **Net cash:** R12,9m. **Debt:** equity ratio: 6,1%. **Current ratio:** 6,5. **Net cash flow:** R1,5m. **Capital commitments:** R106 000.

**Share market:** Price: 340c (1979-80: high, 470c; low, 260c; trading volume last quarter, 63 000 shares). **Yields:** 28,4% on earnings; 17,6% on dividend. **Cover:** 1,6. **PE ratio:** 3,5.

	'76	'77	'78	'79
Return on cap %	28,9	26,7	21,8	24,7
Turnover (Rm)	12,5	11,0	9,5	11,5
Pre-tax profit (Rm)	4,7	4,8	4,2	4,9
Gross margin %	37,6	43,6	45,0	43,8
Earnings (c)	99,1	95,8	82,9	96,5
Dividends (c)	60	60	60	60
Net asset value (c)	466	499	529	575

Though chairman Robert Silverman plays down recent reports on possible poorer pelagic fish catches, it could be several years before SWA's fishing industry recovers. And the industry's concern is apparent in that it has rationalised pilchard canning operations into one factory and fishmeal production into four.

Though the company netted an increased profit last year, management is pessimistic about the current year's prospects. And shareholders may have to rely on the firm's strong financial base for protection over the next few years.

Last year's 30% turnover increase was achieved in spite of tight quotas on pilchard catches. "A higher catch of fish other than pilchards and a good yield per ton of raw fish" went some way towards compensating for the limitations. Quotas for this year underline the risks faced by

various sectors of the pelagic industry. Only 4 000 t of pilchards may be canned and a limited by-catch will also be permitted. Anchovy catches are limited to 180 000 t applied proportionately in three fishing zones.

There is no domestic quota for maasbankers and mackerel, but international agreement has established a global total of 500 000 t for member countries, including SWA. This gives the companies a free rein for these two species and mid-water trawling for maasbanker is expected to increase catches. The purchase of a R2m refrigerated vessel may provide Swafil with a competitive advantage.

At the end of the April lobster season, catches were below average due to extremely difficult weather conditions. But it is hoped that this shortfall will be made up in the November-December season. The US market for lobster tails is expected to shrink further as the recession deepens, and prices for whole lobsters in Japan are low at present.

Although the fishing picture does not look hopeful, there are two encouraging factors for shareholders. Firstly, application has been made to government for an increase in the price of fishmeal to compensate for the rising costs of fuel. If granted, it could boost profits. Secondly, Swafil is not totally dependent on the fishing activities for its income. Last year, 24% of pre-tax earnings came from its cash holding of R13,2m (R13,1m) and a further 6% from its investment portfolio.

Dividends have been pegged at 60c for the past five years, and, as policy has been to build up cash reserves "for a rainy day," the payout could be maintained even if this year's earnings fall. At 340c, the share yields an historic 17,6%. That may be an over-optimistic rating if pelagic catches fail to recover soon.

Fiona Halse

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R102 000. Net cash: R3.6m. Debt: equity ratio: 31.0%. Current ratio: 2.7. Group cash flow: R820 000. Capital commitments: Nil.

Share market: Price: 65c (1980-81: high, 88c; low, 50c; trading volume last quarter, 99 000 shares). Yields: 10.0% on earnings; 11.1% on dividend. Cover: 0.8. PE ratio: 10.0.

\* Net of SWA/Namibia non-resident shareholders' tax.

	'77	'78	'79	'80
Return on cap (%)	8.8	5.0	5.1	3.2
Turnover (Rm)	3.1	2.1	2.3	1.0
Pre-tax profit (Rm)	15.6	11.2	12.1	6.5
Gross margin (%)	15	11	11	8
Earnings (c)	64	62	70	64
Dividends (c)				
Net asset value (c)				

Willem Barendsz' accounts present the now-familiar picture of a cash-flush SWA/Namibian fishing company paying out more than it has earned. The major difference, however, is that distribution exceeded profit last year despite the payout being reduced 27%.

This is the second cut in four years and the dividend, at 8c, is now 47% below the 15c paid in 1977. Wilbarz is the only one of the three listed SWA/Namibian fishing companies to have taken this action, even though its profit performance has been no worse than the others.

There appear to be at least two reasons for this. Firstly, the company has traditionally operated on a narrow dividend cover, and has thus not had the same scope to withstand falling earnings.

More importantly, however, it is a comparatively young company and, by distributing most of its profits each year, it has not built up any distributable reserves of consequence. For instance, in 1977 — the last year the 15c dividend was paid — these reserves amounted to only R1.7m (roughly R300 000 more than the annual cost of the dividend at that level).

So while cash resources are ample, and were up last year, the company does not have the ability to use these resources fully for dividends which would, in due course, become capital repayments.

Had the 15c payment of 1977 been maintained in subsequent years, the total cost to the company would have been R4.2m to date. Against this, attributable profit during 1978-1980 totalled R2.8m — a R1.4m shortfall. The present position would therefore have been a considerably narrower capital base, with distributable reserves of only R300 000 instead of R1.7m.

Cash holdings increased by R1.6m to R5.6m although, net of all borrowings, they were virtually unchanged at R3.5m. Nevertheless, the R5.6m is the equivalent of 56% of total assets and 93% (59.6c out of 64c) of net worth. Unlike SWA Fish, however, these resources do not exceed the market price, currently 65c.

Given that dividends have already been cut, it is ironic that Wilbarz should be rated more highly than either SWA Fish

and Sea Products, the other two companies operating exclusively in SWA/Namibia. The 11.1% dividend yield, net of non-resident shareholders' tax, compares with 14.1% for SWA Fish and 14.5% for Sea Products. The share looks a little expensive.

Brian Thompson

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### WILLEM BARENSZ fm 19/6/81

### Dividend restraints

Activities: SWA/Namibia-based pelagic fishing group.

Chairman and managing director: R Silverman.

Capital structure: 9.4m ordinarys of 50c. Market capitalisation: R6.1m.

Financial: Year to December 31 1980. Borrowings: long- and medium-term.

SWA FISH FM 19/1/81

## Discounting cash

Activities: <sup>3</sup> *fishing* catching, processing and marketing of pelagic fish and rock lobster in SWA/Namibia.

Chairman: R Silverman.

Capital structure: 3,2m ordinaries of 50c. Market capitalisation: R12m.

Financial: Year to December 31 1980.

Borrowings: long- and medium-term, R650 000. Net cash: R13,3m. Debt: equity ratio: 15,2%. Current ratio: 4,2. Group cash flow: R2m. Capital commitments: Nil.

Share market: Price: 375c (1980-81: high, 470c; low, 290c; trading volume last quarter, 37 000 shares). Yields: 12,9% on earnings; 14,1% on dividend. Cover: 0,8. PE ratio: 7,7.

\* Net of non-resident shareholders' tax.

	'77	'78	'79	'80
Return on cap %	26,7	21,8	24,7	13,9
Turnover (Rm)	11,0	9,5	11,5	8,4
Pre-tax profit (Rm)	4,8	4,2	4,9	2,8
Gross margin %	43,6	45,0	43,8	36,2
Earnings (c)	95,8	82,9	96,5	48,5
Dividends (c)	60	60	60	60
Net asset value (c)	499	529	575	561

Chairman Robert Silverman seems optimistic that the SWA/Namibian fishing industry will ultimately recover. He says in his annual review that his group is "quietly confident" of its future, and believes that under the careful conservation policy of the administration, fishing resources — presently heavily depleted — will regain much of their strength over the next few years.

He adds, however, that there are still a large number of foreign vessels in these waters which do not always fully support the conservation measures adopted by the authorities and the industry.

With the steep cut in this season's quota, and poor weather conditions affecting rock lobster landings, Silverman does not expect 1981 results to better those of 1980.

As was the case with Tiger Oats Sea Products (*Companies*, June 5), operating profit last year was slashed from R3,5m to R1,2m (a 66% drop) and, despite higher investment income, earnings per share were halved from 96,5c to 48,5c. The unchanged 60c dividend total thus absorbed 11,5c more than the group earned.

Unlike Sea Products, however, SWA Fish does not seem to be contemplating any change in dividend policy. Whereas the Sea Products board has warned that dividend policy will be reviewed when

results for the current season are known, there is no hint in the SWA Fish report that the group has any intention of reducing the payout despite the probability that a portion will again be paid out of reserves this year.

As with the other fishing companies, the key to future dividends lies as much in the considerable cash resources built up over the years as it does with fishing prospects.

Despite paying out more than it earned, SWA Fish ended 1980 with cash holdings of R15,4m, up from R13,2m a year earlier. And even after taking into account all borrowings, long and short, net cash resources were still R12,6m (R12,1m), sufficient to cover the R1,9m annual cost of the present dividend for another six years.

This R12,6m is the equivalent of 394c per share, which means that the present 375c market price is at a 4,8% discount to the cash assets of the group.

The 60c dividend reduces to 53c for SA shareholders after non-resident shareholders' tax, yielding nearly 14,1% at 375c. This reflects both the uncertainties over

the future of the fishing industry in the territory and also political considerations. The share is obviously speculative, but

may be worth considering by those requiring an exceptionally high level of income.

Brian Thompson



# FDC

# men cleared of 'reckless' allegations

By EUGENE HUGO

MR Justice Cecil Margo has rejected allegations that the directors of a fishing company owned by the Fisheries Development Corporation (FDC) were reckless in the conduct of the company's affairs.

He was giving judgment in a Rand Supreme Court action in which the FDC successfully claimed about R1.5-million from two former directors of the International Fishing Corporation (Ifcor), Mr A W Jorgensen, and Mr A R Jorgensen, in terms of suretyships for loans to the company, and from three companies controlled by them.

Mr Justice Margo found that FDC nominees on the board of the liquidated Durban-based Ifcor — Mr C du Plessis and Mr W Stoops — were "reasonably entitled" to accept positive reports about its future.

## Experts

He said that Mr Ernest Wentzel, SC, had indicated in his opening address that the defendants would rely "in the main" on the evidence of two expert witnesses, Mr Jenks and Mr Collins of the auditors firm Coopers and Lybrand.

The tenor of the evidence-in-chief of each of the two expert witnesses was that:

• Directors of Ifcor should have known of the precarious state of the company's finances.

• They were reckless in the conduct of the company's affairs.

• They allowed the company to continue operating, incurring debts and losing money although it was insolvent and had no reasonable prospect of recovery.

• They should have liquidated the company at the latest by mid-August 1976.

But in cross-examination Mr Jenks conceded that the FDC's nominees on the board of Ifcor,

being non-executive directors, were reasonably entitled to accept the frequent and regular reports of the managing director, Mr Bob Corbett.

These reports related to the company's sales, large profits expected and Mr Corbett's "convincing explanations" of the shortages of working capital.

Mr Jenks also conceded that they were also reasonably entitled to pursue a fishing deal with a French businessman on the basis that the company was in the course of becoming a highly successful venture.

And he conceded that they were not at fault in failing to liquidate the company sooner.

"Jenks's concessions in cross-examination were fundamental and no attempt was made to re-examine him," said Mr Justice Margo.

He said that when Mr Collins testified in-chief it was clear that he was determined to undo, if he could, the damage to the defendants' case.

## Reckless

But in cross-examination he, too, was eventually constrained to make substantially the same concessions. He too was not re-examined.

In the defendants' case was a discrepancy of R338 000 in figures given for the amount owing to concurrent creditors when Ifcor was taken over by the FDC in 1975.

An initial capital injection of R1.25-million was based on the figure of R650 000 to pay off current creditors, leaving R600 000 to cover the estimated expenses of two months' operations.

It transpired later that the actual amount owing was R988 000.

Mr Wentzel's contention was that Mr Du Plessis and Mr Stoops must have known that R1.25-million was insufficient working capital for Ifcor and this was a material part of their negligent and reckless conduct as directors.

But Mr Du Plessis denied that he was informed of the figure of R988 000 at any time before Ifcor was put into liquidation.

In other proceedings pending in another court, Mr Du Plessis had alleged that there was "fraudulent concealment" of the increased amount and that the FDC would not have agreed to take over Ifcor's shares if the true figure had been known.

Mr Stoops had said during judicial interrogation that he had only learnt of the R988 000 in May 1976 before his departure overseas and because of commitments had forgotten to tell the other directors.

He conceded he may have been "amiss" in that regard.

Mr Justice Margo hesitated to make a finding on the veracity of other defence evidence that the figure of R988 000 had, in fact, been conveyed to the FDC.

If this evidence was true it would provide some proof of neglect of duty on the part of Mr Du Plessis and Mr Stoops but by itself it was not necessarily sufficient to establish the defendant's case.

Mr Justice Margo added that there was no basis of probability or of credibility upon which Mr Du Plessis and Mr Stoops were to be disbelieved on this aspect of the case.

He said that on the whole Mr Du Plessis made a good impression on him. Mr Stoops was not called as a witness.

The substance of his evidence was a denial of the defendant's allegations against him and Mr Stoops — a denial of any knowledge of insolvency, an admission that the possibility of insolvency was appreciated early in November and a denial of allegations of collusion.

## Confidence

All evidence supported Mr Du Plessis's testimony on his and Mr Stoops's bona fide belief in the future of the company.

Mr Justice Margo said it was the FDC's statutory duty to encourage and assist entrepreneurs in the fishing industry, and there was nothing to show that at the time of loans made to Ifcor the FDC should have appreciated that the company was doomed.

He also made the point that, although it was clear from the eventual results the FDC directors' confidence in Mr Corbett

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He also made the point that, although it was clear from the eventual results the FDC directors' confidence in Mr Corbett was misplaced, there was no evidence to show that they acted unreasonably in that regard.

Perhaps a more astute appreciation of the signs might have saved some of the ultimate losses, but the absence of astuteness or special business acumen is not the test of culpability," said Mr Justice Margo.

He found that there was "no hint of collusion" in payments that were alleged by the defendants to have been made to the FDC to the detriment of creditors.

Mr Justice Margo concluded that the conduct of directors, other than Mr Corbett, did not in law constitute a breach of their duty of care and skill to the company.

It is understood that an appeal has been noted to the Appellate Division against the whole judgment and each of the orders for costs.

By EUGENE HUGO

THE State-owned Fisheries Development Corporation (FDC) has won a massive Supreme Court claim against two former directors of a Durban-based fishing company it took over and tried to save from financial disaster.

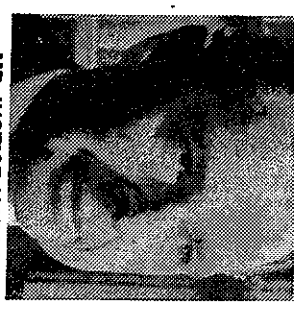
Mr Arthur William Jorgensen and Mr Arthur Robert Jorgensen have been ordered to pay the FDC about R1.5-million (including interest and costs) in terms of deeds of suretyship for loans to the International Fishing Corporation (Ifcor).

### Complicated

The FDC action against the two Jorgensens, their family trust company and two of their other companies, is the first to be resolved in a complicated network of litigation flowing from the liquidation of Ifcor in December 1976.

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MR JUSTICE MARGO

# Court awards R1,5m in fisheries legal tangle

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crash are allegations by the liquidator, Mr Charles Foot, that the company traded while insolvent in contravention of the Companies Act.

It is understood the Natal Attorney-General is awaiting the outcome of the litigation before deciding on any prosecutions under the Companies Act on charges of alleged fraud after an investigation by the Commercial Branch of the Police in Durban.

Involved in the civil litigation are the Minister of Economic Affairs, officials of the FDC, the Department of Industries, the French Bank and two Durban businessmen.

In related actions to be heard in Durban, Cape Town and Johannesburg during the next six months:

Mr Foot is attempting on behalf of Ifcor creditors to sue the Minister of Economic Affairs and 10 other defendants

for R3.5-million. Mr Foot's right to take action is being contested by the FDC and the French Bank.

The French Bank is claiming R3.8-million, plus interest of about another R1-million, from the FDC, and the FDC, alleging negligent or fraudulent concealment of Ifcor's true financial state, is denying liability and claiming R250 000 from the French Bank.

The Department of Industries is suing the French Bank for R300 000 plus interest and costs relating to financial guarantees.

The FDC has a R1-million action against former Ifcor managing director Mr Bob Corbett relating to financial guarantees.

Mr Corbett and his father, Mr Louis Corbett, face another action by the liquidator con-

cerning money allegedly owing on their loan accounts.

The background to the successful FDC action against the Jorgensens is spelled out in Mr Justice Margo's judgment.

It started in 1974 when Ifcor was still known as Corbett Fishing with two shareholding companies called A R J Investments and Louis Corbett Investments.

Directors of the company were the two Jorgensens and Mr Louis Corbett and his son, Bob.

In 1974 Ifcor applied for and received a loan of R500 000 from the FDC to provide working capital and finance equipment. Ifcor had already obtained a loan from the Department of Industries to finance the building of eight new fishing vessels by Sandock Austral Sureties for the FDC loan.

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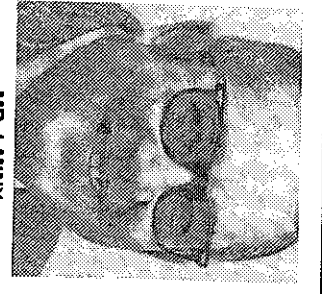
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MR J MINNY

when the company returned to fishing it would earn about R480 000 a month, and with monthly expenses of R300 000 it would once again conduct profitable business.

Judicial management did not suit any of the three big creditors — the FDC, the Department of Industries and the French Bank — and it was decided that the FDC should take over the company.

Part of the deal was a facility of R1 250 000 from the French Bank to Ifcor to enable it to pay its current creditors R500 000 owed and provide a further amount of R600 000 as working capital for two months.

At that stage Ifcor's total indebtedness to the FDC was R1-million exclusive of interest. A third mortgage bond in favour of the FDC was passed

over Ifcor's 13 fishing trawlers to secure the R1-million.

A first bond had earlier been passed in favour of the Department of Industries to secure advances totalling R2.6-million and a second bond had been passed in favour of Ifcor's bankers, the French Bank, to secure R622 000 in overdraft facilities.

On December 9 1975 A W J Investments brought an urgent application for a judicial management order against Ifcor alleging that Ifcor's 13 trawlers and the mother ship were worth a total of R7.2-million.

It was claimed that the company had been trading profitably until its fleet had withdrawn from Mozambique waters because of the threat of confiscation and that its assets exceeded its liabilities of R6 147 000 by about R2.5-million.

It was also claimed that

It was agreed that the board of Ifcor would consist of Mr J Minny, general manager of the French Bank, Mr C du Plessis, general manager of the FDC, Mr W Sloops, financial manager and secretary of the FDC, Mr C J Klein, of the Department of Industries, Mr Bob Corbett (managing director) with Mr Louis Corbett and Mr C Bross as alternates.

Ifcor then resumed operations under Mr Bob Corbett with none of the other directors as executives.

At that first meeting documents and information were impressive. Evidence was that Mr Corbett was a "persuasive and plausible" figure.

Then followed a year in which Mr Corbett continually made bright forecasts about Ifcor's future — often backed by French Bank reports — and the FDC repeatedly injected more capital into the company running into millions.

In February 1976 Mr Corbett presented to the directors a budget trading account for Ifcor in which he forecast sales of more than R4.8-million and a net profit of more than R1.3-million for the year ending February 1977.

The general manager of the French Bank, Mr Minny, at one stage informed his head office in Paris that he had every reason to believe that they would be bankers to a company with annual exports of R50-million.

But the company continued to have cashflow problems — reflected in an October 1976 report by FDC accountant Mr Bross that there had been a net cash generation since judicial management of zero.

During the year queries about the company's accounts were raised but these were apparently resolved to the auditors' satisfaction.

At a later stage the FDC decided to appoint its own accountant to investigate and report on the affairs of Ifcor and a Mr Jeffrey was given the task. "But there were no alarm signals from him until early November," said the judge.

By early November Mr Jeffrey was referring to the "critical financial position" of the company and at the end of the month Mr Corbett resigned. A provisional winding-up order was granted on December 1 1976 and it was later confirmed.

### Questions

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NO. G. DA X

The four major fishing groups to have acquired interests in the fabulously well-stocked but poorly-exploited Chilean inshore fishery, which extends over a coastline of more than 6 000 kms, are Ovenstones, Fedfood/Kaap-Kunene (joint), and now United Oceana. Between them they will have sunk more than \$15m into the fishery by the time their plans are implemented.

The Chilean pelagic fishery, according to FAO statistics, has leapt into the major international league and, for the time being at any rate, seems capable of supporting a fishing effort in excess of 3 Mt a year. The lion's share of this catch is taken in the northern zone.

What should be of some concern, but clearly is not, is that nearly 80% of the haul is converted to fish meal and fish body oil. Last year, Chile was the world's foremost producer of meal with more than 5 Mt which, with oil, was worth nearly \$300m.

The infusion of SA expertise should hasten the process of diversification into canning which is three or four times more profitable than meal and oil reduction.

There are constraints, however. Chile is currently undergoing a process of economic self-chastisement in an effort to whip inflation down to a manageable 9% or 10%. It is currently about 30%. Part of the cure is to link the Chilean peso to the US dollar.

This seriously inhibits the competitiveness of Chilean exports. Complaints to the monetary authorities are to no avail. The view of the Central Economic Convention of the Pinochet regime is that domestic industry should be fully exposed to international competition. If it cannot meet that competition it does not deserve to survive.

This thinking contrasts sharply with that of neighbouring Peru, whose exports of fish products are reckoned to be subsidised by government to the tune of 27%. This distorts the market and accounts for the fact that, despite SA's Chile connection, it is Peru that has captured the largest share of canned fish exports to SA. The Republic currently imports 4m-5m cartons of canned pelagic fish.

South Africans engaged in the Chilean fishery are not put out by the performance of Peru's industry. They believe Chile's stringent corrective economic measures will pay handsome dividends in the long run. A major problem in Chilean industry is its punitive cost structure. This, with the dollar peg and the exposure to open international competition, exerts tremendous pressure on margins.

Nevertheless, South Africans say it is a "pleasant country to do business with." There are no restrictions on dividend flows, but the government does restrict distribution to 30%. Dividends are taxable to a maximum of 50% for non-residents.

Although Chile's fishery authorities do

not impose quantitative or time restrictions on the catch, it is said that the effort is not out of line with fish stocks. Fishing effort is stabilised by the fact that intense international competition and the high cost of inputs discourages new entrants.

High interest rates, which tend to follow US domestic rates (but at a higher base level), discourage the holding of stocks so fishing companies catch and process only sufficient for their needs under prevailing conditions.

Given long term political and economic stability (and stable fish stocks), the best is yet to come for SA companies invested in Chile.

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- S = SAVING
- I = INVEST
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### FISHING <sup>(3)</sup> Fishing Gone to Chile FM 26/81

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Twenty years after opening up the Namibian Fishing Eldorado, the SA fishing "family" is transferring to Chile, leaving behind on the sandy wastes of Walvis Bay the near-shell of processing plants that once generated gross sales of more than R100m a year.

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## RESEARCH 2

3 (Fishery)

### Sewage for fish (M 7/6/82)

**LM Prawns**, fattened on a diet of sewage-fed algae, may one day be farmed at Richards Bay. The CSIR's National Institute for Water Research is conducting a study on aquaculture or fish farming at Richards Bay to determine whether treated sewage effluent can be used to grow algae as feedstock for fish production at an economic level.

"What we're after," says senior chief research officer Dr Julian Hemens, "is to see if we can get something for nothing by using nutrients which would otherwise go to waste."

Although the study is incomplete, he anticipates a yield of "between 2 t/ha and 3 t/ha" with the first fish of marketable size being ready by the end of next summer. The fish being used in the study are tilapia which appear to adapt easily to sea water, marine mullet and tiger or LM prawns.

Hemens points out that there is still much work to do, including bacteria counts and tests, on the accumulation of pesticides to make sure the fish produced are fit for human consumption. In neither case is any serious problem expected.

# Profit-sharing scheme for workers welcomed

3 Feb

14

249

W/E ARGUS (6445) 28/6/80

A PROPOSAL by the R40-million Cape Town fishing group, Kaap Kunene, that companies should earmark a percentage of pre-tax profit for lower paid workers has been hailed by a coloured businessman and politician as 'one of the most significant moves made by South African industry.'

Mr Lofly Adams, a member of the now defunct Coloured Representative Council, said the proposal — which could create a R250-million a year national pool of funds — would help meet black demands for sharing the country's wealth. Workers in the Eastern Cape are saying in their

strikes that they want a share in the profits of companies.

'Labour unrest is not racial but economic and what Kaap Kunene is doing is to put the situation in its proper context.'

## SOCIALISM

He told Business Argus that commerce and industry should quickly take up the proposal as coloured people, particularly the young, were now obsessed with the belief that socialism was the cure to their problems.

'The proposal seeks to wed the free enterprise system with a socialist Utopia,' he said.

But leaders of commerce and industry in Cape Town said the proposal might sound good in theory but would be diffi-

cut to implement in practice.

Shareholders of Kaap Kunene were told by the chairman, Mr A P du Preez, that the new profit sharing scheme which the company was starting would ensure that their children and grandchildren would earn dividends.

He told the annual meeting this week: 'Businessmen should realise that if we want to retain the capitalist system in this country something drastic will have to be done so that every person can have

● Continued on Page 2

## Scheme welcomed

● From Page 1

a share in the wealth of the country.'

The scheme comes after Mr Raymond Ackerman, chairman of Pick 'n Pay, suggested that company taxes should be marginally increased and the money used to subsidise basic foods and transport for lower paid workers.

He said today: 'I have had a lot of response from the public but when I

wrote to the Government I was told they could not do it. But I still feel it is a practical solution which could ameliorate social conditions overnight.'

Mr Arthur Swartz, president of the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce said that while it was desirable to raise minimum wages 'this seems a roundabout way of doing it.'

'Why not pay a minimum wage in the first place?' he said.

Mr A G Bramwell, president of the Cape Chamber of Industries, said each industry had to deal with the problem in the best interests of the industry.

'We have an effective industrial council system and should continue to use this wherever possible rather than bring in more complicated methods for compensating employees for the work they perform.'

He also doubted whether subsidies were the best way of tackling the problem.

## ADD TO COSTS

Mr R Campbell, chairman of the Shareholders' Association of South Africa, said the bureaucratic red tape involved in creating a national pool of funds could add considerably to the costs.

'We all want to see lower paid workers, who are being pushed further below the breadline by inflation, get more money. But surely this is a matter for direct negotiations between companies and their employees,' he said.



# SA's fish resources studied in detail

③ Fishing  
EDM 18/7/80

IMPORTANT recommendations of the commission of inquiry into the marine industry were far-reaching and were now being studied in detail, the Minister of Agriculture and fisheries, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, said in a statement in Pretoria yesterday.

A further statement on the acceptance and implementation of the recommendations would be made in due course, he said.

The commission's report would probably be tabled during the next session of Parliament.

Mr Schoeman said that in view of the importance of the marine industry to the economy of South Africa it was important to give urgent attention to measures which would not only ensure the best use of marine resources, but would also serve the national interest and the interests of the consumer and the entrepreneur.

Mr Schoeman said he agreed with the commission that the marine resources were extremely vulnerable and that it was imperative to institute a control system which would protect them from injudicious exploitation.

He confirmed the commission's view that any management strategy must be based on scientific findings and that research into the country's marine resources must be intensified.

Considerable funds had already been allocated for this and a sophisticated research vessel was under construction.

Mr Schoeman emphasised the commission's view that the authorities, the fishing industry, the angler and the public had to join forces to benefit from the marine resources while at the same time protecting them for posterity.

Cognisance had been taken of the guidelines recommended by the commission on the allocation of exploitation rights. — Sapa.

# Action urged on fish resources

By Jasper Mortimer  
CARE Reporter

Two members of the commission of inquiry into the Marine Industry have urged the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, Mr Schoeman, to implement the commission's recommendations without delay.

The commission's recently-completed report says South Africa's sea resources required systematic control to protect them from "injudicious exploitation."

Mr Schoeman has accepted this finding, but said the other recommendations will not be revealed before the report is tabled in Parliament in 1981. He said his implementation of the report would follow "in due course."

"I hope that is very soon," responded a commissioner Mr Rupert Lorimer (PFP, Orange Grove), "because the recommendations have to be acted on urgently, that is, before the next Parliamentary session."

"Many of the recommendations do not require legislation, and some of the measures should be commenced now as it will take months to implement them."

Another commissioner, Mr John Wiley (appointed

while SAP MP for Simonstown), said he hoped the recommendations would be implemented "as soon as possible."

The Star's CARE campaign reported in April that overfishing of SA waters had reduced the

once R100-million a year pilchard catch by 90 percent and had dangerously depleted the resources of anchovy, hake, shad, steenbras and crayfish.

CARE yesterday asked Mr Lorimer, in his capacity as PFP spokesman on fishing, whether the SA industry could recover:

"With urgent action and careful control, our resources could recover. In some instances, recovery will be a long-term process, in other areas there appears to be a partial recovery already."

It is generally known that in the past the fishing companies urged the Government to grant fishing quotas far in excess of what marine scientists thought wise.

Mr Schoeman said the commission believed that future quotas should be based on scientific grounds.

He said large funds had already been set aside for research into fish resources and a highly sophisticated ship was under construction.



Mr LORIMER



Mr WILEY

STAR 22/7/80 3 FILE





# SA votes against ban on whaling

ADM  
23/7/80  
③ Fishing

CANDIDATE MUST enter in number of each question in order in which it has leave columns (2) and

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**BRIGHTON.** — South Africa has voted against a proposal for a total ban on whaling at a crucial meeting of the International Whaling Commission being held in Brighton, England.

The United States proposal, endorsed by France, Netherlands, New Zealand and Britain, failed to win the required three-fourths majority vote, with fierce Japanese and Soviet opposition.

Surnames

First Names

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Subject

The major Western nations supporting the ban had hoped South Africa, which ceased commercial whaling in 1976, would join them.

Immediately after the vote, South Africa's representative, Dr Garth Newman, said the Republic's policy had not changed since last year.

"We haven't changed our policy. We feel the commission is now making efforts to improve the management of whales," he said.

Voting in the 24-member

commission was: 13 in favor of a moratorium, 9 against and two abstentions.

Under commission rules 18 votes would have been needed to push through the moratorium proposals.

A Swedish proposal to postpone a moratorium for two years also failed by the same margin.

Earlier attempts by the United States in 1972 and 1979 could not overcome objections by Japan and the Soviet Union, the only countries which still maintain deep-sea whaling fleets.

"We are appalled by the short-sighted and inhumane decision," said the Friends of the Earth, a leading conservationist group.

"Those countries which exploit whales continue to call the tune.

"The IWC as a forum for regulating whale catches is totally out of touch with public

opinion."

While the voting was taking place, angry conservationists demonstrated against continued hunting, warning that whales could become extinct within 10 years unless the killing ends.

Earlier, the US delegate Mr Richard Frank called for continuation of the small quota of scarce bowhead whales allowed to be killed by Alaskan Eskimos in the Bering Strait. No final decision was taken.

The countries which voted for the world-wide moratorium were Argentina, Australia, Denmark, France, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Oman, Seychelles, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

The nine countries opposed were Canada, Chile, Iceland, Japan, South Korea, Peru, South Africa, Spain and the Soviet Union.

Brazil and Norway abstained. — Sapa and UPI.

(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Paper No.

I SECTION B.

(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Examiners' Initials

## NOTE CAREFULLY

- Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
- Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
- Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
- Do not write in the left hand margin.

## WARNING

- No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
- Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
- No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
- All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

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

# Snoek mass along coast

24/7/80 KRCWS

(3) fish



PROFESSIONAL fisherman Gus Olsen fits the snug to the stern of his boat while Strand Catcher inspector 'tickets' him for selling snoek to the public on the municipal slipway.

THE 1980 snoek season is set for a memorable grand finale as snoek have massed all along the coast from Kleinmond to Gansbaai.

The main concentrations are at Kleinmond where excellent catches, reminiscent of the bumper seasons of old, are being made.

While competitors in the Mulana Snoek Derby were struggling to locate and boat snoek off Hout Bay, a few skippers who heard about the catches offloaded at Kleinmond the previous day, put to sea early on Sunday.

A few hundred metres outside the harbour the first head shoals were encountered. By 9 o'clock a few fish were being caught and a midday run once again saw everyone boating fish continuously. Catches averaged 50 a man for the day.

Boats that anchored east of the harbour,

however, returned with the best catches because of an excellent run of head fish which were striking at three fathoms.

Witnesses report that snoek were everywhere to be seen on the surface.

On Monday the fish were more plentiful and Hansie Visser and the four-man crew on Marcelle boated 500

## By Penguin

snoek. Another skiboat anchored further offshore was Gyn Sie which returned with catches in excess of 100 a man.

Fishermen out on Monday report that the fish were less reluctant to take dories, this no doubt contributing to the increased catches. The use of copper pipes or large Abu Lukas spinners prove most successful.

Catches have since improved at Gansbaai and with the pending cold front approaching this



STRAND municipal authorities have created a furore among skiboat owners and members of the public by refusing to allow snoek or other fish to be sold on the local slipway. Would-be buyers gather round one of the trailer-drawn craft in the hopes of being able to buy a fresh 'fry'.

could be the most productive area this weekend as it would appear that the fish are moving in a south-easterly direction along the coast.

Permit holders from the Strand who launched at Kleinmond on Sunday were pleasantly surprised by the refreshing attitude of the municipal authorities with regard to the sale of fish.

Contrary to the continual unpleasantness caused by The Strand Municipality which persistently prohibits the sale of fish at the launching ramp, it came as a surprise that the Kleinmond Municipality encourages the sale of fish because it attracts visitors to the area.

P.T.C.

### Face fines

At The Strand hundreds of astounded residents and visitors are unable to buy fish as permit holders face possible fines and suspension of permits.

The facilities at Kleinmond are far superior to those existing at The Strand although the latter permit is more expensive and there are more permit holders at The Strand.

Some public statement or liaison with those concerned as to the reasons for this prohibition would be welcome as the dogmatic and unpopular attitude displayed at present verges on the ridiculous.

The main problem results from the cleaning of fish which leads to the loitering of undesirable elements who earn a few cents in this way.

### Galjoen

The logical solution is to erect notices banning the cleaning of fish which will enable the authorities to act against transgressors and simultaneously remove the cause of loitering.

The slipway will also not be littered with fish entrails

The calm sea which prevailed during the week resulted in good catches of galjoen and white steenbras by rock and surf anglers at Swartklip. Galjoen are also plentiful in the Kogel Bay area where catches of 10 per man are not uncommon.

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# Fishermen

## angry

3 (fish)  
D.O. 26/7/80

## over nets

UMTATA — Local fishermen and conservationists are up in arms over the use of gill nets in Transkei river estuaries.

They claim the nets, which are illegal in South Africa, are denuding the rivers of fish and damaging the ecology.

The chief research officer in the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, Mr V. S. Nakani, said a Transkeian company, Transkei Sea Harvest had been granted a permit to use gill nets by the Department of Commerce and Industry a year ago.

"But the Department of Commerce and Industry arbitrarily agreed to a 9.5 cm mesh size gill net without investigating the effects on the ecology or approaching the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, Mr Nakani said. "I am very unhappy with the situation."

The licence is not seasonal and extends to all river estuaries in Transkei excluding 15 where the University of Transkei is researching commercial fishing potential.

The head of Unitra's zoology department, Prof R. Prinsep, said: "Gill nets remove a high

percentage of the smaller fish, and, if used continually, could disturb the ecology and cause a lot of harm.

"It is very difficult to say how long it would take to reverse the process."

Mr Tom Pike, of the Natal Parks Board, said gill nets used along the Natal coast were illegal and automatically confiscated "because the effect on the ecology is severe."

"If they are used during the closed season when fish migrate from the sea to estuaries for breeding, the implications are even more serious," he said.

Mr Nakani said Transkei Sea Harvest's licence made no provision for a closed season. "This is a great pity because hundreds of baby fish are being caught.

"Nets are also being thrown in rivers with closed mouths — they should be restricted to open mouths."

One of the directors of Transkei Sea Harvest, Mr J. N. Bam, yesterday denied the company was denuding river estuaries.

"It's nothing like that," he said. — DDB.

29/7/80 ARUnus

# Extra time for <sup>3 fish</sup> snoek fishermen

THE annual snoek season, which is due to close at midnight on Thursday, has been extended to August 16 — the first time the season has been extended in the past 10 years.

Making the announcement today, the Director of Sea Fisheries, Mr George Stander, said he was persuaded to extend the season by the fact that fish being caught were in good condition and the total catch so far this season — 525 000 — was the lowest on record.

#### RECORDS

Mr Stander interrupted his leave to deal with requests from most fishermen's associations in the St Helena Bay-Gansbaai range to extend the closing date.

Sea Fisheries records show that the 10 000 or so fishermen who make a living from the snoek, caught an average total of two million fish a season for the past few years.

The last time the season was extended was 1969.

# 16-day extension for snoek fishermen

CAPE Times 50/7/80  
3 fishing

By GORDON KLING

**CAPE FISHERMEN suffering one of the poorest snoek seasons ever have been granted a 16-day extension to the close-down and a further relaxation has not been ruled out by the Department of Sea Fisheries.**

The season, which was to have closed tomorrow, will remain open at least till midnight on August 16, according to an announcement by the Department of Sea Fisheries which has raised fears for the protection of the snoek resource.

A Sea Fisheries spokesman said the extension had been allowed because the condition of the fish, which usually deteriorated sharply toward the end of July, was relatively good.

Welcoming the decision yesterday was the former MP for Simonstown and Nationalist candidate for the upcoming election in the constituency, Mr John Wiley, who has previously appealed for improved conservation of fishing resources. Mr Wiley said he made representations for the season to be extended.

## 'Never easy'

"It's never an easy thing," he said, "but the guideline for me is the tests (conducted by the Department). Obviously one must be guided by the marine scientists who have examined the snoek. I'm assuming they've made proper investigations so it must be safe to go on catching. The snoek fishermen have had a terrible season and if it was humanly possible to assist them this had to be done."

Conservationists were sceptical, maintaining the sci-

entists had already allowed commercial fishing to severely deplete pilchard and crayfish resources. In addition, deep-sea trawlers had taken vast amounts of snoek which were once caught only on lines near the coast.

About 500 000 fish were caught this season, compared with good winter catches of more than 1,5 million.

A Sea Fisheries spokesman, however, believed there was every possibility snoek catches would improve again next season. Snoek were migratory and considerable fluctuations in the catch from season to season were common.

## Investigation

In 1902, for example, only 25 424 fish were brought in, though catches of 800 000 had been made previously. And of course there were no trawlers then. The extension had been based on an investigation into weights and measurements of the fish which showed they were in much better condition than last year.

"We had applications from five harbours for an extension and the condition of the fish was reasonable," he said.

"The flesh didn't look bad either. We also took into account the amount caught this year."

Fish roe was not bloody and dark which indicated the main spawning season had yet to begin.

Sea Fisheries intended to continue monitoring the condition of the fish and a further extension of the season would be considered.

It is estimated that about 9 000 fishermen, including weekenders, participate in the snoek catch. The fishermen's dependents numbered several thousand more. About 25 boats carrying up to 45 crew each were based in Kalk Bay alone.

The poor catches are attrib-

with a quota of 205 000 t, which was boosted at mid-season by a concession to catch an additional 70 000 t of anchovy between Luderitz and Dune Point while withdrawing the experimental quota of 30 000 t south of Luderitz.

Last year, the previous worst in living memory, the industry landed 27 555 t of pilchard, 24 651 t of maashanker (horse mackerel), 259 219 t of anchovy (which saved the industry from a negative cash flow situation) and 12 817 t of red-eye, a total of 324 242 t (414 466 tons in 1978).

The industry's collapse has dire implications. On the face of it, it seems that about 35 000 t of fishmeal is going to have to be imported at about R400/t — unless balanced feed manufacturers have a favourable stock position following last year's unexpectedly good yield when the combined fisheries of SA and SWA/Namibia yielded nearly 170 000 t — enough to permit exports of 20 000 t.

Depending on the demand, it could mean a few million cartons of canned fish will have to be imported to provide "cheap" fish protein for the country's poor. Although cheaper than most cuts of red meat, white fish (hake, kingklip, etc) is still a good deal more expensive than canned fish, which may have to be imported at the equivalent of about R15 a carton.

The decision to halt fishing altogether comes none too soon. According to official sources in Windhoek, the fishing effort that went into the hunting of anchovy was netting heavy tonnages of immature pilchards, whose presence in the area between Walvis Bay and Dune Point is an indication that the resources may be on the mend; although the scarcity of mature fish is alarming.

In the intervening seven or eight months

before the opening of the 1981 season, SWA/Namibian fishery authorities will have to face some tough decisions. Tighter patrolling of the 13-mile offshore region, which foreign-going trawlers undertook at an international convention last year not to infringe, as well as an extensive research programme during the off-season, may provide the answer.

Right now it is beginning to occur to more and more fishery scientists that if the pilchard resources are ever to be revived, a total ban on the catching of this species may be the only alternative. Having canned only 280 t this season, the industry may now be in a better position to appreciate the gravity of the situation.

FM 15/8/80  
**SWA/NAMIBIAN FISHING**  
**Unmitigated disaster**

③ Fishing

The curtain comes down this week on the most disastrous season the SWA/Namibian fishing industry has experienced.

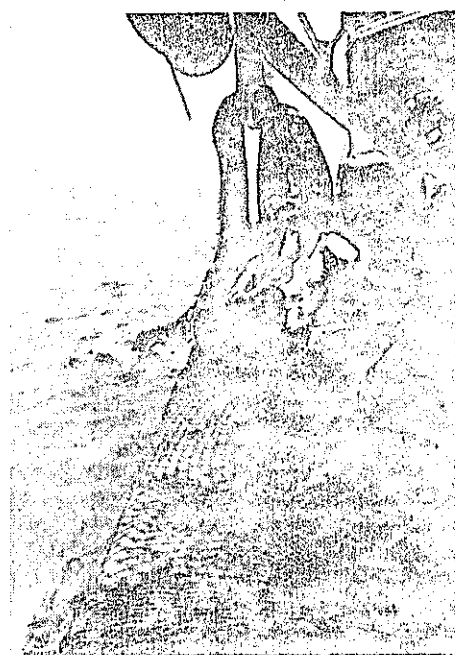
Confronted with evidence that continuation of catching would plunge the inshore fishery into commercial extinction, the Division of Sea Fisheries in the territory decided to call a halt for the season.

The yields have been appalling. About 80% of the permissible quota of 220 000 t of anchovy was landed, making about 45 000 t of fishmeal for the year.

The canning programme has been nothing short of an unmitigated disaster. The industry opened the season with a licence to put 4 000 t of pilchards into the can, implying a pack of about 500 000 cartons (of 24 cans), including pet mince. This would have meant catching about 15 000 tons of raw pilchards.

The actual outturn was raw fish landings of about 7 000 t of which barely 280 t was fit to can due to the preponderance of small pilchard. The canning pack is therefore a mere 35 000 cartons, well over 90% short of target.

Total landings for 1980 may barely exceed 185 000 t at the final tally, compared



Fishing off SWA/Namibia . . .  
pulling in too little

# Sweeping changes to fishing industry?

32 Fisheries  
19/8/52  
TBRK

## Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — If the recommendations of a Government-appointed commission of inquiry into certain aspects of the fishing industry are accepted it will spell the end of the historic monopoly of the R200-million-a-year industry.

The pelagic fishing industry, second most important of the country's annual fish paypacket, is to have its quota system drastically revised if the recommendations of the commission are accepted.

The main area of change will be that the global quota system is done away with and replaced by an individual quota system.

This will mean that private boat owners will no longer be historically tied to one factory quota holder. Private boat owners will now be able to apply for their own quota.

## LOCAL MARKET

The Commission's findings published in Pretoria yesterday, will see a greater percentage of crayfish and perlemoen available on the local market.

At the moment only 10 percent of the crayfish quota and no perlemoen are sold locally.

Quotas for stock fish, at present awarded to foreign fishing fleets, may have to be withdrawn because of overfishing of demersal species in South Africa's 200-mile fishing limit.

The country's stockfish resources, the largest part of the white fish catch, have been depleted to such an extent that the home industry will not have any increase in quo-

ta nor will new applications be considered.

Apart from a recommendation which would compel the quota holders to sell 25 percent of their crayfish and 50 percent of their perlemoen harvest on the local market, it has also recommended new entrepreneurs be allowed into the industry.

The commission also recommends that an education programme be started which will eventually see the entire perlemoen and crayfish catch locally consumed and an industry independent of overseas markets.

A special court for the entire industry has been recommended which will deal with cases connected with the fishing industry.

The "new deal" for the fishing industry will see the appointment of a Deputy-Director General of Fisheries with his headquarters in Cape Town.

## ANGLING

The commission says in its report that tighter control should be placed on coastal anglers to ensure that proper records are maintained.

It suggested that all sea fishermen, like their freshwater counterparts and game hunters, take out an annual licence.

It also calls for stricter control of bait collecting and distribution and that only people with a permit or angling licence be allowed to collect or distribute bait.

Strict control should also be applied to trek netting.

Permits would have to be applied for trek netting in False and Walker bays.

The inspectorate should be improved to keep a closer watch on private individuals removing perlemoen and bait.



# Fishing report welcomed by industry

2d/5/55  
3 (Fish)  
C. Tuma

## Industrial Reporter

THE South African fishing industry was yesterday awaiting copies of the report of the Commission of Inquiry into certain aspects of the fishing industry to study its far-reaching recommendations.

The report, which is available in Afrikaans only, has yet to reach the Cape from Pretoria.

Initial reaction, however, was generally favourable although some sources believed the proposed annual review of quotas would not prove practical. They accepted the suggestion of awarding of quotas on a seven years basis on the grounds that the vast investment necessary for commercial fishing would warrant extensions if fishing companies were abiding by the regulations.

There was considerable surprise that the commission had recommended a relaxation of the ban on crayfishing from private boats, since the industry did not think the amateurs had much of a chance.

Conservationists welcomed the proposed ban on purse-seine fishing in False and Walker Bays, and expressed the hope the government would agree.

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, has indicated that he accepts most of the proposals.

Considerable enthusiasm was generated by the plan for a crayfish route along the West coast, similar to the Cape wine route.

"It's the best news I've ever had," said the managing director of Captour, Mr John Robert. "The Cape has always been famous for its seafood, yet the main complaint has been: 'You talk about these things, but why don't we see any evidence?'"

"The Cape rock lobster has been more freely available in America and Europe than in Cape Town, and its certainly time this was changed. There is no doubt that the crayfish route would become an extremely important marketing factor for Captour," he said.

It was hoped the recommendation requiring 25 percent of the catch to be sold on the local market, compared with 10 percent previously, would bring them within reach of the man in the street.

Proposals for half the perlemoen harvest to be marketed locally were regarded as certain to bring down the price.

# The fish, the industry, and a report

By Tony  
Spencer-Smith

THE over-exploitation of South Africa's marine resources in the past, which bought stocks to an all-time low, seems certain to end with this week's report of the Commission of Inquiry into Fishing.

The report takes a strongly conservationist line, and marine biologists like Professor John Grindley of the School of Environmental Studies at the University of Cape Town hope the Government will implement most recommendations.

There are firm indications that many recommendations will meet with stiff fishing industry opposition.

The crayfish recommendations, particularly, said industry sources, could have serious socio-economic effects, hitting the west coast towns from Lamberts Bay northwards hard.

Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries Hendrik Schoeman says he feels the commission has done a good job and favours most recommendations.

Some of the recommendations:

- Totally restructure the crayfish industry, breaking the monopolistic local marketing system and making the crayfish much more freely available, probably at drastically reduced prices.

- Abolish the Fisheries Advisory Council — which is loaded in favour of the companies exploiting the sea — and replace it with

a more representative statutory body.

- Give the largely powerless Sea Fisheries Inspectorate more teeth, by increasing the number of inspectors, upping their salaries, upping their facilities and equipment to carry out their task effectively.

- Keep the low quotas until there is overwhelming scientific evidence that they can be increased.

It says there is still cause for concern about the condition of many of the stocks.

Pelagic fish, for instance, could be 60 to 70 percent down. Without strict control there is a danger the resource could collapse in ruin.

The crayfish resource, for which South Africa is world famous, is in some cases over-exploited.

The commission makes the radical proposal that the west coast be divided into three crayfishing zones — one from the Orange River to Brak River, the next down to the St Helena Bay crayfish reservation and the third from there to Cape Point.

Only boats with a quota in a specific zone would be able to fish there, and would have a "characteristic colour" so there would be no crossing from one zone to another.

This could have a drastic effect on the crayfish operations in the northern coastal villages like Lamberts Bay, Doringbaai, Hondeklipbaai



Hendrik Schoeman — favours most recommendations

and Port Nolloth, which are either largely or entirely dependent on this industry.

The committee expressed its "gravest concern" over the future of the country's perlemoen resource.

Evidence was led that the existing inspectorate was not in a position to prevent abuses.

In the past most crayfish were sold overseas, but the commission says the industry should be compelled to sell 25 percent of the total quota locally — about three million crayfish.

Currently, all crayfish has to be marketed by Safroc (SA Frozen Rock Lobster Packers (Pty) Ltd) and Clea (Cape Lobster Exporters Association of SA (Pty) Ltd).

The commission says the existing system may remain for exported crayfish, but it is in the interests of the South African consumer that "monopolistic marketing practices" not apply locally.

Illegal crayfishing, and the flourishing black market, developed mainly because the ordinary member of the public could not get reasonable quantities of crayfish at reasonable prices.

Crayfish should be sold locally in packages as small as two kilos and be available at several towns on the west coast from Cape Town as far north as Port Nolloth.

While virtually all perlemoen are currently exported, the commission recommends that a compulsory 50 percent of the total quota be marketed locally.

As local demand increases, this percentage must be increased until the whole catch is marketed in South Africa.

Professor Grindley — who gave evidence before the commission — said he was pleased with what he had seen of the report so far.

"From a biological point of view one would like to see quotas cut still further, but one has to balance the need to allow our over-exploited resources to recover as fast as possible with the need to protect investment and jobs in the industry."

He said the present system, with the Fisheries Advisory Council, gave too much weight to the views of the industry itself, which was more concerned about the demands of shareholders than conservation.

The commission ham-

pered the ineffectiveness and composition of the Fisheries Advisory Council. Evidence was led that individual members tended to fight only for their own causes and that if they did collaborate, did so without regard for the good of others.

Recommendations from the authorities, the commission was told, were often ignored.

The commission devotes considerable attention to the evidence presented to it by Port Elizabeth-based scientist Dr Jan Lochner, known for having correctly predicted the collapse of the South West African pilchard resource.

Dr Lochner said this represented the first official recognition of his work.

"They should call me in to advise on the management of the SA pelagic resource — it is their only hope, because they haven't a clue about what to do about it."

Dr Lochner, a controversial figure in the field, is an electrical engineer. He is former head of the Oceanographic Research Department at the University of Port Elizabeth, and a former director of weapons research for the Government.

Professor Grindley said he was perturbed at the coverage given to Dr Lochner's work in the commission's report.

"There is ample evidence that Dr Lochner's techniques cannot be reliably used. There has

been a great deal of criticism of his work in the scientific press. There are a lot of fallacies in his reasoning, which is based on a simple electrical analogue."

Dr Lochner hit back: "I have had to listen to this sort of nonsense for years. I work within a completely different discipline and the marine biologists cannot hope to understand this, never having worked in this field."

Several industry spokesmen said they were not yet in a position to comment on the report.

Some were prepared to speak out. Mr John Church, owner and chairman of Tuna Marine (Pty) Ltd, which exploits tunny and perlemoen, lashed out.

"The commission has made the most stupid recommendations ever.

"We might be able to sell 2.5 percent of the perlemoen quota in South Africa, but never 50 percent.

"This measure would mean the collapse of the industry."

Mr Abe Shapiro, managing director of Lamberts Bay Holdings Ltd, which has considerable crayfish interests, said:

"If the recommendations do go through, they could well affect some towns socio-economically, particularly Port Nolloth."

He said the fishing industry would not sit back while the Fisheries Advisory Council was scrapped — "We will be fighting many recommendations at top level."



# Richards Bay waste plan opposed

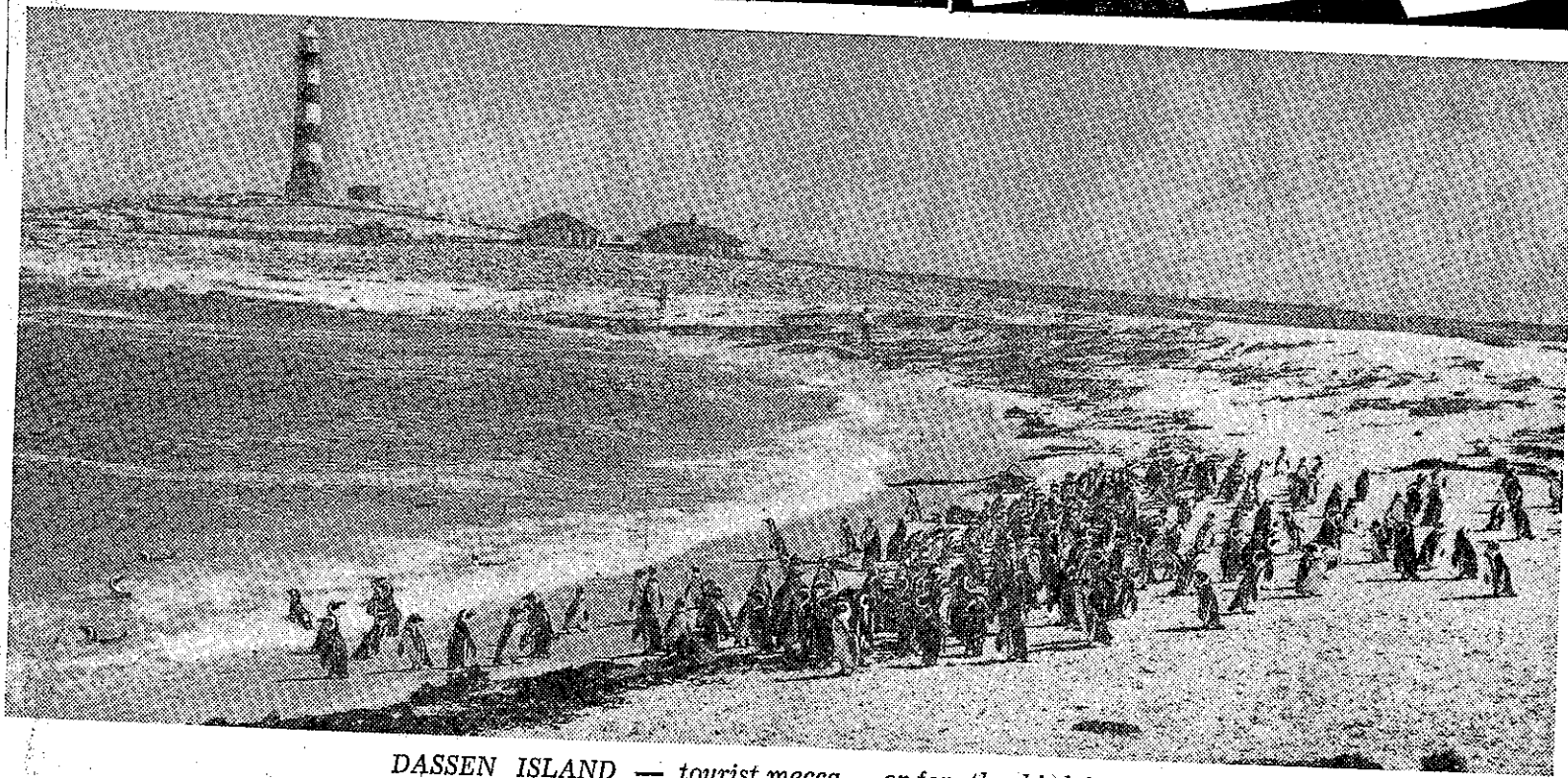
REPRESENTATIVES of South Africa's R200-million-a-year fishing industry are strongly opposed to a plan to build a pipeline at Richards Bay to allow industrial waste to be dumped into the sea.

Strongly worded letters have been sent to the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries in which it has been pointed out that industrial effluent was extremely dangerous to all types of marine life.

Chairman of the Natal Trawling Industry Association, Mr C W Taylor, said that industrial waste was recently discharged into the sea near Richards Bay . . . and as a result we lost a lot of marine life in the area.

Mr Taylor said it was also feared that the currents would carry the effluent to the trawling grounds and cause a serious drop in catches.

Plans for a waste pipeline at Richards Bay were set in motion earlier this year and the issue is still under consideration with feasibility studies being carried out.



DASSEN ISLAND — tourist mecca — or for the birds?

# Mixed reaction to Dassen Island plan

THE fishing industry commission's recommendation that control of Dassen Island be transferred from Sea Fisheries to the National Parks Board and that it be developed as a tourist attraction has met a mixed reception from commercial bodies that could be involved.

The managing director of Captour, Mr John Robert, described the suggestion as 'a terrific idea in principle . . . but one which would have to be carried out in a strictly controlled manner.'

Mr Robert said a visit to Dassen Island could be included in the package deal already offered to tourists and visitors to the Western Cape.

With the bird life on the island as the main attraction it could even be billed and promoted as a special interest type of trip, he said.

Mr Robert said he was confident that Dassen Island would be of keen interest to ornithologists and amateur bird-watchers . . . 'much the same as our Wine Route has become a must among winelovers.'

Just to give you an idea there are over two million registered bird-watchers in the United States alone, he said.

'And never mind the thousands and thousands of gannets and cormorants on the island . . . the big drawcard would be the 80 000-odd colony of Jackass penguins which are indigenous to South Africa and not found anywhere else.'

The managing director of Sealink launch operations, Mr Jack Wrigley, said he was not ecstatic at the idea . . . but we would have to give careful consideration to providing a suitable ferry service if it ever comes about.

Mr Wrigley said that with Dassen Island being 35 miles northwest of Table Bay the only economical way of getting there would be by ferry.

## FITTINGS

'A suitable vessel with all the necessary fittings would probably cost about R500 000,' he said.

The director of development of one of the biggest hotel groups in the country, Mr Roger Berry, was not the slightest bit enthusiastic about the idea and said rather straightforwardly: 'We wouldn't be interested in a venture like this . . . it simply wouldn't pay off.'

All senior staff from the Percy Fitzpatrick Institute of Ornithology are attending a congress in Malawi and were not available for comment on the recommendation.

The person who summed up the recommendation was Dassen Island light-housekeeper Peter Theron, who said: 'Well I suppose it's all right if all you want to see is seabirds and rabbits.'

'And we've about 1000 rabbits on this little island, which measures only 5 km by just over 2 km and is only 10 m above sea level at its highest point.'

Mr Theron explained the rabbit population had bred from a few that were let loose on the island a couple of centuries ago to provide food for shipwrecked sailors.

*Augus*  
3 Fish  
29/6/80

—Not clear enough  
—Definitely not clear  
feelings  
enthusiasm

### FISHING ② Fishing Disquiet over report

Fishery scientists and industry leaders are to have talks with government soon to warn against what they believe to be disquieting features of the report of the Nic-Freunicht Commission of Inquiry into the country's marine resources.

While developments in the world's major fisheries indicate a trend towards smaller catching fleets and stricter control of fishing effort and gear, the commission's report recommends increased competition among an increased number of participants. The report says the in-shore pelagic industry should not become a closed shop controlled by a limited number of quota holders, and provision should be made for new entrants to the industry from time to time.

In the pelagic fishing industry these concepts are mutually exclusive. Competition in any industry is healthy, but in fishing it usually leads to the destruction of stocks because companies compete by striving for the heaviest hauls at the lowest cost per unit of effort. On the other hand, if their permissible hauls are controlled by global and company quotas, and their processing and marketing activities controlled by some kind of anti-trust device, then they will all go to the wall because unit costs will rise too high.

By their very nature, pelagic fish stocks are more likely to be fished out than demersal (bottom feeding) fish such as hake. This is because the ecology of pelagic species is far more finely balanced. Because of their occupation of the middle and upper levels of the sea, pelagic fish are very susceptible to changes in temperature and current. And their food resources are far less reliable.

For the past number of years the SA pelagic quota has been fixed at various levels between 200 000-400 000 divided among four or five or eight or nine companies. To stabilize the industry as a whole, some companies (such as the fishing companies) have been ration-

alising their fishmeal and fish oil reduction plants and subjecting boat owners to strict individual quotas in order to give them a reasonable living (when the obvious answer would have been to reduce the catching fleet by 90% to reduce costs per unit of effort).

In Namibia, where the pelagic fishery is faced with commercial extinction, global quotas were maintained too long at more than 1m t when there was evidence, year after year, that the fishing effort was being maintained far in excess of the ability of the fish to survive.

It is puzzling, therefore, that at a time when most established companies in the SA pelagic fishery are struggling at the point of bankruptcy in Namibia a commission of inquiry, comprising members of parliament, recommends greater competition and steps to attract new entrants to the industry.

This kind of thinking is dangerous because it seems to betray a lack of understanding of the precarious balance and interrelationship between the economies of fishing, on the one hand, and the unpredictable and abstract facts of nature which determine the behaviour of fish, on the other.

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## FISHING SHARES

# ③ Fishing Troubled waters

FM 12/9/80

Fears of considerably reduced fishing industry profits this year have been confirmed in interim results from Willem Barendsz and SWA Fish. Earnings predictions for the full year indicate a fall of 57% for Willem Barendsz and 49% for SWA Fish, to levels which will not cover existing annual dividend totals. However, both companies have significant cash reserves, so payouts need not necessarily suffer to the same extent as earnings.

The fishing industry has reported falling profits since at least 1975, but current figures indicate that the drop is accelerating. SWA Fish earned 31c (53c) in the first half, and expects total earnings of 49c (96c). The slightly lower tax rate indicates that investment and interest income has risen proportionately as fishing sales have fallen.

Not only have pelagic catches been affected by quotas and poor fishing conditions, but the marketing division has also suffered a fall in profits. Margins on fishmeal dropped both as a result of limited throughput and the fact that most sales were to the local market where prices are lower than on exports. Income from lobsters exported to the US and Japan fell as prices varied and the dollar weakened against the rand.

Although earnings have fallen, the companies are likely to maintain or even improve pre-tax margins as the proportion of investment income increases. But if present conditions in the industry persist, income from cash reserves could fall as cash is used to pay dividends.

Interim dividends have not been too severely affected by the profit drop. Willem Barendsz paid 4c (5c) covered once, and SWA Fish pegged its payout at 20c with cover dropping from 2,7 times to 1,6.

This seems to suggest that SWA Fish plans to maintain its 60c total, as it has done for the past six years, but that Willem Barendsz will possibly pay no more than 8c (11c). Cash resources will not be strained on this basis. At the end of fiscal-1979, SWA Fish had R13m, equivalent to nearly seven year's dividends at the present rate, while Willem Barendsz had R4m (five year's dividends, at the reduced rate).

On the basis of this outlook, the price of Willem Barendsz could drop below 70c. Its prospective yield of 11,4% is roughly the same as the sector's historic average and this does not seem to fully reflect political uncertainties. SWA Fish, in contrast, which also operates off the Namibian

coast, is on a 16,4% prospective yield at 365c, while Lamberts Bay (in the Units group) which does not have the political exposure is on an 11,2% yield.

Fiona Halse

# United Oceana profit fall

③ Fishing  
Financial Reporter

BECAUSE of the poor results of Lamberts Bay and Sea Products (SWA), the figures of United Oceana Holdings for the half year to June are disappointing.

With net income before tax cut from R8 882 000 to R5 120 000, net attributable profit was almost halved to R1 593 000.

Earnings a share fell to 16c against 30c for the first half in 1979. The directors forecast earnings of 26c for 1980 compared with 41c a share last year.

Lamberts Bay's earnings dropped from 49c in June 1979 to 27c but the interim dividend is unchanged at 10c.

The directors forecast earnings for the year to December 1980 should be about 43c compared with 72c last year. They

emphasise, however, that the final figure could differ from the estimate because of the difficulty in forecasting fishing results.

Sea Products (SWA) show earnings of 18c for the half-year to June 1980, compared with 32c last year. The interim dividend, however, is unchanged at 15c.

The directors estimate that earnings for the full year

should be about 89c compared with 70c last year.

The group reports that the demand for fish meal and body oil remains firm. Apart from nominal quantities of fish meal being exported, the production of fishmeal and oil will be absorbed by the local market.

The demand for frozen rock lobster tails has remained steady but at lower prices. The appreciation of the rand

against the dollar has also had an adverse effect on net realisation prices.

Canned fish production in SWA/Namibia declined to a nominal level in the current season because of the sharp reduction in the pilchard catch. As a result the market is now wholly dependent on overseas supplies to satisfy local market requirements.

# Overfished

SOUTH Africa's coastal hake fishermen have overfished their 1980 quota, and coastal hake fishing — which takes place on the country's south-east coast — is expected to be suspended from October 22.

Senior spokesman for the giant Irving and Johnson trawling and fishing group, Mr Charles Atkins, said that although this move by Sea Fisheries will affect fishermen from Cape Town to East London, it will not involve the vastly bigger deepsea hake industry.

'There will be squeals and moans from some quarters, but we have to face up to it and rationalise. There are simply too many people with too much equipment fishing the coastal waters for hake because this has become more desirable over the past few years.' He added that I & J had about 16 vessels operating in a coastal hake fishing fleet of 57.

Mr Atkins said that coastal hake fishermen passed their 7000-ton quota in July.

'After this they were allowed to catch another 900 tons, and when this figure was passed a further 500 tons were set down. It is highly unlikely that Sea Fisheries will allow any more hake to be caught in coastal waters this year.'

The deepsea hake trawlers which operate in water not shallower than 110m, account for an annual catch of about 135 000 tons. Mr Atkins said that a proportion of this catch was exported at a price lower than on the domestic market.

'I don't think that any of the private fishermen will be hit too hard. I know of no poor coastal hake fisherman, but of course there will be a problem with the crews.'

There are between 400 and 500 fishermen working in the coastal hake fishing fleet — an area which unofficially has its centre in Mossel Bay, and stretches from Cape Town to

the Transkei border. There is also a factory in Mossel Bay which serves this section of the fishing industry.

Mr Atkins explained that the coastal hake fishermen have always had the prime section of the domestic market because the prices they got for their catch were local prices and not the cheaper export prices.

One of the factors which led to the catch quota being used up prematurely was a restriction placed by Sea Fisheries on sole fishing. Many baby soles are caught in the same 110 m deep water

## Coastal hake

③ fishing NM 14/10/80  
fishing to

## be suspended

that the coastal hake fishermen work in, and this year catching hake suddenly became more attractive than it had in the past.

'In previous years the quota was in the region of 5000 tons,' said Mr Atkins. 'This figure was rarely reached and there was never a need to worry about restricting it be-

cause the fishermen were concentrating their efforts on catching more profitable soles.

'It was then decided to take steps to protect the baby sole, and when this was done people took hake fishing more seriously.'

'Another factor in the high 1980 catch was simply that fishing was very good this year.'

Mr Atkins added that it was unlikely that the price of fish would be affected by the suspension of fishing in the area.

'Possibly the wet fish (fresh fish) price in a centre like Port Elizabeth might go up a little when housewives will have less available to them. But there is a lot of frozen fish,' he said.

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Pretoria Bureau

HOMELAND governments are turning to fish farming to help counter the growing malnutrition problem in rural areas.

Interest in freshwater fish as an additional protein source is growing throughout South Africa as red meat, poultry and marine fish become more expensive, said Mr Tom Pike, fishery officer for the Natal Parks Board.

Meat has been priced out of the reach of the lower income group and created the need for an alternate protein source. Incorrect eating habits among the rural population — such as prolonged breast feeding — have also exacerbated protein deficiency, says a spokesman for the South African Institute of Race Relations (SAIRR).

A University of the Witwatersrand academic said recently that possibly 750 000 children in South Africa may be undernourished.

The staff of a Northern Transvaal clinic which attends to 1 500 children a month told the SAIRR that usually about 1 000 of the children were found to be suffering from protein deficiencies.

More agricultural experts are taking a long look at freshwater fish farming as a source of much-needed protein.

"The promotion of freshwater fish will not solve the nutrition problems, but it will help to alleviate them," said Dr Ben van der Waal, senior fisheries officer for the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Mr Peter Jackson, of the Department of Ichthyology (fish studies) at the J L B Smith Institute in Grahamstown, who has worked for the United Nation's Food and Agricultural Organisation for nine years, said a variety of freshwater fish thrive in South African waters.

The processing of freshwater fish is a growing industry in other parts of the world, and should be encouraged in South Africa, Mr Jackson said.

Mr C Bruwer, of the Hydrological Research Institute in Pretoria, said 60 existing dams in South Africa could produce 6 500 tons of fish a year.

"Freshwater fish can be harvested inexpensively and provide employment in rural areas," said Mr Jackson.

"Labour-intensive schemes are desirable to alleviate unemployment, especially in the homelands.

"On Lake Victoria in East Africa, 300 people in canoes can catch the same weight of fish as a trawler costing R1-million and employing 25 people."

Dr Van der Waal, who has helped promote fishery projects in the homelands, said: "The aim of these projects is to supply the local rural population with a readily available protein at a relatively cheap cost."

"Our initial approach is to crop already existing fish stocks in dams and, later, when the population is accustomed to fish and fishery technology, to introduce more intensive fish production methods such as fish farming."

Dr Van der Waal said the taboo on eating fish, especially among the Zulu and the Xhosa, was breaking down, and more people in the rural areas had taken to supplementing their diet with fish.

Lebowa started a fishery project in 1978. The homeland has about 1 300 hectares of water, and an additional 9 385 hectares are planned in the next 10 years.

Lebowa could produce about 130 tons of fish a year — at 90kg a hectare — and a possible 525 tons with the development of more dams, says Mr F J van der Waal, a former nature conservation officer in Lebowa.

Dams are "cropped" — the term used for gathering the fish — three times a month, and the fish sold to the local population.

In the first year of operation, the Lebowa fisheries department realised a gross income of R640 for fish sold at 50c/kg. Last year, the project increased its income to R1 200. This year the fish are sold at 70c/kg, which supports favourably in other projects.

A fish farming project started at the Seshego ment Plant in Lebowa for with the object of utilising water to its maximum potential.

Gazankulu initiated a project in August 1978. The homeland has 733 hectares and a further 2 800 are planned by 1980.

Eight dams were "capped" between January and, harvesting 765kg of fish which were sold to the public at 50c/kg.

"A potential 100 tons of fish could be cropped if the natural resources were utilised properly," said Mrs M Rail, the fisheries officer for Gazankulu.

"The aim is to develop every dam to its optimum potential, and educate people to the wise use and consumption of fish as a necessary food item," she said.

Mr A Rail, nature conservation officer for Gazankulu, said one head of cattle could produce 400kg of meat on 10 hectares of land, whereas 900kg of fish could be produced on 10 hectares of water under natural conditions without management.

Though the results are promising, the projects are not problem free. Some of the problems are:

- The lack of trained people to take over the fishery projects.
- Tompi Seleka agricultural institution in Lebowa initiated a one-year course in fisheries management in 1979. Three people completed the course last year, and another four are expected to complete it this year.
- Not enough research done to establish potential dam yields and fish markets.
- Lack of development of appropriate fish farming technology.
- Lack of fish breeding stations.

• Lack of funds for industry.  
Dr Y Grosser-H-Town research center the main disincer farming in South now had been the quite marketing, marketing co-ordinating poor position to fish, and transport costs can make the action prohibitive done on a large en She said that the nomic point of view farming, producing fish, should be pra rural areas.  
"In areas close t ket's, intensive far probably be more but this required a of capital and exper of which are diffic South Africa."

# Homelands turn to fish to halt malnutrition





# 3-month ban placed on SE Cape fishing

4/16/80 12:00 PM

3 (Fishers)

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — A three-month ban has been placed on inshore commercial fishing off the Cape south-east coast from October 22 to January 15 next year.

The ban, which will affect the livelihoods of about 3 600 fishermen and auxiliary workers from Hangklip to the Great Kei River, has been confirmed by the deputy director of the Sea Fisheries Institute, Dr G Newman of Cape Town.

He said the reason for the ban was that south-east coast fishermen had already filled this year's permitted quota of hake and sole.

Any illegal inshore fishing during the banned period could lead to prosecutions under the Sea Fisheries Act, which provided for fines of up to R7 500 or five years' imprisonment, or both.

The chairman of the East London and Port Elizabeth Boat Owners' Association, Mr Bill Rankin, says the ban will affect the livelihoods of more than 600 fisherman and 3 000 fishing industry workers.

He said this would be a hard blow because many did not have the security of unemployment insurance or other benefits.

The association has called an emergency meeting in Port Elizabeth on Wednesday next week to discuss the implications and possible further representations to the institute for increased quotas.

Dr Newman said he "sympathised" with the fishermen, but stressed that enforcement of the quota was in the long term interest of the south east coast fishing industry.

He said that at the International Commission for South East Atlantic Fishery, in Ma-

drid at the beginning of 1980, international hake quotas were agreed on.

Subsequently, hake quotas for the south-east coast were set at 7 000 tons. Catch rates off this coast were so favourable that the quota was later increased by 900 tons, and then by a further 500 tons.

No further increase could be allowed, Dr Newman said.

He said the institute's conservative approach would eventually result in higher catch rates and allow hake resources to increase.

The managing director of Irvin and Johnson, Mr J J Williams, said a ban would mean the redeployment of several hundred workers at the company's Mossel Bay and Port Elizabeth factories.

Port Elizabeth fish shop owners feared for their businesses and said this would lead to inevitable fish price increases.

# Minister might sell his fishing company shares

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**Political Staff**

CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Community Development, Mr Kotze, may consider selling his shares in the fishing company which is backing a request for the reclassification of Paternoster as a white group area, if there is any suggestion of impropriety in his being a shareholder.

He said that, as was the custom in such matters, he would refer the question of his shareholding to the Cabinet for a decision.

Mr Kotze's reaction followed a report that he and other prominent Nationalist politicians are shareholders in Paternoster Vissery Ltd and other fishing companies.

As Minister of Community Development, Mr Kotze could have a final say in a decision to reclassify the coloured area in Paternoster as a white area.

His shareholding in the fishing company which owns the land in Paternoster has been sharply criticised by the Opposition.

Mr Kotze denied there had been anything improper in his ownership of the shares.

Although he would not confirm this today, Mr Kotze gave the impression he would sell his 1000 shares in Paternoster Vissery and 2000 in Visprodusente Uitvoorders.

Mr Kotze said the shares were bought in 1964, at a time when he could not have known he would one day become a Deputy Minister or Minister.

As Deputy Minister of Planning he had visited Paternoster two years ago with the then Minister, Mr Heunis.

As a Deputy Minister he had no say in the declaration of Group Areas.

Mr Kotze said he did

not want anything that might appear improper to affect him or his department.

He would therefore refer the matter to the Cabinet.

He pointed out that his shareholding in the companies was small — Paternoster Vissery had a million shares and Visprodusente Uitvoorders 409 000.

In spite of this he did not want a situation where the impression would be created that any shareholding of his could prejudice a Government decision.

It was, however, impossible to anticipate if any company in which a Minister had shares would at some time own land which could be affected by a Group Areas inquiry.

Mr Kotze said all that was happening in Paternoster at present was that the Group Areas Board was conducting an investigation to ascertain all the facts of the local situation.

The Chief Whip of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Brian Bamford, said that whatever the practice might be the Minister and some Nationalist MPs should ask themselves whether it was proper that they should be prominent members of a company which was "clearly attempting to make private gain out of the apartheid policy."

"What makes this case even more disturbing is that the MPs concerned have permitted themselves to be called Cape Verligte Nationalists

"They are now leading themselves to an operation which will cause hardship to a coloured community."

DD 3/10/80

# Fishing ban hits 3 600 workers

PORT ELIZABETH — A three-month ban has been placed on inshore commercial fishing off the Cape south-east coast from October 22 to January 15 next year.

The ban, which will affect the livelihoods of about 3 600 fishermen and auxiliary workers from Hangklip to the Great Kei River, was confirmed last night by the deputy director of the Sea Fisheries Institute, Dr G. Newman,

of Cape Town.

He said the reason for the ban was that south-east coast fishermen had already filled this year's permitted quota of hake and sole.

Any illegal inshore fishing during the banned period could lead to prosecutions under the Sea Fisheries Act which provides for fines of up to R7 500 or five years' imprisonment, or both.

Members of the South

East Coast Trawlers' Association received news of the ban earlier this week from a senior administrator of the institute, Mr J. Franken.

The chairman of the East London and Port Elizabeth Boat Owners' Association, Mr Bill Rankin, said last night the ban would affect the livelihoods of more than 600 fishermen and 3 000 fishing industry workers.

This would be a hard blow because many did not have the security of unemployment insurance or other benefits.

The association had called an emergency meeting in Port Elizabeth on Wednesday next week to discuss the implications and possible further representations to the institute for increased quotas.

Dr Newman said he sympathised with the fishermen, but stressed that enforcement of the quota was in the long-term interest of the south-east coast fishing industry.

He said hake quotas for the south-east coast had been set at 7 000 tons. Catch rates off this coast were so favourable that the quota was later first increased by 800 tons and then by a further 500.

No further increase could be allowed, Dr Newman said. — DDC.

**Paternoster  
Shareholders**

**NATS**



MR S F 'PEN' KOTZE,  
Cabinet Minister.



MR PIET MARAIS,  
MP for Moorreesburg.



MR WYNAND Malan,  
MP for Paarl.



MR Nic Treurnicht,  
MP for Piketberg.

# HAVE BIG STAKE IN FISHING FIRM

16/10/80 ARGUS (3) Fishing ~~220~~

removal from their homes belonging to Paternoster Visserij Ltd.

## Kliprug

Other shareholders include Mr Piet Marais, MP for Moorreesburg and Mr Nic Treurnicht, MP for Piketberg, both of whom will join the President's Council at the end of the year, and Mr Wynand Malan, MP for Paarl. Senator P L le Grange are also shareholders.

Kliprug was declared an area 'for occupation and ownership by members of the coloured group' in January 1967.

According to the Act, no white-owned company which has property in an area proclaimed 'coloured' can retain it for more than 10 years 'except under the authority of a permit.'

## Permit

Paternoster Visserij has never applied for a permit to retain ownership of its property in Kliprug, although it is a 'disqualified' company in terms of the Group Areas Act.

Mr A J Marais, managing director of Paternoster Visserij, refused to say whether the company had applied for a permit to continue in ownership of the land after 10 years.

The deputy director general of the Department (Continued on Page 3, col 8)

PROMINENT National Party members of Parliament are major shareholders in the fishing company which is backing a request for the reclassification of the coloured fishing village of Paternoster as a white group area.

Among them is the new Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, who is one of those who could have a say in the final decision.

If the proposal to declare the Kliprug area of Paternoster 'white' goes ahead, more than 300 coloured people will face

# 3-month fishing ban starts today

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — Port Elizabeth-based inshore trawlers will be tied up today for the three-month ban on commercial trawling along the Cape south-east coast which comes into effect at midnight tonight.

A trawler-owner, Mr Bill Rankin, said yesterday that his vessels would complete their last trawling run off Cape Recife today and would put into the Port Elizabeth harbour early tonight for the lay-off.

He said commercial trawlers belonging to other Port Elizabeth concerns returned to the harbour yesterday.

Mr Rankin, who is the chairman of the Port Elizabeth and East London Boat Owners Association, said that the Sea Fisheries Institute had not yet replied to pleas from the industry for an increase in the hake quota for inshore trawling.

He said he expected to receive final clarification on implementation of the ban

after a meeting in Cape Town of the Sea Fisheries Institute, planned for tomorrow.

Besides line fish, no fresh fish would be available in Port Elizabeth when the effects of the ban worked through in a week or two.

Mr Rankin said he had tried, but was unsuccessful, in obtaining supplies of fresh fish for the Port Elizabeth market from Cape Town. However, there was a possibility that small quantities would be obtainable from South West Africa, he said.

A spokesman for the newly-formed Eastern Cape and Border Fish Traders Association said yesterday that the Minister of Agriculture had not yet replied to a memorandum asking for trawlermen to be allowed to continue fishing.

The Port Elizabeth representative of the Sea Fisheries Institute, Mr P Langenhoven, yesterday said that the ban would be strictly enforced in Port Elizabeth.

# FISHING ③ fishing Stormy seas ahead

FM 31/10/80

Agriculture and Fisheries Minister Pietie du Plessis has been pitched into the centre of a major row between vested interests in the fishing industry and members of the parliamentary commission of inquiry whose report on national fishery resources was released last month.

Although the report contains numerous recommendations which are quixotic, to say the least, and betrays ignorance of some of the fundamentals of marine resource exploitation, the commissioners touched on a highly sensitive issue which, if taken to its logical conclusion, would have to lead to statutory recognition by government that fishing quotas have an economic value and that holders should pay a consideration to the state as steward of a common property resource of the nation.

While established interests in the various fisheries argue that the payment of royalties for the right to exploit a national resource is in conflict with free market principles, the commissioners point out that all schools of free market economic thought, including Milton Friedman's Chicago group, acknowledge the principle of common property resource.

They accept that, in addition to the payment of tax on profits derived from the (state-given) right to commercially exploit a natural resource (as in mining), quota holders should pay royalties and the proceeds ploughed back into research, development and control of the resource.

SA is one of the few countries in the world, whose fisheries are not exploited by the state itself; it does not levy royalty payments for the privilege of working a common property resource. The commissioners say the award of

rights/licenses places the holder under obligation; different rights have different values and should therefore command different economic rents based upon the commercial value of the resource that is being exploited. If quota holders want to hold their rights, they should pay for them. If they do not want to pay, they should be allowed to sell their rights to a party who will pay for them.

At the same time, the report also states that the state should not be allowed to exploit a national resource for the sake of the state, and that the value of such a resource should be determined by the market. The report also states that the state should not be allowed to exploit a national resource for the sake of the state, and that the value of such a resource should be determined by the market.

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European commission may erect barriers against all classes of fish imports if that would help to maintain strong demand (at "economic" prices) for fish caught in the European pond. European fishing is in a mess, with too many men in too many ships chasing too few fish. Efforts by the authorities to persuade the industry to rationalise and modernise are politically hazardous, because too many people stand

to lose jobs. Therefore, the extent to which barriers will be erected will depend on the level of return demanded by Euro-fishing industries to maintain employment levels.

In anticipation of a possible export downturn, SA white fish trawler operators are planning an extensive domestic market development drive, in which they may be aided by high red meat and poultry

prices.

They say it is important to get South Africans into the white fish habit. This is because the world may be about to be hit by an explosion of white fish offerings from coastal states whose fisheries have recovered as a result of exclusive fishing regimes. There has also been development of fisheries that were not exploited before — Alaska and Antarctica, to name two.

SA worldwide exports held good this year at about 50 000 t, worth about R40m fob. Net earnings were pared by rand appreciation against the US dollar and higher ocean freight expenses.

There may be a problem in Euromarkets next year. Because of the recession in the US, consumption of Alaskan and Canadian cod has fallen sharply and the surplus has been flooding British and European markets at prices the industries of the "European fish pond" could not possibly hope to match. Fortunately hake, for which consumers in Mediterranean countries show a marked preference (and not only because it is considerably cheaper than cod under normal market conditions), was not affected by the North American dumping.

But it is generally expected that the European commission will erect barriers against Third Country white fish imports next year. This is partly to protect Eurofishermen under a proposed common fisheries policy. It is partly also out of spite against the Canadians and the US, from whose territorial waters distant-water trawler operators from Spain, Germany and France were terminated a few years ago when the North American nations proclaimed 200 mile exclusive fishing zones.

Although cod and hake sell in vastly different price zones, it is feared that the

FISHING

FM 7/11/80

Eat white! (3) fishing

If the 1981 hake quota is increased on this year's 152 000 t it will not be by much because problems are anticipated in European export markets. Also, it may be reckoned too near the estimated sustainable economic yield of 200 000 t so soon (three years) after proclaiming a 200 mile zone.

3. Fishing  
Fishing  
ban <sup>DO</sup> 14/1/50  
to stay

PORT ELIZABETH — The Sea Fisheries Institute has decided not to lift or ease the three-month ban on in-shore commercial fishing off the Cape south-east coast.

In an interview from Cape Town yesterday, the institute's assistant director, Mr G. de Villiers, said the decision was based on the results of an experimental six-day trawl off Port Elizabeth.

He said an analysis of the catch had shown that the two fish subject to the ban — hake and sole — comprised 11 per cent and one per cent.

Maasbanker — the fish trawlermen wanted to show they could catch without taking sole or hake — made up 42 per cent of the catch.

Mr De Villiers said the test trawl was conducted in waters thought to hold a low hake population. However, this had not been the case.

Mr De Villiers said the 1981 quotas would be fixed once the Fishery Advisory Council had heard recommendations from the Sea Fisheries Institute and the industry.

He said he expected the decision would draw a low-key reaction from trawlermen.

"They did well in the season with a record hake catch of 8 400 tons — the quota for the year. The three-month ban will not put that much at stake."



# Fishery dept for Rhodes

Owa Correspondent

22/11/80  
PORT ELIZABETH. — The first academic department of fisheries science in the country is to be established at Rhodes University.

The university, internationally known because of its association with the J L B Smith Institute of Ichthyology, is to launch the Department of Ichthyology and Fisheries Science next year.

The department, which will also give courses to undergrad-

uate students, will initially offer a BSc (hons) and a master's degree in fisheries science.

Courses will deal with all aspects of aquaculture, both marine and fresh water. This will include the management of fish stocks and the use of fish in dams.

Rhodes decided to establish the department after it became known that the Smith Institute was to become a declared cultural institution under the De-

partment of National Education. As a cultural institution, the institute will no longer be able to award degrees.

The new department will be housed in the institute's building and there will be close co-operation between the staff and students of the two bodies. It is expected students will participate in the research work carried out by the Smith Institute.

Dr Mike Bruton will be acting head of the department from the beginning of the year.

# COLLAPSE IN SWA FISHING HITS FEDFOOD

11/2/80  
Angus  
2 (Fishing)

**COLLAPSE of the fishing industry in South West Africa put a brake on Fedfood's earnings, which rose 26 percent to R6,7-million for the half-year to September.**

Profits from these fishing interests were almost 40 percent lower and are now at their lowest ebb possible, says the managing director, Mr Johan Louw.

The collapse of the fish industry, he says, and the increased seasonal tendencies of the group's business distorted traditional income patterns.

**EXPANSION**

Fedfood, however is expanding its white fish business and in the last six months took over three additional quotas and three fishing boats. A small profit is already coming from this source.

The white fish industry has outstanding long-term growth potential, say the directors.

Newly acquired Table Top 'exceeded all expectations' and further growth is expected. New frozen food products are to be launched, while export prospects are better.

Higher profits came from the group's maize-milling companies. Simba's factories were being almost fully used but Riviera Foods, the

snack group taken over, had a drop in earnings.

Turnover by Fedfood jumped 35 percent to R210-million and the dividend is being raised 15 percent to 15c a share.

Forecast for the rest of the year — higher profit growth than in the first half.

● Earnings by Sam Steele Holdings more than doubled to R1,3-million after tax for the year to August and another big rise is forecast for the current year.

Turnover jumped 26 percent to R26,4-million. The final dividend is 75 percent higher at 3,5c making 9c (4c) for the year.

● Nampak is to spend R60-million on capital projects in the next three years. The chairman, Mr B Kardol, expects this year's profits to improve on the R55-million before tax last year.

● A new insurance broking company with premium income of more than R150-million a year is to be formed by the merger of Barclays Insurance Brokers (SA) and C

T Bowring and Associates (SA).

Shares will be split equally between Barclays, Bowring and Anglo American Corporation.

● Genetral Erection is raising its interim dividend by 20 percent to 9c after an 11 percent rise in earnings to R2-million for the half-year.

Tom Hood

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Sources: (Table 1)

# Transkei to control fishing

Argus Correspondent

UMTATA. — Inspectors from the Department of Agriculture here are to control the Wild Coast to prevent the exploitation of Transkei's fish resources.

A committee is to be established with representatives from seven Government departments to stop people interfering with Transkei's fish resources or fishing without a permit.

Mr. I. M. Madikane, Transkei's Assistant Secretary for the Department of Commerce, Industries and Tourism, said there were only three registered fishing companies in Transkei.

The Wild Coast will be patrolled by inspectors from the Agriculture and Forestry Department to make sure that fish caught by these companies comply with the law in both quantity and quality.

New regulations have been introduced by the Natal Parks Board which provide that nobody will be permitted to import seafood from Transkei without a permit.

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was not covered) account of this, the reader is referred to the

legislation implemented by the Departments of Labour and Mines

legislation. For a detailed (but not fully comprehensive, as

market is complex and takes place in terms of numerous items of

the way in which the state intervenes in the African labour

# Ban sinks pilchard canners

A total ban is to be placed on pilchard fishing and canning in SWA/Namibia next year — regardless of impending changes in the territory's constitutional status. A formal announcement will be made soon.

This is official acknowledgement that the pilchard species is feared to be commercially extinct. It is reliably learnt that if no promising signs of a recovery emerge in the next 15 months, the SWA/Namibian inshore fishery will be declared a multi-species fishery, like that of SA, where no selective catching applies.

In the 1980 season, shore-based factory operators in Walvis Bay were permitted pilchard catches equal to 4 000 t in the

(one carton is 48 cans of about 500 g), but which has now fallen well below that. It is estimated in Walvis Bay that SA imports of canned pilchard are about 500 000 cartons, or R8m-R10m in money terms.

The effect on Walvis Bay of the eclipse of the pilchard has been close to disastrous. In the halcyon days of 1976, gross revenue from sales by the Walvis-based inshore fishing industry was R102m, nearly eight per cent of gdp. It is now barely a third of that.

Whereas the port's fishing boat population was 95 in 1975 it is now 45, and even that level is considered too high for the available resource. Even so, about 600

R5 000 for a three-bedroomed house. Recently, a small block of 10 apartments changed hands for R20 000.

Now the economy of the town appears to rest heavily on consumer spending of thousands of SA armed forces personnel stationed nearby.

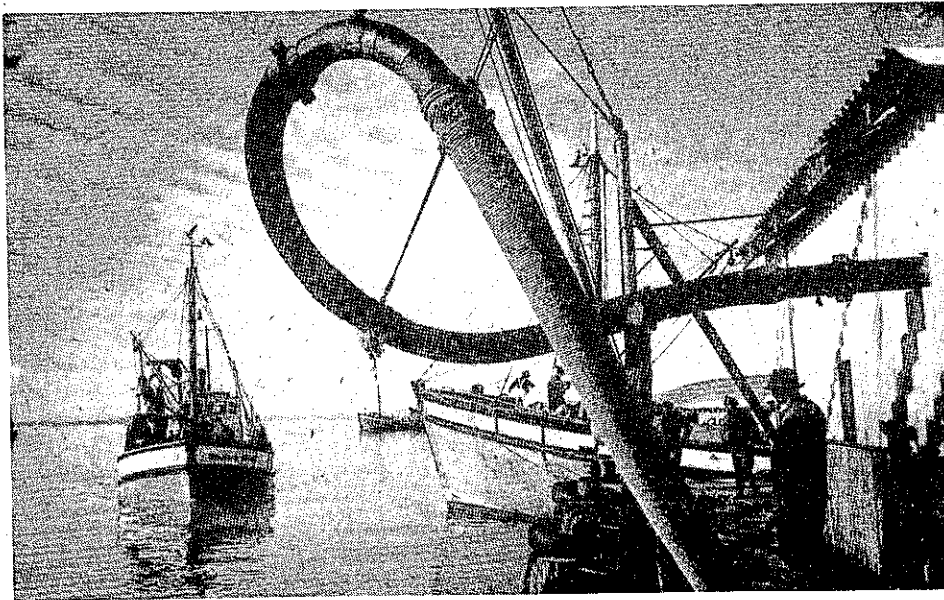
But things could be on the mend. This week it was learnt that a consortium headed by the Oceana Group (Tiger Oats) has plans to build a large refrigeration plant to handle and store (and later perhaps to process) deep-sea trawlfish. Foreign partners may be invited to join the project.

The intention seems to be to induce foreign distant-water trawler operators to land, store and transship their catches at Walvis. Considering that 15 nations, including SA, have quotas to catch 330 000 t of hake and 500 000 t of horse mackerel in the zone between the Kunene and the Orange rivers, there is rich potential for shoreside handling and warehousing, not to mention victualling, refitting and other port activity.

At next week's meeting in Majorca of the signatories to the International Convention for South-east Atlantic Fisheries (Icseaf), SA will propose, on a *quid pro quo* basis, that the existing 200-mile exclusive fishing regime be strictly enforced to keep out third country trawler operators who are not members of Icseaf.

The coastal state, SWA/SA, will offer to patrol the region in return for payment by Icseaf members of a small royalty on every ton of hake landed. For this, too, they would receive the hospitality of the port of Walvis Bay. At a rough estimate this would yield R10m-R12m which would be held in escrow for the government of an independent Namibia. (Russia, Bulgaria, Poland, East Germany and Cuba are members of Icseaf).

With some patient horse-trading it may just be possible to bring off this proposal and, incidentally, pave the way for amicable solution of the Walvis Bay colonial anachronism.



Walvis fishermen . . . sun setting on halcyon days

can. Despite great care and the introduction of technical innovations which raised canning yields to nearly 50% in some cases, overall the resource was so depleted that only 200 t of fish were canned. Total landings of pilchard were 10 247 t, down nearly 75% from 45 185 in 1978.

Anticipating that this natural disaster may yet be overtaken by a drastic change in the political status of the territory, yet another Walvis cannery, the quoted Kaap-Kunene, is about to dismantle its cannery and transfer to Chile. This follows the example of former Walvis canners, Ovenstone Investments, which transferred there last year to set up a pilchard cannery in minority partnership with Chilean interests.

Production from this plant is now being imported to SA to meet demand which four years ago was running at 4m cartons

fishermen have lost their jobs.

Shoreside, destruction of the pilchard has had even more catastrophic results. The workforce on cannery row, mainly Ovambo migrant workers, has been cut from nearly 7 000 to just over 1 000 due to "deep" rationalisation. Next year the labour force will be limited to a few hundred workers in the fishmeal and fish body oil reduction plants. This year the plants produced 54 615 t of meal and about 19 000 t of oil worth about R30m.

The political consequences of such a sharp reduction in work opportunity for blacks are unpredictable.

Walvis Bay itself is fast becoming a ghost town. Whole blocks of the white residential areas stand deserted. Houses, which in Windhoek or Swakopmund would command R30 000-R45 000 are offered at R7 000-R10 000. There have been deals at

# Hake trawling ban to be lifted soon

EDM 30/12/80 (3) fishing

Own Correspondent

**PORT ELIZABETH.** — After a three-month tie up, inshore trawlermen along the Cape southeast coast are geared up to get back to sea on Thursday when the ban on inshore commercial trawling for hake is lifted.

A ban on hake and sole trawling was implemented by the Department of Sea Fisheries on October 22 when inshore industry quotas for them were filled.

And even before the season has begun, the chairman of the South East Coast Inshore Fishery Association, Mr Ray Hart, has warned that unless the 1981 hake quota is increased, the industry will be plagued by the same problems it had this year.

Speaking from Plettenberg Bay, Mr Hart said the standing quota of 7 000 tons of hake — set by the Department of Sea Fisheries — was insufficient

and was not based on any authoritative statistical study.

“We realise the need to look after our fish resources but when they set our quotas, the department is pulling figures out of the dark.

“If they controlled the size and number of operating vessels there would be no need to even allocate a quota and no harm would be done to our fish stocks,” he said.

Mr Hart said that in October last year, his association told the department that for the number of licensed vessels operating in the industry, the minimum hake quota needed to be set at 10 000 tons.

Commenting on Mr Hart's assertions, the deputy director of the Sea Fisheries Institute, Dr G Newman, said quotas were based on the past perfor-

mance of the industry.

He said limiting the number of vessels operating in the industry would be an effective control but it would be difficult to withdraw licences at this stage.

The chairman of the East London and Port Elizabeth Boat Owners' Association, Mr Bill Rankin, said trawler owners and crews — who worked on a commission basis — were eager to get back to sea.

“Most of us overhauled our boats during the ban period and are itching to sail,” he said.

His two trawlers, six belonging to Irvin and Johnson Ltd, two other private trawlers based in Port Elizabeth and one in East London, would leave for their first trawl on Friday and Saturday.

The sole season begins on January 15, Mr Rankin said.