

ACRICULTURE — GENERAL

1991

APRIL — JUNE

The aged — targets of violence

Star 11/4/71

ELDERLY people living on farms and plots are being murdered at an alarming rate — and those who insist on living alone are risking their lives, according to police.

Two weeks ago, three elderly people were murdered on their farms.

An Eastern Cape farmer, Eric Trollip (65) was killed on his farm in Maclear and his 65-year old wife June was badly beaten by robbers on 23 March. Mr Trollip's body was found the next day while his wife wandered around the area in severe shock until she managed to contact someone.

A Carletonville couple, Willem (70) and Frederika (69) Naude were stabbed to death by robbers in their farmhouse in the Fochville area.

Although the house was near the road, it was hidden by thick foliage. There was no burglar proofing. Their guard dogs were not enough to protect them.

Despite family members pleading with them to move into town, Mr Naude had refused to leave the land he had lived on all his life.

Tyrrell (60), who lives alone on a smallholding outside Johannesburg, won't let fear push him off his home.

He has little security. His house has no burglar bars and he doesn't believe in using dogs to guard him.

However, he believes the families who live on the property are his "insurance policy".

"If I get murdered, they will be homeless and penniless so it's in their interests to look after my safety," he said.

Liz, who rents a cottage on a

Barely a day passes without reports of a robbery, and all too often brutal beatings and murders on isolated farmhouses and smallholdings.

MONICA OOSTERBROEK investigates security problems.

farm near Warmbats said she was terrified someone would attack her — but she cannot afford to move into town.

"My cottage is a little fort with bars and security gates — but I'm too scared to go outside, even during the day," she said.

Police said elderly people in isolated areas were a source of great anxiety to the SAP as they were very vulnerable to attack. The police strongly recommended they considered alternative accommodation. Failing that, police suggested elderly people shared their homes with lodgers or relatives to avoid living alone.

In a pamphlet by the SAP to educate people about the problem, police said it was very dangerous for such people to sell farm produce such as sheep, goats or vegetable, to the passing public as it attracted undesirable characters and had cost many lives.

It suggested people keep a large watchdog in the house and another in the yard and even recommended geese as a handy warning system and deterrent.

Police warn people not to go outside alone at night, even if well-armed.

They suggest people stay in the safety of their homes and try to handle the situation from there.

In particular, elderly people were warned to be extremely careful and selective if they employed unknown people on a plot and told to check particulars and references thoroughly.

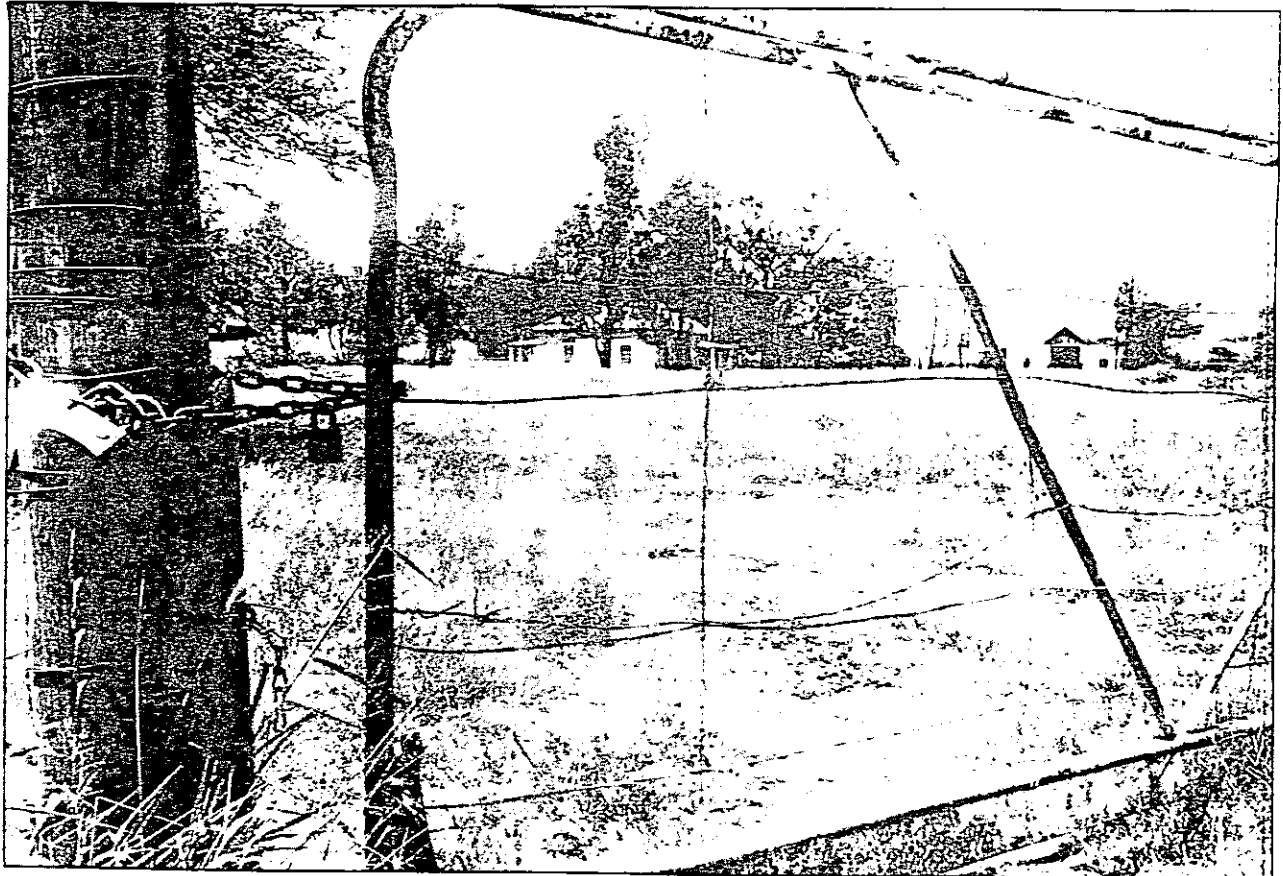
Elaine Barsotti, spokesman for the SA Armed Reaction Association of Security Associations, said elderly people living in rural areas should try to arrange protection by their local police. She said some areas had an open radio system connecting them to neighbours, but said it was expensive to set up and maintain.

In an attempt to stabilise isolated border areas, the SADF is now paying farmers and members of the local citizen force commandos a territory allowance to help keep crime down.

Some communities have formed action groups to patrol farming areas day and night to control robberies and protect elderly people and women living alone.

The farming community in the Elandsfontein area near Germiston formed a very successful action group.

One member, Lynn Kinsey, has said that people living in rural areas are very vulnerable and exposed — and the community had to work together and protect each other. She said crime dropped significantly in the area when they began the regular patrols. □



Padlocks, but no real security . . . a scene typical of the lack of security on many Transvaal smallholdings. Police say elderly people in isolated areas are a source of great anxiety as they are vulnerable to attack.

Going out to play . . . boys and girls at the Refengkhotoso nursery school leave the classroom after lunch.

Picture: Stephen Davimes

By Winnie Graham

It was lunchtime at the Refengkhotoso nursery school and the tiny boys and girls hungrily opened their bags.

Like all small children after a busy morning, the youngsters were ready for their meal.

They sang grace, then settled down on the cement floor of the church to eat their food which, in virtually every case, was a small lump of dried pap or bread accompanied by a little bottle of black tea.

Sister Elizabeth Porogo who, with Sister Harriet Mokoena, runs a clinic close to the Refengkhotoso squatter camp, watched sadly.

"We should be giving the children at least one hot meal a day but we need gas stoves and money to buy

Rural folk hope to break shackles of poverty, hunger

food," she sighed.

Refengkhotoso is about 100 km south of Johannesburg. The corrugated-iron shacks are miles from anywhere, and no obvious job opportunities exist other than on adjacent farms or in the nearby little village of Denysville.

Yet people from as far afield as KwaZulu, Transkei and the northern Transvaal have made their home here. Many earn just R50 or R70 a month with others bringing home a bag of vegetables each month.

Roughly 95 percent are un-

employed and malnutrition is responsible for the death of between 25 and 30 small children every month. Kwashiorkor, marasmus and pellagra — all diseases of severe malnourishment — take a daily toll. Tuberculosis is another problem.

Bewitched

Even conflict in the squatter camp is caused by malnutrition. Sister Porogo said.

"Sometimes, when a child dies, the family will blame someone for witchcraft," she said. "They don't understand

that the lack of proper food can cause death.

"Just the other day I stopped a group from pulling along an old woman whom they said had bewitched a child and caused her death. I had to explain how the child came to die of malnutrition."

The infant mortality rate, coupled with the large number of teenage pregnancies and the high rate of sexually transmitted diseases (running currently at at least 40 percent), has prompted the community to ask the Leadership Institute for help in acquiring a proper clinic.

The Kellogg's Foundation has made a grant of R900 000 available over three years to fund a primary health care facility. The State has added a further R137 000 to this.

This will be followed by the establishment of a job creation project and the establishment of an agricultural smallholding for the growing of vegetables.

The community also wants to establish a proper day care centre for the small children.

Stan de Klerk, executive director of the Leadership Institute, a community-based developmental training institute, said: "We helped by structuring a committee, identifying potential sponsors and devising an action plan to combat the many problems in the area."

that were part of
the plan

CMT
7/2/81
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Agriculture spending down to 3%

Political Staff

GOVERNMENT spending on agriculture as a percentage of the total State budget has declined sharply since the 1950s.

Figures released in Parliament this week indicate that in 1951 the R36 867 446 spent on agriculture amounted to a huge 11,66% of the total budget.

By 1960 the figure had dropped to 8,35% and then to 6,82% in 1970. In 1980 a total of R354 952 287 was spent on agriculture, only 3,05% of the total budget.

The figures were released yesterday by Agriculture Minister Mr Jacob de Villiers.

Since the introduction of the tricameral Parliament, figures indicate that the Department of Agriculture and the Own Affairs Department of Agricultural Development (in the House of Assembly) have also cut their spending.

Land reforms will boost whites' power PAC

6/0am 5/4/91
THE PAC yesterday predicted that government's proposed land reforms would result in economically powerful whites increasing the racial imbalance in land ownership in SA.

PAC information secretary Barney Desai said: "The writing is on the wall - whites, with their economic power, will use blacks as nominees and a scramble for land will occur, resulting in the remaining land going to whites."

Desai said government's proposed reforms, which he described as "fraudulent", would increase historical inequalities which had left whites, who comprise 14% of the population, controlling 87% of the land.

He said the recently published White Paper made it clear that millions of hectares of land held by government and provincial authorities would be opened

to the free market.

"With almost half of the black population living below the poverty line and the rest in economic straights, how are the dispossessed going to be able to purchase land?" he asked.

Desai said it was "absurd" for government to claim in the preface to the White Paper that its objective was "to do justice to all citizens, also as far as rights to land are concerned; to broaden opportunities for all, while preserving lawfully acquired rights".

Desai said: "What is lawful about taking a people's land at the barrel of a gun? And what is just about asking them to buy it with resources that have been deliberately put out of their reach?"

3 General
Political Staff

Terre'Blanche assaulted me, claims black farmer

PRETORIA — A charge of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm is being investigated against AWB leader Eugene Terre'Blanche for allegedly assaulting a black farmer, police said yesterday.

William Mashija said he was assaulted on the farm Klipplaatdrif at Ventersdorp after Terre'Blanche had accused him of stealing his sheep last month.

Western Transvaal police spokesman Maj Ben van Heerden confirmed on Thursday that Mashija had laid such a charge but that Terre'Blanche had not been charged as yet.

Mashija was quoted by The Sowetan newspaper as having said Terre'Blanche had approached him with a request to buy his sheep.

After he refused to sell, Terre'Blanche returned with the police.

Mashija was then allegedly held for two days in the Ventersdorp police cells but released without being charged.

On about March 9 Terre'Blanche allegedly assaulted Mashija at Mashija's home.

The Sowetan added that when Mashija arrived at the Ventersdorp police station for an identity parade, he noticed many khaki-clad men in the area and decided not to enter the grounds.

His lawyer, Aubrey Khanyile, then made alternative arrangements with the police.

Terre'Blanche was not available for comment yesterday because he was in Natal for several speaking engagements, Sapa.



East Cape farmers leave land in disastrous drought

36eed

ARGUS 5/4/91

From PAT CANDIDO
Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — The depopulation of the Eastern Cape platteland is reaching alarming proportions as more and more farmers face ruin from the worst drought in 60 years and abandon their land to seek jobs in towns and cities.

Some farms are empty while on others women try to keep operations going while their husbands work in town and return at weekends.

Wool sales have slumped and the bottom has fallen out of the mohair market, adding to the problem.

Poor condition

Small stock is in such poor condition it cannot even be sent to abattoirs for slaughter.

Urgent appeals have been made to the Minister of Agriculture, Dr Kraai van Niekerk,

for emergency relief. He has promised to visit the stricken areas as soon as possible.

The affected area stretches from Prince Albert and Oudtshoorn in the west to Bedford in the east. Worst hit are the Eastern Cape areas of Steytlerville, Graaff-Reinet, Pearston, Jansenville, Uitenhage, Aberdeen, Cradock, Willowmore and Somerset East.

In most of these areas grazing is non-existent and farmers who can still afford it are feeding stock at tremendous cost.

But many can no longer pay for feed and, as one farmer put it: "It is simply the survival of the fittest."

He added that it was heart-breaking to watch animals die of starvation and thirst.

Another farmer said he had even found dead springbok.

"When game animals which are browsers start dying, conditions are critical," he added.

Dr George Craven, a spokesman for Rosp (Rescue our En-

dangered Platteland), said that on many farms women were desperately trying to carry on while their husband searched for jobs in towns.

He said the number of farmers in the Steytlerville area had dwindled from 500 in 1980 to about 250.

The drought, which was reaching disaster proportions, had led to the breakdown of the whole platteland infrastructure.

"Schools have closed because there are not enough pupils. High schools have been downgraded. Communities can no longer afford to pay their church ministers. Farmers cannot pay labourers who, in turn, head for towns or squatter communities.

"At the moment it is a buyer's paradise if anyone wants a farm," he said.

But he warned that many farms would be going to ruin because there was just no money for their upkeep.

He emphasised, however, that the problem was not only the drought, but the collapse of the mohair market and the slump in wool sales.

Wives were turning to cottage industries, while others were opening their homes to tourists for holidays. However, this was difficult when there was no water.

In several towns water is severely rationed.

Blazing days

Water rationing also looms in Port Elizabeth after several blazing days over the Easter holiday and the drought.

Dam levels are dropping alarmingly and rainfall is well below the average for the past 20 years.

The lack of Easter rain has caused the city council to consider water restrictions.

Restrictions were imposed in 1989, followed by severe rationing.

Land wrangle – the showdown

By DAN DHLAMINI

MEMBERS of the Barolong Action Committee (BAC) will appear in the Potchefstroom Magistrate's Court tomorrow for trying to 'reclaim Machaviestad'.

BAC chairman Johannes Ntsimane, 55, will appear with his 75-year-old deputy Ishmail Seroalo and 23 others on charges of trespassing on Potchefstroom municipal land. *Sowetan 21/1/91.*

The case attracted international and national media attention when held in camera – due to the presence of minors in the dock – earlier this year.

The hearing is expected to attract even more interest now that the Land Act has been scrapped.

The Barolong, uprooted from Machaviestad by the government in 1971 and now living at Rooigrond and Ikageng township, are optimistic they will be allowed to return to their land.

Ntsimane told *City Press* this week that Barolong tribe members were encouraged by the success of the Bakwena baMogopa tribe in reclaiming their ancestral land near Ventersdorp two years ago, after being forcibly removed in 1984.

Bulldozers reduced Mogopa to rubble, but now residents have started to rebuild the village from scratch.



Lavius Lerefolo ...
one of the accused.

Making way for Orania's Boere

ONE week before the official opening of Orania, the country's first exclusive Afrikaner commune, the last 10 coloured families were moved to Warrenton, more than 100km away.

The coloured families vacated their homes - many still containing large, antique coal stoves - with the help of the Department of Water Affairs and lorries driven by Orania residents.

The telephones of the 64 coloured families, who had lived and worked in the northern Cape village for the past 23 years, were cut off on Friday.

Most of the families left against their will, but said they had resigned themselves to the inevitable.

Many also said they were very bitter about the lack of help from the House of Representatives in obtaining their own municipality.

Mr Jan Stellenberg, one of the last men to leave on Saturday morning, said it was especially difficult for the old people, who now had to resettle in another community.

Retire

He is still an artisan for the Department of Water Affairs, as are many others who were moved to Warrenton and Luckhoff this month, where newly built homes were provided for them.

"We had all hoped to retire at Orania one day, and talked of founding our own municipality, as was done by the coloured workers at PK le Roux village nearby.

"All of us have spent many years here, building all the dams and canals of the Orange River irrigation scheme.

"The least they could have done for us in turn, is to create a



retirement village for the coloured workers."

Mr Jacob Minnies, an operator at the department, and Mr Petrus Visser, a medical assistant at the local clinic, also said they had been led to believe they would buy their rented homes at some stage.

Mr Pier Kakora, a carpenter, said he and his colleagues had built all the houses now to be occupied by Afrikaners.

He vacated his home with a heavy heart, he said. He was attached to his house, with its fruit trees and vegetable garden, although it was run down and dilapidated. He and nine family members lived there for 12 years.

Cattle

The community has had to sell all its cattle because there is no grazing land for them at their new site.

Many families, however, were seen leaving on Saturday with cages full of cackling turkeys and chickens amongst their furniture.

Kakora says he has now become an independent sub-contractor in Warrenton.

"I am already much in demand, because I'm a good carpenter, having created the structures for the pouring of concrete at the PK le Roux Dam. I know that is a sound piece of work," he said proudly, holding up his work-scarred hands.

Meanwhile, plans to develop Orania into an Afrikaner commune are going full steam ahead.

Only 12 of the 134 units remain unsold.

Families moved

100km away ^{Southam 81491} to Warrenton ^{3 General}

The town has a fully independent infrastructure, with paved roads, 64 hectares of farmland under irrigation, a sewage farm, piped water, an Eskom sub-station, a church, telephones, a primary school, a large swimming pool and developed industrial sites.

As soon as more than 60 telephone subscribers have moved in, which is expected this month, the existing red-brick post office will reopen its doors.

There are also advanced plans to turn the large rambling offices, previously occupied by the department, into a hospital. It is to be run by and administered for Afrikaners only.

Builders

Orania, next to the Orange River and the PK le Roux Dam, has already become a popular holiday spot for campers and fishermen. Several of the large hostels, which had housed single workers, are being restructured for sectional title holiday cottages.

Teams of Afrikaner builders have already moved into the town and can be seen renovating houses.

Most of the wooden buildings, which had been built as temporary housing for workers, are being

turned into permanent brick homes by the teams.

About 40 people already live at Orania, and after the official opening on April 13 and 14, many new owners are expected to move in. Some are retired couples, but young people are also expected.

Several new factories are expected to move in their equipment over the next few months, providing more jobs for the young families, a spokesman for the Orania labour bureau said.

Problem

Moreover, transporting manufactured products and produce is not expected to be a problem, he said.

The nearest railway station, Orania Rivier, is only 20km away, and the R29 freeway to Johannesburg and Cape Town goes through the town.

However, Orania planners expect their "prime export product" to be Christian education for Afrikaners.

Several dedicated teachers are now drawing up plans to renovate and reopen the local primary school by June.

In the meantime, the new residents will send their children to the Afrikaans language schools at Hopetown, 39km away. - Sapa.

Political comment in this issue by Aggrey Klaaste and Deon du Plessis. Newsbills by Sydney Matthaku. Sub-editing and headlines by Ivan Fynn. All of 61 Commando Road, Industria West, Johannesburg.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

Own Affairs:

Senior security officer: driver's licence

*1. Mr W J DIETRICH asked the Minister of the Budget:†

- (1) Whether a driver's licence is a prerequisite for appointment to the post of senior security officer in the Port Elizabeth regional office of the Administration: House of Representatives; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (2) whether the Administration recently received any applications from persons for this post; if so, (a) how many applications were received and (b) who was appointed to the post;
- (3) whether the successful applicant had a driver's licence; if so, when did he obtain this licence; if not, why was his application successful;
- (4) whether he will furnish the names of the unsuccessful applicants; if not, why not; if so, (a) what are their names and (b) who of them had a driver's licence?

C52E

The MINISTER OF THE BUDGET:

- (1) With due consideration to the job content of the post class Senior Security Officer, a driver's licence is a recommendation but not a prerequisite for appointment to the post.
- (2) Yes.
 - (a) 10 applications were received.
 - (b) None of the applicants were appointed since they did not meet with the requirements stipulated in the Personnel Administration Standard.
- (3) Falls away. The post is still vacant.

- (4) No. It is not accepted practice to disclose the names of unsuccessful candidates for any vacant post.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

The MINISTER OF THE BUDGET: Mr Chairman, before I give the reply—because I am certainly going to—I just want to say that I do take strong exception to hon members asking questions and then not having the courtesy to be here when those questions are replied to. [Interjections.] It is a most time-consuming exercise and takes a great deal of research to prepare the answer to a question.

It is certainly not a joke to ask questions just to give other people work to do. If hon members are really interested in the replies because they regard them as in the interests of their constituents, they must be here when the replies are given.

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! The Chair agrees with that. I have said as much in the past. The hon the Minister may continue.

Brown residential area: electrification

*2. Mr A ESSOP asked the Minister of Local Government and Agriculture:†

- (1) Whether it has been decided not to proceed with the electrification of the Brown residential area in Merweville; if so, (a) why, (b) when and (c) by whom;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? *(3) Gen*

C57E

†The MINISTER OF HOUSING (for the Minister of Local Government and Agriculture):

- (1) No—The Department of Local Government and Agriculture (House of Representatives) has requested the Central Karoo Regional Services Council to submit an application for a Housing fund loan to finance on a *pro rata* basis the electrification of the Brown residential area of Merweville.
 - (a), (b) and (c) falls away.
- (2) No. *Hansard 9/4/91*

Matjiesfontein: land donated to Brown people

*3. Mr A ESSOP asked the Minister of Housing:†

- (1) Whether the land in Matjiesfontein was donated to the Brown people at any stage; if so, (a) when and (b) by whom;
- (2) whether Brown people living on this land at present, have to pay rent for it to his Department: *(3) Gen*
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

Hansard 9/4/91 C58E

The MINISTER OF HOUSING:

- (1) No.
 - (a) Portion 11 of Farm 148 was donated to the former Matroosberg Divisional Council during 1987 for development for the Brown community.
 - (b) Major J. Buist.
- (2) No.
- (3) No.

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Own Affairs:

PE regional office: staff establishment

10. Mr W J DIETRICH asked the Minister of the Budget:

- (1) (a) How many persons are on the establishment of the Port Elizabeth regional office of the Department of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture, (b) what post does each occupy, (c) for how long has he or she occupied it, (d) how many years of service has each completed, (e) what is the (i) age, (ii) previous occupation and (iii) name of each such person and (f) in respect of what date is this information furnished;
- (2) whether any cutbacks are envisaged in this Department; if so, what are the relevant details? C33E

The MINISTER OF THE BUDGET:

- (1) (a) 61
 - (b) See annexure
 - (c) See annexure
 - (d) See annexure
 - (e) (i) See annexure
 - (ii) See annexure
 - (iii) See annexure
- (f) 28 February 1991.

(Handwritten signature)

Hansard 1 9/4/91

- (2) No.

ANNEXURE A

e(iii)	(b)	(c)	(d)	e(i)	e(ii)	Remarks	
Name of officer	Rank	Post occupied	Period occupied	Total	Years of service (public service)	Age	Previous occupation
Rust J.P.	Deputy Director: Community Services	Regional Representative	2 years	1	28 years	45	Assistant Director
Neethling D.F.	Assistant Director: Community Services	Assistant Director: Community Services	2 years	1	15 years	62	Senior Community Development Officer

During 1990 murder by White on White increased by 40.25%. An increase of 28.06% in respect of murders of non-White persons also occurred in the same year. This can be chiefly attributed to clashes between black persons and groups consisting of black persons. All murders committed during unrest, are included in the given statistics.

Rape:	1989	1990
White victims	1 002	1 203
non-White victims	19 456	19 118
TOTAL	20 458	20 321

The increase of 20.6% in rape where White victims are involved, can chiefly be attributed to the fact that the rape of White women by White men increased by 23.70% in 1990. Rape of non-White women by White men shows a decline.

The South African Police are involved in a concerted effort to pay special attention to combating the crime of rape, and comprehensive planning is being carried out in this regard, including inter alia numerous television programmes on rape and the safeguarding of woman made for "Good Morning South Africa". A pamphlet "Vrou alleen Woman alone" was compiled and is being distributed by the South African Police.

Speeches and lectures by lecturers of the South African Police are being presented on a continuous basis to cultural and service organisations, churches and schools.

INTERPELLATION

The sign * indicates a translation. The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language.

Own Affairs:

Designated areas: Act

* Adv T LANGLEY asked the Minister of Agricultural Development: 9/4/91

- (1) Whether he envisages the continued existence of the designated areas referred to in section 3 of the Designated Areas Development Act, No 87 of 1979; if not, why not;

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

***The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT:** Mr Speaker, the question is whether or not the continued assistance of the designated area—that is the present designated area, is envisaged. 9/4/91

Designated areas are created and operated in terms of the provisions of the Designated Areas Development Act, Act 87 of 1979, and the Promotion of the Density of Population in Designated Areas Amendment Act, Act 80 of 1984. The most important object of these Acts is briefly, and I quote—

... to provide for the designation of certain areas with a view to the taking of measures for ...

And these are important words—

... the promotion of the density of population and of farming activities in those areas.

Measured against the objective of improving the density of population and promoting farming activities, the aid measures as prescribed by law and implemented in the existing designated area were not successful, and were even counterproductive.

It was on these grounds that the designated area was deproclaimed with effect from 22 February 1991. The implication of this is that the special financial assistance measures in respect of the purchase of land, Marnet Radios, security measures for residents and the purchase of landmine-proof vehicles in the designated area, administered by the Department of Agricultural Development, were discontinued.

However, the deproclamation does not mean the suspension of assistance that has already been granted to farmers in respect of long-term loans with low interest rates. The existing financial obligations in respect of interest subsidies on all the existing approved loans by the Department of Agricultural Development of the Administration; House of Assembly will therefore be continued. The payment of a monthly area allowance to farmers and members of the Commandos will be under the full financial control of the Defence Force.

furthermore, the Agricultural Credit Act, 1966, makes adequate provision for the introduction of differentiated assistance measures with reduced interest rates. All farmers in the designated area that has been deproclaimed, therefore still come into consideration for all the existing assistance measures that are available to all farmers in the rest of South Africa. The continued assistance of the present designated areas is therefore not envisaged, nor is it envisaged that they will be reinstated under the existing measures. I do not intend issuing a statement in this regard either.

The decision was based on a variety of reasons which were thoroughly investigated and which received close attention on a number of occasions. If we look at the objectives set by the Act for the designated area and at what the consequences of this are, the most important of these reasons is that it did not really turn out that way, and we had to make adjustments. This was the correct step to take. [Time expired.]

*Mr T LANGLEY: Mr Speaker, the hon the Minister is quite correct in telling us that the Act was introduced in 1979 because that Government had reason to stimulate development in the designated areas. The hon the Minister is also correct in saying that this was largely in the form of assistance to farmers in the most isolated areas of the country and on our international borders to help encourage the population in those areas and to keep the people who lived in such areas, in those areas. He is quite correct.

He is now saying that these efforts were unsuccessful and counterproductive. I do not agree with him. That Act was in force during one of the most difficult periods of drought in this country. That Act existed and was implemented when daily attacks were being launched by the enemies of South Africa, the ANC and the SACP, against the safety and the lives of the people living in such areas. [Interjections.]

It was thanks to that assistance that the people who were there were able to stay there and that people went to those areas at that time. If that assistance had been lacking, the situation of the people who are there at present would have been a lot worse. That is the problem when the hon the Minister and his Government are overlooking. They are overlooking it because their hearts have become cold to the farmers. [Interjections.] Just as the farmers have reported them

because of their policies, now they are rejecting the farmers in the designated areas.

*An HON MEMBER: What farmers?

*Mr T LANGLEY: That is what this is all about.

That hon member asked what farmers. I am referring to the farmers who live in those areas, who produce meat and vegetables, but who in addition to this have played a vitally important role in respect of the security of that area and of the whole of South Africa for more than ten years, when the terrorists, the murderers and the intimidators were striking at South Africa daily. These are the farmers I am talking about—not any other farmers—the Government's heart has now become cold towards them, it rejects them and no longer has any sympathy for them—and all this for a few hundred thousand rands a year, or perhaps a million or two, because that is all it costs this country. [Interjections.] The hon the Minister of Defence willingly admitted that this was the case. [Time expired.]

Mr P G SOAL: Mr Speaker, the hon member for Soutpansberg said this Act was brought into being at a difficult time, and we agree with him, because our party supported the Act at the time, in 1979, when it was introduced into the House.

I am, however, pleased that the operation of this Act has been suspended, because essentially it is a racist measure. It was designed to assist White farmers—Blacks are specifically excluded. Section 2 of the Act specifically excludes land owned by the Development Trust, or by Blacks, or by Coloured people. It is a measure which has no place in the new South Africa, and one would have hoped that the hon the Minister would have announced today that in the light of the changes taking place, and in the light of all the Acts that are being repealed, such as the Group Areas Act and the Land Acts, this Act would be repealed as well, because while it was important to get farmers onto the land at that time, there are people on those farms at this time.

They are Black people. They are the foremen and the labourers who run those farms. In the new South Africa it will not be important to have Black, Coloured or White farmers. It will be important to have farmers, as the hon member for Soutpansberg said, to provide us with vegetables and other products so that we will be able to survive. I am disappointed that the Government has not announced that it is going

to repeal this Act, and I hope that it will do so in due course.

*The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT: Mr Speaker, the hon member expressed a view about what I was trying to explain, namely that it was the object of the Act to stabilise the farming community and to promote the density of population, and he said he agreed with the implementation of the Act, but he went on to say that if we look at what the Act is trying to achieve and if we weigh this up, we find that the Act did not achieve its objectives and that we should therefore make amendments to rectify this. By saying that we have a cold heart for the farmers, he is making an emotional issue out of a factual issue. This is exactly what the CP does. [Interjections.]

Do the CP do any differently? The facts are against them, and now they are telling the farmers: Just look what is happening. The Government does not want to do anything for you. They are taking this privilege away from you. But what are the facts? It was not the new farmers who went there. It is the big farmers who bought larger farms. The density of the population was not promoted at all. [Interjections.] I did not interrupt that hon member.

A further point is that greater density of population not only means putting people on the ground, but it is the potential of the land which determines how many people can use that land. In terms of surveys that have been done there are already too many people for the available potential. Now the hon member wants us to place more people there and pay subsidies to support these people. This is enslaving people. It is making farmers slaves to government assistance. This is what will happen to the CP if it comes to power, because if this happens there will be no economy, and the designated area will then have to be reproclaimed because the attacks from outside will be even more serious. This is what the CP has up its sleeve.

Why do they not tell this to the people when they come up with these clever and emotional stories? They are for ever placing emotions on the table and not facts. [Time expired.]

*Mr A A B BRUWER: Mr Speaker, the hon the Minister knows why the farmers are not staying in that area.

He is correct in regard to some of the statements he made, but why was this effort counterproductive? It was counterproductive because the recommendations of the Venter Commission which investigated the whole issue in regard to that area, were not properly implemented by the Government. One cannot settle people there and pay their interest subsidies but then simply stop paying these subsidies on a certain date. Surely this is a thing that has to be phased out. These farmers are not used to this. The hon member for Soutpansberg is quite correct in saying that the most difficult time is now being used to gauge the productivity and the right to exist of those farmers and this Act in that area. The hon the Minister is really not being fair in saying this.

I think the problem is that that hon Minister knows that this Government is in such a dilemma that they can no longer afford the farmers there, because they have no more money to run the country. That is their problem. [Interjections.] He should not make such poor excuses. Those people have made a worthwhile contribution in that area for many years.

He knows that every house of every worker and every farmer in that area was an observation post. He knows as well as I do that those people cannot leave that area for the sake of the defence of this country. He also knows how many people stream across that area to come and increase the squatting problem in South Africa. It is vitally important to keep those people there. Even if the DP says the Black people must stay there, the Black people must stay there under the control of the White people because this will mean that they can at least ensure that the right people receive the right information. [Time expired.]

*Mr T LANGLEY: Mr Speaker, the hon the Minister says he wants to rectify this matter, but he has stopped giving those people assistance in terms of the Designated Areas Development Act.

He gives his explanation now, two months after he has stopped giving assistance and he says that certain assistance is being retained. This is the same assistance that is available to farmers throughout the whole country. In other words no special assistance exists other than what was given long ago to the farmers in the designated areas. As he has already admitted, he has deproclaimed the designated areas; in other

words he can no longer give assistance in terms of this Act.

I want to make an appeal to the hon the Minister, and I want to ask the hon the Minister of Defence to help. It is that the assistance for the farmers which exists—I do not want more farmers there—he retained for at least a period of five years and then phased out over a certain period.

*The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT: Mr Speaker, in the arguments of the Opposition I have again not heard a single fact relating to the objectives of the Act which provides that we must obtain population density and that farming communities must be promoted. Rather I have again heard an emotional argument which has no basis in fact, because there is no new assistance, while the old assistance is being maintained. The reason we put a stop to it was that one does not want to give new assistance to make an already bad situation even worse.

He comes from that area and ought to know about the problems we have there, but he has not taken note of what effect the assistance given in respect of purchases of land has had on low interest rates. The price of land has shot up. In spite of the assistance in the form of cheaper interest rates the farmer had to pay just as much interest because he paid a higher purchase price. Consequently the people are more deeply in debt as a result of what the State did there. The prices of land have made it impossible for young people to come in.

The hon member for Soutpansberg is shaking his head, but he knows this is true, that is why he does not do so. Sixty per cent of the farmers are in arrears with their payments, and as a result of what? As a result of this assistance. This is why people who have been enslaved with assistance have to be brought back slowly by using other measures which make sense.

The available water has been overutilised. Must we therefore continue to stimulate farmers on the land and to overutilise the water further? Is this what the hon member wants? His idea is to make use of agricultural measures on the basis of security mechanisms to solve this problem. He is incorrect. One should use security measures to deal with a security situation, and not agricultural measures.

This is why they are so wide of the mark and why they are leading the farmers along the wrong track. The farmers of South Africa will still settle accounts with the hon members because the hon members are counting on their emotions. [Interjections.] Yes, they will increasingly settle accounts with the hon members, because hon members are using emotions and those emotions will subsequently disappear and then the facts will remain—and we work with the facts. We will give them meaningful assistance in this regard. [Interjections.]

Debate concluded.

QUESTIONS

† Indicates translated version

For oral reply:

Own Affairs:

Educational institutions: White pupils/students
*1. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) Whether any educational institutions fully financed by his Department have fewer than 50 per cent plus 1 registered White pupils or students;
- (2) whether the University of South Africa is still registered with his Department;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

Hansard 9/4/91 B532E
The MINISTER OF THE BUDGET AND OF WELFARE, HOUSING AND WORKS (for the Minister of Education and Culture):

- (1) Yes;
- (2) no, universities do not register with a specific department but have been assigned to a department according to the majority of the students enrolled at that particular university at the time of assignment. The University of South Africa therefore falls under the jurisdiction of my Department;
- (3) no.

†Adv J J S PRINSLOO: Mr Speaker, arising from the reply of the hon the Minister, must we

*Total benefits and applicants, not only in respect of State employees. Those figures are not available.

Note:

The above-mentioned figures are provisional and subject to audit. Please see also the Annual Report for this information.

Unemployment Insurance Fund

244. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Manpower:

- (a) What was the total amount (i) paid into the Unemployment Insurance Fund in 1990 and (ii) paid out in benefits by the Fund in that year and (b)(i) to how many applicants were benefits paid and (ii) what actual or estimated number of such applicants was (aa) White, (bb) Coloured, (cc) Indian and (dd) Black?

B632E

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

- (a) (i) R1 197 818 907*
(ii) R854 820 705*
(b) (i) R570 102
(ii) Separate figures are not available.*

*See financial statements of the Annual Report of the Unemployment Insurance Fund for 1990.

Note:

The above-mentioned figures are provisional and subject to audit.

Control boards: firms of attorneys

250. Mr E W TRENT asked the Minister of Agriculture:

- (1) Whether he will disclose the identity of the firms of attorneys acting for the various control boards; if not, why not; if so, in respect of each such control board for each of the latest specified five years for which information is available, (a) what are the names of the firms of attorneys concerned and (b) what amount was paid to each;

- (2) for how long has each of these firms been acting for the control boards concerned?

B657E

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

- (1) Yes *Hansard*
(a), (b) and (2) *10/4/91*

BOARD	FIRMS OF ATTORNEYS	AMOUNT	YEARS
Banana Board	State Attorney	No costs for the past 5 years	29
Canning Fruit Board		1986 —	
		1987 —	
	Faure & Faure	1988 R80	2
	Dan Basson	1988 R2 366	3
	Faure & Faure	1989 R1 385	
Chicory Board	Dan Basson	1989 R1 894	
	Findlay & Tait	1989 R573	1
	Dan Basson	1990 R825	
Citrus Board	None	None	—
	Adams and Adams	1986 R8 258	20
	Adams and Adams	1987 R1 746	
	Ehlers and Partners	1987 R151	15
	Adams and Adams	1988 R2 190	
	Ehlers and Partners	1988 R1 800	
	Adams and Adams	1989 R13 800	

BOARD	FIRMS OF ATTORNEYS	AMOUNT	YEARS
Cotton Board	Ehlers and Partners	1989 R105	
	Adams and Adams	1990 R6 844	
	—	1986 —	
	—	1987 —	
	—	1988 —	
	Couzyn, Hertzog & Horak	1989 R1 460	2
	Couzyn, Hertzog & Horak	1990 R1 244	
	Spoor & Fisher	1990 R700	1
	Dyason	1986 R20 589	11
	G C Germishuizen	1986 R6 425	11
Dairy Board	Spoor & Fisher	1986 R461	11
	Dyason	1987 R4 934	
	G C Germishuizen	1987 R50 647	
	Spoor & Fisher	1987 R33 778	
	Dyason	1988 R72 143	
	G C Germishuizen	1988 R8 161	
	Spoor & Fisher	1988 R1 438	
	Dyason	1989 R183 715	
	G C Germishuizen	1989 R1 089	
	Spoor & Fisher	1989 R2 823	
	Dyason	1990 R274 269	
	Spoor & Fisher	1990 R5 696	
	Deciduous Fruit Board	Jan S de Villiers & Son	1986 —
"		1987 R1 970	
"		1988 R170	
"		1989 R14	
"		1990 —	
Dried Fruit Board	Sarembock, Lewis and Coetzee	1986 R31	1
	—	1987 —	
	—	1988 —	
	Fourie, Basson and Veldtman	1989 R5 850	1
Dry Bean Board	—	1990 —	
	Couzyn, Hertzog & Horak	1986 —	5
	—	1987 —	
	—	1988 R885	
Egg Board	—	1989 R91	
	—	1990 R6 677	
	Ross & Jacobsz	1986 R13 315	12
	—	1987 R2 385	
	—	1988 R4 010	

BOARD	FIRMS OF ATTORNEYS	AMOUNT	YEARS
Grain Sorghum Board	State Attorney	1989 R9 677	5
		1990 R13 201	
		1986 —	
		1987 R520	
		1988 R3 162	
Lucerne Seed Board	Duvenhage, Keyser and Jonck	1989 R111	31
		1990 R30	
		1986 R30	
		1987 —	
		1988 —	
		1989 —	
		1990 —	
Maize Board	State Attorney	None	53
Meat Board	Ross & Jacobsz	1986 R515	20
		1987 R33 401	
		1988 R15 747	
		1989 R2 508	
		1990 R154 995	
		1986 —	
Mohair Board	Stulting, Delpont & Villiers	1987 R127	26
		1988 R448	
		1989 R100	
		1990 —	
		1986 R4 435	
Oilseeds Board	Gildenhuys, Van der Merwe	1987 R7 702	7
		1988 R8 915	
		1989 R12 511	
		1990 R4 333	
		1986 R4 304	
Potato Board	Couzyn, Hertzog & Horak	1987 R1 626	20
		1988 R430	
		1989 R439	
		1990 R2 445	
		1986 R3 999	
		1986 R18 617	
Rooibos Tea Board	Jan S de Villiers & Son	1987 R313	4 3 1
		1987 R2 301	
		1987 R7 130	
		1988 R22 399	
		1989 R510	
		1987 R2 301	
		1987 R7 130	

BOARD	FIRMS OF ATTORNEYS	AMOUNT	YEARS
Tobacco Board	Jan S de Villiers & Son Hartman & Partners	1990 R265	9
		1986 R70	
		1987 —	
		1988 —	
		1989 R350	
Wheat Board	State Attorney	1990 —	31
		1986 —	
		1987 —	
		1988 R14 496	
		1989 —	
		1990 —	
		1991 —	
Wool Board	Ross & Jacobsz and Van der Linde, Greyvenstein and Myers, PE	1986 R3 538	19
		1987 R13 032	
		1988 R8 331	
		1989 R9 348	
		1990 R7 335	
		1986 R3 538	

Foreign journalists: requests to visit SA

29. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

(1) Whether any requests by foreign journalists or other members of the foreign media to visit South Africa in 1990 were refused; if so, (a) how many, (b) what were the names of the individuals concerned and (c) which newspapers or organisations did they represent;

(2) whether he will furnish the reasons for refusing these requests; if not, why not; if so, what were the reasons in each case?

Hansard 10/4/91 B766E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) The hon member is referred to my reply to his Question for written reply, No 240 of 18 March 1991.
(b), (c) and (2)

It is not considered expedient to disclose information of this nature, as an application for a visa is a personal matter between the applicant and the Department of Home Affairs.

Own Affairs:

Schools: utilisation

30. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether any schools owned or controlled by his Department are unutilised or utilised for purposes other than education; if so, (a) how many as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) for what other purposes were they being utilised?

Hansard 10/4/91 B418E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

Yes,

(a) 55 on 7 March 1991,*

(b) 20 are at present unutilised. The possibility of re-utilisation or alienation is being investigated;

35 are being utilised by the House of Representatives, Cape Provincial Administration, farmers' associations, municipalities, regional services councils and various other organisations.

continued →

30 families reclaim their land

ABOUT 30 families, removed from Goedgevoeden in the Ventersdorp district in 1978, have reclaimed their land after 13 years. (3) General

The Transvaal Rural Action Committee said yesterday in a statement that the families were among the up to 7 000 people who were removed from the area by the Government. Sowfan 10/4/91.

The 30 families have resolved to stay on their original land although it is situated in a stronghold of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging.

Previous promises that they would be given equivalent land with full title were never honoured, said Trac.

"Not only were they not given title but the area was much smaller and they were unable to farm in overcrowded conditions," the statement said.

In addition, the land was incorporated into Bophuthatswana without the families being consulted and against their wishes.

Trac estimates that some 3,5 million people have been forcibly dispossessed of their land. - Sapa.

W Tvl community reoccupy their land

Star 10/4/91

(3) GEN

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Families removed 13 years ago from the western Transvaal farm Goedgevonden began to reoccupy the land yesterday.

They brought their entire household goods along on the 200 km journey from the Bophuthatswana area of Vrishgewaagd.

By mid-morning, around the ruins of Goedgevonden village, the veld was dotted with heaps of furniture as people began to erect zinc shacks near to the rocky remains of the homes they had left behind.

An estimated 150 people had moved in by noon, with about 50 more expected by nightfall.

The mood was one of jubilation rather than defiance. Few returnees seemed to believe the police would take action against them.

However, Goedgevonden committee chairman Olefile Segopolo was more cautious:

"Anything can happen. We expect either good or bad."

He said the community's attorney had been instructed to contact Deputy Minister of Development Aid P G Marais to advise him that residents had returned to Goedgevonden.

The attorney, Kerry Kimble, of the Legal Resources Centre in Pretoria, confirmed that this had been done.

Yielded

Mr Segopolo said that the re-occupation was an act of desperation. Attempts over the years to talk to the Government about the unsatisfactory conditions at Vrishgewaagd, particularly the shortage of land, had yielded nothing.

"We have tried by all means to show the Government that we want to negotiate about this thing respectfully," he said.

Goedgevonden, about 10 km outside Ventersdorp, was owned by the SA Development Trust at the time of the removal in 1978.

The community had lived there since 1947, said Mr Segopolo.

It is now the property of the Government.

A year ago, the then Minister of Agriculture, Kraai van Niekerk, gave an undertaking that the Government would keep the sale of the land in abeyance pending negotiations with the people of Goedgevonden.

But the meeting has not yet taken place. The community committee hopes that the re-occupation will prompt talks.

"If the Government wants to sell the land, we want to buy it. But first of all the Government must carry the responsibility for our loss," said Mr Segopolo.

He explained that the community had lost their herds at the time of removal and that since only a fraction had received adequate land at Vrishgewaagd, they had been unable to restock.

According to Mr Segopolo, scores of families at Vrishgewaagd were queueing to return.

BACK FROM THE WILDERNESS

South African 11/11/91
By DON SEOKANE

"I WAS given a farm, big enough to satisfy me, but only the fortunate few got those farms, the rest of our people could not do anything on the barren land they were given."

This is how Mr Olefile Segopolo, tribe leader at Goedgevoenden, summed up the hardships suffered by fellow villagers at Fritsgewag, a barren village in the Western Transvaal, where they were forcibly moved to more than 12 years ago.

Plight

The villagers are beginning to engage the Government in a bid to regain their land.

They decided to reclaim the land after realising that the Government's White Paper on Land Reform did not address their plight.

By Tuesday night at least 15 families had already resettled at Goedgevoenden despite fears of possible right wing attacks.

Birthplace

They resolved that no one, including the Government, would remove them from their birthplace.

"We rely almost solely on subsistence farming and besides not being given enough land, Fritsgewag was infertile. It was not conducive to farming," Segopolo said.

Plots

He and five other tribesmen were given big plots at Fritsgewag in "a divide and rule tactic" that nearly broke up the spirit of the villagers.

"Our land was taken away and turned into a grazing area for the whites' livestock. We were promised at least



TOP: Goedgevoenden villagers building shacks after reclaiming their land near Ventersdorp which they lost 13 years ago following their removal to Fritsgewag.

BOTTOM: The Mcameni family, seen in their old yard, was among the first of the 15 families to return to Goedgevoenden.

Pics: MBUZENI ZULU

21,5 and 25 hectares but the promise was not fulfilled.

"Instead, Fritsgewag was incorporated into Bophuthatswana.

"That was the beginning of our problems. We were under constant harassment to become Bophuthatswana subjects," he said.

Land issue debated

By **THEMBA MOLEFE**
SOWETAN readers calling in to the Sowetan/Radio Metro Talkback show yesterday debated one of the most topical issues of the day: Should blacks who were forcibly removed from their land be compensated?

Host Tim Modise invited views on whether those forcibly removed in terms of the 1913 and 1936 Land Acts (about to be repealed) should be compensated and what should happen to the present occupiers; also what should happen to existing property on the occupied



TALKBACK

land. *General*
Should they reclaim their land or not? asked Modise. *Sowetan 11/4/91*

Ephraim of Virginia in the Free State said: "The land must be restored to black people as it is historically theirs."

Modise of Katlehong said: "Land belongs to people and cannot be taken away from them

even if force has to be applied.

However, Daliwonga of Emment, Soweto, differed: "Two wrongs do not make a right. We should be realistic. It is obvious that there will be no compensation resulting from forced removals.

"It is wrong to take land forcefully. I think the land issue should be negotiated."

Daliwonga said many people could not prove that they had been removed from their land and violence could result because people would make false claims.

Reoccupied land: dept awaits ruling

3 GEN

Star 11/4/91

The Department of Agricultural Development will not take action against 30 families, who on Tuesday returned to reclaim their land on the farm Goedgevoeden, near Ventersdorp in the western Transvaal.

The families, removed from the farm in 1978, journeyed 200 km with their belongings from Vrishgewaagd in Bophuthatswana.

A spokesman for the department, Dirk Minnaar, said the case had been referred to the jurisdiction of the Department of Agricultural Development from the Department of Development Aid.

"Probably no action will be taken, as we are waiting for a court decision on a similar case, regarding the reclaiming of an adjoining farm by the Magopa clan which is now *sub judice*."

The community's attorney, Kerry Kimble of the Legal Resources Centre in Pretoria, said she was still awaiting a response from the Department of Development Aid.

"The Government could argue that the people have no right to the land as it is State-

owned, but when they were removed in 1978 it was owned by the South African Development Trust," Ms Kimble said.

"There are certain Government directives which say they may have a right.

"Promises were made to my clients, including that they would not be incorporated into Bophuthatswana. That promise was not honoured," she said.

The people retained their South African citizenship, but were not given title to the new land as promised. Their new home was far smaller and had far less farming space.

The community is still waiting for a meeting with Agricultural Minister Kraai van Niekerk, who apparently gave an undertaking last year that the Government would not sell the land until they negotiated with the people of Goedgevoeden.

Ms Kimble explained that the case of the adjoining farm, Swartrand, also involved a clan that was removed from Trust-owned land. A legal battle erupted once farmers of surrounding farms began using the land as extra grazing area, and the people saw this as the go-ahead to move back. — Sapa.

No action planned as families reclaim land

B10 at 11/4/91 (3) General

THE Agricultural Development Department said yesterday it would not take action against 30 families who on Tuesday returned to reclaim their land on the farm Goedgevonden near Ventersdorp in the western Transvaal.

Sapa reports the families, removed from the farm in 1978, travelled 200km with their belongings from Vrischgewaagd in Bophuthatswana.

A department spokesman Dirk Minnaar said the case had been referred to the Agricultural Development Department from the Development Aid Department.

"Probably no action will be taken, as we are waiting for a court decision on a similar case regarding the reclaiming of an adjoining farm by the Magopa clan which is now sub judice," Minnaar said.

The community's attorney, Kerry Kimble of the Legal Resources Centre in Pretoria, said she was still awaiting a response from Development Aid.

"The government could argue that the people have no right to the land as it is state-owned, but when they were removed in 1978 it was owned by the SA Development Trust," Kimble said.

"There are certain government directives which say they may have a right.

"Promises were made to my clients, including that they would not be incorporated into Bophuthatswana. That promise was not honoured," she said.

The people retained their SA citizenship, but were not given title to the new land.

The community is still waiting for a meeting with Agriculture Minister Kraai van Niekerk, who apparently gave an undertaking last year that government would not sell the land until negotiations with the Goedgevonden people had taken place.

Kimble explained that the case of the adjoining farm, Swartrand, also involved a clan that was removed from Trust-owned land. A legal battle erupted once farmers of surrounding farms began using the land for extra grazing, and the people saw this as the go-ahead to move back.

WILSON ZWANE reports the Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac) said yesterday about 6 000 people were "tricked" into moving from Goedgevond to Vrischgewaagd.

More families were expected to return.

"The claim of the Goedgevonden people to their land is a moral and a historical one. They do not claim the land on the basis of a title deed, but on the basis of historical claims — their long occupancy, their productive use of the land and the fact that many of them were born on that land."

The Goedgevonden community is the third to have returned to their original land since the National Land Committee organised workshops about three weeks ago for communities which had lost their land through forced removals.

Trac said the other communities that have reclaimed their land are Magopa in the western Transvaal and Roosboom in Natal.

MP told to explain land purchase

^{Star} 12/4/91
The Conservative Party MP for Hercules, S P Barnard, should explain the circumstances in which he bought a piece of land worth more than R1 million from a coloured owner for only R20 000, A E Reeves (LP Klipspruit West) said in Parliament yesterday.

He said in the Budget debate that the farm Klipriviersoog was expropriated under the

^{(3) GEN}
Group Areas Act and sold by auction in 1973.

Mr Barnard, who worked for the Johannesburg City Council at the time, bought it.

Mr Reeves said the owner, Barckly Lipton, had been referred to a Pretoria attorney, a Mr Langley, for help in sorting out an earlier legal tussle over the land, and Mr Langley offered him

⁽⁸⁴⁾
R20 000 for the land.

Mr Reeves wanted to know if this lawyer was the MP for Soutpansberg, Tom Langley, and whether he had informed Mr Barnard of the impending sale of the land.

"Mr Lipton lost out totally on his farm. The Group Areas Act was abused for these people. People used it for their advantage." — Sapa.

It'll be every country for itself

Star 8/4/91.

DR Christopher Coker is a political economist who takes delight in setting fiscal cats among cosy economical pigeons.

At a recent Swaziland conference he let loose just such a cat, but the pigeons — who had gathered to coo over the prospect of South Africa joining a southern African common market — chose to ignore the feline, perhaps to their eventual cost.

Several hundred leading South African businessmen and assorted economic fundis had gathered at the conference to hear several dozen leading African businessmen and assorted economic fundis explain how imperative it was for South Africa to rejoin Africa so that it could present a common front to the (European) Common Market.

But Dr Coker splashed cold water on their snowballing enthusiasm by suggesting such a union would not be to South Africa's advantage — or to southern Africa's. He suggested that in the run-up

to the 21st century, the seemingly bottomless Western purse that had paid Africa's way for so long would be adopting a more "Darwinian" (survival of the fittest) approach to foreign aid — "in which bilateral aid (and investment) will once again favour those countries that are most able to produce immediate returns on investment."

"For southern Africa, the 20th century came to an end in November 1989 when the Berlin Wall came down," he said, adding that he did not think the West would be very interested in Africa in the future.

Instead, he said, the focus would be on the "frontline" states on the West's doorstep, Russian and or Albanian rather than Zambian and, or Mozambican development would instead occupy its time and money.

Dr Coker pointed out that this trend had already begun, with European Community funding for southern Africa having fallen by 30 percent in the past year — and

still falling. At present, southern Africa accounted for less than 1.5 percent of Britain's exports, and less than 1 percent of imports.

On the other hand, Eastern Europe at present received \$28 (about R75) a head of population from the EC, compared with \$16 (R43) a head for southern Africa.

He argued that sanctions had merely accelerated a trend of disinvestment in the area as a whole by Western companies. Added to the almost complete end of investment aid by Eastern Europe, this meant that southern Africa was becoming very "marginalised" in world economic terms.

What money there is will be invested according to hard-nosed financial criteria only, and, according to Dr Coker, that boils down to South Africa — possibly including Namibia.

In other words, the conscience money is about to dry up.

He said his impression was that European businessmen and government officials felt they had supported the area for 25 years, that

~~nevertheless~~
nevertheless the area had got itself into a disastrous economic predicament, and they felt no responsibility for that predicament.

To the layman, that would seem to indicate that regional unity or co-operation of some kind was imperative. Not so, says Dr Coker.

Once again, he points out that just as aid and investment will follow hard-nosed financial criteria toward bilateral agreements between buyer and seller countries, scarcity of aid and investment resources will lead countries that are able to do so to make individual deals for their exclusive benefit.

This would be the case, he argues, no matter what the colour of any future South African government — and once again in Dr Coker's eyes, it is only South Africa that stands up as an investment opportunity in purely economic criteria.

If South Africa were to join in any southern African common economic organisation that broke down regional barriers, the only

result would be a flood of goods, services, investment capital and skilled personnel flowing to South Africa from other members of the organisation.

Dr Coker also pooh-pooed the idea that, with South Africa aboard, southern Africa would "take off" into economic prosperity.

Instead, he suggested that it would take a decade just to get back to where it was a decade ago.

"We are talking not about regional development, but regional rehabilitation after the disaster of the '80s," he said.

He estimated that regional export earnings would be half what was expected because of worsening terms of trade between raw material-exporting countries and the developed world.

A post-Cold War world would drive much harder bargains, while wanting to pay less for raw materials, including oil.

A further quarter of export earnings would have to go to debt repayments, he added.

Finally, Dr Coker said that South Africa and southern Africa would find it almost impossible to combine in any meaningful economic way because of the vast gulf in the sophistication of their economic systems.

He suggested it would be almost impossible to co-ordinate and intergrate South Africa — with its vast and functional system of tariffs, exchange controls, control boards, licensing systems and zoning arrangements — with neighbours that boast little but large and inefficient government sectors.

Dr Coker admitted it all added up to a very pessimistic picture of the region and its chances of internal co-operation in order to present a united front to an expanding and aggressive Western world.

In his defence, he quoted George Orwell as being perhaps right that the only "ism" to survive the 20th century would not be capitalism or communism, but pessimism. — Star Africa Service. □

Land battle still on, say Barolong

C/Pren 14/4/91
By DAN DHLAMINI

THERE were mixed feelings among the Barolong baModiboa this week after trespass charges were withdrawn against 23 of them.

Prosecutor J Steenkamp told Potchefstroom Magistrate Piet Myburgh that the complainants – the Potchefstroom Town Council – wished to withdraw the charges for humanitarian reasons.

Barolong Action Committee (BAC) chairman Johannes Ntsimane, 55, his deputy Ishmael Serwalo, 75, and 21 others were arrested on January 2.

They were attempting to re-occupy Machaviestad, also known as Matlwang, from where they were forcibly removed in 1971.

After the case, some members of the tribe said the withdrawal of the charges – which came about as a result of an out-of-court settlement between the Potchefstroom Town Council and the BAC – was a victory for their side.

On the other hand some hardliners, including Serwalo, said the agreement – which also states that the Barolong would have to

ask permission to visit their land of birth – meant to justify the Potchefstroom Town Council as legitimate owners of Matlwang, whereas the opposite was true.

The legal battle between the Potchefstroom Town Council and the Barolong started on March 21, 1961, when the then tribal representative Morris Gorekwang was arrested, charged and convicted for refusing to vacate Matlwang.

He appealed and the Appellate Division set aside the conviction and sentence on May 22 that year.

The Barolong were forcibly removed from Matlwang 10 years later.

Some took refuge in Potchefstroom's Ikageng township while others, led by Chief Mokata, were dumped at Rooigrond near Mafeking in Bophuthatswana.

Chief Simon Makodi, who succeeded Mokata, started the fight to return back to Matlwang.

This week Ntsimane told *City Press* that the withdrawal of the charge filled him with optimism, seeing that no action was taken against the Goedgevonden and Mogopa communities near Ven-

tersdorp who re-occupied their ancestral land.

Also present at the court this week was chief Makodi who said he was prepared to work with the Ikageng group, despite his claim that they undermined him and were trying to isolate him.

In an interview with *City Press*, Makodi denied earlier allegations that the Barolong were given land by Boer leader Hendrick Potgieter, saying he had documents to prove the Barolong had occupied Machaviestad under chief Modiboa as early as 1895.

Displaying the latest correspondence from the South African government and from a German church body known as "Aktion Bundesschluss Lubeck – Rooigrond", Makodi said he has been dealing directly with the government in a bid to return his tribe to Machaviestad.

"If President FW de Klerk is genuine in his reform process and in letters to me saying he would consider our plight, then this is the time. He must prove his intentions to the world by allowing the Barolong and other dispossessed blacks to reoccupy their land," he said.

Makodi showed *City Press* copies of letters from the head of the German church group, Pastor Dieter Taube, to President De Klerk and the Potchefstroom acting town clerk, Andries Viljoen, pleading that they should allow the Barolong back to their ancestral land. The letters were both dated March 7, 1991.

Meanwhile the BAC has vowed to continue fighting to return to their land.

According to Ntsimane, they will meet Advocate James Sutherland this Wednesday to give him instructions to demand that they be allowed to go back to Matlwang.



Members of the Barolong tribe are vowing new efforts to re-occupy Machaviestad now that the trespass charges have been dropped.

Farmers livid over labour law

CP Correspondent

(3) General
TENSIONS in Kei Road near East London are running high after workers were thrown off farms recently and are squatting in tents till they are housed. *Open 14/4/91*

Farmers have admitted the workers were evicted in anticipation of proposed new labour legislation which will set a minimum wage for farm workers.

The National Manpower Commission recommended late last year that wages and working conditions may soon be standardised if farmworkers are covered by the Wage Act and Labour Relations Act.

The proposed new law has met with violent resistance from farmers.

"I'm not prepared to give up what I've got," said one farmer, Gray Ranger, who has been a volunteer in the army for 29 years.

"I'm prepared to fight for it, even if it means war."

Another farmer, Jeanette Dick, admitted that workers were being laid off because of the legislation.

"We know about it and we're preparing for it by honing down staff," she said.

Kidd's Beach farmer Peter Gane said the legislation was long overdue but it would meet with much opposition.

"Farmers don't like to be dictated to," he said.

Evicted Kei Road farmworkers formed a committee earlier this year and have sent a list of their demands to the National Manpower Commission.

The workers have called for a minimum wage without deductions for provisions and housing.

Other demands include a five-day week with regular hours, overtime pay for weekends and holidays, and notice of dismissal.



Camped out ... Anglican Bishop of Grahamstown, David Russell.

A farmworker committee from Lilyfontein said some workers earned as little as R40 a month and were demanding a minimum wage of R450.

But local farmers refused to disclose what they paid their workers.

"Farmers keep wages close to

their hearts," said Gane, but he admitted that wages varied considerably, depending on skills.

"People must realise it is not only a question of cash. Most of the farmworkers have stock which they keep on the employer's farm," Gane said.

Ranger added: "Claptrap like a living wage goes back to Engels and worms like that, who gave ideas to Marx."

Another farmer, Raynold Burger, said: "My labourers work with the sun. It is their duty to go to work."

He denied that farmworkers were short-changed.

"A bloke will work for one day, or 15 days and demand a month's wages. How can you pay a person like that?"

To add fuel to the fire, the Anglican Bishop of Grahamstown, the Right Reverend David Russell, this week went to stay with 200 evicted farmworker families who are living in the tents to back demands that they be housed.

"The fact that people have been left in tents for over a year now is a sign of the callousness of the system," Russell said.

"It is the other side of the vulnerability of the farmworkers.

"When they are kicked off the farms, they have no right to be here."

He said the church had an obligation to be alongside those who suffer, particularly when they were weak, without voices and without rights.

Russell aims to highlight the Illegal Squatting Act that criminalises evicted farmworkers who have nowhere to go.

But Ranger said the bishop's visit would not achieve anything.

"Meddlesome priests are fanning the flames of revolution," he said. - Elnews

Tribe is barred from ^{St. Louis} its land _{1944/91}

- Sunday Times Reporter

GOVERNMENT officials yesterday sealed off a farm near Ventersdorp to stop blacks from reclaiming ancestral land — or allowing about 1 000 who have already settled from leaving the area.

A Department of Agriculture spokesman, manning the main roadblock outside Goedgevonden farm, said charges of squatting and trespassing on government land may be laid against those who have re-settled on the disputed 20 000 ha from which 7 000 people were removed in 1978.

Trucks ^{General}

A decision on whether to prosecute is expected tomorrow, he said.

Another 200 people had arrived at the roadblock at 11 p.m. on Friday night but had been barred from entering the farmland.

A spokesman for the new arrivals, Mr Andries Segopolo, said another 6 000 people — on trucks — had been stopped near Vrischgewaagd.

He said the group of 200 had no food or water.

Resettling of Ventersdorp farm on hold pending talks

Staff Reporters ³ ^{15/4/91} ~~3~~

The reoccupation of a Ventersdorp farm, Goedgevonden, by families who were uprooted 13 years ago under the policy of forced removals has been suspended until the fate of 80-odd families who set up home on the farm last week has been settled in talks with authorities.

This undertaking was made public yesterday by the attorney for the Goedgevonden community, Carrie Kimble of the Pretoria Legal Resources Centre.

On Friday evening a roadblock was set up at the entrance to the farm and nobody was allowed on to the property.

About 40 families spent the night on the roadside, sleeping in trucks crammed with their household possessions.

Ms Kimble said an agreement had subsequently been negotiated with the Department of Agricultural Development, which owns Goedgevonden.

In terms of this, the Goedge-

vonden Committee had agreed to suspend the organised influx of families from Vriscgewaagd in Bophuthatswana pending further talks.

According to western Transvaal police spokesman Colonel Ben van Heerden, a charge of trespass is being investigated against the occupants of the farm and the Attorney-General is expected to take a decision on the issue.

The Goedgevonden settlers also face the possibility of right-wing action against their attempt to reclaim the land they occupied for 34 years prior to 1978.

On Friday, AWB leader Eugene TerreBlanche was seen at Goedgevonden in the company of a group of khaki-clad men.

Lieutenant Nina Barkhuizen, of the SAP's public relations division in Pretoria, confirmed that Ventersdorp police had been notified of this development and had "sharpened up their patrols" in the area.

Victims of removals in bid to regain their land

(3) (circled) (circled) (circled)
Sowetan 17/4/91

A DELEGATION from the National Land Committee, including representatives of 14 communities wishing to regain land from which they were removed, will meet the Government in Cape Town today.

NLC spokesman Joanne Yawitch said Deputy Minister of Development Aid Mr Piet Marais, who heads the joint committee on land reform legislation, had been able to accord them limited time.

Delegates were confident they could cover a good deal of ground in their talks with Government officials on proposed land reform legislation.

Policy

Affected communities have been angered by the Government's failure to adopt a policy of restoring to victims of forced removals the land they owned or occupied.

At least five of the communities represented

at today's talks have embarked on unauthorised repossession of their land.

The NLC will also make written submissions to the land reform committee.

It is understood the Urban Foundation, the Development Bank of Southern Africa and the Legal Resources Centre are also likely to do so.

The original deadlines set for written submissions were shifted to ac-

commodate those wishing to respond.

Reaction to the Bill which abolishes the Land Acts and Group Areas Act must be in by the end of this week.

May 2 is the deadline for comment on the Bill dealing with upgrading of land tenure and April 25 for the three Bills dealing respectively with rural development, "less formal" settlements and residential environment issues. - *Sowetan Correspondent.*

Govt considers force to remove farm 'squatters'

GOVERNMENT is considering using force to remove up to 300 people who reoccupied farming land from which they were ejected 13 years ago, an Agriculture Ministry spokesman said yesterday.

Agriculture Minister Kraai van Niekerk said in a statement yesterday the occupation of Goed-gevonden, a vacant 1 800ha farm near Ventersdorp, was "not in the long-term interest of the black community concerned".

The farm is adjacent to proper-

ty owned by AWB leader Eugene Terre'Blanche. There have been reports of attempted harassment by "khaki-clad whites". (3) GEN

Terre'Blanche was unavailable for comment but a Ventersdorp police spokesman said no incidents had been reported.

The occupants were removed to Bophuthatswana in 1978, and there were reports that their homes there had been taken over already,

their lawyer Carrie Kimble said. The Goedgevonden farm now belongs to the Agricultural Development Department.

Police are maintaining a presence at the farm's entrance to dissuade further entrants.

The Agriculture Ministry spokesman said although forcible removal was "a definite option", other possibilities were being mooted, including negotiations with other departments to return the land to its original owners.

DARIUS SANAI

8 [p] 17/4/91

3/17

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

CS educators: ~~conditions~~ of service

285. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Education:

- (1) Whether improved conditions of service of college/school (CS) educators will be granted during the 1991-92 financial year; if so, (a) what are the improved conditions and (b) from what date will they come into effect;
- (2) whether any improvements have recently been made to the salary scales for CS educators; if so, (a) what improvements and (b) when?

B751E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

- (1) Yes, salary adjustments will be made during 1991/92. Details of the adjustments as well as the date on which they will take effect are still being investigated by my advisory bodies and are therefore not yet available.

- (2) No improvements have been made since 1 April 1990 to the salary scales for CS educators.

Own Affairs:

NED: reduction of teaching staff

53. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Culture:†

- (1) Whether a meeting took place in Pietermaritzburg on or about 26 February 1991 between the Natal Education Department and representatives of the Natal Teachers' Society; if so,
- (2) whether any particulars were furnished on this occasion on the reduction of teaching staff in the Natal Education Department; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B677E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) Yes;
- (2) yes, information was given on the possible extent of the reduction of teaching staff with regard to ordinary schools, music schools, remedial teaching, pre-primary education, the Psychological Service and Head Office (NED);
- (3) no.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The MINISTER OF HOUSING:

- (1) No, due to physical limitations on the land (a) and (b) Fall away.
- (2) No.

Mining company: extension of Riverlea area

16. Mr T R GEORGE asked the Minister of Housing:

Whether he has conducted any negotiations with a certain mining company, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, in regard to the extension of the area available to Riverlea in Johannesburg for development; if not, why not; if so, (a) when, (b) what was the outcome and (c) what is the name of the company concerned?

C77E

The MINISTER OF HOUSING:

No, due to physical limitations on the land (a), (b) and (c) Fall away.

C74E

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Own Affairs:

Riverlea areas: additional land

14. Mr T R GEORGE asked the Minister of Housing:

- (1) Whether his Department has entered into negotiations with the Mining Commissioner in regard to additional land for the Riverlea areas in Johannesburg; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) with what results;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

40 000 set to reclaim land

Sowetan
18/4/91

(3) Gan

ABOUT 40 000 people in three Natal villages are poised to return to their original land in the latest bid by dispossessed communities to reclaim their areas.

The Association for Rural Advancement said delegates from the three rural freehold communities - Roosboom (Ladysmith), Charlestown (Volksrust) and Criemen (Elandslaagte) - met last month to discuss plans for their return.

These communities were forcibly removed from their land in the late 1970s.

By DON SEOKANE

Decisions arising from the meeting were relayed to the Government and a joint memorandum was drafted. The communities demand that the Government should:

Title deeds

- * Give a written undertaking to return their land and issue a notice in the *Government Gazette* to that effect;

- * Reverse the land expropriations by restoring the title deeds and mineral rights to the rightful

owners;

- * Terminate leases where land has been leased to other parties; and

- * Provide full compensation for schools, churches and houses for which compensation was not received.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for western Transvaal police said no arrests have been made following the reclaiming of Goedgevonden by at least 1 000 people who were moved in 1978 to Vriscgewaagd.

He said police were waiting for a decision from Attorney-General of the Transvaal.

Row over video on SA police

THE Ministry of Law and Order is to try to get hold of a copy of the controversial BBC documentary "Children of God" in which Cape Town riot squad police allegedly express vehemently anti-ANC views.

Law and Order spokesman Brigadier Leon Mallett said the documentary would be studied thoroughly before police reacted.

"In keeping with our policy of trying to be as open as possible, we agreed to the BBC's request to interview our policemen and did all we could to help them about eight months ago," he said.

He alleged that the producer, Mr Stephen Lambert, had broken a promise to refer the documentary back to his office.

Among policemen interviewed was a Sergeant Paul Gibson, who was quoted as describing how the events of the past year had soured their lives.

"Over the years we've been filled with the idea that the ANC are terrorists. Now, all of a sudden, we've got to accept them as colleagues, which I find myself very bad. I mean I won't accept it," he said.

ANC representative Ms Gill Marcus said the ANC had never called for Nuremberg-type trials. Only a future government would determine "this kind of thing".

Since violence erupted the ANC had consistently called for a complete re-training of police to recognise their democratic role. - *Sapa*.

Watchdog

THE AWB is keeping a close watch on blacks reclaiming their ancestral lands outside Ventersdorp in the Western Transvaal.

AWB leader Eugene Terre'Blanche and a number of khaki-clad men reportedly visited Goedgevonden farm which has been reoccupied by people evicted from there 13 years ago.

"I was there myself. We are interested in the matter because this is our country," said Mr Piet Rudolph. - Sapa.

11/14/91
Sowetan

3 Gen



THE White Paper on Land Reform has reinforced the widely held belief that rural development can make a major contribution to integrating black South Africans into the economy. In the absence of appropriate policies, it is in fact more likely the rural areas will continue as a repository for the marginalised poor, draining national resources.

More than 50% of black South Africans live in these areas; three quarters of them in the homelands. The term "rural" is misleading since the majority actually inhabit a uniquely South African purgatory, supported by funds from the cities but isolated far from them.

Because so many people are involved, it is necessary to address their particular needs and to promote policies which will enable them to enter — and contribute to — the mainstream of SA society.

It is also crucial that the financial burden they are going to impose is recognised and provided for.

To do this, however, some myths need to be dispelled. One is the notion of the so-called "subsistence economy". The White Paper makes frequent references to this. It talks specifically about "a delicately balanced subsistence economy which, if replaced injudiciously, could lead to the collapse of the economies to which it affords a livelihood".

It mentions that "up to 80% of the income of subsistence areas is derived from the sale of labour through the migrant and commuter systems". But it implies that at least 20% — and probably more — comes from agriculture.

This, of course, is nonsense. Even in the homelands where this subsistence economy is supposed to be found, "only 10% of household income is derived from agriculture" according to the Urban Foundation's Rural Development report.

Another dangerous myth driving

New policies needed to bring rural poor into the mainstream

3000
Mike Muller
BIDay 18/4/91

MIKE MULLER

the policy debate is that agriculture will provide a place in the economy for the majority of those rural dwellers whom apartheid has marginalised. The implicit assumption is they will not be dependent on public or private welfare.

This wishful thinking is not borne out by facts. In some homelands, a family of six may eke a living off five hectares of rain-fed fields (assuming that R3 000 annually can sustain a family of six). If the homelands' 2-million hectares of arable land were to be fully utilised, they could support perhaps 400 000 families or 2,5-million people — less than a quarter of their population.

How much scope is there outside the homelands? Take an unlikely extreme. If black farming families were willing to accept one tenth the income of their white counterparts, and 60 000 white farming units were handed over, another 600 000 black farmers, 3,5-million people, could be put on the land.

Together with those from the homeland areas, that is only half the rural population, just over a third of the 14-million predicted by the Urban Foundation in 2 000. It thus appears inevitable that the majority of

rural people will be excluded from farming. The Bureau for Market Research recently recognised this by "urbanising" them in their statistics, arguing that they live in dense settlements, supported by urban earnings.

This is unhelpful. These communities are supported in the limbo between city and countryside by a fragile system of remittances from city workers, homeland civil service salaries and pensions. For a minority, income from gardening (a more accurate description than farming) helps to cushion the rural household from interruptions in the flow of funds from outside.

This support network is unraveling, however. The migrant labour system is breaking down. As the White Paper notes, "there are factors at play that could lead to the rapid collapse of circulatory migration".

Massive urban unemployment clearly reduces recruitment from peripheral areas — a situation unlikely to improve soon. The outlook for jobs in homeland governments is

equally unpromising. Any rationalisation of government spending should, on efficiency criteria, cut these peripheral bureaucracies first. The only secure component of the support system is pensions. But not even an overnight equalisation to white levels could compensate for the predictable losses of income from the other sources.

Over the next decade, hundreds of thousands of young adults are thus likely to be trapped in rural areas, with no prospect of work and no source of external funds to sustain their families.

No government will allow destitution to occur on the scale which is threatened. One way or another, funds will be transferred to these communities. Already, many homeland salaries are little more than disguised welfare transfers.

A pessimistic but realistic vision of tomorrow's rural SA is of a growing, welfare-dependent population which outnumbers small farmers. If rural development work focuses solely on farmers, it will fail when the bypassed majority obstruct it.

Rural sociologist Chris de Wet of Rhodes University argues that the homeland areas will need roads and

transport, education and training; health services will have to be expanded; basic needs such as water supplies addressed; forests developed to provide people with fuel.

A major objective will be to help people escape from the rural dead-end by building up what is fashionably known as their human capital — they have no other — so they can compete and contribute in the cities. The conclusions of UCT regional planner David Dewar about the Transkei, that "the prospects of the economy being in any way viable are nil" and that "any longer term development path must involve a large net transfer to other parts of the country" applies equally to the other homelands. The exodus is clearly inevitable.

To support the process, we urgently need a better understanding of how rural people survive, the scale of their needs in a changing environment and the limits to sustainable rural development.

How many people can agriculture support; how many will be "surplus" to the rural economy and, eventually, have to be accommodated, physically and economically, elsewhere?

Some social services of national scope — education and old age care in particular — could be provided in the rural areas. Would this provide a helpful economic base? Or would the costs of the supporting physical infrastructure outweigh potential benefits?

Without clear perspectives grounded in rural realities, rural development policies will continue to fail and society will pay the price of keeping a dependent population in the countryside in perpetuity. Already Ina Perlman tells us that Operation Hunger is feeding 400 000 people in the Transkei — 10% of the population. She warns of massive increases in real hunger. That can only be a foretaste of things to come.

□ Muller is a senior policy analyst at the Development Bank of Southern Africa. The views expressed are, however, his own.

Delegation briefly barred from Parliament by police

CAPE TOWN — More than 30 policeman briefly barred a delegation representing dispossessed communities from entering Parliament yesterday, despite their having an appointment with a select committee on Land reform.

A parliamentary official intervened to allow them access. 6:10 am 18/4/91.

The delegation was demanding that land from which they had been forcibly removed be returned to them, said National Land Committee spokesman Joanne Yawitch.

The 13 communities represented in the delegation included one from the eastern Cape, two in the northern Cape, three in Natal and seven from the Transvaal.

They had either been dispossessed by homeland consolidation, or evicted from "black spots", said Yawitch.

"The failure of the White Paper on land reform to address the question of land restoration has precipitated a crisis," Yawitch told reporters earlier.

"People thought that when the Land Act went they would get their land back. Now they are desperate and hopeless." (3) GEN (S)

Members of the Bafokeng tribe of Phokeng plan to march to the Union Buildings tomorrow to hand a petition to the office of President F W de Klerk.

Bafokeng tribe spokesman Kebareng Bogopane said the tribe would demand the safe return to Bophuthatswana of Chief Edward Patrick Lebone Molotlegi and his wife Semane, and the reincorporation of the tribe's land into the "new SA". — Sapa.

Sowetan 19/4/91
By DON SEOKANE

THE decision by Goedgevonden villagers to "reclaim" their original land has set the scene for the real battle for a just distribution of land.

The villagers, according to their leader Mr Olefite Segopolo, decided to confront the authorities after realising that the Government's land reforms were not addressing their plight.

In 1978, when Goedgevonden was declared a white area, at least 7 000 villagers were removed from the land they had occupied for 34 years.

They were promised alternative land at Vrischgewaagd.

However, unlike the Israelites, the promised land was not what they expected. Not that they expected much.

The odds against them were formidable: no grazing land for their livestock, infertile land not conducive to farming and a seven-year drought for those who tried their hand at farming.

Insult

To add insult to injury, Vrischgewaagd was incorporated into Bophuthatswana.

As Segopolo recalls: "We were faced with constant harassment from Bophuthatswana police because we refused to accept Bop citizenship."

A test of nerves was during the drought, when they were caught in the middle of the Government's apartheid policies.

"We had nowhere to go for aid. The Government told us that the land had been incorporated into Bophuthatswana and that there was nothing they could do.

"But we could not, with cap in hand, approach the homeland authorities for assistance after rejecting their citizenship," he said.

However, Goedgevonden

First salvos as battle to reclaim land begins



Home at last ... families who were once removed from this farm are back. This time they intend staying.

Sowetan 19/4/91
den people are not alone in the struggle to reclaim land taken away from them.

The Transvaal Rural Action Committee estimates that there are at least 3.5 million people who were forcibly removed from their land.

In Natal, about 40 000 people are poised to return to their ancestral land after being forcibly removed in 1971.

These communities were removed from Charlestown near Volksrust, Criemen near Elands-laagte and Roosboom 10km south of Ladysmith.

The communities have demanded - among other

things - that the Government should give a written undertaking to return their land and issue a notice saying this in the *Government Gazette*.

When the *Sowetan* visited a western Transvaal village, Trac official Mr Star Motshwege told us that most people who had their land taken away thought the Government's land reforms would address their plight.

On realising that they would not get their land back, they became disillusioned with the land reforms.

Motshwege said: "Gradually those who were forcibly dispos-

essed are claiming their original land back.

"We are approaching a situation whereby dispossessed people will be returning to their land because of inadequacies in the Government's land reforms."

Battle

The ominous aspect of the Goedgevonden saga is that the major part of the disputed land is in Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging strongholds.

Retaliation from right-wing groups against the resettled communities is possible.

AWB spokesman Mr Piet Rudolph said his

General organisation was keeping a close watch on blacks reclaiming their ancestral lands in the western Transvaal.

AWB leader Mr Eugene Terre-Blanche and a number of khaki-clad men reportedly visited Goedgevonden farm at the weekend.

"My biggest worry is that when people started resettling at Goedgevonden, they chose their original plots making them easy targets for any attacks during the night because they are scattered," Motshwege said.

In essence, the looming battle for land is between long-established

Pic: MOFFAT ZUNGU
white privilege and black demands for a fair deal in land distribution and ownership rights.

White fears were brought to the attention of the world in February this year when protesting farmers sieged Pretoria and brought the city's traffic to a halt with braai stands, tractors and all sorts of farming implements.

"People will continue reclaiming land as long as the Government does not address their plight because they believe that they have been cheated," said Motshwege.

Segopolo believes that he and fellow-tribesmen

are justified in reclaiming their land. *Sowetan 19/4/91*
"How can a government take away a place where people have their roots and turn it into a grazing area for white people's cattle.

"I am waiting for anyone attempting to take this land from us. It is going to be a bitter battle but with determination we can do it.

"Our neighbours here (in Mogopa village) have showed us how to win this battle and with them on our side we can succeed."

Mogopa people were forced to abandon their land in 1984 but decided to reclaim their land in 1989.

They had to go through the courts and even the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein to fight for the ownership of Mogopa village.

Test 3

In another battle for land, trespassing charges against 23 people of the Barolong ba Modisa were withdrawn in the Poitchefstroom Magistrate's Court.

The case arose from the tribe's attempt to reoccupy Machaviestad, from where they were forcibly removed in 1971.

The tribe has vowed to intensify the battle to regain their land.

For Goedgevonden people, the scene for the real battle has just been set.

Four days after the first batch of families arrived at their former village, officials from the Department of Agriculture had put up roadblocks at the entrance to the farm and were preventing people from entering or leaving the place.

Police are also investigating charges of trespassing and squatting laid by the department. This is going to be the real acid test for the villagers.

3 General A
Aid shock
for E. Cape
CAPE TIMES 19/4/91
farmers

PORT ELIZABETH. — Drought-stricken Eastern Cape farmers sat in stunned silence yesterday when Agricultural Development Minister Dr Kraai van Niekerk said there would be no handouts for uneconomic farmers.

He told a meeting at Jansenville — held to discuss the plight of the region's farmers — that every farmer would have to pass a long-term survival test.

The agricultural value of the farmer and his farm would be evaluated when assistance was applied for.

Speakers said financial assistance was needed urgently to save commodities and farmers from ruin.

Some farm workers said they would work "just for the food", as long as they could remain employed.

~~310~~
3 GEN.

Evict farm squatters or else – AWB

By Esmare ^{Star} 1914/91
van der Merwe
Political Reporter

VENTERSDORP — Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging leader Eugene TerreBlanche last night gave the Government 30 days in which to remove black families from the farm, Goedgevonden, which they had begun to re-occupy last week.

Mr TerreBlanche warned that white farmers would forcibly remove “these squatters” if the Government did not meet the ultimatum.

Addressing about 230 people at a meeting in the town hall, he said the re-occupation of land by blacks in the wake of the announcement of the repeal of the Land Act had brought South Africa to a crossroad.

Goedgevonden had become the testing ground of white resistance to the Government’s land reform programme.

“It is our land. We are being challenged by the ANC. These squatter towns are ANC bases. They are not gathering to plough the land, but to deploy their military power...”

Farmer faces assault charges

MESSINA farmer Mr Jan van der Westhuizen will be charged following the burning of a 15-year-old boy at Hayoma farm last December.

Transvaal Attorney-General Mr Don Brunette said the farmer would be charged with assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

Van der Westhuizen's lawyers have been told of the decision but no date had been set for the hearing.

The charge follows al-

By MATHATHA TSEDU

legations that the farmer had manacled the boy with steel handcuffs welded to the iron workshop table.

He had been accused of stealing the farmer's firearm.

The boy was allegedly beaten, kicked and later doused with petrol before being set alight. He suffered third-degree burns for which he is still being

treated at the Garankuwa Hospital.

At first police said the fire had been an accident. They said Van der Westhuizen, a police reservist, was welding next to the boy who had been tied to the table after a citizen's arrest.

Sowetan 22/4/91
Plight
3 General

The police investigation only began when *Sowetan* queried this version, insisting that police

investigate the boy's allegations.

The boy has been charged with house-breaking. His plight was highlighted in several newspapers and Messina hospital superintendent Dr JP van Wyl transferred him to Pietersburg Hospital.

He claimed that newsmen were using him for political purposes.

The boy, still in bandages, was transferred in a police van and spent one night in Pietersburg

prison before being taken to hospital.

Asked about this treatment, Van Wyl said the boy could have been transported "in a wheelbarrow or something because if he could pose for photographers he must be fit enough to travel in a police van".

But Pietersburg hospital authorities later refused to grant permission for police to transport him back to Messina for a court appearance saying he was not fit yet.

Hansard
23/4/91
The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) and (2) A Bill to amend the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, has now been finalised and will be submitted during the current session of Parliament. A further announcement in this regard will be made soon.

Cape provincial hospitals: reductions in services

*20. Miss M SMUTS asked the Minister of National Health:

- (1) Whether any reductions in services were introduced at Cape provincial hospitals in March 1991 in order to effect savings; if so, (a)(i) what reductions and (ii) on what dates were they (aa) introduced and (bb) discontinued and (b) what total amount was saved as a result;
- (2) whether any of these reductions are still in force; if so, (a) which reductions and (b) when is it anticipated that they will be discontinued?

Hansard 23/4/91 B830E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

- (1) Yes,
 - (a) (i) the cessation of the admission of non-emergency cases (in-patients).

The restriction of out-patient visits to specialist and academic hospitals.

The curtailment of certain specialist services and medicines.

The curtailment of contracted patient transport in the Cape Peninsula and the cessation of all out-patient transport services from the rural local hospitals to the Peninsula and the large specialist referral hospitals in the Port Elizabeth metropole, East London and Kimberley.

The intensive elimination of superfluous and duplicated services.

The curtailment of specific services to hospital personnel.

The cessation of subsidised and free personnel catering services.

The immediate cessation of subsidised transportation of personnel.

Keeping unfilled posts vacant, apart from those to which the Hospital and Health Services Branch is contractually bound.

The implementation of such savings measures as heads of institutions are aware of and which they have themselves offered to implement and

(ii) (aa) 4 March 1991 and

(bb) 27 March 1991 and

(b) figures not yet available;

(2) yes, *Hansard* 23/4/91

(a) keeping unfilled posts vacant.

The curtailment of out-patient visits to specialist and academic hospitals.

The curtailment of certain laboratory services and special examinations.

The curtailment of patient transport and visits to specialists and

(b) unknown.

INTERPELLATION

The sign * indicates a translation. The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language.

Own Affairs:

Goedgevonden: squatters

*1. The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! The interpellation which appeared on the Question Paper has been withdrawn in terms of a ruling by Mr Speaker that this matter is *sub judice*. We shall therefore proceed to deal with the questions for oral reply.

*Mr F J LE ROUX: Mr Chairman, I should just like to have the question of the interpellation rectified. The question was not withdrawn; Mr Speaker ruled that it was *sub judice*; that is why it is not on the Question Paper.

*The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! I apologise. The word I actually intended to use,

was "removed" and not "withdrawn". The hon the Chief Whip is correct.

*1. Mr S P van Vuuren—Agricultural Development. [Withdrawn.]

QUESTIONS

*Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

Own Affairs:

Pre-primary schools: subsidies/admission

*1. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) Whether any pre-primary schools in the Cape Province received subsidies from his Department; *Hansard* 23/4/91
- (2) whether there are any restrictions or other requirements affecting the admission of children who are not White to such schools; if so, what restrictions or requirements;
- (3) whether any changes to such restrictions or requirements are being considered; if not, why not; if so, what changes?

B712E

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) Yes;
- (2) yes, in terms of regulation 2(2)(d) promulgated in terms of the Education Affairs Act (House of Assembly) (Act 70 of 1988) "the number of White children attending such school shall at all times be an absolute majority of the total pupil enrolment of the school";
- (3) no, on account of the primary responsibility of my Department in terms of the Constitution.

*private pre-primary schools only

Certain school: accommodation for pupils of colour

*2. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Culture:† *Hansard* 23/4/91

- (1) Whether a certain school, particulars of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, has obtained and/or provided overnight accommodation for pupils of colour; if so, (a) what education model has been implemented at the school concerned, (b)(i) for what period and (ii) for what reasons has the said accommodation been provided and (c) what is the name of the school concerned;

- (2) whether this meets with the approval of his Department? *Hansard* 23/4/91 B775E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) Yes,
 - (a) model B,
 - (b) (i) the night of 31 January 1991
 - (ii) because the unrest situation could possibly have prevented pupils from reaching the school on the next day,
 - (c) the name given to my Department by the hon member;

(2) yes.

†Mr A GERBER: Mr Chairman, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, I would like to know whether there is any connection between what happened at this school and the legislation which is currently being considered to introduce health inspections at school buildings and at school hostels.

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, the reply is no.

Agricultural schools: management board elections *(5) con*

*3. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Culture:† *Hansard* 23/4/91

- (1) Whether his Department has directed that management board elections for agricultural schools in the Cape Province be called off; if so, why;
- (2) whether his Department will itself nominate management board members for such schools; if not, what procedure will be followed in this regard; if so, why;

- (3) whether consideration has been given to having the parent community vote for the management board members by mail; if not, why not; if so, (a) what has been decided in this regard and (b) why?

(3) Gen

B783E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE: Hansard 23/4/91

- (1) Yes, because it is considered that in terms of section 2(4) of the Regulations relating to Management Councils of Public Schools, excluding Industrial and Reform Schools, promulgated under the Education Affairs Act (House of Assembly), 1988 (Act 70 of 1988), it is not feasible to hold an election according to the ordinary procedures;

- (2) yes, in accordance with section 2(4) of the aforesaid regulations promulgated under the Education Affairs Act (House of Assembly), 1988 (Act 70 of 1988);

- (3) no, please refer to my answer to (1) and (2).

Agricultural colleges open to all races

*4. Mr M A TARR asked the Minister of Agricultural Development: (3) Gen

- (1) Whether it is the intention to open agricultural colleges to members of all races; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details; Hansard 23/4/91

- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B812E

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) Yes; selection for full-time admission to the six agricultural colleges under the control of the Department of Agricultural Development was made on a non-discriminatory basis since the beginning of this year. In future this policy of selection on merit and on a non-discriminatory basis for full-time admission, will be continued.

- (2) A Press statement was issued on 29 January 1991.

Section of farm Panorama: rezoning

*5. Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Local Government: (3) Gen Hansard 23/4/91.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

- (1) Whether his Department was approached by the (a) developers of Myburgh Park Phase 2 (and Extension) and (b) Municipality of Langebaan regarding the rezoning of a section of the farm Panorama, Langebaan, from a nature area and/or land for agricultural use to land for residential use; if so, (i) when and (ii) what was the (aa) nature of and (bb) response to these approaches;

- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? (3) Gen

B821E

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT: Hansard 23/4/91

This question relates to question 14 in the House of Assembly (General Affairs)

- (1) (a) and (b) No.

The reference to the farm Panorama in fact refers to the Remaining Extent of the farm Oostewal 292 and the Remaining Extent of Portion 1 of the farm Meeuklip 293, Langebaan. The property is locally generally known as Panorama.

On 25 February 1988 the property was suitably rezoned by the Cape Provincial Administration as a subdivisional area. It was therefor not necessary that the Department of Local Government, Housing and Works be approached for an application for rezoning.

During 1989 an application was received by the said Department for the amendment of the conditions of rezoning as was initially approved. This application was approved on 9 November 1990.

- (2) Yes.

The Langebaan Municipality has recently granted subdivisions in Myburgh Park Phase 2 in order to make housing development possible. This subdivisions was granted by the Local Authority in terms of delegated powers.

I am not aware of any opposition of a certain Prof Retief. As a matter of fact I was advised that he is satisfied with the amended outlay as approved on 9 November 1990 by the Department of Local Government, Housing and Works.

According to the aforesaid Department's records the property was indeed zoned to make development for housing purposes possible. Hansard 23/4/91

Development takes place according to Plan 1.069 and no erven up to the high water mark are proposed according to the plan. Any marketing which therefore refers to erven below the high water mark shall therefore be incorrect. (3) Gen.

Business interrupted in accordance with Rule 180C (3) of the Standing Rules of Parliament.

Pre-primary education: policy

*6. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) Whether his Department has a policy in respect of the provision of pre-primary education to children of the pre-school year; if not, why not; if so, what is this policy; Hansard 23/4/91

- (2) whether this policy is uniformly applied throughout South Africa; if not, why not;

- (3) whether his Department has made this policy public; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) in what manner? B823E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

	1989	1990
(a) Jewellers	112 268,939 ounces	122 852,446 ounces
(b) Other concerns	372,205 ounces	678,224 ounces

Persons with legal qualifications

236. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:

- (a) How many persons with legal qualifications were employed by his Department in professional capacities in the Republic, excluding the self-governing territories, (b) how many such persons were (i) White, (ii) Black, (iii) Coloured and (iv) Indian, and (c) (i) in which positions and (ii) where were these (aa) Black, (bb) Coloured and (cc) Indian persons

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) Yes, although pre-primary education is non-compulsory education it is still provided within the bounds of affordability. In departmentally controlled and/or departmental pre-primary schools and/or classes, preference is given to applicants who in the ensuing year will be of compulsory school-going age;

- (2) yes, in respect of departmentally controlled and departmental pre-primary schools: Hansard 23/4/91

- (3) (a) and (b) yes, on different occasions in speeches and by means of directions to the principals of departmentally controlled and departmental pre-primary schools.

QUESTIONS

*Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Gold made available

211. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Finance: Hansard 23/4/91

What quantity of gold was made available in the Republic in 1989 and 1990, respectively, to (a) jewellers and (b) other concerns for manufacturing purposes? (3) Gen

B559E

employed, as at 31 December 1990?

Hansard 23/4/91

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (a) (i) 2 631
(b) (i) 2 475
(ii) 43
(iii) 70
(iv) 43

B602E

Govt compromise on land reform, restoration likely

By Peter Fabricius
Political Correspondent

The Government and opposition parliamentary parties are heading for a compromise which will allow the Group Areas and Land Acts to be repealed this year — but will shelve the contentious remaining four Bills in the Government's land reform package.

Parliamentary sources said the Abolition of Racially Based Land Measures, which repeals the Group Areas Act, the Land Acts and other discriminatory land measures will be amended to include the best parts of the other Bills.

This compromise — expected to be clinched this week — will allow the Government to keep its domestic and international promises to repeal all the apartheid land acts this year.

The other Bills will be held back for consideration next year.

The Government needs to repeal the apartheid land acts to meet the conditions for the lifting of international sanctions.

And the compromise could include the setting up of a Land Commission of judges to decide which displaced black communities should be restored to their land.

The sources said that 11 of the 13 prominent communities most recently forced off so-called "black spots" in "white" South Africa, are virtually assured of getting their land back. This

is because the land is owned by Government.

But the Fingoes and the Maclean Town community will probably not be returned to their land because it has been sold to white farmers.

The Government's apparent decision to restore land lost to the apartheid policy appears to be a reversal of the policy set out its White Paper on Land Reform.

It has become increasingly controversial, especially in discussions of Parliament's Joint Committee on Land Reform Legislation which is considering the five Bills that would execute the policy.

The Abolition of Racially Based Land Measures Bill has been supported by all parties except the Conservatives.

But the other four Bills — including one which would give authorities draconian powers to maintain residential standards — have run into a wall of opposition.

There has been strong pressure on the Government to push ahead with only the Repeal Bill and shelve the others.

Now the Democratic Party is to proposing a compromise which will embrace the best features of the other four Bills, including retention of aspects of the Slums Act to reassure conservative whites of suburban standards when the Group Areas Act goes.

The compromise will give the Government a political "crutch" to lean on, parliamentary sources say.

8/11/71 23/4/71

Huge larder worries SA farmers

~~21~~ ~~14~~ 3 GEN

Star 23/4/71

HOPES are high among farmers that the final lifting of all economic sanctions against South Africa will open previously closed world markets as well as new ones for their exportable products.

But their optimism is also tempered by the realities of today's international situation, which presents a grim picture of mountains of surplus food and fibres, often accompanied by severely depressed export prices.

While it is true that in the past few years most of South Africa's export trade in agricultural products flourished in spite of sanctions, there are ominous signs that the buoyant conditions may not continue indefinitely.

The way things are develop-

ing in this country's traditional and probably most lucrative markets in Europe is particularly disturbing.

The mountains of beef in cold storage there are rising at a rate which is making officials dizzy. There are nearly 20 million tons of cereals in silos.

Warehouses are crammed with about 260 000 tons of surplus butter and 350 000 tons of milk powder, and there is considerable overproduction of many other farming commodities.

In fact, countries in the European Community are now 110 percent self-supporting in food, large volumes of which are being released at dumping prices on world markets.

South Africa is in the fortunate position that most of its export agricultural products

are produced in Europe's off-season and, to date, because of their good quality, they have been in demand.

But the excellent prices realised by them have tended to encourage other southern hemisphere competitors, notably South America and Australia, to step up their production of exportables, and fiercer rivalry from them in the future is on the cards.

There is every indication, however, that the enormous advantage of huge export subsidies on farm produce is being whittled down slowly. Pressure for the dismantling of the relevant protective measures is not only increasing but is already succeeding, albeit partially, in some producer countries.

Such deregulation, of course, is a slow process but the long-



SA optimism that world markets will open with the lifting of economic sanctions is tempered by the picture of European food and fibre mountains. **GEORGE NICHOLAS**, The Star Agricultural Correspondent, reports.

term effect on South African farm exports should be beneficial and it is this aspect, together with an expected shift from volume to quality, that is making South African farmers cautiously optimistic about the future of their export industry.

One of our biggest agriculture earners of foreign exchange is deciduous fruit. Despite fierce competition, overseas consumers for years have shown a strong preference for the fruits of the Cape.

All is not as rosy as it may seem, however. South Africa's high inflation rate and the resultant rapidly rising production and export costs are combining to undermine our competitive position.

Wool and mohair, two of SA's other big exports, are not faring too well just now following a lengthy era of prosperity. The wool crash came earlier this year when the bad news broke that Australia was sitting on an accumulated stockpile of 5 mil-

lion bales. Since then, to the dismay of SA woolgrowers, wool prices have dropped by a whacking 30 percent.

Our mohair industry, leader of its kind in the world, is going through the most depressing time in its history.

Although producers of both these fibres are now suffering from the detrimental results of a smaller demand, an over-supply and pressure on prices, the long-term prospects for their products are bound to improve.

There were times when we exported substantial quantities of maize, but since then the area planted annually has gradually declined from just more than 4 million ha 10 years ago to just over 3 million ha today. It seems that regular imports will be the order of the day in future.

When sanctions are finally dismantled, South Africa may be compelled to look further than Europe for the profitable disposal of its products. The question is, where?

The United States may be able to take some of our products, but the enormous transport distance and the costs involved, as well as the US's own huge production capability, may militate against the development of lucrative business.

The Far East, on the other hand, presents better prospects in spite of the distance. The Japanese, for instance, who astutely maintain a low profile in their dealings with our part of the world, nevertheless pursue hard-nosed trade policies behind their courteous Far Eastern smiles, and there is no

doubt their imports of farm products from South Africa will escalate rapidly once they are free to trade openly.

Some of our farmers believe South Africa should exploit the markets closer to our borders. The reasoning is sound and logical, except for one drawback. Most of the countries in Africa are still in the developing phase, with limited resources with which to pay for imports.

Perhaps South African producers should look more closely at the domestic market, the demands of which for agricultural products are bound to keep pace with the population increase, now expected to reach 44 million by the turn of the century. With our limited productive agricultural land, they may be hard-pushed to satisfy these demands. □

Clerics caution against arbitrary land reform

B/day 23/4/91

3 Gen

CAPE TOWN — Church leaders have warned government that political objections to proposed land reforms could develop into a major obstacle in the path towards negotiations.

The warning was presented in the form of a document drafted by the SA Council of Churches and presented yesterday by a delegation of clerics to cabinet ministers responsible for land reform.

The clerics were led by SACC general secretary Frank Chikane and accompanied by Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu.

They met Planning and Provincial Affairs and National Housing Minister Hernus Kriel and Public Works, Land Affairs and Development Aid Minister Jacob de Villiers.

At a news briefing after the meet-

ing, Tutu and Chikane said they had told the ministers government's unilateral preparation of the proposed land reforms had fuelled widespread anger and resentment.

The four-page SACC document included a proposal that government accepts the principle of restitution and sets up a legitimate process, such as a land commission, to deal with claims.

The SACC also proposed that four Bills in the reform package should be redrafted after wide consultations and negotiations.

"The repeal of the Group Areas Act and the Land Act has been tied to legislation which has a profound racially discriminatory effect," the document said.

LESLEY LAMBERT

"These Bills should be suspended. They should be replaced by a process which will allow maximum participation of all South Africans in determining future policies on land in preparation for a new, non-racial SA."

Responding to the document, Kriel said it would be referred to a parliamentary joint committee which was reviewing submissions and evidence on the land reform Bills from a "broad spectrum" of representatives.

The committee was chaired by Education and Development Aid Deputy Minister Piet Marais.

It would be in the best interests of all parties to wait for the committee's final report before making policy statements, Kriel said.

③ GEN
Star 24/4/91

Farmers to create own defence units

By Carina le Grange

The Transvaal Agricultural Union (TAU) yesterday decided to establish regional defence units in rural areas and start nationwide mass protest at the repeal of the Land Acts.

TAU said a national protest conference would be held on May 17. It would not seek permission for the conference from the South African Agricultural Union (SAAU).

TAU president Dries Bruwer said the increasing number of squatter camps had led to an upsurge in crime and murder. The executive committee had decided on its own initiative to form regional defence units.

The intense resistance of its members to the scrapping of the Land Acts also propelled the TAU to action.

The security forces would be consulted regarding the establishment of the union's own regional defence force. No further details were available today, a TAU spokesman said.

SAAU president Nico Kotze said the SAAU had not been informed about the TAU's plans and was waiting for more information. He said developments would be discussed at the SAAU's general council meeting on May 14 and 15.

Initial police comment — qualified by the lack of detail available — restated "nobody will be allowed to take the law into their own hands and nobody will be allowed to usurp the role of the security forces".

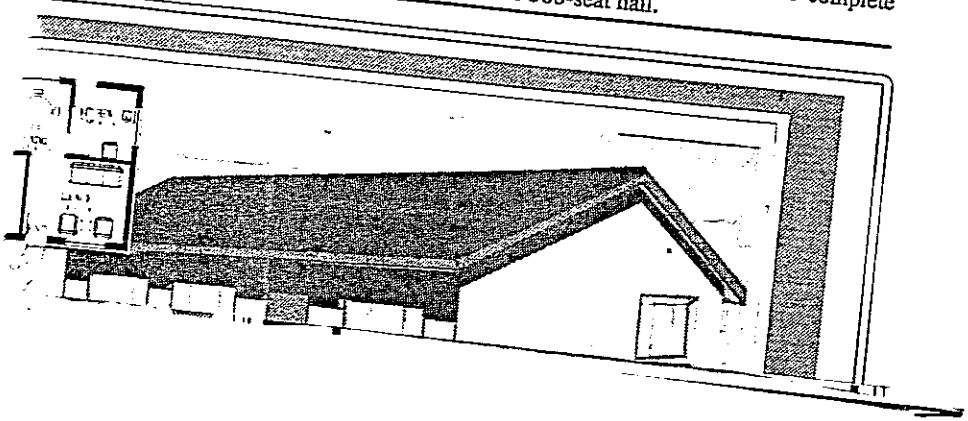
New hall for farmers and workers

A CEREMONY to open a community hall built by farmers in Dendron, west of Pietersburg, is to be held at the farm Boerland tonight *25/4/91*.

It is to be used by farmers and their employees, according to Boerland Primary School principal Mrs Betty Rammutla.

Tonight's function, to be attended by regional services council chairman Mr Jack Botes, will raise funds to complete the 500-seat hall.

The hall, the first of its kind, has so far received R50 000 in donations from local farmers.



Dispossessed could get their land back

(3) general



Sowetan 25/4/91

ISMAIL LAGARDIEN
Political Correspondent

PEOPLE who were dispossessed of their land, or who were forcefully removed during the days of grand apartheid, could be returned to their former properties or appropriately compensated.

Government is reportedly considering addressing the question of reparation, through the creation of a Land Commission, and at the same time rewrite Bills which accompany the scrapping of the Group Areas Act and

Land Acts.

The controversial Bills, accompanying the abolition of racially based land measures, have been criticised as entrenching a kind of economic apartheid and racism.

Sources in and around Parliament have indicated that the idea of a Land Commission came about after alarming dissatisfaction which followed Government's White

Paper on Land Reform.

The White Paper was denounced by extra-parliamentary formations, as well as by the Democratic Party, the Labour Party and Solidarity.

It is also believed that because Government is under pressure to repeal the Land Acts, a compromise would be the establishment of a land commission.

Of the Bills, the Abolition of Racially Based Land Measures Bill and the Residential Environment Bill have been criticised as being "draconian".

Reclaiming the land

Sowetan 25/4/91

3 General

AT LEAST six communities who were removed from their land in the last 25 years have attempted to reoccupy the farms from which they were uprooted.

Three of these land invasions - at Goedgevonden in the Western Transvaal, McLeantown in the Border region and Crimen in Natal - have come in the wake of the White Paper on land reform in which the Government rejected the idea of restoring victims of forced removal to their old farms.

It is apparent that these unauthorised attempts to reclaim land will continue despite Government opposition.

And, it is also clear that official responses to rural land occupations are ad hoc and inconsistent.

Charged

This unpredictability not only fuels the hopes of dispossessed communities contemplating a return to their land, it also creates among land claimants a renewed sense of being arbitrarily treated.

Consider the reaction to the six cases in question:

* At Mogopa, near Ventersdorp in the Western Transvaal, a return of hundreds of residents began three years ago.

Initially arrested and charged with trespassing, residents defended their action in the Appeal Court where, in an unprecedented move, the Acting Chief Justice urged the Government to negotiate with residents.

The results of talks have not been disclosed. But a State-subsidised school was opened at Mogopa last week.

* Three weeks ago at Goedgevonden, adjoining Mogopa, 80 families returned from Vrischegewaagd, some 200km away. Within days police sealed off Goedgevonden and began to investigate trespass charges at the instance of the Department of Agricultural Development, which owns the land.

This week there were indications that the Government was rethinking its "let-by-gones-be-by-gones" stance on population removals, as Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu warned that a failure to redress the seizure of black-owned land would lead to widespread resistance.

Occupied

Officials also extracted an agreement from the community to suspend the reoccupation pending talks and shrugged off AWB leader Eugene Terre'Blanche who is threatening to evict the 80 families if the Government does not.

* At Machaviestad near Potchefstroom at Christmas a small number of Barolong tribesmen occupied the land they had owned. Within days 23 were arrested and charged with trespass. They quit the land at this point.

When the trespass case came to court recently, the Potchefstroom Town Council, as the complainant, proposed a settlement.

An agreement was reached that residents

ril 25 1991

Page 19



DESMOND TUTU

sikama area has been divided and is in State and private hands.

Each of the 19 farmers concerned bought his portion with a 100 percent Government loan and stands to make a profit of more than R1 million if he sells at present market prices. - Sowetan Correspondent.

Move-in by families resisted

would seek council permission to enter Machaviestad for any purpose.

* At Roosboom near Ladysmith in Natal 45 families have been back for several months on the land they owned under freehold title.

Waiting

Another 80 families, intending to reoccupy the land, are awaiting the outcome of talks with the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs.

Legal action to have the occupants declared "squatters" has been postponed.

* At Macleantown near East London about 70 people, including children as young as 10, were arrested mid-month, just hours after they returned to the farms from which they were removed 22

years ago in terms of the Group Areas Act.

They were jailed for the weekend, then appeared in court to face charges of trespass. The complainant was the Amatola Regional Services Council.

The land claimants are dispersed once more to homes they occupied before attempting reoccupation. The province is considering written submissions from the community.

* Last weekend former landowners of the Ladysmith farm Crimen were confronted by police and army patrols when they attempted to reoccupy land they were forced off 14 years ago.

Seven people were arrested after they defied warnings not to enter the property and attempted to erect a shack. They have

been charged with trespass.

The six attempts at reoccupation have resulted in one community gaining a firm foothold on the land it lost; two establishing a shaky toehold; and three more being forced to retreat to square one.

Vigour

Court action is an almost invariable part of the process, but it is pursued with variable vigour - using different laws and varying forms of police intervention.

Negotiations are under way with a variety of authorities - local, regional and central. There appears to be no single source of authority on what is essentially a national issue.

While the central Government says "no" to a policy of restitution,

it is impossible to discern what its line is when faced with reoccupation as a *fait accompli*.

To complicate matters, parties with no direct interest in the matter - like the white farmer of Ventersdorp and Macleantown and conservative political groups - are attempting to influence the process.

In relative terms, the reoccupations cited above have been simple.

In only one case has the contested land passed into the hands of private owners. In the others it remains vested in local or central government.

The claim of the Mfengu community illustrates how private property interests may further complicate matters.

The land from which they were forcibly removed in the Tsit-

Farmers' meeting 'not a protest'

By Carina le Grange

The Transvaal Agricultural Union yesterday denied that it intended to hold a national protest meeting to discuss the repeal of land Acts and establish defence units in rural areas.

The union said it planned a national conference on May 17 at which "action plans against the proposed re-

peal of racially based laws" would be discussed in the light of farmers' resistance to the repeal of the Land Acts.

The statement said the executive committee had decided that "regional defence units are to be established in the light of largescale squatting and crime and murder in rural areas".

Yesterday, develop-

ment manager Jan Human denied that protest meetings were to be held.

The May 17 meeting was to discuss the repeal of the Land Acts.

"Farmers are responsible people, and we will consult the security forces (on the establishment of defence units deemed necessary) in the light of squatter camps, crimes and murders," Mr Human said.

② GON star 25/4/91

Govt rethink on land claims sorely needed

3 GEN

Star 25/4/91

AT LEAST six communities who were removed from their land in the last 25 years have attempted to reoccupy the farms from which they were uprooted.

Three of these land invasions — at Goedgevonden in the western Transvaal, Macleantown in the Border region and Crimen in Natal — have come in the wake of the White Paper on Land Reform in which the Government rejected the idea of restoring victims of forced removal to their old farms.

This week there were indications that the Government was rethinking its "let-by-gones-be-by-gones" stance on racially inspired population removals, as Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu warned that a failure to redress the seizure of black-owned land would lead to widespread resistance.

Already it is apparent that unauthorised attempts to reclaim land will continue despite Government opposition.

And it is also clear that official responses to rural land occupations are ad hoc and inconsistent.

This unpredictability not only fuels the hopes of dispossessed communities contemplating a return to their land but also creates among land claimants a renewed sense of being treated arbitrarily.

Consider the reaction to the six cases in question:

MOGOPA: At Mogopa, near Ventersdorp in the western Transvaal, a return of hundreds of residents began about three years ago.

Initially arrested and charged with trespassing, residents defended their action in the Appeal Court where, in an unprecedented move, the Acting Chief Justice urged the Government to negotiate with them.

The results of talks have not been disclosed. But a State-subsidised

Communities subjected to forced removal are showing a dogged determination to reclaim their land — and are highlighting the need for a mechanism to deal with land claims. JO-ANNE COLLINGE reports.

school was opened at Mogopa last week.

GOEDGEVONDEN: Three weeks ago at Goedgevonden, adjoining Mogopa, 80 families returned from Vrischgewaagd, some 200 km away. Within days, police sealed off Goedgevonden and began to investigate trespass charges at the insistence of the Department of Agricultural Development, which owns the land.

Officials also extracted an agreement from the community to suspend the reoccupation pending talks and shrugged off Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging leader Eugene Terre-Blanche who is threatening to evict the 80 families if the Government does not.

MACHAVIESTAD: At Machaviestad near Potchefstroom, a small number of Barolong tribesmen at Christmas occupied the land they had owned. Within days, 23 were arrested and charged with trespass. They quit the land.

When the trespass case came to court recently, the Potchefstroom Town Council, as the complainant, proposed settlement. An agreement was reached that residents would seek council permission to enter Machaviestad for any purpose.

ROOSBOOM: At Roosboom near Ladysmith, 45 families have been back for several months on land they owned under freehold title.

Another 80 families, intending to reoccupy the land, are awaiting the outcome of talks with the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs. Legal action to have the occupants declared squatters has been postponed.

MACLEANTOWN: At Macleantown near East London, about 70 people, including children as young as 10, were arrested mid-month, just hours after they returned to the farms from which they were removed 22 years ago in terms of the Group Areas Act.

They were jailed for the weekend, then appeared in court to face charges of trespass. The complainant was the Amatola Regional Services Council. The land claimants are dispersed once more to homes they occupied before attempting reoccupation.

The province is considering written submissions from the community.

CRIMEN: Last weekend, former landowners of the Ladysmith farm Crimen were confronted by police and army patrols when they attempted to reoccupy land they were forced off 14 years ago. Provincial officials were present but allegedly failed to address the community's demands for return of their land.

Seven people were arrested after they defied warnings not to enter the property and attempted to erect a shack. They have been charged with trespass.

The six attempts at reoccupation have resulted in one community gaining a firm foothold on the land it lost; two establishing a shaky toe-hold; and three more being forced to retreat to square one.

Court action is an almost invariable part of the process, but it is pursued with variable vigour — using different laws and varying forms of police intervention.

Negotiations are under way with a variety of authorities —

local, regional and central.

There appears to be no single source of authority on what is essentially a national issue. While the central Government says "no" to a policy of restitution, it is impossible to discern what its line is when faced with reoccupation as a fait accompli.

To complicate matters, parties with no direct interest in the matter — like the white farmers of Ventersdorp and Macleantown and conservative political groups — are attempting to influence the process.

In relative terms, the reoccupations cited above have been simple. In only one case has the contested land passed into the hands of private owners. In the others it remains vested in local or central government.

The claim of the Mfengu community illustrates how private property interests may further complicate matters. The land from which they were forcibly removed in the Tsitsikamma area has been divided and is in State and private hands.

Each of the 19 farmers concerned bought his portion with a 100 percent Government loan and stands to make a profit of more than R1 million if he sells at present market prices.

Already, land occupations are sowing dissent and confusion. How much more so if the Mfengu — who are clearly impatient — and others like them were to embark on a course of reoccupation?

Can a changing South Africa do without a land claims court/commission which operates in terms of clearly stated principles and procedures?

The alternative would seem to be a period of transition pocked with evictions and arrests of people who are widely regarded as victims of apartheid. □

Agricultural unions set to clash over land laws

PRETORIA — The SA Agricultural Union (SAAU) and the Transvaal Agricultural Union (TAU) are set to clash on the repeal of the 1913 and 1936 Land Acts.

TAU president and CP MP for Lydenburg, Dries Bruwer, announced earlier this week that the TAU was organising a conference of agricultural unions and farmers' associations to impress on government that farmers would not accept the scrapping of the two Acts. He also said farmers were considering setting up protection units.

Last night SAAU president Nico Kotze appealed to the TAU to reconsider plans to oppose the parliamentary moves and to establish regional

GERALD REILLY

protection forces.

He stressed it was not the task of an agricultural organisation to become a vehicle for political resistance or to take over the responsibilities of security forces. This could endanger organised agriculture and the long-term interests of farmers.

He said these aspects, and the tendency of the TAU to exceed its bounds and issue pronouncements on national agricultural matters, would be discussed at the SAAU's general council meeting next month.

Kotze added the SAAU and its affiliates were aware of farmers' financial problems and were making

every effort to alleviate them. This applied to the problems of squatting and crime in the rural areas.

Transvaal farmers demonstrated their opposition to the two Land Acts earlier this year with a massive protest of 8 000 farmers in Pretoria.

Bruwer said plans would be structured at the conference to demonstrate this resistance more clearly.

The conference would serve as a warning to government that farmers were ready to take more serious action if their grievances were not addressed.

He added a meeting would be sought with President F W de Klerk to stress the seriousness of farmers' grievances.

B/D 25/4/91

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long trek to fetch water

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Tapping in to delight . . . messing with water is a new-found joy at the creche in Tooseng village.

Pictures: Jacob Rykliff

they find a household easily uses between 100 and 200 litres.

Mr Sher says consumption usually rises sharply when water is conveniently supplied. And this has health implications, for it is quantity rather than quality of water that counts in relation to infection.

He notes that the United Nations sustained a decade-long campaign in the '80s to bring safe water to all homes. This UN decade simply passed South Africa by.

RAC worker Emily Singili says she has met women in Sekhukhune-land who rise at 3.30 am to get to the water source up in the mountains before it dries up.

Her colleague Mimi Sesoko says rural girls stay out of classes, watching and waiting at the spring for the water to rise. "The distance rural women cover collectively in fetching water . . . is like going to the moon and back."



In the trenches . . . Tooseng Water Committee members show the form which brought water within reach of every resident.

Water pump would do wonders for villagers

By Susan Smuts

Community life in the Lebowa village of Diphagane centres on a small muddy river. There the children play, clothes are washed, water is drawn for several village industries and, in the absence of toilets, ablutions are performed nearby.

Since there is no other source, drinking water is drawn from the same river — an obvious health hazard.

The scarcity of water, especially in winter when water lies below the sand, threatens the local development programme and the livelihood of thousands of villagers who depend on the precious liquid.

Until 1989 they had a

borehole pump, but lost it to a political rival in the area when Ryan Sekhukhune, one of two men claiming paramount chieftaincy (the other is K K Sekhukhune), allegedly removed the motor. Up to 100 000 people in Diphagane and surrounding villages depend on the river, some walking up to 2 km a day to fetch water.

Solomon Tjatje of the Sekhukhune Advice Office blames Ryan Sekhukhune for removing the pump's engine.

"He went to the magistrate and said the pump should be taken away because people were fighting about it, but this is not true."

The advice office approached the Lebowa Water Affairs Depart-

ment, which brought a tank within weeks. Two months later, instead of bringing the engine back, they took away the tank.

"(Later) Ryan came to the pump and told the people he was the chief — the big man, the owner of the village. He said he had the right to take the pump," Mr Tjatje said.

The advice office is negotiating with the Lebowa authorities for the return of the original pump. It is also raising funds for a new one.

Mr Tjatje illustrates the importance of the borehole to the villagers with a few examples:

● During the building of a school block, tractors had to be hired to fetch water from the river and extra labour had to be paid for. With a pump, mines could have been

SAR 26/4/91 (3) GEN (2000)

CP quits land reform committee

CAPE TOWN — The Conservative Party has withdrawn from the parliamentary committee on land-reform laws in protest against the State President's announcement that all apartheid laws would be scrapped by June.

CP leader Dr Andries Treurnicht said in a statement yesterday that the announcement made a farce of democracy and parliamentary procedure.

President de Klerk had made his authoritarian announcement while the Joint Committee on Legislation on Land Reform was hearing evidence and studying the legislation and its consequences, it said.

The committee had invited the public to give evidence. Organisations and interested parties had presented oral and written evidence at great cost, on the understanding that it would be carefully considered.

The State President's announcement had reduced the evidence and the work of the committee to "eyewash".

It was for this reason that the chairman of the committee had been asked to suspend its activities.

The request had been refused and the CP's representatives had therefore withdrawn from the workings of the committee, the statement said. — Sapa.

FW can't make apartheid vanish

W/Mant 26/4-2/5/91

DEMOLISHING "the last three cornerstones of apartheid" is proving to be trickier than President FW de Klerk expected.

The Democratic Party and the South African Council of Churches want to suspend four of the five Bills intended to replace the two Land Acts, the Group Areas Act and the Population Registration Act.

At the opening of parliament in February, De Klerk announced that the Acts would be repealed by June.

He is expected to make a policy statement on a change in government strategy after his return this weekend from his European tour during which he assured the world that apartheid will be dead by the end of this parliamentary session and all sanctions can be lifted.

The problem arose in the joint parliamentary committee considering the five Bills. Four of them are seen to have what the SACC called "serious flaws" when its delegation met three mini-

De Klerk's hopes of ridding South Africa by June of the key apartheid laws are being dashed. The new Bills are simply the old Acts in a new guise.

By ARTHUR MAIMANE

sters responsible in Cape Town last Monday.

The DP and the SACC want the four suspended and only the overall Abolition of Racially Based Land Measures Bill, which is nearing its committee stage, passed into law while the others are re-considered. The thinking is this Bill, which repeals the Land Acts and the Group Areas Act will, with the uncontroversial Population Registration Act Repeal Bill, demolish the cornerstones without causing too much grievance.

Parliamentary sources say a compromise, which the government is considering, is to incorporate the better

clauses from the ~~other~~ four in the Abolition Bill — such as the one that will grant freehold rights to township tenants at no cost. The DP is also proposing reparations for Africans forcibly removed from their homes — Sophiatown and District Six being two of scores of examples — to be considered by a Land Commission rather than the courts because the law that allowed forced removals was bad but still legal. The commission would consider fairer compensation for the victims than they received under unjust laws.

But the SACC demands much more: compensation as well as restitution. The government claims giving back land would be impractical and could cause conflict; but the churches argue that "much of the land concerned is still in state hands and could be readily restored".

The SACC told the three cabinet ministers led by Hernus Kriel — who is meant to pilot the five Bills through

parliament — there had been no consultation and "this process is interpreted as a statement by government that it is not really interested in what people outside government think or want".

The four they disapprove of maintain apartheid in a new form by placing "all significant decisions in the hands of officials who exercise wide discretionary power" with no appeal against most of their decisions.

But parliamentary sources are sceptical about the consultations demanded by churchmen at the drafting stage, saying these would cause so much delay there would be no possibility of passing them into law by the June deadline.

The churches say there "is no fundamental problem" with the Abolition Bill and it should be passed "soon". Their objections to the other four are:

●The Residential Environment Bill "is an attempt to continue the artificial protection which white areas have enjoyed" under the Group Areas Act.

●The Less Formal Townships Establishment Bill is also "a new form of apartheid" with officials exercising "unchallengeable discretion as to where townships will be established".

●The Rural Development Bill gives officials "vast powers" to decide where Africans may farm and imposes conditions — whereas repeal of the Land Acts is meant to allow them freedom of choice.

●The Upgrading of Land Tenure Rights Bill has "serious flaws" like leaving tenants "at the mercy of the landowner" and, again, allows officials unlimited powers.

In a variation from the DP, the churches want a land claims commission that will give back land forcibly taken away from people.

w/mail 26/4 - 2/5/91
**Progressive farmers
hold first workshop**

By LANGA ZITA: East London (3) Gen

THE newly-formed Progressive Farmers Union of South Africa (Profusa) held its first workshop in King William's Town at the weekend.

General secretary Bonile Jack said the organisation was formed as a response to the government's White Paper on land reform.

"We observed a lot of discussion about land while the actual farmers were having no input. We felt the need to open up and discuss the matter with the ANC so that they could put into consideration our views when responding to the land question."

He said some of Profusa's members were members of the Ciskei National Agricultural Union who felt they needed to broaden their scope.

The workshop was addressed by a member of the African National Congress's National Land Commission, Fuzile Mkathini, and a member of the Local Government Commission, Andrew Hendricks. — Elnews

Azapo *statement 29/4/91* pledges help to reclaim land *3/0/91*

By RUSSEL MOLEFE

POLITICAL solutions that did not make the return of land to its historical owners the central theme would fail, the Azanian Peoples Organisation has said.

In a statement by Azapo secretary general Mr Don Nkadameng, the organisation pledged solidarity with the six black communities who have reoccupied land previously expropriated by the Government.

Azapo said it was land occupation and ownership that would address poverty and deprivation.

The communities of Mogopa, Goedgevonden, Machabane, Roosboom, MacLeantown and Crimen were forced out after their areas were declared "white" by the Government 25 years ago.

Now moves are under way by the Government to evict these people. Some have been arrested and charged with trespassing.

Azapo said the campaign to repossess expropriated land should be seen in the context of the broad liberation struggle, the chief objective of which was the return of land to its rightful owners.

The salvation of black people did not depend on jobs offered by capitalism and imperialism, but on black people working their own land.

"Not only those who were forcibly removed during the past 25 years, but all communities dispossessed of their ancestral land at any time in history have a revolutionary claim to the land," Nkadameng said.

Calling on all liberation movements who make land repossession a central theme of their programmes to support the six communities, Nkadameng said Azapo had already identified a dozen other communities who would reclaim their ancestral land soon as part of the national liberation.

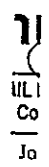
The organisation has pledged legal assistance to affected communities and has called on those seeking help to contact their nearest Azapo branch or the head office at (011) 29-9055/6.



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Forced-removal victims 'should get priority'

VICTIMS of forced removals should be considered for preferential state support, SA Institute of Race Relations executive director John Kane-Berman says.

Writing in the latest edition of the institute's Race Relations News, Kane-Berman described forced removals as one of apartheid's worst brutalities and victims should be considered as preferential claimants in state spending programmes.

He described the failure of government's white paper on land reform to address the grievances of forced removals victims as a serious deficiency which would have to be rectified.

6 bay 29/4/91. (24) (80) (3) GEN
SUSAN RUSSELL

Victims of such removals had often had their homes destroyed and land taken away, while some often lost jobs after being removed far from their places of employment.

"Vast numbers of people found themselves dumped destitute on the veld as the government pursued its programme of purging the white-designated area of unwanted blacks," Kane-Berman said.

"The grand apartheid design has now been abandoned of course, but its legacy will haunt this country for years to come."

One of the dangers of a highly centralised political system was that it would practise redistribution in favour of urbanised people, while the rural poor would pay the price: "One of the great challenges facing SA is to ensure that the old black/white divide is not replaced by a rural/urban divide," he said.

"One of the strongest arguments for federalism is to ensure that people in rural areas are adequately represented in the structure of government."

He added, however, that the basis for federation could not be the homelands.

R150-m aid for farmers taking loans

By Peter Fabricius ^{(3) GEN}
Political Correspondent ^{Star} 1/8/91

The Government is to spend R150 million on a 5 percent subsidy on farm loan interest rates.

This comes 22 days before the by-election in Ladybrand.

The subsidy is also to give R10,5 million in export incentives to wool and mohair farmers and R166 million to the Wool Board for marketing.

To howls of incredulity from the opposition, President de Klerk announced the bonsella in Parliament yesterday.

He said the good news for farmers was that the interest rates on loans from the Land Bank would be cut from 17 percent to 12 percent for a year.

The moment Mr de Klerk made the announcement, both the Conservative Party and Democratic Party shouted "Ladybrand" — suggesting the Government was "buying" voters.

The NP and CP are contesting the constituency, which the CP won by about 70 votes in 1989.

Blacks' bid to reclaim land fails

810 am 215791
ABOUT 150 people from Osizweni in northern Natal yesterday tried unsuccessfully to reoccupy land at Charlestown from which they were removed in the 1970s.

They will now meet Natal Provincial Administration MEC for Local Government Val Volker on May 6.

Yesterday police prevented the group from re-occupying the land and holding a ceremonial feast to honour ancestors whose graves remain at Charlestown.

They were taken to the Charlestown police station where some were handled roughly by police, the Association for Rural Advancement (Asra) said in a statement yesterday.

At the police station, the group handed a memorandum to NPA Settlement Services assistant director Philip du Toit, who undertook to schedule the meeting with Volker.

The memorandum called on government to immediately restore the people's

TANIA LEVY

land, and noted their objection to its proposed sale. (3) GEN

The proposed sale of the land had strengthened their resolve to return before June, the memorandum said.

The group said they would continue trying to return to Charlestown if the issue was not resolved satisfactorily during the meeting on May 6.

Asra said the plight of the Charlestown people highlighted the need for government to urgently address the issue of restoring land rights to black people.

Although the Charlestown people had title deeds to their land, they were forcibly removed after the passing of apartheid legislation.

The association said there was an urgent need for mechanisms to be established to arbitrate and negotiate land claims.

UK millionaire missing: SA men sought

IAN HOBBS

LONDON — Kent detectives are investigating two unidentified South Africans following the disappearance and suspected kidnapping or murder nine days ago of shipping container tycoon Simon Law.

Kent's CID said it feared Law, 35, might be dead already or in grave danger and it "very urgently" needed to contact the two South Africans.

The alarm was raised by Law's common law wife of 16 years, Tarn Phillips, 36, who is convinced that he was murdered after a kidnapping attempt went wrong.

Detective Superintendent Owen Taylor said members of a 60-strong team of detectives he was leading would fly to SA soon.

He said Law disappeared from his R3.5m mansion farmhouse in Elmsted, Kent, on April 22.

Hours earlier, the two South Africans had visited Law's house.

Police have ascertained that the two men flew out of London the following day, April 23.

Phillips said Law's shipping container business, started about 18 months ago, had extensive SA involvement. She said there had been "hitches".

Speculation Lyntex may owe up to R30m

810 am 215791
BRENT VON MELVILLE

TROUBLED DCM-listed Lyntex Transport Exchange (Lyntex), now in provisional liquidation, has creditors clamouring at its door for an amount that sources say could be in the region of R30m.

Industry sources believe its creditors include Volkskas Bank, Trust Bank, Commercial Bank of Namibia, Shell, BP, MAN, Overland Express and Imperial, among others.

Lyntex MD Tony Teixeira did not comment on the claims, and said the application for liquidation had been prompted by the fact that Trust Bank had called in Lyntex's overdraft.

On Tuesday he said it was "a sad day for Lyntex" in that for many of its 230 employees it would be the last working day.

He said that as he had a 71% stake in the company, he personally stood to lose between R4m and R5m.

The Trust Bank move followed the disclosure earlier this month that Lyntex was being sued by at least five firms for more than R1.6m.

Airport

Part of that includes a claim by Overland Express for R112 000 from Lyntex subsidiary Totex Management Services and Intercept Carriers.

Teixeira and chairman Eugene Marais were apparently confronted at Jan Smuts Airport on Friday by creditors who thought Teixeira was trying to leave South Africa. Teixeira denied he had any such intention.

Overland Express's Manny Silva, however, stuck to earlier claims that he confronted Teixeira and Lyntex chairman Eugene Marais at the airport last Friday and that a fracas ensued.

He said another unnamed creditor also became involved. Silva said he had since laid assault charges against the two directors.

Since its listing in December 1987, Lyntex boasted as its chairman the controversial Joe Berardo, who was appointed in early 1988 and who left Lyntex, and most of his SA connections, in 1989 in the wake of a parliamentary investigation into the exportation of a R2m collection of rare cycads to Madeira.

At 10c, Lyntex's share price is not even reminiscent of its 77c high in February 1988.

Concern over effect of off-Budget cash

810am 215791.

BILLY PADDOCK

CAPE TOWN — Senior Finance Department sources yesterday expressed concern at the growing funds being administered off-Budget because of the negative effect extra liquidity would have on money supply.

They were responding to President F W de Klerk's announcement this week of a R1bn initiative for socio-economic development projects and a R326m concession to farmers.

One source said there was concern in the department that too many different funds were being set up off-Budget and being handled by different departments or groups. It would be preferable to handle these through the budgetary system, which made control of government spending more manageable and was in keeping with the broad policy of bringing all spending back on-Budget.

Another source said there was no clarity as to how the R1bn would be released, and recalled problems last year with the R2bn used to set up the Independent Development Trust.

Trust chairman Jan Steyn wanted the money released as early as possible to maximise investment earnings, but the Finance Department wanted to hold it back to prevent the negative effects of injecting that much liquidity into the market.

DP Deputy Finance spokesman Jasper Walsh welcomed the use of funds from strategic stockpiles for development projects but said off-Budget financing led to unsound financial management. It made monitoring almost impossible and led to dissipation of central control, he said.

Reserve Bank Governor Chris Stals said as long as new money was

not being created, releasing such funds should not be bad for the economy. "As long as it is coming through fiscal policy and represents a reallocation from one priority to another it should be fine."

What should be avoided was injection of money into the market or changing interest rate or exchange rate policy to try to stimulate sectors such as mining or agriculture:

Injection

Agriculture Minister Kraai van Niekerk said yesterday that in terms of De Klerk's announcement on Tuesday, the Land Bank would be forced to take a cut in profits to enable 18 000 small and medium-scale farmers who had loans with it to benefit from the five-percentage point interest subsidy.

The farmers, who have loans totalling about R3bn with the Land Bank and have been paying 17% interest, will pay 12% for one year, giving the industry a R150m injection.

De Klerk also announced a R166m security guarantee to the Land Bank for the Wool Board.

He said Cabinet had noted with concern the problems in the wool and mohair industry and had decided to grant it a R10,5m export incentive for the financial year. The industry had earned valuable foreign exchange for SA and to help it through a difficult stage this incentive was necessary.

De Klerk said the concessions should not be seen as the NP trying to buy voters in the Ladybrand by-election later this month.

Govt moves to restore land to the dispossessed

Star 4/5/71.

(3) GEN

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BLACK communities subjected to forced removals in "white" South Africa will probably get their land back at last.

The Government has agreed to establish an advisory land commission to consider restoring rural land to those who lost it through apartheid laws and removals.

The acceptance in principle of the need to compensate for the

wrongs of apartheid, reverses the stand taken by the Government in its White Paper on Land Reform.

Pushed through

The deadlock between the Government and opposition parties in Parliament which has been holding up the processing of the five Bills accompanying the White Paper, now appears to have been broken.

It is likely now that the Bill abolishing the Group Area Act and the Land

PETER FABRICIUS
Political Correspondent

Act will be pushed through Parliament this session while the controversial Residential Environment Bill will also go through, but in an amended form.

The latter gives suburban residents wide powers when the Group Areas Act is scrapped — and has been rejected by the Labour Party and others who say it will allow white residents to

discriminate against black people indirectly.

The three remaining Bills of the land reform package will probably be shelved in this session of Parliament and discussed later this year by the land reform committee.

The decision to establish an advisory land commission was apparently taken yesterday following weeks of intense wrangling in Parliament's joint committee on land reform legislation.

It is understood that the National Party representatives on the committee accepted the idea of a land commission but the decision was overturned by the Cabinet on Tuesday.

The committee then sent the NP representatives back to senior Cabinet Ministers to plead again for the land commission.

Together they thrashed out new proposals which President de Klerk then approved, according to sources.

State-owned

Under the new draft proposals the land commission will advise Mr de Klerk on restoring land to those disadvantaged by forced removals or in any other way by the Acts which are now being repealed.

But it is clear that the commission's scope will

be fairly narrow and it will not be involved in general land redistribution.

The only land that will be available for compensation will be that already owned by the State — or which could "reasonably" be acquired for the purpose.

The commission's task will be to adjudicate conflicting claims to land and determine preferential claims for those who have been disadvantaged in the past.

The main beneficiaries of the Government's decision are likely to be the black communities most recently moved by force from so-called "black spots" in "white" South Africa.

Beneficiaries

Thirteen of these communities have been identified, of which 11 were removed from land which still belongs to the state.

It is possible that the others — such as the Fingoes of the eastern Cape — could be compensated under the clause which allows for compensation with land that is "reasonably" acquired for the purpose.

The land commission's terms of reference are now confined to rural land — while opposition parties want urban land included too.

This may be resolved at further meetings of the commission.

Farmers plan self-defence units to fight for 'survival'

S1 Times 5/5791

3 General



PISTOL-PACKING ... now a way of life for many Ellisras farmers, such as Eddie Tomaszewski

IN SCENES reminiscent of the Rhodesian bush war and pre-independence Namibia, Transvaal farmers on the Lebowa border are fortifying their homes and teaching their children to shoot.

They say they are fighting for survival and the right to stay on their land amid growing hostility from black squatters in the neighbouring homeland.

At Ellisras, almost every farmer has fallen victim to an attack.

Wilhelm Heystek's cattle have been crippled — their tendons hacked, leaving them in agony.

Jan-Paul Smit's water pumps have been sabotaged with sand.

Vic Maloney has received death threats after refusing to allow cattle from Lebowa to graze on his land.

Pieter Groenewald has effectively "lost" 500 ha — half his farm — to informal annexation by his neighbours in Lebowa.

They tore down the two-metre high "border" fence and dumped truckloads of empty beer cans in the veld where Lebowa cattle and goats now graze freely.

"What can I do about it? If I try to reclaim my land, they'll turn even uglier. So I just keep my mouth shut and hope the small farm store I've opened will keep my family alive.

"It's a question of survival. We have nowhere else to go, and if I take any action, we stand to lose what we still have," said a despondent Mr Groenewald this week.

Mr Smit and his wife Alma slept out in the open for weeks last spring to

In this war zone, even children are taught to shoot

Report: MARK STANSFIELD ■ Pictures: GARTH LUMLEY

guard their crops against wanton destruction.

"It's the only way to make a living. Otherwise you lose it all.

"My wife can't go down to the river anymore because there are people lying in wait to shout slogans and death threats at her.

"They want to scare us off our land, and even though some farmers have left, the rest of us aren't going anywhere. We have to take a stand."

FITTEST

The rightwing heartland of the north-western Transvaal is an inhospitable area, hard-hit by years of drought.

Only the fittest survive in this arid scrubland where rightwing militarism is firmly rooted.

We farmers are hard people and we are here to stay. Even my youngest daughter in Std 4 has been taught to shoot.

"The defence units we propose will be used to protect our property and our people — not against blacks in particular but against any person who attempts to harm us. Too many farmers have been killed, too much property has been destroyed.

"The defence units will be nothing more than quick-reaction units, made up of farmers who can come to the aid of a neighbour within minutes.

"We are not advocating roving bands of armed vigilantes — just well-dis-



BELEAGUERED ... Piet Groenewald and his 'border' fence flattened by intruders

ciplined and armed farmers with two-way radios, who can assemble quickly and rush to the aid any farmer in trouble.

"We are not looking at the kind of units that the ANC wants to set up in the townships ... we're not planning a private army.

"The fact is, the nearest police reaction unit is 70km away. If someone is in trouble, there's no point in calling them — it would take nearly an hour to get to the farm."

SAAU president Nico Kotze has issued an urgent plea to farmers to reconsi-

der their plans to set up self-defence units.

The SAAU was aware of their problems, he said, and was seeking solutions not only to farmers' financial problems, but also to the problems of squatting and crime.

"It is not the task of agri-

cultural organisations to become a vehicle for political resistance or take over the responsibilities of the security forces," he warned.

But his words made little impression on the Ellisras farmers who routinely carry firearms on

their daily rounds and lock their loved ones behind barbed-wire at night.

Eddie Tomaszewski's eyes reflect the sadness and the strain of living like this.

"This is hell ... I have lost everything. The only thing I have left is my life, and that I will not give them.

"My cattle, my pigs, my fences, my gates — everything has been stolen."

According to the police, 192 farmers or members of their families were attacked, robbed, raped or killed last year alone.

ISOLATED

In an effort to provide protection, policemen stationed in rural areas now visit farms regularly.

They have also introduced mounted patrols in the Pretoria area on a trial basis, with a view to similar measures in isolated farming areas.

But the farmers whose land lies on the Palala River believe they can take better care of their own.

Said Alma Smit, who has been warned repeatedly that "they" will kill her and her son and burn down the farmhouse:

"They threaten us simply because we are trying to protect what is ours. We will not give in, we will not give up."

Additional information

- i The funds were invested on 1 September 1989. Interest of 18% p.a. is payable monthly in arrears, on the first day of the following month.
- ii Accrued income comprises the following:
 - subscriptions in arrears - 1 240
 - interest - 8 250.
- iii The prepaid expense is in respect of an insurance policy.
- iv Income received in advance is in respect of subscriptions.
- v Accrued expenses comprise the following:
 - electricity and water - 49
 - telephone - 112.
- vi The creditors amount is in respect of purchases of Tshirts and badges.

The committee of Amalgamated Taxi Operators does not fully understand the financial statements which have been prepared. It has therefore requested the accountant to prepare a statement which shows the cash for the period ended

kaner Weerstandsbeweging leader Eugene Terre Blanche drew a capacity crowd at a meeting in the town, and his oft-repeated promise that the land of their forefathers would be held at all cost fell on fertile ground.

"If the government refuses to help, we will find others who will," vowed farmer Johan van der Merwe.

He and his neighbours fully support the Transvaal Agricultural Union's controversial proposal to establish self-defence units in farming areas.

DEVIL

The union will unveil blueprints for the scheme at a regional conference on May 17, despite strong opposition from the SA Agricultural Union.

"What is happening to us, is happening all over the country.

"We are sabotaged, plundered and threatened ... FW de Klerk has put the devil among us and now he expects us to keep quiet.

"But if even one of our people is harmed, we will chase them all the way to Zambia if we have to," said the bearded Mr Van der Merwe.

"There will be total war."

est of Amalgamated Taxi

21 farms on the ³ ^{STimes} ^(Bus Times) block for R30m ^{5/5/91}

By DIRK TIEMANN

ONE of the biggest farmers in the Northern Transvaal, Christiaan de Beer, is selling his 21 farms worth about R30-million.

Potgietersrust is the centre of Mr De Beer's empire, which was built up over 148 years.

Mr De Beer has 6 000 head of cattle, valued at about R5,4-million, which will be sold separately. Farm buyers get first option on the cattle.

The farms total about 28 000 hectares. The first De Beer started cattle farming in 1848 and was head of the Waterberg commando. He had 17 farms and 5 000 cattle.

Mr De Beer says he is selling because he is 65 years old, has diabetes and wants to enjoy life.

Finance

He has four properties at Gonubie, near East London, where he intends to spend more time.

His three sons are not interested in maintaining the farming tradition, says Mr De Beer.

Potential buyers can arrange finance through Mr De Beer, who will help with bonds at 15% interest.

Mr De Beer says he is not selling because of the ANC's land policy. He believes there is a future in cattle farming if the Government stops importing meat.

He claims that previous governments were more sympathetic to farmers.

"The present Government is making a serious mistake in its approach to farming. Interest is the biggest item on our balance sheets. Most farmers are working for the banks.

Pressure

"A young farmer needs to borrow large amounts of money to start. High interest rates also make recovery from setbacks difficult.

"The drop in the Land Bank rate from 18% to 15% is in response to pressure from the farming community.

"The Government, with its new policy of allowing everyone to farm, is trying to force farmers to sell their land which will eventually be given to blacks."

Mr De Beer says the consumer is subsidised and not the farmer. The Government is trying to keep consumer prices down at a cost to the farmer. It should subsidise the consumer directly.

Deadlock on land reform broken

Political Staff

BLACK communities forcibly removed from their territories in "white" South Africa will probably get their land back at last.

The government has agreed to establish a advisory land commission to consider restoring rural land to those who lost it through apartheid laws and forced removals.

The acceptance in principle of the need to compensate for the wrongs of apartheid, reverses the stand taken by the government in its White Paper on Land Reform which completely rejected the principle.

FIVE BILLS

The deadlock between the government and opposition parties in parliament, which has been holding up the processing of the five Bills accompanying the White Paper, now seems to have been broken.

It is likely now that the Bill abolishing the Group Areas and the Land Acts will be pushed through parliament this session while the controversial Residential Environment Bill will also go through, but in an amended form.

This Bill gives suburban residents wide powers to enforce stringent physical when the Group Areas Act is scrapped — and has been rejected by the Labour Party and others who say it will allow white residents to discriminate against blacks indirectly.

The three remaining Bills of the land reform package will probably be shelved for this session of parliament and discussed later this year by the land reform committee.

The decision to establish an advisory land commission was apparently taken on Friday last week following weeks of intense wrangling in parliament's joint committee on land reform legislation.

It is understood that the National Party representatives on the committee accepted the idea of a land commission but the decision was overturned by the Cabinet on Tuesday.

The committee then sent the NP representatives back to senior Cabinet ministers to plead again for the land commission.

Together they thrashed out new proposals which President De Klerk then approved, according to sources.

11/2/91
6/15/91

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

Own Affairs:

*1. Mr T R George—Education and Culture. [Question standing over.]

*2. Mr T R George—Education and Culture. [Question standing over.]

*3. Mr W J Dietrich—Education and Culture. [Question standing over.]

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE: Mr Chairman, I ask that the question stand over.

†Mr W J DIETRICH: Mr Chairman, I object.

†The CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES: Order! If the hon the Minister is not ready to reply to the question nothing can be done about it. The question will then have to stand over.

†Mr W J DIETRICH: Mr Chairman, I ask that my objection be recorded.

†The CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES: Order! It will be done.

†Mr C I NASSON: Mr Chairman, on a point of order: Is it admissible for the hon member to address the Chair from another seat? [Interjections.]

†Mr W J DIETRICH: Mr Chairman, this is my new seat. [Interjections.]

†The CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES: Order! It is the duty of the Whips to arrange the seats. The Chair does not concern itself with that.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

General Affairs:

Cultivation of crops on river banks: restrictions

*1. Mr M F CASSIM asked the Minister of Agriculture:

- (1) Whether there are any restrictions on the cultivation of crops up to the river banks; if so, what restrictions;
- (2) whether his Department is responsible for enforcing these restrictions; if not, whose responsibility is it; if so, to what extent are these restrictions being enforced;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

D111E

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

- (1) Yes. There are restrictions on the cultivation of crops close to river banks. According to the control measures set out in regulation 7(3) of the regulations promulgated in terms of the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983 (Act 43 of 1983), no land user shall cultivate any land on his farm unit within the flood area of a water course or within 10 metres horizontally outside the flood area of a water course except on authority of a written permission by the executive officer. Furthermore regulation 7(1) also stipulates that no land user shall utilise the vegetation in a vlei, marsh or water sponge or within the flood area of a water course or within 10 metres horizontally outside such a flood area in such a manner that causes or may cause deterioration of or damage to the natural agricultural resources.
- (2) Yes. The Department of Agriculture, in particular the Inspectors of the Directorate of Resource Conservation, is responsible for enforcing the relevant regulations.

It is difficult to estimate what percentage of land users fails to comply with the restrictions regarding the cultivation of land close to river banks or other natural water courses. The percentage is generally speaking very low because land users run the risk of losing valuable soil or suffering crop damage during floods of prolonged rainy periods.

It may also be mentioned that when land users become aware, whether because of agricultural counselling or otherwise, of the concepts of conservation farming, the restrictions are usually complied with. The transgressions that are detected by the Department's inspectors during the course of their inspections of land units are dealt with in the same manner as other contraventions of Act 43 of 1983. The Department is aware of a tendency in certain areas where transgressions take place. However, experience has learned that most land users, even in cases where cultivation took place before Act 43 of 1983 came into force, co-operate and take the necessary action to protect river banks and water courses. If contravention of regulation 7(3) occurs consistently it is regarded as a very serious offence and is dealt with accordingly.

- (3) No. In view of the above-mentioned reply a statement is not deemed necessary.

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, has he any knowledge of any exemptions granted to Indian farmers in Natal in respect of the cultivation of certain crops in the so-called restricted zone?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE: Mr Chairman, offhand I do not know of any exemptions, but I will go into the matter and I could reply to the hon member personally. Unfortunately I do not have first-hand knowledge of whether there have been any exemptions or not. I am nevertheless willing to reply to the question later on.

Mr M F CASSIM: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is it true that the Department is generally slack in taking action against such transgressions in the Natal area?

The MINISTER: We have difficulty in applying the restrictions and seeing that no transgression takes place because of a shortage of manpower. We are therefore looking at alternative methods to facilitate control. They have not taken effect yet, but we have problems in protecting such areas. (3) GEN

Insurance Act: amendment

*2. Mr M F CASSIM asked the Minister of Finance: Hansard 7/5/91

- (1) Whether consideration is being given to amending the Insurance Act, No 27 of 1943, in order that the amount of R10 000 provided for the family of a deceased after creditors' claims have been settled may be increased from time to time to keep pace with inflation; if not, why not; if so, what steps does he intend taking in this regard;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? (48)

D108E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

- (1) Yes; a proposed increase to R30 000;
- (2) a suitable proposed provision will be included in the long-term Insurance Bill which will be submitted to Parliament during 1992.

Mr M F CASSIM: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I am glad to hear the amount of R30 000 being mentioned, but from what date has this amount been set down?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE: Mr Chairman, on account of the fact that the long-term Insurance Bill will only be available for debate in Parliament in the next Parliamentary session, this particular amendment can only be made during the course of the next Parliamentary session.

Mr M F CASSIM: Mr Chairman, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, is it not possible in the mean time to make any interim arrangement?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I will have to have it examined from a procedural point of view in order to see whether it may be possible to include a small amendment in one of our other bills. I am not in a position now to say whether that is tenable from the point of view of Parlia-

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

mentary procedure. I will certainly have it investigated. I would presume that the fact that my legal and technical people gave me this particular reply is an indication that there may be a difficulty in including an Insurance Amendment Bill under our financial bills. I will nevertheless have it investigated and, if at all possible, I will have it included. If it is not technically possible, then obviously there is a technical impediment. However, we would not like an unnecessary delay, the implementation of a R30 000 limit. If it is technically possible, I undertake that I will arrange accordingly. (5)

D F Malan Airport: upgrading

*3. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Transport:

- (1) Whether it is the intention to upgrade D F Malan Airport so that it may handle Category three landings; if not, why not; if so, when;
- (2) whether equipment allowing for landings with a cloud ceiling at 20 feet and visibility at 200 metres is available at this airport; if so, why has it not been installed; if not, when will it be acquired;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

D113E

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF JUSTICE (for the Minister of Transport):

- (1) No, the relevant airport has since 8 November 1990 been equipped to handle Category three landings;
- (2) Yes. The equipment was already installed on 8 November 1990 as mentioned above; and
- (3) No.

*4. Mr M Rajab—Law and Order. [Question standing over.]

Mr M RAJAB: Mr Chairman, could the hon the Deputy Minister give us any particular reason as to why he wishes the reply to this question to stand over?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER: Mr Chairman, the Department is not in a position to reply to this question today. That is why I asked for the question to stand over.

CSIR: report

*5. Mr M ABRAHAM asked the Minister of Transport:

- (1) Whether a report dated 27 June 1989 was prepared for his Department by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research; if so, what (a) is the title of and (b) are the recommendations contained in this report; (5/9)
- (2) whether any of these recommendations have been accepted by his Department; if not, why not; if so,
- (3) whether any such recommendations have been or are to be implemented; if not, why not; if so, (a) which recommendations and (b) in what manner have they been or will they be implemented?

D117E

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

(Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

- (1) Yes, in co-operation with a firm of consulting engineers Jordaan and Joubert;
 - (a) A Synthesis of South African Practice in Traffic-Law Enforcement;
 - (b) The conclusions and recommendations are attached as annexure "A" due to the extent and statistical nature thereof.

(2) and (3) Yes. Many of the recommendations contained in the report have already been implemented by the Department of Transport. In this regard I would like to point out that the greater part of the Road Traffic Act, 1989, is already in operation and the Department is well on its way to establish uniform road-traffic standards throughout Southern Africa.

The consolidated Road Traffic Regulations in terms of the Road Traffic Act, 1989, already provide that the tread depth of a tyre shall not be less than 1 mm throughout its breadth.

The Department has also established a law enforcement working group which has already compiled a law enforcement programme for the enforcement of overloading offences. A Training Committee for Traffic Personnel has been instituted to advise me with regard to any matter relating to the training of traffic personnel. Three training manuals have already been

compiled for the training of traffic officers, examiners of vehicles and inspectors of licences. (2/8)

I would also like to point out that tenders for the National Traffic Information System (NaTIS) have been put out. The closing date for tenders has expired and the Department is currently busy assessing the tenders received and it is envisaged that the tender will be allocated not later than 4 July 1991. Implementation of the NaTIS system will start during 1992 and the system will probably be fully operational in 1994.

Some of the recommendations in the report deal with the amendment of the Criminal Procedures Act, 1977, and the adjudication of traffic offences. Draft legislation has already been compiled by the Department of Justice which addresses certain of the recommendations ie the prosecution of parking offences. I will shortly consult with my colleague, the Minister of Justice, to address further problems relating to the adjudication of traffic offences.

ANNEXTURE "A"

17. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The conclusions and recommendations from this synthesis are summarised as follows:

17.1 The standardisation of the road-traffic legislation by the adoption of the Road Traffic Act, No 29 of 1989, must be applauded. If this Act is accepted as the blue print for all road-traffic legislation, it will pave the way for uniform road-traffic legislation throughout Southern Africa.

17.2 The legislation in respect of the duties of traffic officers could be described as complicated and having many pitfalls; this legislation should be simplified. Limiting the authority of a "peace officer" to the area of jurisdiction of the actual employer is dangerous and unacceptable and should receive the necessary attention as soon as possible.

17.3 The requirements for the law of criminal procedure pertaining to the personal serving of summonses, instead of allowing them to be sent by mail, have become totally impractical in view of the large

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

81 Dec 71 15:11 IDT to start assessment of land subsidy applications

CAPE TOWN — The Independent Development Trust (IDT) will start approving the first batch of applications for land subsidies from the R750m it allocated on July 19, housing director Ben van der Ross has announced.

The applications would be assessed and evaluated after a May 31 deadline and approved "in principle" at the IDT's monthly meeting in July, Van der Ross said. Additional applications for assistance would be considered in a second evaluation exercise.

To avoid unnecessary expense, the IDT has announced that it does not expect applicants to develop their proposals in full technical detail before receiving an "in principle" approval. Final approval will follow further negotiation with successful applicants.

The IDT project aims to provide assistance to about 100 000 poor South Africans. It hopes this scheme will form the basis of home ownership for about 750 000 people.

The trust received 300 applications to

3 Gen
LESLEY LAMBERT

the tune of R7bn before it launched the project and is expected to be inundated with thousands more.

To deal with the inflow, the IDT will consider applications not on a first come, first served basis but according to the following timetable:

Applications which meet the May 31 deadline will be assessed on receipt until June 14;

During the last two weeks of June and the first week of July, the merits and demerits of each application will be evaluated by a panel of experts;

Recommendations for the approval "in principle" of projects will be made to the meeting of the IDT board of trustees on July 19; and

Further negotiation with successful applicants to settle outstanding queries will proceed on an ad hoc basis and final approval will be granted by IDT executives on delegated authority from the board.

Storm clouds gathering for agriculture

(3) GEN
star 8/5/91
The simmering confrontation between the Transvaal Agricultural Union and the South African Agricultural Union is expected to come to a head next week at a meeting of the SAAU general council in Pretoria.

In recent months the TAU leadership has been repeatedly criticised for dragging agriculture into party politics and for making off-course pronouncements on matters that are the prerogative of the SAAU.

After a lull in animosities, the TAU has launched a series of attacks, not only on the national body but also at a personal level on some of its leaders.

TAU president Dries Bruwer, the Conservative Party member of Parliament for Lydenburg, has the support of most members of his union.

Under his leadership the union has been accused of taking action not in the interests of commercial farming but because of party-political pressures.

Decisions to be taken at the council meeting may have far-reaching repercussions and may trigger an outright split in the national body. — Agricultural Correspondent.

REMOVALS (3) GEN (21)
FM 1015111
HOME SWEET HOME

Members of at least eight relocated or forcibly removed communities in Natal want to go home. Many of them held freehold rights

FINANCIAL MAIL • MAY • 10 • 1991 • 39

continue

CURRENT AFFAIRS

FM 1015111 (3) GEN (21)

to land in what became known as black spots scattered among white-owned agricultural land under the old Land Acts.

After a meeting in Maritzburg last weekend they have submitted a memorandum to government calling for the restoration of title

deeds and in some cases mineral rights, as well as mechanisms and financial support for the acquisition of additional land and sup-

continue

CURRENT AFFAIRS (3) GEN (21)

FM 1015111

port for development and services.

The communities of Charlestown, Criesmen, Cornfields, Matiwane's Kop, Steinkoalspruit, Stoffelton, Roosboom and Tembalihle — pockets of lands spread across the Natal Midlands and northern Natal — have a history going back to the 19th and early 20th Centuries.

The land was bought by black people, mainly Christian syndicates, under freehold tenure before the apartheid restrictions of the 1913 and 1936 Land Acts.

With the advent of these laws the communities became so-called black spots and in many cases people living there were moved, often forcibly, to townships around Newcastle and Ladysmith. Compensation was largely limited to the houses built by individual members of the communities and not the value of the land.

But now people from these communities, and their descendants, want to go back. In at least one case people who used to live at Roosboom near Ladysmith have already started returning, with other communities indicating that they will follow suit.

Government's recent announcement, in principle, that victims of forced removals would be compensated under an advisory land commission still to be established, prompted last weekend's meeting.

About 60 representatives of the affected communities welcomed the news of the commission but called for it to be broadened to include members "independent of government and acceptable to the communities," and to call a moratorium on the sale of land at former forced removal spots until land claims have been resolved.

At some communities, such as Steinkoalspruit, Matiwane's Kop and Cornfields — where many members of the original settlements refused to move — government has been called on to quash the threat of forced removal and restore title deeds and mineral rights.

An estimated 105 000 people were moved from about 100 freehold areas in Natal between 1948 and 1982, according to the Maritzburg-based Association for Rural Advancement.

White vigilantes shot by police

JOHANNESBURG — Several white farmers have been wounded — by police gunfire, according to some reports — after vigilante-style raids on squatter camps near Ventersdorp.

The incident has been confirmed by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr. Mabrihan Vlok. He said the police action had taken place at the Goedgevonden farm squatter camp 12km outside Ventersdorp early today. No one was killed and he would not say how many had been wounded.

Mr Vlok, who was speaking at Tembisa Township on the East Rand, left immediately by air for Ventersdorp to assess the situation.

Unconfirmed reports said at least four fighting farmers had been shot and wounded by police after about 2 000 farmers confronted the squatters, who have resettled on ancestral land from which they were removed during the peak of land reform talks. Other unconfirmed reports said at least 10 people were wounded.

Police spokesman Major Kay Harland could not immediately confirm the shooting, but said police had taken action against the farmers. He declined to elaborate at this stage because of the "sensitivity of the situation".

Extreme rightwingers are also reported to have attacked a second squatter camp outside Ventersdorp today, leaving up to 10 people seriously wounded, most with stab wounds.

A resident and secretary of the ANC Youth League, Mr Cornelius Leretolo, said dozens of palacaava-clad white men wearing khaki clothes smashed and stabbed their way through the squatter camp adjoining the Tshing township outside Ventersdorp. His telephone conversation was abruptly cut off when he said khaki-clad men on horseback had returned to the township and he had to flee.

As the clashes broke out, Conservative Party leader Dr Andries Treurnicht sent his right-hand man, Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, to the western Transvaal town to cool the frayed nerves of the supporters.

GP national secretary Dr Andries Beyers said he had received reports from supporters in Ventersdorp that the police opened fire while they stood between the squatters and the farm.

Sharp ammunition

Three farmers were wounded by birdshot while a fourth was shot in the stomach allegedly by police using sharp ammunition," Dr Beyers said.

Dr Beyers said farmers had expressed concern about the presence of the squatters as "the rate of crime, particularly burglaries and stock thefts, had risen dramatically since their arrival".

Today's confrontation between the farmers and the squatters began soon after midnight when about 2 000 CP supporters gathered outside the farm, which is between Ventersdorp and Derby.

Cordoned off

Police were called in and they immediately cordoned off both groups. The stand-off continued through the night with insults being traded on both sides of the dispute.

One witness, Ezekiel Segole, said some farmers evaded the cordon and began to tear down shacks. Radios, clothing and other household contents were thrown about as the farmers allegedly harassed squatters. He had taken several injured squatters to Ventersdorp Hospital — Sapa.

EX-MP HAS TO SELL FARMS

By MARTIN WELZ ^{S. Times} 2/5/91

SIX farms belonging to former Deputy Minister of Land Affairs Ben Wilkens are to be auctioned this week in a bid to prevent him from being declared bankrupt.

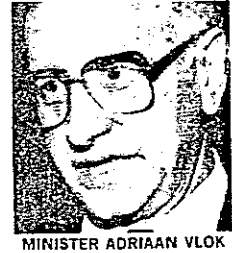
Mr Wilkens was MP for Ventersdorp until 1989 and was also a director of the Maize Board for many years. When he lost his parliamentary seat to the Conservative Party, he was appointed a member of the President's Council for a short time, before retiring from active politics in

1989. In addition to the six farms, which total more than 4000 hectares and are worth an estimated R4-million, some stock and farming equipment will also be sold at the auction, to be held over two days in Ventersdorp. (3) GEN

According to figures supplied to creditors at a closed meeting convened by the magistrate of Ventersdorp in March, Mr Wilkens' debts totalled nearly R8-million.

The farms to be sold are in the Klerksdorp, Lichtenburg and Ventersdorp districts.

Vlok peace bid after angry mob chases farm squatters



MINISTER ADRIAAN VLOK

POLICE FIRE ON BOER ARMY

3 GEN

By MARK STANSFIELD and DAWN BARKHUIZEN

AT least two farmers were wounded in a battle between about 1 000 rightwingers and police and SADF troops in the Western Transvaal yesterday.

Brother fought against brother and father against son as angry farmers — who came from as far afield as the Free State and Northern Transvaal — stormed a squatter camp on the farm Goedgevonden, 12km north of Ventersdorp, at first light. *SATimes 1215191*

Intent on driving the squatters off the land, owned by the Department of Agriculture, the farmers were driven back by police and troops firing shotguns.

A number of squatters were injured in attacks on shacks in the area and three white men have been arrested on charges of public violence.

Last night Law and Order Minister Adrian Vlok described how he had negotiated for two hours with the armed farmers after arriving by helicopter from other strife-torn Witwatersrand townships.

"It was difficult. There were some real Rambos there," he said.

The farmers began by issuing an ultimatum to Mr Vlok: Clear the squatters out now or we stay.

"They told me they had transport, food and water. They were not prepared to move," he said.

Tense

Mr Vlok said he had persuaded them to wait for a court decision on the status of the squatters on May 28. On June 1, he promised, he would convene a meeting of all parties to discuss further steps.

An offer by Mr Vlok to appoint a detective to immediately take statements from farmers who alleged squatters had stolen their stock was declined by the farmers.

Mr Vlok said he was "very happy that reason was the winner today" and promised extra police would be sent to the area to protect both the squatters and farmers.



Leanne routs bandits with broken hand

By GWEN GILL

TOP model Leanne Scott-King isn't just a pretty face. She's a fighter and has two broken fingers to prove it.

When two gun-wielding hijackers tried to steal her car in Sandton this week, she fought them off and saved the car, which she'd only been legally able to drive for a week.

"It was 11.15 at night and I'd just run a friend home. My car had an electrical fault and kept stalling," said the still-shocked and bruised 18-year-old cover-girl, whose face is about to be seen on five-metre-high billboards in a Revlon ad.

Blood

"I pulled into a parking lot outside a takeaway restaurant and I saw just one of the SADF members' rifles. It was when my nightmare began."

With the doors locked and her keys just taken out of the ignition, Leanne heard a knock on the window and a voice ordering her to open the car.

"When I wouldn't, the man smashed the window with a gun and shoved the barrel into my ear. While I was struggling to open the door, the man smashed his gun down on my hand, breaking two fingers.

"Then another man came at me. He tried to throttle me and we fell to the ground.

"I was covered with blood from my smashed fingers, but I got up and went back into the car which the first hijacker was trying to start. Luckily he couldn't because of the electrical fault."

Still fighting like a trooper, Leanne managed to get her hand on the booter. This attracted workers in the nearby takeaway restaurant who rushed to her aid.

Pierre wins

PIERRE COETZER took another step closer to a world title shot last night by beating Jose Rubalta in a 10-round heavy-weight clash in Biloxi, Mississippi.

● See Page 25

The Empire strikes back

Sunday Times Reporter

CRAIG JAMIESON'S rampant Natalians gave Northern Transvaal the biggest drubbing in their rugby history yesterday as Transvaal rose to the top of the Currie Cup log with a 45-21 victory over Western Province.

In a replay of last year's final, the Banana Boys stunned a King's Park crowd of 40 000 when they beat the Blue Bulls by 54-15.

The cricket score eclipsed 'Northerns' previous heaviest defeat when they went down 27-3 to Wilson Whineray's 1960 All Blacks.

"It was a grudge match after last year's final. We had a lot to prove and we did that," said Natal's elated captain.

At Ellis Park, a rejuvenated Transvaal opened the floodgates in the second half to run in six tries against WP.

Match hero was lanky full-back Hendrik Truter, who finished with a personal tally of 25 points.

● Full reports: Page 25

12AM north of Ventersdorp, at mid-
light. S/Times (12/15/79)

Intent on driving the squatters off the land, owned by the Department of Agriculture, the farmers were driven back by police and troops firing shotguns.

A number of squatters were injured in attacks on shacks in the area and three white men have been arrested on charges of public violence.

Last night Law and Order Minister Adrian Vlok described how he had negotiated for two hours with the armed farmers after arriving by helicopter from other strife-torn Witwatersrand townships.

"It was difficult. There were some real Rambos there," he said.

The farmers began by issuing an ultimatum to Mr Vlok: Clear the squatters out now or we stay.

"They told me they had transport, food and water. They were not prepared to move," he said.

Tense

Mr Vlok said he had persuaded them to wait for a court decision on the status of the squatters on May 28. On June 1, he promised, he would convene a meeting of all parties to discuss further steps.

An offer by Mr Vlok to appoint a detective to immediately take statements from farmers who alleged squatters had stolen their stock was declined by the farmers.

Mr Vlok said he was "very happy that reason was the winner today" and promised extra police would be sent to the area to protect both the squatters and farmers.

"I am, however, very concerned that there may be more of this in the future. I appeal to everybody to settle issues in a peaceful and proper way," he said.

By last night the farmers had begun dispersing.

Throughout the day, while the situation remained tense, small groups of farmers gathered around braai fires and took shots at empty cans while they waited for an answer to their ultimatum.

The pre-dawn raid was followed a few hours later by a second attack on a squatter camp bordering the black township of Tshing, on the outskirts of Ventersdorp.

Khaki-clad white men opened fire on residents of the township but, while there were no reports of gunshot wounds, at least 14 squatters were beaten.

Conservative Party deputy leader Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg was sent to the area early yesterday by CP leader Dr Andries Treurnicht in an attempt to defuse the situation.

The confrontation began shortly after 4am, despite the deployment on Friday night of a large contingent of police and troops in the area. SAP spokesman Major Ray Harrald said police received a report on Friday "that the AWB wanted to evict the squatters by force".

Hostile

Police had met with AWB spokesman Piet "Skiet" Rudolph on Friday night to inform him that police would protect the squatters.

When police noticed a large convoy of vehicles in the Ventersdorp district on Friday afternoon, members of the SAP and SADF were deployed on Goed-gevonden "to maintain law and order".

"At 1.45am yesterday a large contingent of vehicles was seen moving in the direction of the farm," Major Harrald said.

"A roadblock was set up and the group moved on to an adjacent farm and took up a position opposite the security forces. They were displaying open hostility.

"Later, a group of the



NO MEEK MODEL: Leanne Scott-King nurse



CASUALTY ... farmer Lourens du Plessis, 27, of Thabazimbi, shows his wounds after being shot at Ventersdorp yesterday
Picture: A P

farmers attacked the squatter structures with tear smoke."

During subsequent negotiations, the rightwingers had insisted that legal action already instituted against the squatters be completed within 48 hours and the squatters removed, he said.

Khaki-clad farmers said yesterday that the AWB was not involved in planning or carrying out the raid. AWB leader Eugene Terre Blanche, earlier reported to have been seen on horseback in the area, was absent, they said.

One farmer found himself facing his policeman brother in the clash.

"This is war ... my own brother was shooting at me," said the farmer from Colligna, near Ventersdorp, who gave his name only as Jan.

"I can't tell you my surname. They will take it out on my brother if they know who I am," he said.

Another farmer, who has two sons in the SAP, also refused to be named for fear of retribution against his children.

Thabazimbi farmer

□ To Page 2

Cops open fire on boer army

□ From Page 1

Lourens du Plessis, 27, was shot at close range while lying in the back of a truck at the height of the confrontation. "At first light, we went in to drive the squatters off the land. Next minute the police fired a teargas canister so we all lay down to avoid the gas," he said. "A Casspir drove up and a black policeman opened fire. If I had been sitting or standing, I would have been killed."

Mr Du Plessis was hit in the chest, groin, leg and foot by birdshot. The two wounded farmers were treated by military doctors on the scene and at the Ventersdorp hospital. Several injured squatters were also treated by military doctors.

At 1.30pm yesterday, Mr Vlok landed at the squatter camp in a helicopter. An SAP major was sent to where the heavily armed farmers had gathered, on the farm Bruidesgomskraal, owned by JH Steyn.

On the other side of the boundary fence, six Bedford troop carriers were lined up to form a barrier

between the farmers and the squatter camp.

Two farmers were sent back to meet and talk to Mr Vlok and to deliver the farmers' ultimatum.

Earlier, a Sunday Times news team managed to slip through the police cordon into the apparently deserted squatter camp.

None of the estimated 400 squatters could be found, and it is believed that many of them fled to the township 12km away or to nearby Magopa.

Another Sunday Times team, flown to the scene by helicopter, was threatened by farmers with firearms strapped to their hips and brandishing large stones.

Deadline

Stefaans Jacobi, a squatter who sought refuge in Tshing, said he and his wife had been beaten by khaki-clad men while they lay in their beds.

The raiders went from house to house, he said.

"But luckily the police and the army came to protect the people," he said.

The dispute between the squatters and farmers came to a head in January, when the blacks trekked back to the farm from which they had been forcibly removed during the heyday of land upheavals.

At a meeting in the Ventersdorp town hall on April 18, AWB leader Eugene Terre Blanche issued an ultimatum to Mr Vlok to remove the squatters from Goedgevonden within 30 days. If this did not happen, he warned, the AWB would do the job themselves.

That deadline is seven days away.

Farmers attack squatters

CIP/1215/91

POLICE shot and seriously wounded two rightwing farmers outside Ventersdorp yesterday after AWB leader Eugene Terre'Blanche and a gang of rightwingers attacked two squatter camps.

However, the incident ended peacefully yesterday afternoon after talks between Law and Order Minister, Adriaan Vlok, farmers, and Conservative Party deputy leader, Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg.

The minister said the farmers - who had arrived on horseback and in bak-kies to attack the squatters - had decided to leave the area and take no further action until a court decision on May 28.

Vlok confirmed police opened fire on about 500 rightwing farmers. The two injured farmers and several squatters were treated by military doctors on the scene and at Ventersdorp Hospital.

Extra police would be sent to the area to protect the more 300 squatters and neighbouring farmers, he said.

Earlier, at least 14 squatters were injured, some seriously, when dozens of balaclava-clad white men in khaki clothes smashed and stabbed their way through a squatter camp adjoining Tshing township 3km outside Ventersdorp, residents told reporters.

Some members of the rightwing gang broke away and started demolishing squatter shacks at Goedgevonden Farm, 12km north of Ventersdorp.

Police spokesman Maj Ray Harrald said nobody "was dead at this stage". Three farmers were arrested and firearms were confiscated.

A rightwing leader, Wilco Beukes, told Sapa farmers wanted "to remove the squatters from the land".

A Tshing resident and local ANC Youth League secretary, Cornelius Lerefelo, told Sapa by telephone: "The attackers used knives and sticks. They just stabbed people. I don't know how many attackers there were, but about six went to each squatter house." - Sapa

Police action is a litmus test

THE shooting by police of white farmers who set about demolishing a Western Transvaal squatter camp at the weekend was a litmus test.

Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok has said on many occasions that the police would act against lawlessness from whichever quarters it came and Saturday was his opportunity to prove it.

Police opened fire on about 2 000 rightwing farmers from all over the Transvaal and Natal who went on a rampage against squatter camp residents near Venterdorp. Four farmers were injured.

"This is war. My own brother was shooting at me," one rightwinger told journalists on Saturday.

A police spokesman said yesterday they had been inundated with complaints from the rightwing.

Wasteland

But the time had come for people to realise that the police cannot choose sides, he said.

"The world is going to pass us by if we do not save the country from becoming a wasteland," he said.

Meanwhile, the Azanian Peoples Organisation warned yesterday that there was a limit to black people's patience.

Speaking from Pietersburg, Azapo secretary general Mr Don Nkadameng said the attack by white commandos, made against blacks who say they are reclaiming land stolen from them, would not go unavenged.

By ISMAIL LAGARDIEN
and MATHATHA TSEDU

He said a delegation of senior leaders of the organisation would visit the affected areas today to express solidarity with the communities and assess assistance needed.

The delegation would include doctors from the Community Health Awareness Programme.

Anger

Warning the rightwingers of black anger, Nkadameng said the communities of Tshing and Goedgevonden had had their land expropriated by the "white racist settler regime to give to the same racist farmers who are now attempting to kill the people".

"Azapo is not going to stand idly by and watch as racist white farmers turn our people into shooting targets for weekend fun.

"Any other attack on people reclaiming their land will be seen as an attack on Azapo itself. And, as custodians of the body and limb of black people, Azapo will mobilise the entire community in defence of these people."

Azapo earlier this year pledged support to all communities reclaiming their expropriated land and has linked up with the Black Lawyers Association to provide legal assistance to affected communities.

'FW must decide if we can stay here'

Star 13/5/79

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270 36EN

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Residents of the western Transvaal farm Goedgevonden, whose shacks were smashed in an attempted eviction by right-wing farmers at the weekend, are demanding that President de Klerk himself decide whether they have a right to remain there.

"We are writing to the President to tell him he must make a decision. If he feels we must move from Goedgevonden, he should rather come and kill us there. But he must make this decision himself," said Levy Segopolo, chairman of the Goedgevonden Committee.

Pressure on the Government is also mounting from the Right. Boerestaat Party leader Robert van Tonder, commenting on the police shooting of two of the farmers' eviction squad, yesterday branded the Government an enemy of the Boere.

According to Sapa, Mr van Tonder warned that further resistance could be expected and that if the police fired on members of the Boer nation, their

fire would be returned.

Mr van Tonder said the Government had to realise that the Transvaal and Free State were Boer territory and they could not expect Boere to stand by while their land was taken over by illegal squatters.

About 80 families, who were removed from Goedgevonden in 1978, reoccupied the farm on April 11. At the weekend hundreds of right-wing farmers — carrying out a threat voiced by Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging leader Eugene TerreBlanche at a public meeting on April 18 — attacked the small settlement.

Opened fire

They were driven back by police, who opened fire on the eviction mob. At least two farmers were injured and required medical treatment.

Many more black people were hurt at Goedgevonden and in another attack on the squatter camp adjacent to the Ventersdorp township of Tshing. They were treated by an army medical unit and at Ventersdorp and Klerksdorp hospitals.

Since their removal in 1978, most of the community have

been living at Vrischgewaagd in Bophuthatswana. "They have made us become very poor through this removal. We are also human beings. We can't go further," said Mr Segopolo.

According to Mr Segopolo, there were two attacks on Goedgevonden — one carried out by a mounted posse at about 1 am on Saturday and the second at about 7 am.

Between these two events, the farmers savagely attacked the shack settlement at Tshing, smashing shacks and slashing at residents.

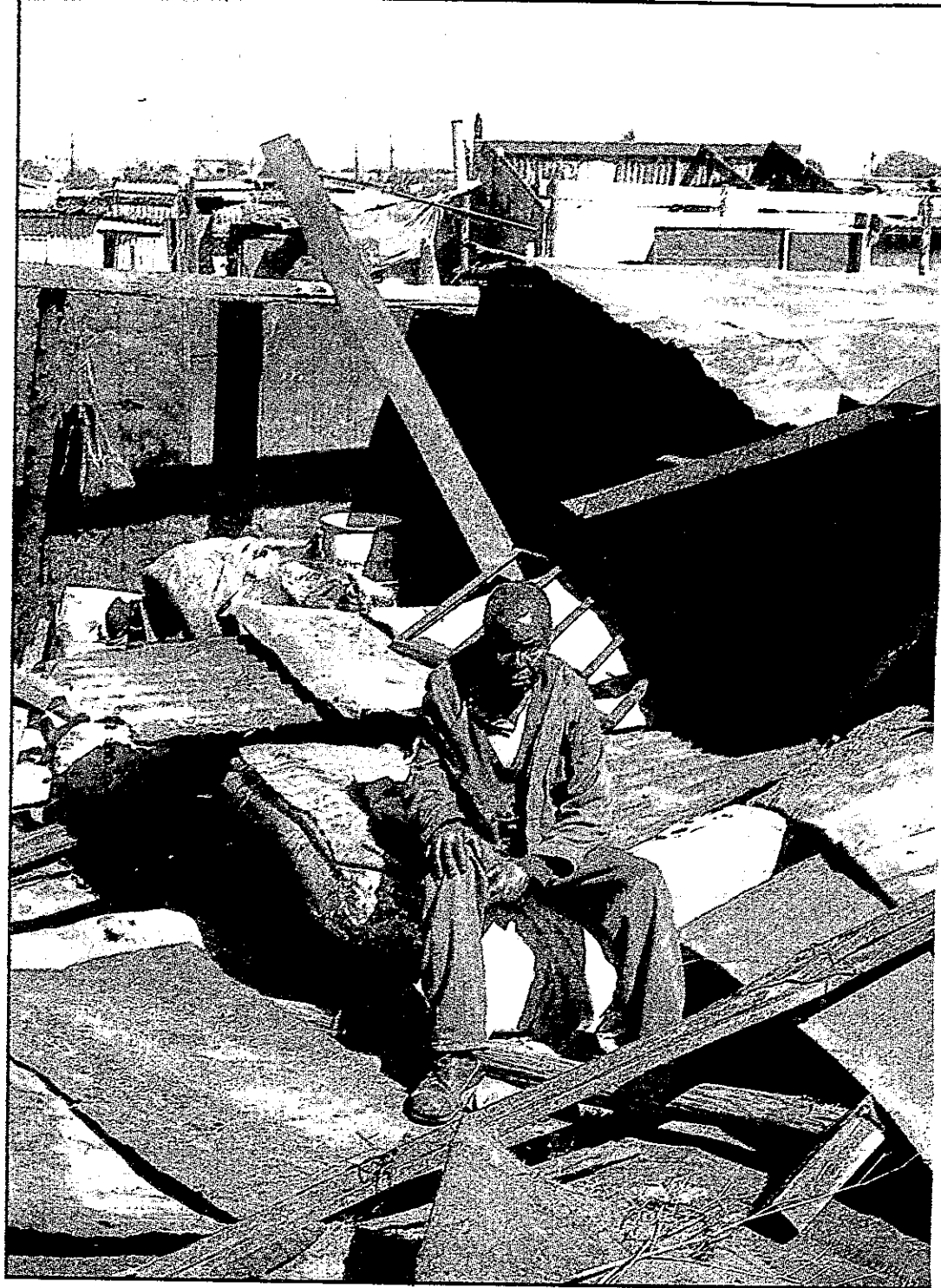
Mr Segopolo had nothing but praise for the actions of the policemen.

"They did their best. They were terrible to the AWB," he said, adding that the police had headed off an attempt by the farmers to demolish his own house by driving vehicles at it.

In addition, he said, a police officer had given residents warning of the raid and advised them to be vigilant.

● A township rally of about 300 people decided yesterday to boycott shops in Ventersdorp for a week in protest.

● New chapter in battle to reclaim land — Page 9



Devastated . . . attack victim Willem Manyu sits in the ruins of his house on the farm Goedgevonden after a mounted posse of rightwingers twice attacked a squatter camp in the area in the small hours.
Picture: Joao Silva

New chapter in battle to reclaim land

Star 13/5/91

3 GEN

THE WESTERN Transvaal farm Goedgevonden will go down in history as the place where the South African police took unprecedented action against right-wing extremists, opening fire upon them to prevent a spree of destruction and violence against a black farm settlement.

Goedgevonden is likely to mark another equally significant political juncture along the road to a new South Africa. It will be a clear pointer on whether the National Party is prepared to adopt a principled position on restoring the land to victims of forced removal.

Bowed by a storm of criticism, in the last month the Government began to soften its "no go" position on restoring land to victims of forced removal. As the joint committee on land reform legislation heard evidence, there were clear signs that the Government was beginning to think that restitution was entirely feasible where this did not entail dispossessing someone else to achieve it.

Compensation

It is no accident that the Conservative Party withdrew from the joint committee. The arguments for compensating victims of racist land laws were beginning to prevail and by the end of April it was virtually certain that the Government would accept the idea of setting up a land claims commission to advise on land restoration.

In an interview with the Financial Times of London, President FW de Klerk stated recently that although a programme of land restoration would not be feasible, "this does not mean that the Government is unapproachable. Govern-

ment's general approach is to address the cases concerned with sympathy and reason."

Will the violence of the Right shape Government land reform strategies?
JO-ANNE COLLINGE looks at the question.

ment's general approach is to address the cases concerned with sympathy and reason."

Critics are waiting to see whether the Government's new "softer" line will hold up in the wake of the weekend's attack by right-wing farmers on black land-claimants encamped at Goedgevonden near Ventersdorp.

Goedgevonden, they reason, is an area where land can be restored without depriving anyone in return. If the Government cannot deliver the goods on Goedgevonden, where will land restitution start? And will it be subverted wherever and whenever right-wing farmers flex their muscle?

A month ago the 80-odd families at Goedgevonden reoccupied land they had farmed for more than 30 years prior to their removal in 1978. When they lived there, the farm was the property of the South African Development Trust. It was later acquired by the Department of Agricultural Development.

For generations there has been no individual white owner of Goedgevonden. The black tenants of Goedgevonden built their own homes, churches and schools on the property. These were demolished at the time of the removal. Nobody has since made any improvements to the property.

If Goedgevonden were to be handed back to the black people who last occupied it, President

de Klerk would in no way be breaking the promise he gave to farmers at the agricultural summit last year, "Your title is safe".

But quite clearly the ultra-Right farmers who smashed up about 15 shacks and attacked the occupants do not see it that way. They regard the farm of Goedgevonden as "white" property and feel that the 80 families who have reoccupied it should be shipped out to Bophuthatswana.

The people of Goedgevonden are convinced that their claim is quite reasonable. "If they feel we didn't buy the land earlier on, we are prepared to buy it now," says spokesman Levy Segopolo. "The only thing is, the Government should take the responsibility for our loss of income since the removal — the years we couldn't plough, having no land at Vrischgewaagd."

Eviction

Although residents requested talks with Minister of Agriculture Dr Kraai van Niekerk a month ago, no firm date has been forthcoming. Instead, residents have a date in the Pretoria Supreme Court on May 28 when they must show good reason why they should not be evicted from Goedgevonden.

It was the prospect of a legal eviction order being issued which eventually persuaded the rightwingers to suspend their rough eviction methods at the weekend.

Whether the eviction order would do the Government much good is another question. It would merely involve South African policemen in a new round of forced removals linked to a history of racial land dispossession. □



ABUSIVE FARMERS . . . White farmers insult members of the press as they leave the site of a confrontation with police near the Western Transvaal town of Ventersdorp, where at least three farmers were shot on Saturday.

Pictures: AP

3

Squatter attack: Right-wingers 'warn police'

CT 13/5/91

JOHANNESBURG. — Saturday's attack on a Western Transvaal squatter camp by conservative farmers received unanimous support from right-wing groups yesterday.

Squatters on Goedgevonden farm, near Ventersdorp, were attacked before dawn by right-wingers on horseback and in bakkies trying to force them off the land.

Shacks were burnt down and people assaulted. After police opened fire to disperse the farmers, an apparent revenge attack was launched on Tshing. Residents said doors were kicked down, their belongings smashed and people assaulted.

Law and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok rushed to the area by helicopter and the tense situation was defused after negotiations with the farmers. Police are patrolling the area.

Seven farmers were wounded by birdshot fired by police, two seriously. Police said 14 township dwellers were injured in the attack on Tshing.

Boerestaat Party leader Mr Robert van Tonder said yesterday that the BP sought the identities of officers commanding police who opened fire, and planned "warning action" against them.

The alleged organiser of the operation, Mr Wilco Beukes, said yesterday that the operation was not political, nor were the farmers taking part linked to any political organisation. — Sapa, Own Correspondent



WOUNDED . . . A Western Transvaal farmer shows his injuries on Saturday after being shot by police during a confrontation with black squatters near Ventersdorp.

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Police warned of 'reprisals' by right wing

SATURDAY's attack on a western Transvaal squatter camp by conservative farmers received unanimous support from right-wing groups yesterday, with one warning police who opened fire on "boere" to expect reprisals.

Squatters on Goedgevonden farm, near Ventersdorp, were attacked before dawn by right-wingers on horseback and in bak-kies trying to force them off the land.

Shacks were burnt down and people assaulted. After police opened fire to disperse the farmers, an apparent revenge attack was launched on Ventersdorp's Tshing township. Residents said doors were kicked down, their belongings

By day 13/5/91

JONATHON REES

smashed and people assaulted. Three people were admitted to hospital.

Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok rushed to the area by helicopter. He said later he would meet the farmers again on June 1 to discuss the outcome of a Supreme Court decision on Goedgevonden squatters.

The several hundred squatters occupied the land on April 9, saying they were forcibly removed from the area 13 years ago.

Vlok said yesterday he supported the police action.

Boereparty (BP) leader Robert van

Tonder said police should not believe they were immune from reprisals.

Police could not always hide behind the excuse they were doing their duty. The BP sought the identities of officers commanding police who opened fire, and planned "warning action" against them.

"If they persist in firing on Boere who defend their country, the police will eventually be fired on."

He said seven people had been wounded by birdshot fired by police, two seriously. One man had a stomach wound.

Van Tonder said "the civil war" would start once police began shooting white people.

Will violence of the right reshape land policy?

Will the violence of the right shape government land reform strategies? JO-ANNE Collinge reports.

THE western Transvaal farm Goedgevonden will go down in history as the place where the South African police took unprecedented action against

rightwing extremists, opening fire upon them to prevent a spree of destruction and violence against a black farm settlement.

Goedgevonden is likely to mark another equally significant political juncture along the road to the "new South Africa".

It will be a clear pointer on whether the National Party is prepared to adopt a principled position on restoring the land to victims of forced removal.

Bowed by a storm of criticism, in the last month the government began to soften its "no go" position on restoring land to victims of forced removal.

As the joint committee on land reform legislation heard evidence, there were clear signs that the government was beginning to think that restitution was entirely feasible where this did not entail dispossessing someone else to achieve it.

It is no accident that the Conservative Party withdrew from the joint committee. The arguments for compensating victims of racist land laws were beginning to prevail and by the end of April it was virtually certain that the government would accept the idea of setting up a land claims commission to advise on land restoration.

In an interview with the Financial Times of London, President F W de Klerk stated recently that although a programme of land restoration would not be feasible, "this does not mean that the government is unapproachable. "The government's general approach is to address the cases concerned with sympathy and reason."

Critics are waiting to see whether the government's new "softer" line will hold up in the wake of the weekend's attack by rightwing farmers on black land-claimants encamped at Goedgevonden near Ventersdorp.

Goedgevonden, they reason, is an area where land can be restored without depriving anyone in return.

If the government cannot deliver the goods on Goedgevonden, where will land restitution

start? And will it be subverted wherever and whenever rightist farmers flex their muscle?

A month ago the 80-odd families at Goedgevonden reoccupied land that they had farmed for more than 30 years prior to their removal in 1978.

When they lived there the farm was the property of the South African Development Trust. It was later acquired by the Department of Agricultural Development.

For generations there has been no individual white owner of Goedgevonden. The black tenants of Goedgevonden built their own homes, churches and school on the property.

These were demolished at the time of the removal. Nobody has since made any improvements to the property.

If Goedgevonden were to be handed back to the black people who last occupied it, President F W de Klerk would in no way be breaking the promise he gave to farmers at the agricultural summit last year: "Your title is safe."

But quite clearly the ultra-Right farmers who smashed up about 15 shacks and attacked the occupants do not see it that way.

They regard the farm of Goedgevonden as "white" property and feel that the 80 families who have reoccupied should be shipped out to Bophuthatswana.

The people of Goedgevonden are convinced that their claim is quite reasonable. "If they feel we didn't buy the land earlier on, we are prepared to buy it now," says spokesman Levy Segopolo. "The only thing is the government should take the responsibility for our loss of income since the removal — the years we couldn't plough, having no land at Vrischgewaagd."

Although residents requested talks with Minister of Agriculture Mr Kraai van Niekerk a month ago, no firm date has been forthcoming. Instead, residents have a date in the Pretoria Supreme Court on May 28 when they must show good reason why they should not be evicted from Goedgevonden.

It was the prospect of a legal eviction order being issued which eventually persuaded the rightwingers to suspend their rough eviction methods at the weekend.

Whether the eviction order would do the government much good is another question. It would merely involve South African policemen in a new round of forced removals.

GOEDGEVONDEN



ARGUS 14/5/91

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Bad rains spell doom for Cape's new crops

③ CPT 14/5/91
General

By DAVE MARRS

EARLY rains have failed in large parts of the Western and Southern Cape at a critical time for agriculture in the region.

Although the highest monthly figures are usually recorded after May in the winter rainfall area, in the past farmers have relied on water stored in dams from the previous wet season as a back-up when planting new crops.

However, the otherwise good rains last year ended early, leaving most reservoirs far from full. Dams near Graaff-Reinet, Oudtshoorn and Cradock are all at 6% of capacity or less and there have been no substantial rains since October last year in most areas.

Now several Karoo, Namaqualand and West Coast towns, including Klawer, Graafwater, Vanrhynsdorp, Calvinia and Vredendal, are to introduce water restrictions as vital rivers slow to trickles and boreholes dry up.

The latest municipality to warn of an impending crisis is Clanwilliam, where the dam — drawn on for domestic, agricultural and recreational use — is only 6% full.

According to the secretary of the Clanwilliam Irrigation Board, Mr Japie Louw, the farmers' predicament is

serious and no new crops are likely to be planted before good, soaking rains fall and the dam fills.

He said farmers were still managing to keep existing crops wet, but the supply would not last for much longer.

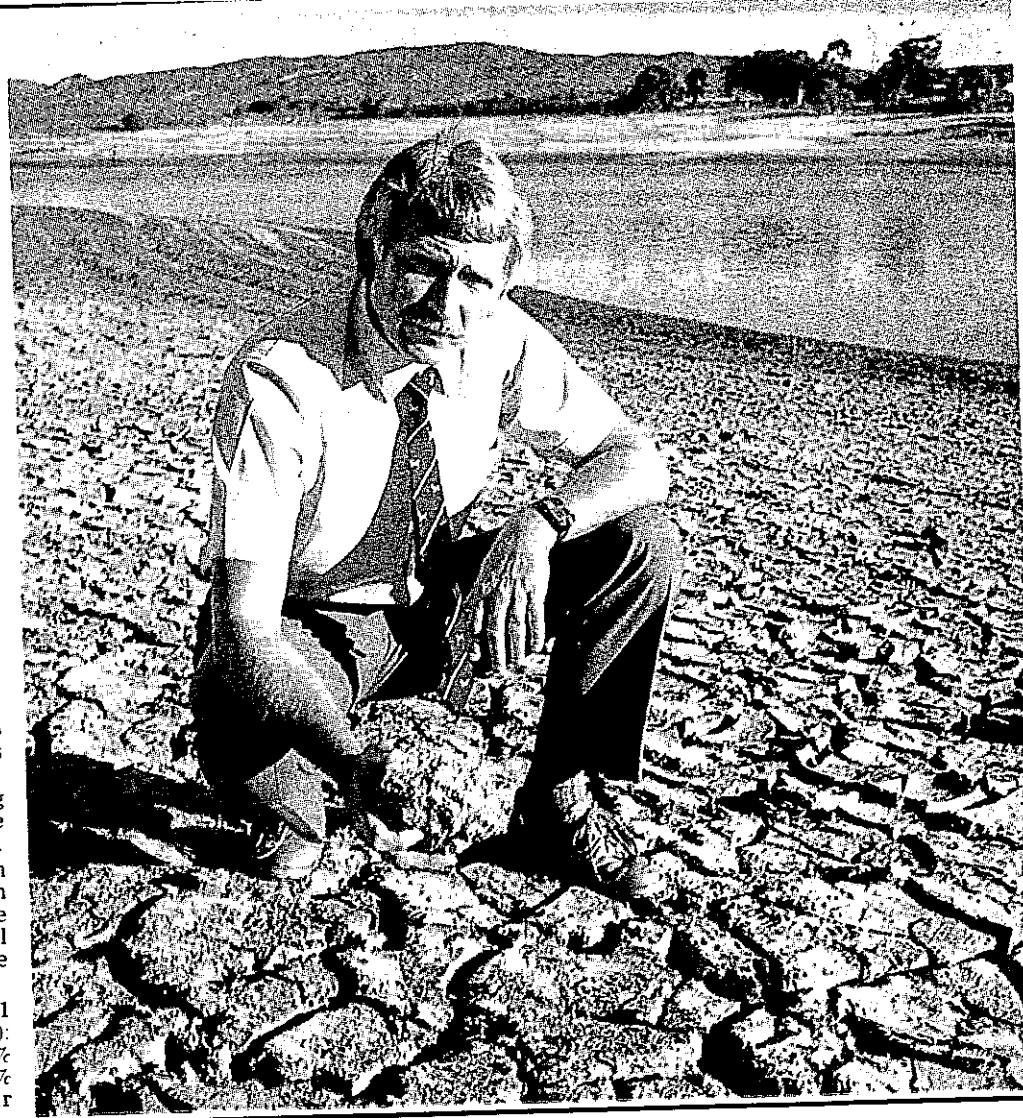
Even Cape Town municipal dam levels are lower than they have been for years and Simon's Town's storage facility is so low that the town council has decided to start drawing from the city's supplies.

Council dam levels as at April 1 were (last year's figures in brackets): Table Mountain reservoirs 11.7% (24.3); Steenbras Reservoir 59.0% (58.1); Steenbras Upper Reservoir 55.9% (77.7); Wemmershoek Reservoir 35.5% (42.4); Voelvlei Dam 57.9% (71.6); Theewaterskloof 16.8% (24.3).

● Sandstorms blowing in from the Namib Desert have turned the mining town of Alexander Bay into a dust bowl, residents said yesterday.

But the mine manager, Mr S Marais, said the berg winds blowing in a north-easterly direction and temperatures of more than 32 deg C was normal winter weather.

Resident Mrs Reitte Roux said homes were covered in the fine white dust but there had been no serious damage to property.



NO WATER
... Town Clerk of Clanwilliam Mr Boet Viljoen stands in the Clanwilliam Dam which is only 6% full because of lack of rain. Water restrictions will probably have to be imposed by the end of the week because of the water shortage.

Picture:
BENNY
GOOL

Lucky police are bad shots - farmer

Star 14/5/91
By Julienne du Toit

Wilco Beukes, who led about 1 000 farmers in an attempted eviction of 350 squatters on the farm Goedgevonden in the western Transvaal at the weekend, said he felt satisfied the farmers had made their point about the squatters.

However, he was very disturbed that police had opened fire on the farmers with live ammunition.

Two farmers were wounded, one of whom has been discharged from hospital. The other is in stable condition and could be discharged soon.

"We're lucky the po-

lice are such lousy shots," remarked one of the farmers at a press conference Mr Beukes gave at his farm, Rietpan, near Koster, yesterday.

Mr Beukes said a farmers' delegation would meet Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok and Minister of Agriculture Dr Kraai van Niekerk on June 1 to discuss the matter.

Explaining their strategy, Abel Rootman said the farmers had planned to move into the squatters camp at dawn, bring each person out of his or her shack, place their respective possessions in a box and break down the structures.

They had then planned to have each squatter sign that his possessions were accounted for. Afterwards, the farmers were to have taken the dwellers to their points of origin in Bophuthatswana.

Mr Rootman said they had not expected any confrontation with the squatters because "a Tswana always follows his possessions".

Mr Beukes said the farmers had acted after sheep and corrugated iron were pilfered.

Rightwingers said yesterday they were planning a programme of mass resistance following the incident.

W Tvl rightwingers 'looted shacks'

STW 1415K1
By Jo-Anne Collinge

Lawyers for the black farmers who have re-occupied Goedgevonden yesterday denied allegations by white farmers that their clients were stock thieves, and accused the rightwingers who attacked the settlement at the weekend of looting shacks.

The accusations were made at a press conference in Johannesburg where organisations including the ANC, the South African Council of Churches and the Black Sash made it clear that they believed the people of Goedgevonden, who were removed in 1978,

had a just claim to return to their land.

Addressing allegations that the 400 people at Goedgevonden had been involved in stock theft since they had reoccupied their farm on April 11, attorney Hanif Valli of the Legal Resources Centre (LRC) said this was virtually impossible as there was a 24-hour police guard at the entrance to the farm.

He added that his clients had reported the theft of at least two television sets in the attempt by hundreds of right-wing farmers to forcibly remove black farmers at the weekend.

It was also stated that

13 shacks had been entirely or partly demolished and household goods damaged.

Also speaking for the LRC, attorney Geoff Budlender urged the Government to postpone court action instituted by the Department of Agriculture to obtain an eviction order against the 400 residents.

Mr Budlender said the people of Goedgevonden, removed under the policy of homeland consolidation, should be prime candidates for restoration to their land.

Therefore any eviction ordered by the courts would be temporary and costly.

AWB ultimatum on squatters

8 10am 1415791

3 GEN

VENTERSDORP - The Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) has warned Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok that if government did not act after May 28 to move the squatters from the Goedgevonden area near Ventersdorp, residents in the town and surrounding areas would do so themselves.

This follows an attack on the squatters by right-wingers to force them off the land on Saturday, Sapa reports. Police opened fire on farmers to disperse them.

The AWB said in a statement yesterday it found it strange the squatters, who had been illegally occupying the land for the past two months, should now be given leave by court order to remain there until May 28.

Referring to the clash of right-wingers with the SAP at Goedgevonden on Saturday, the statement said

the AWB expressed its shock and bewilderment at the actions of the police officer in charge of the operation.

"At no stage were the lives of any squatters threatened, yet the SAP used sharp-point ammunition and wounded four farmers. The AWB praises the farmers' control and discipline during the attack.

"The people who fired at the farmers should have foreseen that they could have killed them. The conclusion could therefore be made that the SAP were prepared to kill farmers in order to prevent removal of the illegal squatters."

DARIUS SANAI reports the Agriculture Department denied it planned to sell the Goedgevonden farm to local farmers, as stated by one of its officials on Sunday.

The official, who refused to give his name or position, was guarding the

farm's gate. He said the squatters should leave "because they don't belong here", and that the farm was going to be split into six strips and sold.

But the department's director of financial assistance, Koos Smit, said yesterday plans to sell Goedgevonden had been suspended pending the outcome of the court case on May 28.

Sapa reports Operation Masakhane for the Homeless (Omhle) general secretary Basheer Lorgat said yesterday that his organisation was discouraging homeless people from moving onto privately owned land.

Omhle was involved in talks with the Transvaal Provincial Association to arrange land distribution for the homeless.

Omhle called for a three-day stay-away from Ventersdorp businesses by local township residents after the right-wing attacks.

Atteridgeville. Ernie Jacobson, said the switch-off was unfortunate but unavoidable due to a shortage of funds to pay for electricity. - Sapa.

South Africa PO Box 62370 Marshalltown 2107 South Africa	South Africa PO Box 82549 Southdale 2126 South Africa
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IONSSONS

Agricultural imports could top R500m

B. van der Merwe 14/5/91
PRETORIA — Disastrous early summer drought and frost could force government to import wheat and maize worth more than R500m, agriculture authorities said yesterday.

Importing 500 000 tons of wheat alone to supplement last season's drought-ravaged crop of 1,6-million tons will cost more than R200m.

The first two shipments of 100 000 tons each have

3 GEN
GERALD REILLY

already been delivered.

Local consumption is 2,3-million tons.

The landed price of the wheat is R380 a ton, compared with the board's selling price to the trade of R520 a ton.

Government will therefore make a profit of R140 a ton or a total of about R70m. However, no-one in government is prepared to

say whether this will be used to benefit consumers.

The Wheat Board and government will evaluate next season's crop in July, as well as the trends in demand for wheaten products before deciding on further imports.

The Board says consumption of wheaten products, particularly bread, has declined by as much as 5% since price control was lifted last month.

Do people have the right to reclaim their ancestral land even though it might now be occupied by someone else? Telephone Radio Metro DJ Tim Modise between 4.30 and 5pm today and tell the nation what you think. The hotline number is 714-8063. Listen to the *Sowetan*/Radio Metro Talkback programme on mediumwave 576KHz.

Squatters 'imprisoned'

Armed rightwingers seal off entry to settlement

Sowetan 14/5/91

3 SEN

By KAMAL SINGH

SCORES of squatters who returned from Bophuthatswana to reclaim land in Goedgevonden were virtually being held prisoners on property once owned by their forebears.

A *Sowetan* team was yesterday refused entry into the squatter settlement which was attacked by AWB members on Saturday morning.

Armed officials threatened a *Sowetan* reporter with arrest if he insisted on going into the settlement.

Local residents claimed that the people manning the gates were rightwingers.

Two brothers, Nicholas and Cornelius Morei,

claimed many squatters needed urgent medical attention but the guards refused them entry and exit.

They also claimed that an Operation Hunger truck carrying foodstuffs for the the Goedgevonden families was refused entry.

Nicholas said: "Many of the workers have also been refused permission to go to work. The guards at the gate have also refused entry to people who were smuggled out during the night to go and

get food.

"There is also no water for the squatters. Sometimes water is smuggled into the squatter camp at night."

A Ventersdorp police spokesman said the gate was manned by officials of the Department of Ag-

riculture.

He said the police were protecting residents and that Department of Agriculture officials were responsible for entry into the squatter settlement.

A list of names of the squatters has apparently been drawn up. Only

people whose names appear on the list were allowed in.

However, Cornelius' name does not appear on the list and he has been consistently refused entry. He last saw his family five days ago.

Meanwhile, residents of nearby Tshing township have decided to boycott Indian and white-owned businesses in Ventersdorp.

Raid on shanty: 3 charged

Sowetan 14/5/91

THREE rightwingers arrested on Saturday at Goedgevonden in the Western Transvaal have been charged with public violence, police liaison officer Major Ben van Heerden said yesterday.

The men, Frederick Jacobus Smit (37), Christiaan Joseph Smit (45) and Nico Meiring (46), were arrested during

a clash with police after their attempted eviction raid on residents of the shantytown near Ventersdorp on Saturday morning.

Van Heerden said the case had been postponed to July 10, but the men had been released on their own recognisances. - *Sowetan Correspondent*.



I do not understand the hon member for Soutpansberg very well because, when the State President, other colleagues and I discussed the draft article and the hon the State President consulted us on his piece and about the timetable, we initially considered saying that those laws would be scrapped by the time that *Time* was published. The hon the State President then said that we should play it safe because all kinds of procedures which could cause delays could emerge here. He said that we should allow enough time and say "by June", but the important operative words were "before Parliament adjourns". This is what the hon the State President said in Europe, this is what he said in America and in every TV interview throughout South Africa. Only the hon member for Soutpansberg knows how statements by the hon the State President which are known throughout the world suddenly amount to contempt of Parliament. [Time expired.]

*Mr C H PIENAAR: Mr Chairman, in the advertisement complained of the hon the State President refers to democracy three times. He says:

My Government and I have committed ourselves to work for a political order, based on just democratic and universally accepted principles.

[Interjections.] He continues:

This, I believe, offers the best guarantee for a just and democratic South Africa.

[Interjections.] He also says:

The basic principles my party stands for are already stated in our February 1 manifesto—universally acceptable principles on which the future democratic South Africa can be built.

Mr Chairman, this is simply not true! [Interjections.] This is nonsense! [Interjections.]

*The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order!

*Mr C H PIENAAR: My point is that the hon the State President despises the democracy about which he has such a lot to say because, whereas he says these laws will be scrapped, a committee is sitting which is hearing evidence. We do not know what the findings of that committee are but the hon the State President says to hell with the committee; it does not matter what that committee's findings are, he is going to scrap those things. [Interjections.] This

is what the hon the Minister of Foreign Affairs does not understand. The hon the State President says to hell with that committee, its findings and its evidence; he says those laws are going to be scrapped. [Interjections.]

One often wonders what the greatest common denominator is between the hon the State President and Mandela, and what is the greatest common denominator is between the NP and the ANC. Now we know, not one of them is a democrat. That is the greatest common denominator. [Interjections.] Whereas Mandela is an autocrat through and through, the hon the State President is a crypto-autocrat, he is a sly autocrat. That is the difference between those two people. [Interjections.]

*Mr T LANGLEY: Mr Chairman, what amazes me about the DP is that they, their predecessors and some of them sat in this Place as members of the United Party for I do not know how many years. When the Government did something, they shouted for the Rule of Law. If the Government did something else, they shouted about the mandate it did not have. They focused on rules and regulations and certain principles. With angelic faces they appealed for this and fought for this. Now that the Government is doing what they want it to do, they say away with mandates; now they are rejecting and violating the principle of a mandate and rejecting the idea of democracy. Now it does not matter that the Government is in contempt of Parliament by pushing through laws before they have served before the committee, because now it suits the DP. [Interjections.]

†That is the way they practise fair play when it goes their way.

*This exposes the democrats for what they are, exposes enemies of the Afrikaner and the White. [Interjections.]

*The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS: Mr Chairman, I am surprised because am I to deduce from the CP's attitude that they now intend co-operating fully in giving evidence before the committee, lodging their objections and stating them to us? [Interjections.] Am I to draw this inference? If one could draw that inference, there would be some sense to it. I want to tell the hon member that there is actually no sense to it.

We all know that the three majority parties in the three Houses support the repeal of these laws. Secondly, we know a government frequently announces its intention of introducing or repealing legislation a year in advance. It forms part of the political life of a country for a Minister to rise and say that in the agricultural sphere he intends introducing certain legislation; in another sphere he intends repealing certain legislation. I cannot understand at all that there can be any sense in trying to make this kind of capital out of this advertisement—fortunately the hon member admitted that it was a good advertisement. It does not make sense to anybody under the sun, any more than the CP's policy makes sense for peace and a stable South Africa. [Interjections.]

Debate concluded.

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

General Affairs:

Springfield Park Industria: post office

*1. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister for Economic Co-ordination and Public Enterprises:

- (1) Whether he has received any representations for the establishment of a post office in the Springfield Park industrial area in Durban; if so, from whom;
- (2) whether consideration is being given to the establishment of such a post office; if not, why not; if so,
- (3) whether premises are available for such a post office at present; if not, what steps are being envisaged in this regard;
- (4) when is it anticipated that this post office will become operational?

B911E

The MINISTER FOR ECONOMIC CO-ORDINATION AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES:

- (1) Yes. Mr J Harte of the J H Isaacs Group (Natal) Pty Ltd;
- (2) Yes;
- (3) Yes;

- (4) An investigation regarding the provision of post office facilities at Springfield Park is nearly completed and I will furnish the hon member with further information in writing within a fortnight.

Domestic servants: legislation

*2. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Manpower:

Whether he intends introducing legislation with a view to improving the (a) working hours, (b) salaries, (c) service conditions and (d) living conditions of domestic servants; if not, why not; if so, when?

B919E

†The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(a), (b), (c) and (d) The matter is still under investigation by the National Manpower Commission and it is not at this stage clear whether or when legislation in this regard will be submitted.

*3. Mr A E de Wet—National Health. [Withdrawn.]

Heidelberg district: dumping site

*4. Mr C B SCHOEMAN asked the Minister of Planning, Provincial Affairs and National Housing:† *Hansard 145191*.

- (1) Whether the farms Platkop and Uitkyk in the district of Heidelberg have been acquired by the East Rand Regional Services Council as a dumping site; if so, (a) when and (b) why;
- (2) whether he will furnish particulars of the purchasing transaction; if not, why not; if so, (a) (i) from whom and (ii) at what prices were these farms purchased and (b) who were the registered owners of the farms?

B931E

†The MINISTER OF PLANNING, PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HOUSING:

- (1) Yes.
 - (a) 30 August 1989.
 - (b) After a thorough investigation the two farms were purchased to meet the need for a regional refuse dumping site.

(2) No.

The purchase of the farms is at present being investigated by the Advocate-General and a report thereon will be tabled in Parliament.

†Mr C B SCHOEMAN: Mr Chairman, arising out of the first part of his reply, I wish to point out the following to the hon the Minister. I asked almost exactly the same question on 6 March 1991:

③ GEN

- (1) Whether any land for the development of Black communities has been purchased in the district of (a) Heidelberg (Transvaal) and (b) Nigel; if so, (i) what was the purchase price per hectare and (ii) from whom was it purchased, in each case;
- (2) whether the State was the purchaser of the land; if not, who were the purchasers?

The reply thereto was that no land had been purchased and the rest of the question fell away. I ask that the hon the Minister furnish his reasons why he did not want to give the information to this House at that stage.

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, there is absolutely nothing secretive about the whole issue. The State was not the purchaser of the land; the regional services council is not the State.

†Mr C B SCHOEMAN: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I wish to point out to him that the question clearly read whether there were any other purchasers. It is not an issue of the State having to purchase it. I put it to the hon the Minister that he misled this House at that stage. [Interjections.]

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! That is not a question, it is a statement!

†Mr C B SCHOEMAN: I ask the hon the Minister, Sir.

SAP: stolen copper cable wire

*5. Mr W U NEL asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether the South African Police are taking any steps to combat the sale of (a) stolen copper cable wire and (b) other types of stolen metal to scrap metal dealers; if not, why not; if so, what steps;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B941E

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) and (2)

Yes, the South African Police is actively involved in combating the selling of stolen copper cable wire and other types of stolen metals to scrap metal dealers.

Steps taken by the South African Police over the past 18 months to combat this type of crime include the following:

- Comprehensive discussions, and close liaison by means of various conferences, with interested parties such as Eskom, mining groups, SA Transport Services and the Department of Posts and Telecommunications, have been conducted in the past 18 months, and co-operation agreements to combat these crimes were concluded.
- Various joint operations were undertaken in the PWV area, Orange Free State, Western and Eastern Transvaal, during which attention was focused on scrap metal dealers (as witting or unwitting receivers of stolen metal). In only one operation on one day, the premises of 346 scrap metal dealers were searched by expert members of the South African Police. A total of 81 people were arrested or summonsed and charged. Large amounts of steel, copper, aluminium, cast-iron and lead were confiscated.
- In a second similar operation, the premises of 428 scrap metal dealers were searched and a total of 47 people were charged. Measures were taken in order that identified members of the Reserve Police Force (reservists) would help exclusively to combat this type of crime.
- Specific problem areas country-wide were identified in consultation with the mentioned parties and during March 1991 District Chiefs of the Crime Investigation Service of the South African Police were assigned to give personal attention to combat-

ing these crimes. Much success has already been achieved in this regard.

- An identification information poster to identify this type of property was designed by Eskom, in co-operation with the South African Police, and made available to all police stations, in order to assist members of the Force with the identification of these types of property.

A very good understanding and co-operation exists between concerns who are affected by this type of crime.

I assure hon members that everything possible is being done to trace the accused and bring them before court. If the hon member should have at his disposal any further information regarding offences of this nature, he is most welcome to pass it on to the Commissioner of the South African Police or me so that it can be investigated.

Editor of certain publication: court action by SAP

*6. Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Law and Order:†

- (1) Whether a functionary of the South African Police has given instructions for a court action to be instituted against the editor of a certain publication, the name of which has been furnished to the Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply; if so, (a) what functionary, (b) what are the circumstances surrounding this court action and (c) what is the name of the publication concerned;
- (2) whether authority has been granted for expenditure in connection with this court case; if so, (a) by whom and (b) from what source is this expenditure paid?

B945E

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) (a) In order to follow up information regarding an allegation in the *Patriot* that an information service had abducted a witness in the case of Mrs Winnie Mandela, the Commissioner of the South African Police instructed that the editor of the publi-

cation should be approached immediately.

- (b) No court cases were instituted. After the editor of the publication had refused to furnish any information, the matter was submitted to the Attorney-General of the Witwatersrand who ordered that a summons be issued in accordance with section 205 of the Criminal Procedure Act in order to bring the editor before a magistrate, to be questioned by a prosecutor regarding his allegations.

While the process for the service of the summons on the editor was in progress, the chief secretary of the Conservative Party came to the fore and intimated that he had obtained the information which was published from a source and that he refused to make the source public. The latter was also then, on instruction of the Attorney-General, summonsed in terms of section 205.

(c) The *Patriot*.

- (2) Except for the usual expenses involved in any investigation and normal court proceedings, no other expenses were incurred.

Certain organisation: threatening letters to ANC members.

*7. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether he or the South African Police have been informed of threatening letters allegedly sent by a certain organisation to at least four prominent Western Cape ANC members, whose names have been furnished to the Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply; if so, what (a) is the name of this organisation and (b) are the names of the ANC members in question;
- (2) whether he intends providing protection for the persons concerned against this organisation; if not, why not; if so, what protection;
- (3) whether this matter is being investigated; if not, why not; if so, what progress has been made to date? B948E

Raid on 'boere' angers CP MPs

Sowetan 15/5/91

3 GEN

POLICE had fired on unruly white farmers at Goedgevonden last weekend to protect the lives and property of black people.

If need be, the police would do it again, Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok said last night.

Vlok was speaking in Parliament during a special debate on the incident near the Western Transvaal town of Ventersdorp when police arrived to protect squatters against attacks by rightwing farmers.

Conservative Party MPs were

angry during the debate.

The Government had given the instruction to shoot and kill unarmed white farmers - this was civil war, the CP's Mr David Pienaar said.

Vlok replied: "The police did not open fire without reason, they were protecting the lives and property of civilians."

"Black policemen were shooting at harmless boere," Pienaar retorted.

Vlok stood his ground: "The people who were responsible for the

incident, however fair they think their case might be, did not have the right to take the law into their own hands. They showed a disrespect for the law."

Meanwhile, Ventersdorp was deserted yesterday on the second day of a work stayaway following the weekend incident.

Operation Masakhane for the Homeless spokesman Mr Basheer Lorgat said the stayaway, by residents of Tshing township, was "100 percent successful" and traders in the town agreed bitterly.



...manonyane said the death ...
...now sta...

Squatters' landlord 'could be charged'

By Brian Sokutu

Farmer S G Swanepoel could be prosecuted for allowing squatters to set up shacks on his Swanieville farm, Rietvallei, the Transvaal Provincial Administration said yesterday.

"The State can bring a case against Mr Swanepoel for allowing squatting in Swanieville and for charging rent to residents in the

area," TPA spokesman Sakkie Pretorius said.

Swanieville squatter camp was the scene of Sunday's massacre of residents by Inkatha supporters.

But, said Mr Pretorius, the TPA could not provide the squatters with land.

The squatters, some of whom were yesterday collecting their belongings and leaving the area, spoke of a

dispute with Mr Swanepoel which had led to a rent boycott last August.

One squatter, Lawrence Mpambane, said squatters had paid Mr Swanepoel between R100 and R600 for sites.

They decided on the boycott when rents went up from R30 to R65 a month.

Mr Swanepoel, who has an office in Krugersdorp, was not available for comment.

3 GEN



star 15/5/91


THE Transvaal Provincial Administration said yesterday that farmer Mr Sarel Swanepoel could be prosecuted for allowing squatters to set up shacks on his farm at Swanieville.

"The State can bring a case against Swanepoel for allowing squatting on the farm and for charging rent to residents in the area," TPA spokesman Mr Sakkie Pretorius said.

Swanieville squatter camp was the scene of Sunday's pre-dawn massacre of residents by Inkatha supporters.

About 28 people were killed and 82 shacks razed to the ground.

Squatters: Farmer could be charged

3 GEN  Sowetan 15/5/91

Pretorius said yesterday that the TPA could not provide the Swanieville squatters with land on which to live.

The squatters, some of whom were seen yesterday collecting their belongings and leaving the area, said there was a dispute between Swanepoel and them, which had led to a rent boycott in

August last year.

They said they paid Swanepoel for the sites on which they built their shacks.

"The payment for the sites ranges from R100 to R600 depending on the size," Mr Lawrence Mpambane, one the squatters said.

He said they decided to boycott rent payments

after it increased from R30 to R65 a month.

"We do not have proper water facilities, toilets and he does not even collect refuse," said Mpambane.

Swanepoel, who has an office in Krugersdorp, was not available for comment.

The squatter camp sprung up in 1988 after

Swanepoel had advertised on TV and in newspapers that people could erect shacks on his plot.

He had allegedly promised he would build them houses within a year, but up to now there is only one house that has been built.

The house is incomplete and unoccupied.
- *Sowetan Correspondent.*

ARC 16/5/91

Farmers plan big meeting on Land Acts

The Argus Correspondent (3) GEN

JOHANNESBURG. — Thousands of farmers are expected to converge on Pretoria tomorrow for a meeting to discuss the proposed repeal of the 1913 and 1936 Land Acts, the forming of defence units, and farmers' economic plight.

Defence units were first mooted about three weeks ago as a response to what farmers call the increase in "murder and crime" due to squatters.

The conference, under the auspices of the Transvaal Agricultural Union (TAU) comes in the wake of increasing tension with the government.

Last weekend police wounded two farmers when more than 2 000, some armed, gathered to "remove" squatters from Goedgevonden farm near Ventersdorp. At least 18 squatters were injured and scores of shacks demolished.

Among those invited to tomorrow's conference is the chief of the Defence Force General George Meiring, said TAU deputy general manager Mr Jan Human.

He emphasised that although Transvaal farmers were opposed to the scrapping of the Land Acts, tomorrow's conference was not a "protest" meeting, but one at which plans would be formulated.

It is expected that the meeting will overshadow the existing open friction between the South African Agricultural Union (SAAU) and the TAU.

The former is considered to be moderate and government-supporting, while the latter favours white right-wing interests.

ARC 16/5/91

Call to withdraw Land Reform Bills

③ GEN NEWS 16/5/91

The Argus Correspondent
PRETORIA. — The Urban Foundation (UF) has urged the government to withdraw the four supplementary Bills on Land Reform.

While welcoming the repeal of the Group Areas Act, and the Land Acts, the UF said yesterday these supplementary Land Reform Bills were drawn up without consultation and were designed to maintain the status quo on land ownership.

The four bills are: the Rural Development Bill, the Residential Environment Bill, the Less Formal Townships Establishment Bill and the Upgrading of Land Tenure Rights Bill.

The repeal of racially discriminatory legislation pro-

vided the government with an opportunity to restructure rural and urban development policies in SA.

Should the Bills be passed through parliament, the government would have missed an opportunity of national reconciliation.

"Don't blow the opportunity created by the repeal of race discrimination. Withdraw the supplementary Bills and seize the opportunity for non-racial reconciliation," Ms Ann Bernstein, executive director of the UF, told a news conference in Johannesburg.

She said the Bills were based on the assumption of conflict rather than common ground.

Ms Bernstein said the issues of forced removals, which

were both urban and rural, and the equitable redistribution of land, also had to be addressed.

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Call to turn down land reform Bills

THE Urban Foundation yesterday welcomed the repeal of the Land and Group Areas Acts but urged political leaders to reject the four supplementary Bills on Land reform, writes DON SEOKANE.

Addressing a media briefing in Johannesburg, Urban Foundation executive director Ms Ann Bernstein said the repeal of the Acts put the country on the verge of a major opportunity of forming a broad consensus on a non-racial vision of urban and rural development.

Bernstein appealed to political leaders to withdraw the four supplementary Bills and seize the opportunity for non-racial reconciliation. The four Bills are: Rural Development, Residential Environment, Less Formal Township Establishment and Upgrading of Land Tenure Rights.

Sowetan 16/5/91

Squatter landlord charged

3 GEN

By Brian Sokutu (6/5/9)

ments in August 270

The State has brought charges against Rietvallei farmer S G Swanepoel for setting up Swanieville squatter camp, Mr Swanepoel told The Star yesterday.

He is due to appear in the Krugersdorp Regional Court on May 30.

The Transvaal Provincial Administration said this week that the setting up of a squatter camp on a farm was illegal.

Mr Swanepoel, who has made representations to the Attorney-General to withdraw the charges, rented out the shacks to the squatters until they boycotted pay-

At least 27 residents of the Swanieville squatter camp were massacred in a bloody attack by alleged Inkatha supporters at the weekend.

Govt urged to abandon Bi

Star 16/5/91

By Michael Chester

The Urban Foundation yesterday urged the Government to keep the reform process on track by abandoning plans to press ahead with proposed supplementary legislation and leave details to be agreed in wider multiparty negotiations.

It urged that political leaders on all sides should instead concentrate on new opportunities created by the abolition of the Group Areas Act and the Land Acts to move towards racial harmony.

Urban Foundation executive director Ann Bernstein told the Government: "Don't blow the opportunity created by the repeal of race discrimination.

"Withdraw the supplementary Bills and seize the opportunity for nonracial reconcilia-

tion.

"For the first time in a century South Africans can debate and form a broad consensus on a nonracial vision of urban and rural development.

"But this will not happen if political leaders insist on proceeding with the four supplementary Bills and a process confined to this year's parliamentary session.

Ms Bernstein commented as follows on the proposed legislation:

● The Rural Development Bill: she argued it had no real strategy and lacked broad policy guidelines.

● The Residential and Environment Bill: she said it failed to address basic issues about how to resolve disputes between neighbours in nonracial areas and offered no encouragement

to crucial new investment in either urban or rural development.

● The Less Formal Township Establishment Bill: she claimed it did little to promote the production of more housing and threatened to even retard private housing initiatives.

● The Upgrading of Land Tenure Rights Bill: she said researchers argued that it failed to guarantee equal ownership rights on a nonracial basis.

Ms Bernstein said the Bills had been drafted without proper consultation.

She was speaking at a press conference in Johannesburg on the release of the sixth in a series of Urban Foundation proposals about radical new policies to tackle urban and rural development in the post-apartheid era.

(3) GEN.

Bill

Focus on Land Acts, squatters

Thousands of farmers head for Pretoria

Star 16/5/91

(3) GEN

By Carina le Grange

Thousands of farmers are expected to converge on Pretoria tomorrow to "determine" the future of white farmers.

Among the issues under discussion will be the proposed repeal of the 1913 and 1936 Land Acts, the forming of area defence units in conjunction with the South African Defence Force, and the economic plight of farmers.

The conference, under the auspices of the Transvaal Agricultural Union (TAU), comes in the wake of increasing tension between farmers and the Government over, among other issues, squatters and the proposed scrapping of the Land Acts.

Defence units were mooted three weeks ago in response to what farmers call the increase in murder and crime because of squatters.

Last weekend, police killed two farmers when more than 2000 farmers, some armed, gathered in force to "remove" squatters from the Government-owned Goedgevonden farm near Ventersdorp. At least 18 squatters were injured and many shacks demolished.

Among those invited to tomorrow's conference is the Chief of the SADF, General

George Meiring, according to TAU deputy general manager Jan Human.

Mr Human said three issues would dominate the meeting: plans for the establishment of "area defence units" (gebiedsbeskermingsmagte) in co-operation with the defence force, the proposed scrapping of the Land Acts of 1913 and 1936, and action plans on the economic situation of farmers.

He stressed that although the farmers were opposed to the scrapping of the Land Acts, tomorrow's conference was not a protest meeting, but one at which plans would be formulated that, it was hoped, would later be ratified by the TAU general council.

Strife

According to sources, the TAU believes the conference will determine the continued existence of the "white commercial farmer".

It is expected that the meeting will overshadow the existing strife between the South African Agricultural Union and the TAU.

The SAAU is considered moderate and Government-supporting. The TAU favours white right-wing interests.

Yesterday the SAAU dissociated itself from "any actions by groups who took the

law into their own hands when it came to squatter problems", referring to the Ventersdorp incident.

The SAAU decided at a general council meeting yesterday to appeal to agricultural leaders who hold political office and occupy parliamentary or other seats to make a choice in the interests of agriculture and to dedicate themselves to a single cause.

Mr Human said the SAAU as well as all provincial and regional agricultural and farmers associations had been invited. No restriction had been put on the number of delegates from any one party.

He said neither the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging nor any other political, cultural or semi-cultural body had been invited.

"This is purely an agricultural matter. If other people arrive, they would have to come in their capacity of organised agriculture," he said.

"It is purely a meeting to discuss action-plans to see how we can best serve agriculture in the interests of the total population of the land.

"The police were not invited as we believe defence units are covered by consultation with the army, and farmers are used to the commando situation," Mr Human added.

Farmers' contempt for law won't be tolerated - Govt

Star 16/5/91

(3) GEN

The Government and police would never tolerate acts such as when farmers took the law into their own hands at Goedgevonden farm, Deputy Law and Order Minister Johan Scheepers said in Pretoria yesterday.

Opening the "Security 91" conference, he said the Government was trying to establish the rule of law in South Africa, and the blatant contempt farmers showed towards the legal process now under way with regard to the Goedgevonden squatters near Ventersdorp represented a serious threat.

Political intolerance was one of South Africa's biggest problems, and people should learn to exercise restraint and to be more tolerant of opposing views and of each other, he said.

"People cannot take the law into their own hands, as has

happened at Goedgevonden where farmers planned to remove squatters by force."

"I therefore once again call upon the parties involved in the violence to restrain their followers, and to take part in peace talks and in the search for a permanent solution to the violence," Mr Scheepers said.

It remained the aim of the Government to end politically motivated unrest and violence as rapidly as possible.

A main cause of violence was that as part of the political transition process, certain organisations were involved in an intense power-struggle.

Incidents of unrest had nevertheless dropped by 43 percent to 2 601 incidents during the first four months of this year from 5 583 for the corresponding period in 1990. — Sapa.

Roadblock keeps envoys out of Goedgevonden

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Representatives of five governments, various churches and the ANC were brought to a dead halt at the barbed wire fence of Goedgevonden yesterday when they tried to investigate conditions in the western Transvaal settlement, which was battered and threatened by white farmers at the weekend.

When Department of Agriculture official Gerrie van Rensburg refused to let the visitors past the police roadblock, Anglican Bishop David Nkwe announced that they would hold a prayer service across the "Berlin Wall".

The five governments represented were Britain, the US, Canada, Japan and Taiwan.

The Goedgevonden people occupied the farm as tenants for 30 years, until 1978, when they were removed in terms of the homeland consolidation policy.

In April they decided in desperation to reoccupy the land, as they were experiencing great hardship in their resettlement village of Vrischgewaagd in Bophuthatse. The reoccupation was suspended after 80 families had moved back.

Scores of Goedgevonden people yesterday made their way from their shacks to the gate of the farm to greet their visitors.

Transvaal Rural Action Committee worker Star Motswege launched an attack on the Department of Agriculture's heavy-handed control of the settlement which had made it almost impossible to ensure adequate supplies of food.

He appealed to the international community to apply pressure to ensure that the Goedgevonden people had the necessities of life.

At present the people of Goedgevonden depend on water being fetched daily in plastic containers from Ventersdorp, about 20 km away.

When The Star arrived at the gate/roadblock yesterday morning, a small group of old men were waiting wearily to be admitted. Questioning revealed that Mpayipela Sinintshi (66), Mzikayise Langa (73) and Bafana Mpungase (79) had spent three days travelling to-and-fro to get their pensions at Vrischgewaagd — and now were unsure whether they would get through the gate.

Armed

After the service at Goedgevonden, diplomats, church workers and ANC representatives went to the Ventersdorp township of Tshing, the other site of a right-wing attack last weekend.

People thronged the streets of Tshing, apprehensive and armed with all manner of makeshift weapons. Since the majority of residents were still observing the three-day work stayaway declared in the wake of the attack, a public meeting was called at short notice.

Residents are braced for another attack by the AWB and have little faith that the police will prevent this. In Ventersdorp, the AWB office is sandbagged and men in khaki stroll outside, toting firearms.

Govt urged to ^{(3) GEN.} scrap reform Bills

1 Biday 16/5/91.

TANIA LEVY

THE Urban Foundation yesterday urged government to scrap the four supplementary Bills on land reform.

At a Press briefing in Johannesburg, Urban Foundation executive director Ann Bernstein urged key political players to form interim working groups to look at urban and rural development.

"Don't blow the opportunity created by the repeal of race discrimination. Withdraw the supplementary Bills and seize the opportunity for non-racial reconciliation," she said.

Government's courageous decision to abolish the Land Act and Group Areas Act had created an opportunity, for the first time this century, for all South Africans to debate and form a broad vision of urban and rural development.

Bernstein said the foundation objected to the content of the four supplementary Bills and to the way they had been imposed from the top down.

Their content started from the assumption of conflict between black and white.

Future land reform had to be based on the common interests shared by all South Africans. Such common interests included the preservation and sound long-term use of land, large-

scale urban development to strengthen SA's cities and the maintenance of health and safety standards for all.

Bernstein said while the maintenance of standards was important, it was a side issue. Forced removals were also not the main issue.

Encouraging investment for large-scale urban development was critical, said Bernstein.

She said the foundation proposed that a judicial process deal with forced removals, urban and rural.

It was critical to re-establish the rule of law and principles of justice in SA's countryside.

The four Bills supplementing government's White Paper on land reform are: the Less Formal Townships Establishment Bill which allows for the creation of informal sites for squatters; the Residential Environmental Bill to stop the physical decline of cities and maintenance of standards in residential areas; the Rural Development Bill which provides for development of rural areas and agricultural settlements; and the Upgrading of Land Tenure Rights Bill to rationalise land registration and upgrade low order tenure to full ownership.



Urban Foundation executive director Ann Bernstein speaking at yesterday's Press conference at which government was urged to scrap the four supplementary land reform Bills as a move towards reconciliation.

Picture: CATHERINE ROSS



All quiet as angry SA farmers gather

The Argus Correspondent ^{General} ③ ARGUS 17/5/91

PRETORIA. — Farmers have arrived for a land conference — but without the chaos which accompanied their last visit.

A spokesman for the city council said the traffic department monitored the situation and no incidents were reported.

One aim of the conference is to give farmers feedback on opposition to the scrapping of the Land Act.

Transvaal Agricultural Union (TAU) development manager Mr Jan Human yesterday denied that the farmers were planning disruptive action.

“If we wanted to lay siege to the city, we wouldn’t advertise it in the Press beforehand,” he said.



Farmer fined for whipping youths

Northern
Transvaal Bureau

Star
1715791

③ GEN

②

MESSINA — Wynand Johannes Erasmus (37) has been found guilty in the Messina Regional Court of whipping nine youths on his farm near Weipe on November 22.

Each youth received between eight and 20 strokes on their buttocks.

Erasmus admitted whipping the youths, allegedly for stealing aluminium pipes.

Naison Mbedzi (35), who held the youths while they were

whipped, was found guilty on the same charges.

Erasmus was fined R12 000 (or two years) and given a suspended three-year sentence.

Mbedzi was fined R1 000 (or 300 days) plus a one-year suspended sentence.

gion as a whole — has been dictated by apartheid policies and some ad hoc decisions. The site for Cape Town's biggest black township, Khayelitsha, was chosen by former president PW Botha during a helicopter flight over the area.

Urban sprawl is now encroaching on the mountains, disfiguring the coastline and chewing up tracts of arable land and fynbos. If development continues at current densities, Cape Town will need as much space again as it covered in 1985.

The city also faces the environmental consequences of an ever-expanding road system: because of the cock-eyed location of the townships, developing an economical and efficient public transport system has proved impossible.

"We must discover how to guide growth to accommodate increasing needs and still retain the best of what we have," said Cape Town's deputy town planner, Peter de Tolly. "We need to ensure future urbanisation does not go ahead to the detriment of the environment."

To this end, several major planning studies are underway, all geared towards reconstructing a post-apartheid city.

The studies home in on critical areas such as land-use, economic growth and transport and

CAPE TOWN

Will Cape Town be able to give its all to tourists when so many of its own people still don't feel at home?

By GAYE DAVIS

some regions one new job is generated by every 11 tourists.

There are also indications that for each job created directly in the tourism industry a further five job opportunities are created or maintained, while tourist spending benefits a range of sectors in the economy.

"International literature is quite clear that tourism is not an instrument for radical redistribution of wealth," said economist Wolfgang Thomas. "One shouldn't see it as the answer to all our needs. But do we in the Western Cape have an alternative?"

But Cape Town's push for tourism could still conflict with some of the other tasks the city faces. Most visitors are drawn to the Cape because of its stunning natural beauty. But with the urbanisation pressures Cape Town is facing, it's not difficult to paint a scenario in which these natural assets are destroyed.

Cape Town's growth — and that of the re-

This is expected to swell to 579 000 people (or 37 percent) by 2000.

Conditions like these contribute to the ill-health affecting the majority of the city's people. Tuberculosis has reached epidemic proportions — one in every 124 people in Cape Town is estimated to have TB — and infant mortality rates among African and coloured people are high.

Small wonder, then, that in a region devoid of mineral resources and heavy industries, tourism is seen as the most significant force for economic growth.

At present, Cape Town has a 20 percent share of the domestic tourist market, compared to Durban's 30 percent. During 1989, South African visitors spent an estimated R823,2-million in the city. Foreign tourists (less than half include Cape Town in their itineraries) spent an estimated R81-million.

"Tourism creates jobs," says Louis Kreiner, city councillor and chairman of the city's marketing arm, Captour.

"While it can cost between R1 000 and R2 000 to create a new job in industry or commerce, in tourism you're looking at about R150."

Research by the Bureau for Economics at the University of Stellenbosch indicates that in

SIX thousand hectares of sandstone, fynbos and forest soaring up from the middle of Cape Town — for some Table Mountain is one of the country's biggest tourist attractions and the city's greatest natural asset.

But for others, struggling to survive 35km away in Khayelitsha, it looks like a good place to live: wood for fuel, water in clear mountain streams, the city centre and a possible job close by.

Right now the main threat to the mountain is the ecological damage caused by the increasing tourist load traversing its slopes.

But while Table Mountain is not yet faced with an influx of squatters, its status — and that of other tourist attractions — is under scrutiny as Cape Town steps into a post-apartheid future.

The city faces a critical shortage of jobs and housing. It took 295 years for Cape Town's population to reach 600 000 in 1945, another 30 years to double to 1,2-million and just 15 to double again to 2,4-million. Experts expect it to double again by the year 2000.

Housing is overcrowded: in African areas, an average of 12,6 people share a site; in coloured areas the figure is 6,6. Unemployment is rife. Last year, an estimated 120 000 people (11 percent of the labour force) were unemployed.

are aimed at producing a regional development strategy that will help heal the angry divide carved between the city and its people by the apartheid planning of the past.

The emphasis is on the region as a whole. And crucially, in a painstaking process still in its early stages, communities are being canvassed about whether they want to take part in planning the city and, if so, how.

"We're not saying to people here's the plan, endorse it," said public affairs consultant Helen Zille. "It's a serious commitment to public participation."

Clive Keegan, chairman of the council's town planning committee, points out that the consultation process is no substitute for a democratically elected, non-racial system of local government.

"But it should give rise to a set of policies that enjoy legitimacy because they have been arrived at after due consultation," he said.

It's a process which will take four or five years, and real political differences will have to be overcome.

"Nobody feels complacent about the challenges facing us," said De Tolly. "But the dimensions of those challenges are known. The real challenge lies in developing responses to them — and doing so collectively."

Political rifts among farmers



ALL'S NOT WELL DOWN ON THE FARM — political divisions are rife in the SAAU

W/mail 1715-231591 (3) Gen

MOUNTING political tensions within organised agriculture have been thrown into sharp relief by the Transvaal Agricultural Union-sponsored conference for white farmers in Pretoria today.

Although a two-day South African Agricultural Union (SAAU) general council meeting this week has papered over the cracks, there are growing signs of disunity between the national body and its Transvaal affiliate.

Sources said that although a breakaway was not imminent, it remained a possibility. The SAAU is seen as politically moderate and broadly supportive of the government, while the Transvaal union — under its president, Conservative Party MP for Lydenburg Dries Bruwer — is considered strongly sympathetic to the far right.

Reliable sources said yesterday the SAAU leadership had "serious misgivings" about the conference at the Pretoria showgrounds, which is expected to draw thousands of farmers from across the province and which will focus on the planned scrapping of the Land Acts, squatters and the industry's financial crisis.

"The concern is that the TAU is crossing the provincial boundary into the national arena," said a well-placed source. "Their agenda is increasingly political."

TAU deputy general manager Jan Human denied political differences

Dissatisfied Transvaal farmers are threatening a breakaway from the South African Agricultural Union, reports **DREW FORREST**

police fired on farmers who attacked squatters on the government's Goed-gevonden farm near Ventersburg last weekend, wounding two.

In a clear and significant reference to the Ventersdorp violence, the SAAU general council also dissociated itself between his union and the SAAU, saying the TAU only sought to serve its members on farming issues.

A highly significant pointer is this week's SAAU general council call for farming leaders with political or parliamentary posts to choose positions and "dedicate themselves to a single cause". This is clearly aimed at the TAU's Bruwer, who dissented from the resolution on grounds that it undermined farmers' democratic right to choose their representatives.

It is understood the TAU hit flak from all the other unions at the council meeting over proposals for rural defence units — aimed at tackling the squatter problem — which do not involve the security forces.

Observers consider it significant that while SADF chief General George Meiring is a guest at tomorrow's conference, the police have not been invited. There were bitter complaints after

from those who dealt with squatter problems by "taking the law into their own hands".

Direct action by Transvaal farmers has provoked SAAU criticism in the past. During the mass farmer protest which brought Pretoria to a standstill in February, the union's president, Nico Kotze, criticised the methods used.

Conflict between the national and Transvaal bodies is sharpest over the Land Acts. At its congress last year, the SAAU decided that this was a matter for parliament and that organised agriculture would intervene only to defend farmers' interests.

While the SAAU broadly accepts that land reform is inevitable, the TAU is bent on blocking any change — and tomorrow's conference is expected to propose a programme of resistance if the government forces through amendments.

There are also signs of a divergent approach on proposed labour law amendments in agriculture. The SAAU is highly conservative on the issue, but has been forced into trade-offs in negotiations with black labour in the National Manpower Commission.

It is understood that the TAU made separate, hard-line representations to government on the extension of the Basic Conditions of Employment Act to farming, after a compromise deal had been hammered out in the NMC.

● See PAGE 22

Photograph: KEVIN CARTER

Transvaal farmers plan new protest meeting in Pretoria

③ GEN 13 1/2 2/27
GERALD REILLY 17/5/71

PRETORIA — Hundreds, possibly thousands, of farmers are expected to gather at the Pretoria Showgrounds today for one of the largest shows of defiance against government's alleged indifference to their plight.

The CP-dominated Transvaal Agricultural Union (TAU) attempted to organise the meeting on a national basis, sending invitations to the three other provincial unions.

An SA Agricultural Union spokesman said the union strongly disapproved of the meeting, as did the Free State, Cape and Natal unions.

The TAU, led by CP MP Dries Bruwer, has been on a collision course with the SAAU for some time.

Although a repeat of the 8 000-strong farmers' meeting which caused chaos in central Pretoria earlier this year is not expected, police said a close watch would be kept.

Three major topics will dominate the meeting:

- The 1913 and 1936 Land Acts whose repeal, farmers claim, will threaten their land ownership;
- The serious and worsening financial plight of farmers; and
- The formation of platteland defence units in co-operation with the SADF.

Army chief Lt-Gen George Meiring will respond to questions on this issue.

Meanwhile, Sapa reports that strong opposition to the introduction of land tax on agricultural land was expressed by the 62nd congress of the National Wool Growers' Association in Bloemfontein yesterday.

Agriculture Minister Kraai van Niekerk said he did not believe land tax would be imposed in SA in the same manner as in other countries.

He said people who said there was no unutilised agricultural land did not know what potential there was for agriculture. He did not believe that there was a need "to get too excited about land tax".

Land reforms change the face of farming

3 GEN

Sowetan 17/5/91

THE bakkie rolls to a standstill on a track alongside the Olifants River that begins to look and feel like a boundary line between Africa old and new - First World and Third World.

On one side, the sprinklers from a vast irrigation system send new refreshing showers over fields of cotton growing under the winter sun deep inside the Lebowa homeland.

In the far distance, new herds of cattle graze on rich green pastureland.

Bob Hack points to the opposite side of the track: a dense entanglement of thornbush where even wild veld grass seems locked in a struggle for survival.

Challenge

"When we first arrived here," he says, "it all looked like that - Africa in the raw but no more than a massive headache for local villagers with no cash in their pockets and little growing on the tiny patches of mealies around their homes."

Bob stares hard at the thornbush as though it were a challenge: "We'll tame it in the next phase of our programme. We'll soon have that lot under wheat or barley and maybe more cotton if prices stay high. Or perhaps more pastures."

A new tractor trundles past us and the black farmer at the wheel beams broad smiles and waves. "He'll be on the way to reap another crop from the new lucerne fodder sections that have been ploughed and planted," Bob explains.

"When it's all baled there'll be more than enough to feed the whole herd and keep the cattle in good condition through the winter. There'll also be a surplus to sell

Land reforms pose new question marks over the future of agriculture and the role of black farmers. A private sector project that has created more than 1 600 small farms along the Olifants River in Lebowa in north-eastern Transvaal may provide one signpost towards possible solutions in remote rural areas.



and bring in hard cash."

He adds, as an afterthought: "Did you know that in the rest of the Lebowa homeland thousands of heads of cattle die of starvation every winter - simply because over-grazing and no expert management means that nothing goes into storage to keep them going until spring?"

The sun-bronzed face under the bush hat shakes in frustration. "No wonder all the youngsters leave the villages and head into the big towns to search for jobs when they have the chance. There has been little attraction to keep them at home to work the land.

"With luck, though, we may be able to change all that," he goes on. "Let's hope our programme here can make an imprint and show the way to a new future for rural communities."

Hack knows it is going to take more than a magic wand to trigger the transformation from rural poverty to the economic mainstream in a post-apartheid era.

"It's going to take a lot more than political waffle," he says.

The programme headed by Hack was launched in 1982 when the Lebowa homeland government commissioned Agricultural Management Services (AMS), funded by the Murray and Roberts construction and industrial con-

glomerate, to look into any economic potential alongside the Olifants River.

Under the microscope came a 100km stretch of the river starting downstream from Loskop Dam near Marble Hall and running north to where the Olifant bends south of Pietersburg towards the Eastern Transvaal.

The task looked formidable: a virtual wilderness of virgin veld or thick bush, broken only by a few scattered villages that scratched the land for bare subsistence.

Hack and his team mapped out a plan that was named the Olifants River Irrigation Scheme.

Wilderness

The results now emerging show corporate investment - or social involvement as Murray and Roberts directors prefer to call the project - at its best. No glamorous charity scheme devised by the public relations gin-and-tonic brigade. Down to earth - literally.

Out of the wilderness of scrubland, AMS has already created no fewer than 1 665 individual farms, sprawled over 2 410ha. Each small plot is run by a black farmer nominated by local community leaders.

Under AMS management guidance the thick bush has been cleared and ploughed and converted into farmland with crop yields that already match or better the national average.

All along the eastern bank of the Olifants River, long deserted by small white farmers when the Lebowa homeland was born, a

new generation of black farmers has emerged from utter poverty to win a foothold in the economic mainstream.

Midway on the 100km stretch of the river, at a spot called Veeplaats, AMS has created what everyone knows as the Resource Base Centre.

It is a sort of command post that not only promises instant service from a fleet of no fewer than 75 high-powered tractors when needed by farmers at ploughing or harvest time but also a full team of agricultural experts with advice on everything from what crops to plant to the state of market prices.

A model

AMS has spared little to make the project a model that shows rural South Africa what can be achieved when modern farming methods spring into action.

If one single centimetre of the entire 2 410ha is not covered by a huge sprinkler system, it has constant call on what the experts call centre-pivot or else flood irrigation from the Olifants River or a network of small dams and wells and canals.

Aside from the crops tried and tested - maize and wheat to groundnuts and now cotton and next barley - the pasturelands also already carry herds of cattle and sheep and goats worth more than R500 000.

The rewards flow not only to the independent farmers now established. Also to be counted are the pay packets going out to hundreds of casual labourers drawn in to tackle seasonal jobs.

"The local community not only grows enough to feed itself well," says Hack, "the scheme also generates about R1-million a year to plough into the local economy." - *Sowetan Correspondent.*

Sowetan's cartoonist Len Sak is on leave. His work will reappear when he returns.

Political comment in this issue by Aggrey Klaaste and Deon du Plessis. Newsbills by Sydney Matlhaku. Sub-editing and headlines by Ivan Fynn. All of 61 Commando Road, Industria West, Johannesburg.

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Boers to get medals for attack

FARMERS who hurt women and children when they smashed up their homes on the Goedgevonden farm at the weekend are being rewarded with medals.

Each of the 2 000 farmers who attacked the settlement near Ventersdorp, injuring 18 people, will receive a medal at a total cost of R7 000, one of the farmers announced at a meeting in Pretoria yesterday.

'Battle'

The farmer was one of many speakers from the floor at the meeting organised by the Transvaal Agricultural Union (TAU) to which farming bodies and unions from all over the country were invited.

The farmer did not say whether the medals would bear the words: "The Battle of Goedgevonden", but he had with him a blood-stained item of clothing which he said was "an exhibit".

After the meeting, a collection was taken to

CARINA LE GRANGE

cover the legal and medical costs of farmers involved in the clash at the weekend.

Other issues discussed at the five-and-a-half hour meeting were the setting up of area defence units to combat "crime as a result of squatters", the financial plight of farmers and land issues.

Essentially, all issues boiled down to the question of land and fears of a black influx into what farmers see as a white preserve.

More than 1 000 farmers unanimously - to applause, whistling and

"hear hears" - adopted a resolution saying they would consider the proposed scrapping of the 1913 and 1936 Land Acts as a "declaration of war".

TAU president Dries Bruwer said at the end of the meeting: "If you want to fight, you will find me among you".

In another resolution, farmers said they "confess their dependency on God and ask that all of us pray that we win the battle".

The meeting was opened with Scripture reading and prayer by the Rev Sarel Cilliers, and another dominee, who is also a farmer and who later spoke from the

floor about "evil powers".

In another resolution, farmers gave an undertaking to themselves "and the Almighty" to create and support all "instruments of power" - which could include the SA Police and the SA Defence Force - if these bodies undertook to maintain "without qualification" their safety, law, order and freedom.

Further action

At this point, a farmer added that farmers should support their local commandos "because if we do not, they can be used against us".

This is what happened at Ventersdorp, he said in reference to two farmers who were injured when they were fired at by security forces.

Also unanimously adopted was a resolution to support all further plans for action "which we cannot now spell out". Reference was made to secret action

● TO PAGE 2.

Medals

● FROM PAGE 1.

planned for May 23 to protest against the Government's White Paper on land.

During discussions, God was invoked at almost every turn; derogatory references were made about squatters;

the "ANC/NP/Illuminati/Afrikaner Broederbond" alliance was denounced and the SA Agricultural Union was accused of conniving with the Government.

A Dr van der Merwe said because it was Pentecost, he was appealing to "boerevrou (women) to paint their door frames with the blood of the Holy Lamb who died for this volk".

Attackers to be given medals

Weekend Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — Farmers who hurt women and children as they smashed up their homes on Goedgevonden last weekend are to be rewarded — with medals.

Each of the 2 000 farmers who attacked the settlement on the farm near Ventersdorp, injuring 18 people, will receive a medal at a total cost of R7 000, it was announced in Pretoria yesterday by one of the farmers.

He was one of many speakers at the meeting organised by the Transvaal Agricultural Union to which farming bodies and unions from all over South Africa were invited.

The farmer did not say whether the medals would bear the words: The Battle of Goedgevonden, but he had with him a bloodstained item of clothing which he said was "an exhibit" of

the incident. ^{Argus 18/5/91} ~~3/11/91~~ ^{2/11/91}

After the meeting, a collection was taken to cover the legal and medical costs of farmers involved in the clash.

Issues discussed during the 5½ hour meeting were area defence units to combat "crime as a result of squatters", the financial plight of farmers, and land issues. In the end, everything boiled down to the land issue and fears of black insurgency into what farmers see as a white preserve.

More than 1 000 farmers unanimously — to applause, whistling and "hoor hoors" — adopted a resolution saying they would consider the proposed scrapping of the 1913 and 1936 Land Acts as a "declaration of war".

At the end of the meeting, TAU president Mr Dries Bruwer said: "If you want to fight, you will find me among you".

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ARGUS 18/5/91

SQUATTERS CAN RELAX FOR NOW

Weekend Argus Correspondent
PRETORIA. — Squatters on Goedgevonden farm near Ventersdorp can sleep in peace, for the time being at least, following an undertaking in the Supreme Court by the leader of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) not to harass the community.

The undertaking, noted in the Pretoria Supreme Court late yesterday, was made verbally by advocate Mr J Rossouw on behalf of his client, Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche.

Mr Justice Roos noted the undertaking in an urgent application brought by Mr Olifile Levy Segopolo, assisted by the Legal Resources Centre, and the Community of Goedgevonden.

Mr Segopolo applied for an order interdicting Mr Terre'Blanche and his

rightwing organisation from assaulting, intimidating, or demolishing the squatters' homes.

Mr Terre'Blanche agreed to adhere to the relief sought in the notice of motion, but only "pending the final determination" of the matter which will not be heard as an urgent application but according to normal court procedures.

Mr Segopolo, chairman of the community, brought the application in view of the incident a week ago in which police opened fire on rightwing farmers who tried to remove squatters from Goedgevonden by force.

In an affidavit he said he was aware of the "general reputation" of the AWB and that they were "capable of inflicting serious bodily harm" on the Goedgevonden community.

Farmer fined R12 000 for beating nine kids

SITimes 19/5/91

(3) GEN

(6)

(10)

A WHITE farmer who flogged nine black children with an electric cable was sentenced this week to a fine of R12 000, or two years in jail.

Wynand Erasmus, 37, of Messina, and one of his farm workers, Naison Mbedzi, 35, pleaded guilty before magistrate AGH Bouwer in the Louis Trichardt Regional Court to nine counts of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

Another of Erasmus's workers, Mark Muleya, who allegedly helped with the beatings, failed to appear in court. A warrant for his arrest was issued.

Erasmus also received a three-year sentence, suspended for five years. Mbedzi was sentenced to a fine of R1 000, or one year's imprisonment, with 300 days suspended for five years.

Erasmus paid both his and Mbedzi's fines in cash.

The charges arose from beatings which took place on November 21 and 22 last year.

On November 21, Erasmus picked up two of his victims from their homes on his farm and accused them of stealing aluminium irrigation pipes, the court heard.

Thrashed

He made the boys undress and tied them down with belts. Mbedzi and, allegedly, Muleya,



ANGER . . . Wynand Erasmus

By SIPHO NCGOBO

during the previous financial year. He said Erasmus had lost R98 000 because of the drought and property worth R69 000 had been stolen from his farm.

Passing sentence, the

magistrate said Erasmus had committed a serious crime in uncontrolled anger. He said the sentence had to be a deterrent to others.

He said, however, he had

Boys injured so badly they had to crawl home

to take into account the difficulties Erasmus faced, such as "terrorist" attacks, the drought and economic problems.

Turning to Mbedzi, the magistrate said the worker had merely been used as a tool by his employer and deserved a lesser sentence.

Accompanied by his attorney, Dion Retief, and a group of farmers, one of them with an amputated leg and wearing a green Rhodesian Light Infantry blazer, Erasmus refused to

talk to the Sunday Times.

"What had to be said has been said in court. I have nothing to say," he said.

Mbedzi said he felt his sentence was unfair.

"Erasmus is my baas. I have worked on that farm all my life. I have no education and nowhere to go. If he wants me to do something I will do it.

"This is why I helped him when he whipped the boys. I am an innocent man. I just did what the baas told me to do."

QUESTION 1 (36 marks)

Joe Stanley is a plumber who has run a highly successful plumbing business for several years. The business operates from leased premises in an industrial area. Ever seeking fresh challenges, his thoughts have recently turned to the continual problems with leaking roofs which have plagued him and his family in the various homes which they have occupied over the years. He has therefore decided to concentrate on repairing leaking roofs and to rename his business, Kiwi Roofing.

On 5 June 1989, Joe left on a world-wide trip, to do research on different methods of repairing leaking roofs. He returned to South Africa in September 1989, convinced that he had found a unique method of repairing leaking roofs. The method, however, still needed to be developed; this Joe proceeded to do, and, after expending much energy, the new method was available for implementation on 1 February 1990.

The list of ledger balances of Kiwi Roofing at 31 March 1990, the end of the financial year, before taking into account the additional information contained in points (1) to (vii) below, is as follows:

R

Capital	101 300
Drawings	60 050
Long-term loan	30 000
Bank (favourable balance)	23 430
Equipment, at cost	64 200
Stock of consumable stores	4 625
Motor vehicles, at cost	88 380
Accumulated depreciation on motor vehicles	8 250
Creditors	46 780
Debtors	70 930
Research and development	53 800
Rent	31 500
Advertising	10 583
Salaries and wages	71 374
Service income	323 037
	14 850
	1 895
	3 940
	1 390
	8 420

electric cable, inflicting hideous wounds.

The next day Erasmus, accompanied by Mbedzi and Muleya, fetched seven pupils, between the ages of 9 and 16, from the nearby Skutwater farm school.

Erasmus told principal Peggy Phiri that he had permission from the farm owner, Peter Esterhuizen, to collect the boys. Erasmus took the boys to his farm, where they were made to strip and beaten.

Drought

They were so badly hurt that some of them had to crawl back to their homes. One of the boys was whipped about 20 times and some had to spend weeks in hospital.

In mitigation, advocate Johan Els said Erasmus had acted in frustration because he had lost money



DISFIGURED ... teenager Frank Mukwatie Picture: COBUS BODENSTEIN

By SIPHO NGCOBO

A Messina farmer, who allegedly set a black teenager alight with a blowtorch, appeared briefly in court this week charged with assault with intent to cause grievous bodily harm.

Jan van der Westhuizen was not asked to plead by magistrate AGH Bouver and the case was postponed.

Frank Mukwatie, 15, claims that last December Mr. Van der Westhuizen used strips of iron to weld his hand to a metal workbench.

His body and face were badly burnt when he was set alight.

His life was saved by two farm workers who cut his manacles and put out the flames.

The boy's face and neck are disfigured by scars and

Youth 'set on fire with blowtorch'

around his wrist is a pinkish-white circle of damaged skin.

The boy has been accused of stealing a gun from Mr Van der Westhuizen's home.

After being treated at Messina's Limpopo Hospital, the bandaged boy was driven 200km in the back of a police van to Pietersburg Prison. His attorney intervened and he was admitted to Pietersburg Hospital the next day.

Limpopo Hospital superintendent Dr JP van Zyl said he had authorised the the boy's transfer be-

cause of "too much interference by reporters" at his hospital.

Police later confirmed that the boy had been transported in a police van but in the "best possible comfort".

They said the van had arrived late in Pietersburg and that the boy could not be taken to hospital immediately.

SIPHO NGCOBO 19/5/79

3 GEN

White farmers fire first in land fight

By LEN KALANE ³GEN as a way of protest.

LAST week's attack by white farmers on a black Ventersdorp community is the first salvo in a nationwide battle for land.

The opponents are white farmers and black communities determined to reclaim land from which they were forcibly removed.

Areas in dispute include Machaviestad (Barolong); Goedgevonden (Bakubung); Kaffirskraal, Doornkop, Mogopa, Majeng, Bojelakgomo (Monakgotlas); Tsitsikama, Macleantown, Cremin, Roosboom and Charlestown (Mfengu).

At centre stage is the government, which made it clear when scrapping the Group Areas and Land acts recently that there would be no compensation for land confiscated under apartheid laws. *CP News 191591*

But recently President FW de Klerk said the government "is not unapproachable" on restoring land to apartheid victims.

This policy shift could have set the scene for the Ventersdorp battle, with rightwing elements using it to test white resistance to land reform.

Earlier this year Transvaal farmers once again demonstrated their opposition to the proposed repeal of the Land Acts when 8 000 of them disrupted traffic in Pretoria

At Ventersdorp more than 2 000 farmers, many armed, forcibly tried to remove the black community from Goedgevonden Farm which they had reclaimed after being forcibly removed in 1977.

The Ventersdorp violence came barely a month after a South African Council of Churches delegation submitted a memorandum to De Klerk warning of possible violence over the land issue.

The Ventersdorp farmers maintain they have "a right to evict black squatters from white land".

According to the Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac) the land on which the Goedgevonden community has settled was set aside for black occupation in 1947.

The community settled on the disputed land for 30 years.

They were forcibly removed under apartheid laws, after a promise of a larger area of better land near Delareyville.

However the area was incorporated into Bophuthatswana.

The farms from which they were removed - Doornkop, Goedgevonden and Welgevonden - are still owned by the South African Government.

Portions of these areas have been leased to white farmers ever since.

PRESIDENT FW de Klerk is up against an unlikely opponent in the form of 97-year-old Josephine Chamane.

The longing that motivated this wrinkled old lady to recently re-occupy land near Ladysmith that she regards as rightfully hers, and her determination never to be moved again, are likely to make her the winner.

Josephine and her sickly husband are among 51 families to return to land they once owned, but were stripped of through apartheid decree in the 70s.

More are waiting to reclaim their plots on the farm Roosboom at the foot of Natal's Drakensberg mountains. But for the moment, further re-occupation has been put on hold.

This is because the government has effectively conceded an important principle: that the occupation is a political issue, better handled outside the courts.

Charges brought by the government's Public Works Department, which now owns the land, and white farmers, who have been leasing it for grazing, have been withdrawn and the matter referred to De Klerk.

Currently there are about 13 communities around the country who have publicised their claim to land they previously occupied.

They are the first to come forward since hearing last year of government intentions to scrap the Land Acts, which bar them from owning land in white South Africa.

In most cases their land was left empty. As they put it in a recent statement: "Instead of producing food, it was leased to farmers for grazing or abandoned. It has been a terrible thing all these years to see our land empty while we starve. Removal took away our chance to be economically viable."

Some of these communities had title deed to their land. Others have



Victims of forced removals make their feelings felt about the loss of their birthright.

Shaky land policy ^{GEN} ^{19/5/91} ^{CPren 19/5/91} stirs further conflict

based their ownership rights on lengthy occupancies, grants by a white governor or boer general, or trust agreements which reserved land for a particular tribe.

The Goedgevonden community, whose plight hit headlines recently after 2 000 armed rightwing farmers tried to evict them, are making their claim to the Western Transvaal farm on the basis of decades of occupancy until their removal in 1977.

While the government has retreat-

ed on aspects of its land policy in recent weeks, it has remained firm in its refusal to make a principle of land restoration rights.

Any redistribution policy has been firmly ruled out in a White Paper and a series of proposed bills on land issues which, among others, proposed the repeal of apartheid land legislation.

Instead the proposals have endorsed existing title deeds, with re-

allocation taking place through the "free market", accompanied by subsidiary government assistance.

Given South Africa's extremely unequal sharing of the land, government's commitment to land reform without redistribution was met with considerable outcry.

De Klerk retreated and declared that his administration would consider restoration claims, but on a case-by-case basis.

In short, he still refused to let go of the principle of "let bygones be bygones" in defining land reform policy. This is the crux of the dispute over land policy.

But Pretoria's bureaucrats have not even seriously looked at those options for redistribution which would not disrupt productive land use or which would not be too costly.

Neither has it listened to how black communities want restitution implemented.

The 13 communities currently making a claim for the return of their land are sympathetic to government fears. But they despair at Pretoria's failure to listen to them.

As they put it: "Because of this desperation some of us have gone back to our land. We would prefer that we did not have to be forced to do this. We would prefer a process in which we could come forward and negotiate."

The Roosboom case looks hopeful because the land is State-owned and neighbouring white farmers are not too unhappy about the possibility of losing their leaseholds for grazing.

The Goedgevonden case is trickier. In an obvious attempt to avoid a confrontation with belligerent white farmers the government has absolved itself of the decision, referring the issue to the courts.

When 2 000 farmers invade a farm to evict its occupants because they are black, as happened at Goedgevonden, the government is right when it says that acceptance of restoration rights will generate conflict.

But when the spirit of resistance signalled by 97-year-old Josephine Chamane is considered, the government is more wrong than right in this assertion.

As land researcher Aninka Claassen argues, it is the current situation that is "inherently unstable". Not to address apartheid's legacy will only exacerbate that. — AIA

Thousands starving in Eastern Cape

By SOPHIE TEMA

OPERATION Hunger, which feeds millions of hungry and destitute people, has received an urgent appeal from the Eastern Cape's drought-stricken areas.

Thousands of hungry people there - mostly children - are staying on abandoned farms.

Scores of farms are up for sale because of the drought, and Operation Hunger has been inundated with pleas for food.

City Press 19/5/79

Hundreds of farm labourers are moving to towns and cities, where they hope to eke out a living.

Eastern Cape manager for Operation Hunger Glynis Baer said the drought, which is worsening, has forced people to move to cities and towns.

The land has turned arid and is no longer productive.

One local farmer said the plight of the destitute families had now reached

critical proportions and there was an urgent need for food, clothing and money.

She said the situation was desperate and that about 8 000 people, mostly children, were without food or clothing.

Several residents in the poorest areas said some children had been seen drinking mud from the bottom of dams because boreholes had dried up, leaving them without clean drinking water.

Others, dressed in only rags, were often seen begging for food.

However, some children are flocking to farm schools where Operation Hunger has set up feeding schemes, in the hope of getting something to eat.

This had placed a burden on school principals and teachers who have to travel long distances to collect food to distribute to hungry children and destitute families.

Some teachers are said

to have been buying food out of their meagre salaries because they cannot stand the sight of starving children.

One school principal who asked *City Press* not to publish his name said:

"There are farmers who are still able to help and are doing so, but it is pathetic to think that those who were forced to leave their farms are now even unable to assist their own labourers who now have to cope on their own."

In many areas the soil on the farms is red or grey, and without any sign of life. Windmills are standing still and even prickly pear plants have died.

Nine places have already been declared drought disaster areas - Cradock, Aberdeen, Graaff-Reinet, Jansenville, Kirkwood, Somerset East, Pearson, Steytlerville and Uitenhage - and qualify for government assistance.

The shame of land laws

Sowetan 20/5/91

Report traces long history of discrimination

A COMPLEX range of laws have contributed to sharp racial divisions in the ownership and occupation of rural land in South Africa, according to the Urban Foundation.

In its latest report, entitled *Rural Development: Towards a new framework*, the Urban Foundation argues that racism in land acquisition has been perpetuated by the Black Land Act of 1913, the Development Trust and Land Act of 1936, the Group Areas Act of 1950, the Black Administration Act of 1927, the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act of 1951, and the Coloured Missions Stations and Reserves Act of 1949.

Of all the Acts, the Urban Foundation says, most notorious are the Black Land Act, the Development Trust and Land Act and the Group Areas Act.

Urban Foundation executive director Ms Ann Bernstein says the Land Act laid down a barrier to Africans' land ownership.

The Act set aside only seven percent of the country's land for Africans.

The Development Trust and Land Act defined a further category of "released" areas - those which could be transferred to the South African Native Trust, now called the South African Development Trust.

Extended

This Act extended the area for Africans to 13.6 percent of the country's total land.

Both laws severely restrained black squatting on white-owned land, even with the owner's permission, the report says.

The report quotes Mr Sol Plaatje's 1916 book *Native Life in South Africa: Before the European War and Since the Boer*

By DON SEOKANE

Rebellion on the effect of these two land Acts:

"Awakening on Friday morning, 20 June 1913, the South African native found himself, not actually a slave, but a pariah in the land of his birth."

The historic effect of the two racist Acts was to prevent African presence - in any capacity other than wage employees - of land outside the "released" areas.

Forced

The "released" areas presently comprised the so-called independent and national states.

Forced removals also contributed to setting rural land aside for white farmers.

The legacy of forced removals, Bernstein says, cannot be wished away.

"Its effects have been disastrous in robbing communities of their land," she says.

Bernstein says the Government's White Paper on Land Reform tries to dismiss forced removals by arguing that

we cannot try to undo the past so we should "let bygones be bygones".

In calling for the proper consideration of forced removals, Bernstein has a valid argument.

Victims of forced removals cannot easily forget and forgive the Government.

Cover

Some were bundled in trucks to places far away from their ancestors with or without compensation for their properties. When they were compensated, it was not enough to cover their expenses.

The Mogopa people, for instance, battled with the State to the extent of going to the Appeal Court to reclaim their land.

The entire Mogopa community had been uprooted from its agriculturally viable and mineral-rich settlement in the Ventersdorp area and dumped at Pachsdraai - a barren settlement on the border of Bophuthatswana 150km away.

In another land battle, members of the Barolong baModiboa tribe were hauled before a Potchef-



These victims of forced removals returned to Goedgevonden farm to reclaim their land lost through the Government's discriminatory policies. Now, after a brutal attack by rightwingers, the Government has closed them off from the outside world.

stroom magistrate on charges of trespassing.

They faced 23 charges of trespassing on a land they claim is theirs.

The most recent land battle pits the Goedgevonden people against the Department of Agriculture.

The crux of the saga is that the department has laid charges of trespassing against the villagers.

The Goedgevonden people were forcibly removed from their land 13 years ago, bundled into trucks and dumped at Frischgewaagd in the western Transvaal.

They decided to reclaim their land and by April 9, about 15 families had erected shacks in the area. Since then, about 80

families have settled there.

Although the villagers are determined, all is not well.

After an attack by several thousand rightwingers last weekend, they have been shut off from the outside world by police and Department of Agriculture officials who man the gates surrounding them.

But why the Department of Agriculture? How does it come into the picture?

The land has been declared a grazing area and is owned by the department.

Tribe leader Mr Olefile Segopolo bitterly questions the rationale:

"How can a government take away peoples' land and turn it into a grazing area for white peoples' cattle?"

The Government's White Paper on Land Reform is inadequate in many respects in addressing the plight of victims of forced removals.

After two months of intensive analysis of the Government land reform proposals, the Urban Foundation argues that four Bills should be withdrawn: the Rural Development, Residential Environment, Less Formal Township Establishment and Upgrading of Land Tenure Rights Bills.

The UF opposes the Bills because they do not address the issue of

forced removals and because nobody outside the Government was consulted.

However, the Foundation welcomes the repeal of the Land and Group Areas Acts.

The foundation says the repeal of those Acts has given the country an opportunity to widely debate the land issue.

For the first time in a century, a broad consensus can emerge on a non-racial vision of urban and rural development.

The foundation also urges interim working groups on rural and urban policies.

The recommendations have been conveyed to the parliamentary commission on land reforms.

Govt's tough line on land reform package

Star 20/5/79

3 GEN

~~3044~~

By Peter Fabricius
Political Correspondent

All five Bills in the Government's controversial land reform package are likely to be pushed through Parliament this year — despite strong opposition from various parties in Parliament to some of the legislation.

The Government has apparently taken a tough line, overturning compromises reached with opposition parliamentary parties to drop or postpone four of the bills.

Parliamentary sources last night forecast an uproar and said some of the Bills might have to be bulldozed through by the President's Council because the Houses of Representatives and Delegates would not support them.

But the Government is also likely to disclose a significant concession — that it has agreed to establish a Land Commission to consider reparations for people who were forced off their land by apartheid laws.

Planning and Provincial Affairs Minister Hennis Kriel and Development Aid and Land Affairs Minister Jacob de Villiers are scheduled to address a press conference today on the Government's land reform policy.

One of the five Bills in the package repeals the Group Areas Act, the Land Acts and other discriminatory laws and measures, the Residential Environment Bill stipulates measures to maintain living standards when the Group Areas Act is gone, while the remaining three Bills deal with other as-

pects of land reform such as improving black land tenure and establishing small black farmers.

While only the Conservative Party has opposed the abolition Bill, the Labour Party has led an attack on the Residential Environment Bill, claiming that it is inherently racist and will give white neighbourhood councils "draconian" powers to enforce unrealistic residential standards.

They and other opposition parties also oppose the remaining three Bills which they consider ill-conceived and overly-bureaucratic.

The Joint Committee on Land Reform has met about 25 times during the last seven weeks trying to work out compromises.

Diluted

After disagreements between the Cabinet and the National Party members on the committee, provisional agreement was reached to push through only the abolition Bill this year, to drop the Residential Environment Bill and include some of its provisions in diluted form in the abolition Bill, and to postpone the other three Bills until next year.

The other parties also managed to persuade the National Party to agree to the principle of granting reparations through a Land Commission — reversing one of the key points of the White Paper.

However, the Labour Party caucus apparently dug in its heels and refused to support any measures to maintain residential standards.

The National Party insisted on some measures — largely to fulfil President de Klerk's

promise to the white electorate to allay their fears about the repeal of the Group Areas Act.

Parliamentary and official sources said yesterday that the Labour Party's refusal to accept a compromise had provoked the Government to go back to its original plan to continue with all five Bills.

However, it is not clear whether or not these Bills will be amended to take account of some of the suggested compromises.

Government sources are sure that the Land Commission idea has not been dropped and will be incorporated as an amendment to the abolition Bill.

Opposition land reform specialists will be especially keen to know how much the controversial residential standards proposals have been softened.

And they have also expressed fears that the scope of the Land Commission's powers to advise on reparations might be narrowly circumscribed.

Parliamentary sources say the content of the remaining three Bills has not been discussed in the land reform committee and that there will be an uproar if the Government tries to bulldoze them through without proper discussion.

The Government needs at least the abolition Bill to go through Parliament this year to meet one of the conditions for the main American sanctions to be lifted.

The Conservative Party stormed out of the land reform committee early on because of its implacable opposition to the repeal of the Land Acts and Group Areas Act.

'We're farmers, not squatters'

Star 20/5/91

3 GEN 340

THE label "squatter" is a grave insult to the Goedgevonden people. "We are not squatters. We are farmers. And I am proud to say I'm a farmer," insists Levy Segopolo, who heads the community committee.

The claim might be a red rag to conservative white farmers who recently tried to throw the Goedgevonden people off the western Transvaal farm which they reoccupied in April after spending 13 years in a resettlement village.

But Mr Segopolo's rejection of the "squatter" label is a very succinct statement of the community's view that their claim to regain Goedgevonden is a just one; that only apartheid policy stands between them and the farm they occupied for some 30 years.

The people of Goedgevonden — who numbered about 7 000 by 1978 and also occupied the adjoining farm of Welgevonden — suffered doubly under the policy of homeland consolidation.

First they were removed in 1978 from their land in "white" South Africa to the areas of Vrischgewaagd and Ganna-laagte adjacent to Bophuthatswana. Then, without their knowledge, this land was incorporated into the homeland in 1984.

The fact that the uprooted Goedgevonden community was under Bophuthatswana's jurisdiction became the pretext for

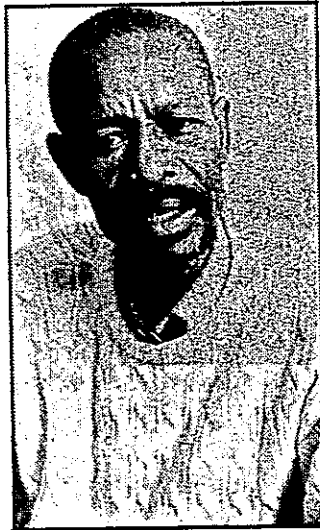
What moved the former tenants of Goedgevonden to take the dangerous course of reoccupying their farm in the heartland of the white Right? JO-ANNE COLLINGE looks at the background.

the South African Government to stubbornly refuse to discuss the people's grievances.

On February 2 1990 the Legal Resources Centre (LRC) wrote to President de Klerk outlining the community's problems and asking for talks with a Cabinet Minister.

On May 10 1990 Deputy Minister of Education and Development Aid Piet Marais replied that "it will not be possible to grant you or your clients an interview due to the fact that they had no land rights at Goedgevonden and Welgevonden and that the farms Vrischgewaagd and Ganna-laagte are now incorporated into Bophuthatswana". He advised them to talk to the Bophuthatswana government.

On May 29 1990, LRC lawyers responded to Mr Marais, arguing that the incorporation was of dubious legality, that past efforts to talk to the Bophuthatswana authorities had failed and that "in the light of what our clients perceive to be the South African Government's betrayal of them (and your refusal to meet with them, we are instructed that our clients have resolved to return to the land ... (and) they appear to be quite fearless in their resolve".



Levy Segopolo ... heads the community committee.

On August 7 1990 Mr Marais answered, reiterating the view that "as your clients live in the independent country of Bophuthatswana it would be totally irregular for me to meet them for discussions".

In the wake of the reoccupation, community representatives met briefly with Minister of Development Aid and Land Affairs Jacob de Villiers. Despite this meeting, court action for the eviction of the community was instituted by the

Department of Agriculture and is to be heard on May 28.

Although there are moves within the Government to institute an advisory land commission to deal with, among other things, restitution claims of victims of forced removal, support for this measure is certainly not unanimous. This division within the Cabinet is reflected in the ambiguous approach to Goedgevonden.

Attorney Geoff Budlender argues that "if there is any people that qualifies for restoration of their land, it is the Goedgevonden people".

It is true that they cannot claim, as many other communities can, that they had freehold title to the land they occupied. They were tenants — but tenants of the SA Development Trust, which acquired land specifically for occupation by black people.

Furthermore, they occupied the land for more than 30 years, building homes, schools and churches on it. They used — and were officially permitted to use — the land as if it were their own.

The removal was forced — not in the physical sense, but in the sense of the community's perception that violence was inevitable if they resisted.

"The way they were 'killing' other communities made us feel we should obey the Government — and so we moved," says Mr Segopolo.

Furthermore it was a removal motivated purely by racial considerations. The land was not needed for any other public purpose and to this day remains in the hands of the Government.

Promises of compensatory land in the resettlement areas were broken and, therefore, the community was materially prejudiced by the move.

At the time of removal, the LRC says, they were shown land on which they could settle immediately and other land to be added at a later stage. This land was never given to the Goedgevonden people. Moreover, they were forced to share the limited land they were granted with others. In the end, only seven families out of 7 000 people ended up with enough land to farm.

In an act of dubious legality, the resettlement areas were incorporated into Bophuthatswana without consultation. As SA citizens they resisted rule by Bophuthatswana and, their lawyers allege, retribution resulted.

Leaders of Goedgevonden argue it was grand apartheid that reduced a comfortable farming community to poverty and that this damage must be made good as apartheid is demolished. □

Angry farmers in firm stand on Land Acts ^{307N}

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The proposed scrapping of the 1913 and 1936 Land Acts will be viewed as an act of aggression and as a declaration of war by farmers in the Transvaal.

This was one of several motions which were accepted at a conference held by the Transvaal Agricultural Union (TAU) at the Pretoria Showgrounds.

Emotions ran high as the 1 000 farmers — some from as

far afield as the Eastern Cape, Natal and the Northern Cape — came together to discuss the Land Act, area defence and the financial position of farmers.

President of the TAU, Mr Dries Bruwer, said farmers were willing to accept responsibility for their mistakes in the current agricultural crisis but were not willing to accept responsibility for the mistakes made by the government.

He said farmers must stand up for their rights.

Argus 22/5/37

Government set to push through land reform Bills

Political Staff

ALL five Bills in the government's controversial land reform package are likely to be pushed through parliament this year — despite strong opposition in parliament to some of the legislation.

The government has apparently taken a tough line overturning compromises reached with opposition parliamentary parties to drop or postpone four of the bills.

Parliamentary sources last night forecast an uproar and said some of the Bills might have to be bulldozed through by the President's Council because the Houses of Representatives and Delegates would not support them.

But the government is also likely to disclose a significant concession — that it has agreed to establish a land commission to consider reparations for people who were forced off their land by apartheid laws.

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asures to maintain living standards when the Group Areas Act is gone, while the remaining three Bills deal with other aspects of land reform such as improving black land tenure and establishing small black farmers.

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The Joint Committee on Land Reform has met about 25 times during the last seven weeks — the longest spell by any parliamentary committee on one issue — to work out compromises.

After disagreements between the cabinet and the National Party members on the committee, provisional agreement was reached to push through only the abolition Bill this year, to drop the Residential Environment Bill and include some of its provisions in diluted form in the abolition Bill, and to postpone the other three Bills until next year.

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However the Labour Party caucus apparently dug in its heels and refused to support any measures to maintain residential standards.

War warning from farmers

6 10 20 1911
GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — Farmers have warned government that if it proceeds with its land reform plans, this will be seen as a declaration of war on farmers.

That was the essence of a resolution unanimously accepted at Friday's meeting of more than 2 000 farmers in Pretoria.

The conference gave the Transvaal Agricultural Union (TAU) — which organised the meeting — a mandate to take further protest action and to demand a meeting with President F W de Klerk to press for the maintenance of the 1913 and 1936 Land Acts.

The Acts protect white farmers' ownership rights.

Executive TAU member Egbert Hiemstra said the platteland was hopelessly under-policed.

One speaker said, to foot-stamping applause, that if government and the army could not ensure security on farms, communities would have to.

Army chief Lt-Gen George Meiring assured farmers the army was impartial. It served the country and not a political party.

Controversial Land Bills are withdrawn

Sowetan
21/5/91

3 GEN



FOCUS

THE Cabinet has decided to withdraw the controversial Bills on the Abolition of Racially Based Land Measures and on the Residential Environment and submit a new draft to Parliament.

The Bill, tabled yesterday, is also titled the Abolition of Racially Based Land Measures Bill and is a combination of the previous two drafts.

Still no provision is made for restitution of land. It does, however, include proposals for the free transfer of land registrations in cases where nominees were used to buy property, thus escaping the discriminatory effect of the Group Areas Act.

Controversial provisions that have been discarded are those dealing with the Urban Environment Board, the conditions of decline, and mediation mechanisms to settle neighbourhood disputes.

Claim

The Bill also provides for the establishment of an advisory commission on land allocation to which people who feel they have a just claim to land may make submissions.

According to the Minister of Planning, Provincial Affairs and National Housing, Mr HERNUS KRIEL, intense debate on the question of land reform has ensued since the tabling of the White Paper on Land Reform and the publication of the five accompanying Bills.

He told a media briefing that the new Bill retains the stipulations of the previous one on the Abolition of the Racially Based Land Measures and incorporates certain suggestions on which broad consensus was reached by

the Parliamentary Joint Committee.

Kriel said the Government believed that the capital and energy which would have to be invested in restitution could be used more productively for the development and upliftment of deprived communities and the creation of new job opportunities.

Policy

The Government's point of view that a programme of restitution was neither practical nor financially viable did not imply that it was insensitive to specific people or communities that could have been disadvantaged by past policy.

The Bill provides for the establishment of an advisory commission on land allocation and also invests owners of sites in residential areas with the power to arrange norms and standards by agreement.

Broad

The advisory commission, which will be appointed by the State President, and will be representative of the broad population, is to report to Parliament annually.

It will advise the State President on the orderly allocation of land, the identification of State land for allocation, the identification of rural land for agricultural settlement and the development of State land.

Kriel said land would be allocated on the basis that agricultural land would provide a decent living and residential land will provide



HERNUS KRIEL

adequate living space.

The Parliamentary Joint Committee dealing with the Bills held 25 meetings during which time 282 written submissions from "the whole spectrum" of political thinking were considered.

The committee identified 13 groups, which were asked to present oral evidence and for which a week had been set aside.

Radical

Kriel said the negative lobbying against the Residential Environment Bill and Government's intentions represented differing points of view.

It was regrettable that the negative lobbying had been publicised to the detriment of the Government.

The new stipulations concerning norms and standards involved

a radical scaling down of proposals in the Residential Environment Bill, but the Government was satisfied that these stipulations were sufficient to ensure the maintenance of norms and standards in residential areas.

Only the proposed powers to invest owners of residential sites to make by-laws on norms and standards for their neighbourhood had been retained in a revised form.

Any by-law, however, which discriminated on the basis of race, colour or creed, or was otherwise grossly unreasonable would, from the start, be null and void.

This was categorically stated in a new provision upholding the common law position which enabled Government to comply with undertakings to various parties. - Sapa.

Concern over land bills

③ GEN

Political Staff ET2/5/91

AMENDMENTS to the land reform package have been welcomed but there is strong concern about the government's insistence on forging ahead without consultation on three unamended bills.

Planning and Provincial Affairs Minister Mr Her-nus Kriel stressed that the government intended pushing ahead with the remaining three bills underpinning the proposed land reform process — the Rural Development Bill, the Less Formal Township Establishment Bill and the Upgrading of Land Tenure Rights Bill.

The general response to Mr Kriel's statement was that it reflected a certain degree of flexibility from the government. But groups such as the Urban Foundation and the Black Sash's Transvaal Rural Action Committee (TRAC) expressed concern that the amendments affected only parts of the land reform package and, like the original package, were not based on broad consultation.

In a cautious response to yesterday's statement, Urban Foundation executive director Ms Ann Bernstein, speaking at a press conference in the city, said it represented a "partial response" to opposition against the original package and did not address the need for widely-consulted rural and urban development strategies.

The ANC welcomed the government's decision to establish an advisory commission, but expressed concern that its powers were merely advisory.

Groenkloof and Brooklyn—A lobby with 2 600 private boxes is at present being erected at the Groenkloof Post Office to serve both suburbs. The lobby will be completed during June 1991.

Pretoria North and Onderstepoort—A lobby with 2 000 private boxes will be erected adjacent to the Pretoria North Post Office. The expected completion date is April 1992.

Rossllyn—650 additional private boxes will be installed by January 1992.

Silverton—600 additional private boxes will be installed by August 1991.

Valhalla—A new post office with 1 000 private boxes will be erected. The expected completion date is June 1993.

Villieria and Lynn East—400 additional private boxes will be installed at the Villieria Post Office by August 1991.

Verwoerdburg—1 850 additional private boxes will be installed. The expected completion date is December 1991.

Olifantsfontein—100 additional private boxes will be installed. The anticipated completion date is not yet available.

Hennopsmeer—A lobby with 2 000 private boxes is planned. The expected completion date is June 1992.

Bramley: new post office/postmen's depot

342. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister for Economic Co-ordination and Public Enterprises:

Whether any progress has been made in regard to the construction of the post office and postmen's depot in Bramley, Johannesburg; if not, why not; if so, what progress?

B916E

The MINISTER FOR ECONOMIC CO-ORDINATION AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES:

Construction of the post office and postmen's depot in Bramley, Johannesburg, has not yet

commenced owing to other priorities and a lack of capital funds in the current financial year. Planning of the building is in an advanced stage and provided funds can be made available in the forthcoming financial year, tenders for the construction of the building will be invited during 1992.

Development Trust: details of land transactions

343. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Development Aids: ~~3 GEN~~ ~~3 GEN~~

- (1) What was the total (a) area of land which had been bought in each province in terms of the Development Trust and Land Act, No 18 of 1936, as at 31 December 1990 and (b) amount paid for this land; ~~2 2~~
- (2) what area of land (a) was bought in each province in 1990, (b) was added to each self-governing territory and independent Black state in that year and (c) remained to be bought in each province as at 31 December 1990;
- (3) (a) what area of (i) land was added to each such territory and independent Black state as compensation for the removal of Black spots and (ii) compensatory land remained to be purchased in each province, and (b) what was the total area of land held by the South African Development Trust, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

B917E

The MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (1) (a) Transvaal: 4 876 458 hectares
Natal: 579 339 hectares
Orange Free State: 199 988 hectares
Cape: 1 547 381 hectares
TOTAL: 7 203 166 hectares
- (b) R1 334 970 838
- (2) (a) Transvaal: 15 585 hectares
Natal: 2 156 hectares
Orange Free State: 8 956 hectares
Cape: 17 528 hectares
TOTAL: 44 225 hectares
- (b) KwaZulu: 36 638 hectares
Lebowa: —
Gazankulu: —
KaNgwane: —
KwaNdebele: 3 524 hectares
Qwaqwa: —
Transkei: —

Bophuthatswana: 43 154 hectares
Venda: —
Ciskei: —
TOTAL: 83 316 hectares

- ~~3 GEN~~ ~~3 GEN~~
- (c) Due to the Government's new land reform policy and while it is the intention to abolish the South African Development Trust, it might be necessary to reconsider the necessity to acquire the land which has been earmarked to be purchased. The required information is therefore not readily available.
 - (3) (a) (i) The required information is not readily available. A large volume of work will have to be undertaken to establish the particulars, which can not be justified.
 - (ii) It is no longer the Government's policy to remove people. Therefore no additional compensatory land is being acquired for this purpose.
 - (b) As indicated in the White Paper on Land Reform, the South African Development Trust still owns approximately 1 225 000 hectares outside the self-governing territories and TBVC states.

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

B923E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

- (1) No, but more than one agreement has been concluded by the South African Roads Board (SARB), because of the complex and protracted nature of toll-road projects. The SARB originally in 1986 concluded agreements with two companies which were conditional upon amendments being made to the National Roads Act, 1971. As Parliament declined to pass the relevant amendments these agreements terminated on 30 September 1990. Cabinet subsequently approved that the SARB may enter into short-term agreements in terms of existing legislation in order to permit the situation to be reassessed. These agreements terminated on 31 March 1991. Further agreements for the period 1 April until 31 July 1991 have been concluded in terms of which the two relevant companies are currently managing the toll-roads on behalf of the SARB. New draft agreements are being negotiated for a further four-year period.
- (a) The agreements prior to 1 April 1991, were concluded on a reimbursement of cost basis only. No claims in respect of remuneration for services rendered in the past, over and above reimbursement of cost, have been accepted by the SARB. The current agreements allow the companies to be reimbursed their cost of operation, managing and maintaining the toll-roads. The new draft agreements which are now negotiated, contain resolute clauses concerning the money to be paid in respect of the operation of the toll plazas and routes, as this aspect is under investigation by a private firm of accountants.
- (b) The agreements relate to payments for project management, maintenance and operations of the toll plazas and routes. Appropriate remuneration for each aspect is under review.

Certain toll-road companies: agreements

345. Mr W U NEL asked the Minister of Transport:

- (1) Whether his Department has entered into any agreements with two companies, the names of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, in regard to the past and future operation of the toll-roads; if so, (a) what moneys are payable by the State to each of these companies in terms of the above agreements, (b) in respect of what items will each such amount be paid, (c) when are these amounts to be paid and (d) what are the names of the companies concerned; if not,
- (2) whether any steps are to be taken to normalise the position; if so, what steps;

Cabinet changes tune on land reparations

By Peter Fabricius
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — In a major turnaround on its land policy, the Cabinet has agreed to establish an advisory land commission to consider reparations for people who lost land through the apartheid laws.

It has also decided to drop the draconian Residential Environment Bill, which would have laid down extremely strict measures to maintain residential standards when the Group Areas Act goes.

However, neighbourhood committees will still be empowered to set norms and standards for their own areas — a provision which is likely to remain controversial.

Processed

The proposed land commission and the new procedures for setting residential standards have been included in the Abolition of Racially Based Land Measures Bill, which repealed the Group Areas Act, the Land Act and other laws and measures which discriminate on land ownership and use.

The new Bill was tabled in Parliament yesterday and the Government says it will probably be processed by Parliament's joint committee on land reform legislation within days.

It is likely to be debated next week and will certainly be passed during this session.

The decision in principle to compensate victims of land apartheid reverses the explicit

policy which the Government set out in its White Paper on Land Reform released on March 12.

The turnaround on land reform was announced at a press conference in Cape Town yesterday by Planning, Provincial Affairs and National Housing Minister Hernus Kriel.

He made it clear that although the Government was not ready to mount a total programme of restoring land to victims of apartheid, it was prepared to consider allocating other land to these people.

While these "allocations" would come mainly from land already owned by the State, the Government would also consider buying other land.

Mr Kriel said the Advisory Commission on Land Allocation would be appointed by the State President and would be widely representative of the population.

Asked if the ANC would be represented, Mr Kriel said he was confident Mr de Klerk would ensure that the commission was "credible".

Its powers would be to:

- Identify land belonging to the State which had been acquired under the Group Areas Act and the 1936 Land Act but had not yet been allocated.

- Identify rural land with a view to acquiring and using it for agricultural settlement.

- Develop this land "within the financial means of the State".

- "The orderly allocation of land with due regard to claims by persons disadvantaged" by the Group Areas and Land Acts.

Mr Kriel said anyone who believed he had "a just claim to land" could approach the commission.

③ GEN ~~3000~~

Land allocations would be made on the basis that agricultural land should provide a decent living and that residential land would provide adequate living space.

The Government made it clear that in considering rural land it would look beyond land at present owned by the State.

However, this land would be bought and not expropriated.

Mr Kriel stressed it was impossible for the Government to consider total restoration of land lost through unjust laws because of the financial limitations of the State and the impossibility of choosing a cut-off date.

He said the new measures to maintain norms and standards were a "drastic reduction" of the proposals in the Residential Environment Bill.

The provisions discarded included mediation mechanisms to settle neighbourhood disputes as well as the proposed Urban Environment Board, which was to control and prevent urban decay.

Firm stand

Only the proposed powers of owners of residential sites to make neighbourhood by-laws on norms and standards had been retained.

These powers would be restricted. Another important change was that if any resident felt the standards were racist, they could ignore them. The onus would then be on the local authority to prosecute them.

Under the previous provisions, residents were obliged to initiate court action to set aside provisions they considered racist.

Despite these changes, it seems unlikely that the Labour Party will support the new Bill because it has taken a firm stand against any further measures for tightening standards.

Mr Kriel said the Government intended going ahead this year with the remaining three Bills in its land reform package.

They are: the Upgrading of Land Tenure Rights Bill, which provides for rationalising land registration systems and upgrading lower-order land tenure rights to full ownership; the Less Formal Township Establishment Bill, which deals with urgent provision of suitable land for the settlement of homeless people in a less formal but still orderly way; the Rural Development Bill, which provides for the development needs of rural areas and communities and for agricultural schemes.

- At least one and probably three parliamentary parties might oppose the Government's re-think on land reforms.

The Conservative Party rejected the new legislation, noting deep disappointment at the Government's intention to press on with the scrapping of the Land Acts and Group Areas Act.

And it was uncertain whether the Democratic and Labour parties would accept the new Bill.

Mr Jan Hoon MP, CP spokesman on planning and provincial affairs, said it was regrettable the Abolition of Racially Based Land Measures Bill had not been unconditionally dropped.

The withdrawal of the Residential Environment Bill had been no surprise to the CP, he said.

attack people and common-law offences such as charges of murder, assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm and assault, etcetera may result therefrom, will be investigated by the South African Police and the accused naturally brought before the court if *prima facie* evidence exists that an offence has been committed.

In other cases where dogs attack people, for example a child playing innocently, such cases are investigated under local by-laws which usually constitutes an offence when vicious dogs wander around without control. Although such attacks usually result in victims being seriously injured and even maimed thereby, criminal liability for such injuries and/or maimings are difficult to prove and the subsequent steps which are taken by the prejudiced parties are usually of a civil nature.

Statistics in respect of attacks by dogs on persons are not accounted for separately. To acquire the information, would be extremely time-consuming and would be to the detriment of other more important police duties. I regret, therefore, that I can unfortunately not furnish the information which the hon member desires.

- (2) Yes. I would like to refer hon members to written question number 333 which the hon Minister of Justice answered in the House of Assembly on 10 June 1991. The South African Police and myself fully support the point of view of the hon Minister, as well as the envisaged legislation to which he refers in his answer.

SADF: parachute jumps into Soweto

*8. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) Whether the South African Defence Force recently staged parachute training jumps into Soweto; if so, (a) when and (b) why;
- (2) whether the residents of the area were warned beforehand; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) how;
- (3) whether it is usual Defence Force practice to do military training jumps in residential areas; if not, why was this practice carried

out in this instance; if so, what is the current practice in this regard?

B1155E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) Yes.
- (a) On 28 and 29 May 1991.
- (b) The rehearsal and evaluation of rapid deployment operations in support of the SA Police, so that support of the SA Police time and deployment-wise for similar circumstances in the future, can be established.
- (2) No, it is not customary to divulge particulars of such exercises.
- (a) and (b) Fall away.
- (3) Paratroopers can in cases where it is necessary and depending on weather conditions be dropped in any place and at any time.

School syllabuses/curricula: re-assessment

*9. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Education:

- (1) Whether he or his Department intends to commence or has commenced the re-assessment of some or all school syllabuses and curricula in South Africa; if not, why not; if so, (a) when is this to be commenced or was it commenced and (b) which syllabuses and curricula are involved;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B1158E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

- (1) The Committee of Heads of Education (CHED) is at present busy with the revision of the broad curriculum for pre-tertiary education. A draft model for a revised broad curriculum will be released for comment in the near future with a view to finalising the model. Thereafter curriculum development will be done in terms of the different subjects included in the model.
- (a) Falls away.
- (b) Falls away.

- (2) Yes, when the draft model is released for comment.

KwaZulu Police Force: King's address

*10. Mr J A JORDAAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether any members of the KwaZulu Police Force acted in an official capacity with full kit and equipment at the meeting recently addressed by King Goodwill Zwelethini at the ENB stadium; if so, (a) in terms of what statutory provisions and (b) with whose permission;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B1159E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) No.
- (a) and (b) Fall away.
- (2) No.

INTERPELLATION

The sign * indicates a translation. The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language.

Own Affairs:

Development of entrepreneurs programme

1. Mr M A TARR asked the Minister of Agricultural Development:

Whether he envisages any changes being made to the development of entrepreneurs programme in his Department to meet the needs of the new South Africa; if so, (a) what changes and (b) when?

B1189E.INT

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT: Mr Speaker, this department provides for entrepreneurial development through extension services, formal and informal training, advisory and information services, engineering services, and agency services. The extension services are conducted from the seven regional headquarters, decentralised to subregions, and eventually to extension offices at district level. Extension services are backed up by research and demonstration units focusing on

whole farm systems on a commercial scale and with soil conservation and optimal resource utilisation as priority objectives.

Regarding extension services the department is at present restructuring its regional services with the emphasis on the establishment of decentralised agricultural development centres which are to be manned by multidisciplinary teams of experts geared to the developmental needs of agricultural communities. The concept of these agricultural development centres is particularly suitable for the needs of the new South Africa, and it will then be possible to advise all farmers within such an area.

Regarding training of farmers, accommodation at the six agricultural colleges is limited to 1 090. Annual applications are usually about double the number of places available. For that reason entrance standards are fairly high, but there are no race or colour restrictions and the facilities are accessible to all bona fide prospective farmers.

Regarding research, everybody with a knowledge of farming will agree that a solid research foundation is essential for sustained agricultural development. Hon members are aware of the fact that this own affairs department took the initiative of the establishment of the Agricultural Research Council. On 1 April 1992 the research arm of this department, that is the 10 research institutes and two research centres, will be taken out of the department and transferred to the statutory ARC under the general affairs Department of Agriculture. This semi-autonomous parastatal body is geared to serve all sectors of South African agriculture with research, development and technology transfer.

In South Africa agricultural research has until now followed the historical trend of social progress and related technological development. Research priorities have been to serve the interests of the larger farm units in commercial agriculture. This does not necessarily exclude the interests of small farmers, which will become more important and could also be served by the ARC.

Constitutionally, the Department of Agricultural Development is an own affairs department. This structure will remain in place until a negotiated new constitution is agreed upon. In the meantime the department is in the process of

positioning itself to be accessible to a wider agricultural sector than that presently served by the Administration: House of Assembly.

Mr M A TARR: Mr Speaker, the purpose behind today's interpellation is an attempt to gain an insight into Government thinking regarding the provision of training, extension and research in the new agriculture in South Africa to come. The hon the Deputy Minister has already given us some sort of insight into that, and it seems to be going in the right direction. We in this party were pleased to hear of the proposed amalgamation of the 14 Departments of Agriculture into one department, as this will make the provision of these facilities and co-ordination that much easier.

The functions of the new Department of Agriculture which is going to come into being will be, as is now the case, the provision of research, extension and training facilities to agriculture. To date this has been disproportionately focused, as the hon the Minister has mentioned, on the modern White sector and has generally served it very well. However, to cater for the new South Africa we are going to require a different focus and a different emphasis.

Let me start with research. Research has been largely aimed at the modern sector and has resulted in output—increasing technology, often accompanied by large cost increases. It has often been aimed at and has resulted in large-scale expensive agricultural production. Emergent agriculture has different requirements. Research cannot be confined merely to technical input-output relationships on the agricultural production function. It will have to encompass a much wider scope and will need to address problems such as community development, rural-urban migration, communal land tenure and formal and informal educational needs.

With regard to agricultural problems, research will need to focus more on small-scale methods of production and risk reducing methods of production. With regard to extension, we believe that a more comprehensive package is needed than is the case at present. Experience elsewhere shows that emergent farmers have been successful, but only when a comprehensive package of assistance is available, such as marketing facilities, credit facilities and technical information. What we need here is an overall, integrated rural

development programme of which the current type of extension service only forms a part.

Finally, turning to training, one of the problems facing emergent agriculture is the lack of farmers. We simply do not have them. White agricultural colleges and universities have served agriculture well so far. They are now open, but one wonders whether opening them to farmers from other groups will actually solve the problem or whether the mere extension of these facilities is enough.

One thinks, for example of the relationship between technical colleges and the industry in which apprentices in industry spend a certain time . . . [Time expired.]

*Mr A A B BRUWER: Mr Speaker, it is very clear why the CP asked this question. The services which the State has been rendering until now as far as agriculture is concerned, have been such that part of the services were so-called own affairs and the rest of the services then fell under the general affairs agriculture department. The error of reasoning on the part of the Government as well as the DP is that when one has a Third World as well as a First World component in agriculture, as the dispensation South Africa has, one cannot provide services for both of them in the same way. To throw these departments together is going to be a futile exercise which will cost the State a lot of money.

The aim of the establishment of the Agricultural Research Council was to commercialise that service. There is nothing wrong with it. However, what is important, is that the evidence or result that should come from the Agricultural Research Council, should be capable of being brought home effectively to those who have to apply it in practice. At this stage it can only be applied effectively within the First World component of the farming industry in South Africa. The Government still has to go a long way before it will be able to get the Third World component of this country to think commercially about agriculture. [Interjections.]

For this reason I think serious consideration should rather be given to ways in which these agricultural research results of a commercialised agricultural research council can be brought home effectively, possibly also in the same way, to the users of those results. This can only take

place within an agricultural development board. [Time expired.]

*The DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT: Mr Speaker, it is very clear to me that once again we are getting an onslaught here from the CP on the basis of colour. [Interjections.]

We have to tell one another today that agriculture in this country should be separated from politics and that we should no longer think in terms of colour, because it is important that we promote agriculture as far as job opportunities are concerned. I think we indicated very clearly this afternoon in our introductory message that the Agricultural Research Council will look after agricultural research in its entirety and that there will be certain research results from that research council which can serve the whole spectrum of agriculture. [Interjections.]

It is also logical, when one looks at the contemplated agricultural development centres, which are being established at the moment, that these centres will be established specifically in those areas where they are needed, that the requirements of those communities will be determined and that it will be transferred in this way to those agricultural communities whose requirements have been determined. The research can cover a very wide spectrum.

†I think I should also like to refer to the hon member for Pietermaritzburg North, Looking at research and training and therefore also extension services, it is important that we should also share in what the Department of Development Aid has achieved over the past couple of years. In that field we shall probably find a large area to develop a new agricultural dispensation in South Africa. I believe there is also a need to learn from the different agricultural co-operatives and corporations as well as the Development Trust Corporation and to see if we can fit those programmes into one national programme to develop agriculture in future.

Mr E K MOORCROFT: Mr Speaker, all of us are aware that there will be far-reaching changes in agriculture in the future. One of the greatest changes will be the influx of new small-scale farmers into farming. What we on this side of the House would like to know is whether the hon the Minister and his department are gearing themselves to collate and disseminate the kind of

information which those new farmers will need if this new development is going to be a success.

They will, for example, need to be advised on what crops to grow, what management to practise and where and how to market their produce most profitably. It will not be enough simply to make land available to new farmers and expect them to utilise this effectively without proper extension services.

Success would also depend on the technology available. The technological requirements of small-scale farms are very different from those of modern large-scale farms where the trend is towards implementing economies of scale. We have seen how the machinery has increased in size. We now have bigger tractors, bigger ploughs and so forth, and more mechanisation. Is the department gearing itself to meet the challenge of giving new farmers proper technological advice? How are they to overcome the problems created by an industry which has become increasingly mechanised and increasingly capital-intensive? Capital for machines and equipment will be in very short supply. How is this to be overcome? These are two very serious potential problems which will require much foresight and planning if they are to be overcome. What, if anything, is the hon the Minister's department doing in this regard?

Mr M A TARR: Mr Speaker, previously I spoke about training facilities in terms of the system that has been operating very successfully in Zimbabwe and elsewhere. Here one thinks of the relationship that exists between industry and, for example, the technikons, with apprentices in industry spending a few months of every year in the technikon.

Exactly the same is happening in other countries, and this could happen between organised agriculture and the agricultural colleges, with trainee farmers being seconded to approved farmers and then attending agricultural colleges. In this way we could gain enormous benefit from agricultural colleges in terms of experience to the trainee farmers, and also save the State a lot of money. It is innovative steps like these that we need if we are going to train our farmers to play their rightful role in the new South Africa.

In conclusion, I only hope that the Agricultural Research Council will establish the correct research priorities, and I guess that will only

happen if the hon the Minister ensures that we have the right people serving on that research council. (3) GEN

*The DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT: Mr Speaker, I should like to thank hon members for their positive contributions this afternoon. I do not think we disagree about the need and the direction we have to take. I think it is very important that we do investigate, as I said earlier, the existing institutions in order not to duplicate them. When we bring those 13 departments under one umbrella, we must also try to unite the expertise and manpower that already exist. That must be the point of departure.

I think we have very good examples in the sugar industry. There we had an integrated approach and extension services and other services are given from the private sector and department to the communities that need it. We can, therefore, continue on this basis. However, I immediately want to say to hon members that it is very clear, from the White Paper and the Bills which will now be tabled, that we shall also receive important inputs from the Rural Development Council which is to be established and the Department of Agriculture will have to make an important contribution to get these communities going and create the necessary infrastructure.

We on our part are prepared to do this, and we are already looking at ways to adjust our support services to meet this requirement. As far as technical information is concerned, the answer is yes. This should be given in terms of a co-operative approach where one tractor can be used by a number of farmers. It is absolutely necessary to do this.

Finally, I can say that as far as finances are concerned we are, on an agency basis, looking after various communities and giving them the necessary support to gain access to finances. This will also be a very important aspect in the future dispensation.

Debate concluded.

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

Own Affairs:

Closure of schools: furniture

*1. Miss M SMUTS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) Whether desks and other school furniture used by schools falling under his Department are stored or otherwise disposed of when such schools are closed; if so.
- (2) whether such furniture is made available to Black schools; if not, (a) why not and (b) how is such furniture disposed of?

B1120E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) Yes;
- (2) yes, where it is no longer required it may be supplied to other departments at book value or at a price approved by Treasury in terms of Treasury Instruction N10.6.

†Miss M SMUTS: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, are there schools that are not closed where old school desks are stored or not used? If so, would the hon the Minister allow parties from the private sector to buy, restore and make such furniture available to Black schools?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, we take no delight in keeping furniture that is no longer being utilised. The normal procedure when furniture becomes redundant varies from province to province. They often use that furniture which is still better than furniture in schools that are being run and then they just exchange it. Eventually there is thus furniture which cannot be utilised any more according to us and then we are quite prepared to pass it on to whoever is interested in it. We are obviously bound to the regulations of the Treasury and must therefore obtain the approval of the Treasury to be able to do it, but personally, from the Department's side, we have no objection to it.

Certain school: recount of votes on Model B

*2. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Culture:†

- (1) Whether application has been made to his Department for a recount of the votes cast in a referendum on Model B at a certain school, details of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if so, what is the name of the school;
- (2) whether permission has been granted for a recount; if not, why not;

- (3) whether the applicants have offered to bear the cost of a recount;
- (4) whether his Department has ascertained that the official result of the referendum is above suspicion? (3)

B1123E

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) Yes, the name furnished by the hon member;
- (2) no, because application was received from only one parent, without proof of irregularity;
- (3) yes;
- (4) yes.

District Six: population

*3. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Welfare, Housing and Works:

- (1) What was the total population of District Six in 1960;
- (2) following the rezoning of District Six for the White population group in or about 1966, (a) how many properties were expropriated and (b) what was the average cost of expropriation per property;
- (3) whether, subsequent to the above rezoning, any (a) property owners or (b) tenants were given any assistance in moving out of the area; if so, (i) what specified assistance and (ii) what was the total cost involved?

B1152E

The MINISTER OF WELFARE, HOUSING AND WORKS:

- (1) 71 426 persons;
- (2) (a) 2 375 properties; and
(b) R9 560
- (3) (a) Yes, with the exception of White property owners who constituted 66.4% of the total and of which the majority did not live in District Six;
(b) Yes;
(i) Assistance was mainly rendered in the transportation of household effects on a continuous ba-

sis since proclamation in 1966; and

- (ii) Figures are not available but the owners and tenants were provided with alternative accommodation at Mitchells Plain, Rylands and other projects at low rentals and reasonable purchase prices.

Students who are not White: financial arrangement

*4. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) Whether there is any form of financial arrangement between his Department and other departments of education and or the Department of National Education with regard to financing the costs incurred by his Department in connection with pupils or students who are not classified as White but who are studying at institutions falling under his Department; if not, why not; if so, (a) what is this financial arrangement and (b) what additional amount is made available to his Department under this arrangement;
- (2) whether, under the formula-funding system, the Treasury (through the Department of National Education) makes funds available to his Department irrespective of the racial classification of the pupils or students involved; if not, why not; if so,
- (3) whether there has been any curtailment in funds made available to his Department as a result of the falling numbers of pupils or students classified as White and growth in the number of pupils or students not so classified;
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B1156E

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) No, because the funding of the various education departments is carried out on the basis of a formula which serves as a guideline and generates funds on the basis of the number of actual subsidised pupils enrolled at departmental schools regard-

(i) Name of member of the Transvaal Townships Board	(ii) Age	(iii) Date of appointment	(iv) Academic qualifications	(v) Past employment experience	(vi) Cities of residence of members
Mr J S v/d Walt	70	1 May 1991 (Reappointment)	Matric	Retired Town Clerk.	Pretoria
Mr D P Wilcocks	78	1 May 1991 (Reappointment)	BA Law	Retired Magistrate.	Pretoria
Mr D G Raath	68	1 May 1991 (Reappointment)	BSc Landsurveying	Retired TPA official (Landsurveyor and Town and Regional Planning).	Pretoria
Mr G Visser	66	1 May 1991 (Reappointment)	Matric	Retired Public Servant.	Pretoria

Goedgevonden farm incident: SADF involvement
400. Adv T LANGLEY asked the Minister of Defence:†

(a) How many (i) officers, (ii) non-commissioned officers and (iii) privates of the South African Defence Force were involved in the events on the farm Goedgevonden near Ventersdorp on 11 May 1991 and (b) how many such (i) officers, (ii) non-commissioned officers and (iii) privates were (aa) White, (bb) Blacks, (cc) Coloureds and (dd) Indians?

3 GEN (222) B1062E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(a) and (b)
(i) (ii) (iii)
(aa) 21 17 139
(bb) to
(dd) 0 0 0

Goedgevonden farm incident: SAP involvement
401. Adv T LANGLEY asked the Minister of Law and Order:†

(a) How many (i) officers, (ii) non-commissioned officers and (iii) constables were involved in the events on the farm Goedgevonden near Ventersdorp on 11 May 1991

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

and (b) how many such (i) officers, (ii) non-commissioned officers and (iii) constables were (aa) Whites, (bb) Blacks, (cc) Coloureds and (dd) Indians? B1063E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) (i) 7 officers
(ii) 18 members
(iii) 83 members
(b) (i) (aa) 7 officers
(bb) 0
(cc) 0
(dd) 0
(ii) (aa) 18 members
(bb) 0
(cc) 0
(dd) 0
(iii) (aa) 63 members
(bb) 20 members
(cc) 0
(dd) 0.

Payments of licence fees/fuel levies: total amount
411. Mr J CHIOLÉ asked the Minister of Transport:†

- (1) What total amount did the State obtain from the payment of licence fees and the fuel levy by production consumers in the latest specified financial year for which figures are available;
- (2) (a) what amount has been voted in respect of the maintenance of roads for the provinces for the next financial year and (b) what are or were the actual needs for this financial year;
- (3) what amounts did the State collect as a result of the toll-road system in the financial year mentioned in paragraph (1);
- (4) (a)(i) what is the cumulative total financial backlog of all the provinces in respect of the effective maintenance of the existing road network and (ii) in respect of what date is this information furnished and (b) to what extent did heavy vehicles contribute to the above-mentioned backlog in each of the latest specified 10 financial years for which information is available?

B1084E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

- (1) During the 1990/91 financial year the State received R656,3 million from the payment of licence fees. The revenue

from the levy on fuel is classified information in terms of the Petroleum Products Act, 1977 (Act No 120 of 1977) and is therefore not readily available to my Department.

- (2) (a) For obvious reasons, it is impossible to disclose the amounts to be allocated from 1992/93, at this stage. However, the amount which has been appropriated for 1991/92 is R564 million.
- (b) The demand for 1992/93 is not known at this stage. The demand for 1991/92 is currently estimated at R1 150.
It serves to mention that the above-mentioned amounts involve provincial roads and not national roads as well.
- (3) The State collected R105,3 million through toll fees during the 1990/91 financial year.
- (4) (a) (i) The cumulative, total backlog of the provinces in respect of the maintenance of roads is estimated at R586 million.
(ii) 1 April 1991.
(b) Approximately 63% for the 1981/82 to 1990/91 financial years.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

- (2) The number of commuters involved in each of the relevant financial years is not available. The number of subsidised trips determined according to the number of bus tickets sold, between the relevant places is as follows:

(a) Qwaqwa and Harrismith —

Financial year	Number of commuters
1984/85	2 912 572
1987/88	3 969 196
1989/90	4 180 716

(b) Qwaqwa and Bethlehem —

Financial year	Number of commuters
1984/85	187 538
1987/88	164 358
1989/90	148 824

(c) Qwaqwa and the Orange Free State Goldfields—None.

(d) Qwaqwa and Kroonstad—None.

(e) Qwaqwa and the PWV area—None.

Lohathla farms: Coloured farmers

399. Mr J H HOON asked the Minister of Public Works and Land Affairs:† (3) Gen

- (1) Whether certain farms that were earlier purchased for the purposes of the South African Defence Force at its Army Combat School at Lohathla have since been made available to Coloured farmers for their use; if so, (a) which farms and (b) what is the size of each farm;
- (2) whether these farms have been alienated to another body or person; if so, (a) to what body or person and (b) at what price.

B1059E

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS AND LAND AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes, but also for other requirements of the community. As the presence of a number of Coloured families (Xhosis community) in the centre of the training site of the Army Combat School at Lohathla obstructed the proper use of the area for training purposes and also endan-

gered the lives of the community, it has been decided, in conjunction with the parties concerned, to move the community to another part of the training site. The following properties have been placed at the disposal of the Administration: House of Representatives for this purpose:

- (a) (i) Seretsencho 443
(ii) Metsenten 444
(iii) Heuningvlei 442
(iv) Goedgedacht 452
(v) Portions of Farms 438 to 441 and Mimosa 454
- (b) (i) 1 951 hectares
(ii) 1 951 hectares
(iii) 3 889 hectares
(iv) 3 318 hectares
(v) 2 881 hectares

(2) No.

Own Affairs:

Building of housing units in RSA

79. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Welfare, Housing and Works:

Whether his Department intends building any housing units in the Republic in 1991; if not, why not; if so, (a) in which centres will they be constructed and (b) how many units will be constructed in each of these centres?

B1014E

The MINISTER OF WELFARE, HOUSING AND WORKS:

Yes, the Department of Local Government, Housing and Works approved funds for the 1991/92 financial year to enable local authorities and welfare organisations to erect housing units in the following regions:

(a)	(b)
Northern Transvaal	894
Southern Transvaal	1 519
Natal	218
Eastern Cape	350
Western Cape	1 078
Northern Cape	42
Orange Free State	175

INTERPELLATIONS UNDER NAME OF MEMBER

Barrows, Mr R M—

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Welfare, Housing and Works, 1252

Herandien, Mr C B—

Own Affairs:

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Carlisle, Mr R V—

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Cassim, Mr M F—

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Jacobs, Adv S C—

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Chetty, Mr K—

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Leon, Mr A J—

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Gerber, Mr A—

Own Affairs:

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Haswell, Mr R F—

General Affairs:

Law and Order, 286

Planning, Provincial Affairs and National Housing, 65

Le Roux, Mr F J—

Own Affairs:

Chairman of the Ministers' Council, 1339

Donations to educational institutions: tax benefits

*12. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Finance:

- (1) Whether it is the intention to provide additional tax benefits to persons or institutions making donations to educational institutions; if not, why not; if so, (a) what additional benefits and (b) with effect from what date;
- (2) what are the tax benefits available to individuals or organizations making donations to educational institutions in the current tax year?

B1196E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

- (1) and (2)

Section 18A at present provides for a deduction against the taxable income of a taxpayer in respect of donations made by him to a university, college, the Bible Society of SA and certain educational funds, to an amount of R500 or 2 per cent of the taxable income (whichever is the greater) in the case of individuals and 5 per cent in the case of companies. Educational funds include *inter alia* the National Study Loan and Bursary Fund as well as certain funds whose sole purpose is the promotion of secondary education.

The Margo Commission recommended that the ambit of section 18A be broadened to also allow for the deduction of donations to primary schools. This recommendation was accepted by Government, subject to the administration of the system being tightened up and existing abuse being removed. Discussions in this regard are, however, taking place on an ongoing basis with the Department of National Education and other interested parties such as the Urban Foundation, but it is clear that there is no quick solution to these problems and I can assure you that various alternatives in this regard have been and are being investigated.

The Government realises the need for and the importance of education in South Africa and is not unsympathetic in this regard. The Government's action should, however, always be balanced, and notice must be taken of the fact that the way in which section 18A is structured at present may be criticised. As people are

more inclined to donate to institutions from which they or their relatives will benefit directly, rather than to those institutions where the greatest need exists, it can be said that the system favours the wealthy.

In addition it should be borne in mind that the tax system should not be the primary channel to finance and stimulate education. It should only be supplementary in this regard. Hon members will recall that I was criticised on several occasions this year for not giving enough tax relief, and my reply thereto was that there were other more important priorities. One of these is of course education in respect of which approximately 20 per cent of the National Budget is applied.

It has come to light, however, that the corporate sector at present has a pressing need to make donations to educational institutions for the advancement of primary and secondary education needs on a broad basis. Section 18A has accordingly been amended this year to provide for a deduction in respect of donations by any company to a few large educational funds for the advancement of both primary and secondary education. Thus, while the current system can lead to a concentration of donations to more affluent schools, the new provision should result in a more even distribution among schools, particularly to less affluent schools.

The amendment will apply in respect of donations made on or after the date of promulgation of the Income Tax Act, 1991, to an approved new educational fund.

HR: party-political documents

*13. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister for Economic Co-ordination and Public Enterprises:

- (1) Whether he has used any of his staff to devise, create or distribute any documents of a purely party-political nature having a bearing on members of Parliament in the House of Representatives joining the National Party; if so, (a) for what reasons and (b)(i) which members of staff are involved and (ii) by whom are they remunerated;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B1197E

The MINISTER FOR ECONOMIC CO-ORDINATION AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES:

Own affairs:

Agricultural credit committees: members

*1. Adv C H PIENAAR asked the Minister of Agricultural Development: 2 GEN

- (1) What criteria apply at the appointment of members of an agricultural credit committee;
- (2) whether he adheres to these criteria; if not, why not; if so, to what extent?

B1211E.INT

*The DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT: Mr Chairman, the appointment of agricultural credit committees is regulated by the Agricultural Credit Act, Act 28 of 1966.

Section 6 of the Act provides that the Minister may appoint an agricultural credit committee for one or more agricultural districts under the chairmanship of the local magistrate. In the case of Pretoria the head of department may appoint an official of the department as chairman. The committee comprises at least three members of whom the aforesaid chairman is one. Furthermore, the Act provides that the Minister may appoint the other members of whom at least two are resident in a particular magisterial district or part thereof. They should also have a thorough knowledge of farming and be acceptable to the community. They are appointed in consultation with the Agricultural Credit Board.

The Act also provides that a member of an agricultural credit committee be appointed for a period determined by the Minister, but not exceeding three years. To simplify administration, the terms extend from 1 October to 30 September. If valid reasons exist, the Minister may terminate the term of office at any time.

In order to receive inputs from grass-roots level regarding an appointment or filling of a vacancy in the agricultural credit committee, at least three nominations per vacancy are received from the district agricultural union or the farmers' association, if the former does not exist. The magistrate's motivated recommendations concerning the nominees are furnished to the Agricultural Credit Board in order of preference. Nominees should preferably not be in debt to the department. However, exceptions are made in the cases of home loans to farm workers, soil conservation loans and harvest production and

(1) Mr Douglas McClure, a communications consultant who renders certain services to my Ministry on a contractual basis, and who does not hold an appointment in the Public Service, distributed a media release concerning the resignation of a Deputy Minister in the Labour Party of South Africa and his consequent request to join the National Party.

- (a) He performed the distribution after working hours, in his own time, as a personal favour to the relevant Deputy Minister, who is a long-standing friend of his.
- (b) (i) Only Mr McClure is involved in this matter.
- (ii) As the undertaking was a personal favour, performed by a consultant after working hours, he was not financially remunerated, nor expected to be so.

(2) No.

Swaziland: RSA donation for education

*14. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:†

Whether the South African Government recently donated an amount to Swaziland for educational purposes; if so, (a) what amount, (b) when, (c) why and (d) for what facet or facets of education? B1198E

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

Yes.

- (a) R30 000.
- (b) 22 February 1991.
- (c) To upgrade community schools in neglected areas of Swaziland.
- (d) For the provision of additional classrooms and/or educational equipment.

INTERPELLATION

The sign * indicates a translation. The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language.

feed loans in drought-stricken areas. A member of a committee also has to resign from his post if he fails to fulfil his duties with regard to the above aid, or if he should apply for any other form of Government aid. The nominations are then submitted to the Agricultural Credit Board for the recommendation of a specific candidate. This recommendation, along with the above-mentioned particulars, is then submitted to the Ministerial Representative to whom the authority in respect of the particular area has been delegated.

③ GEN

This method is followed to ensure consultation down to grass-roots level. The Minister or the person to whom power has been delegated is, however, free to appoint any person, even if he has not been nominated by organised agriculture. It is, however, a requirement to consult with the Agricultural Credit Board.

When a committee member's term of office expires, the magistrate submits a report on the member's performance, health and age. It is not necessary for the Minister or the person to whom he has delegated power to consult the Agricultural Credit Board in this case.

I want to express my thanks this afternoon for the unselfish service provided by 296 committees throughout the country in which 896 members are involved. [Interjections.] These people do important work for agriculture. [Time expired.]

*Mr C H PIENAAR: Mr Chairman, the hon Deputy Minister has just read from the Act what the prerequisites are. I now want to know something.

On 2 May 1990 the magistrate of Heilbron wrote the following letter to the Heilbron District Agricultural Union:

Insaake benoemings vir Landboukredietkomitee.

Mnr G J Pretorius bereik die ouderdom van 70 jaar binnekort en kan dus nie weer aangestel word op bogenoemde komitee nie . . .

He then asks for the three names for nomination. These were sent through, along with, amongst others, the name of Mr Jannie Els who is the chairman of the Heilbron District Agricultural Union. This person was not nominated.

If the hon the Deputy Minister reads the Hansard of 14 May last year, he will see that a similar

interpellation was raised here by my colleague the hon member for Lydenburg—I am glad the hon the Deputy Minister has it there with him—in response to which the then Deputy Minister, who is now the hon the Minister, said that politics did not play a role, but that it was the CP that was politicising agriculture. [Interjections.] I now want to say to him that they are the ones who politicise agriculture, because they cannot come up with any reason why Mr Jannie Els was not appointed, except that he is a member of the CP and not the Broederbond. [Interjections.]

*The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order!

*Mr C H PIENAAR: The hon the Deputy Minister will not dare to set foot in the Free State, because he once said that he would rather live next to a Black than a CP. When he had to address a meeting of the farmers in Ficksburg during the Ladybrand by-election, he turned up there with a whole police brigade. [Interjections.] He was very apprehensive. I may not say that he was scared, but I do wish to say that he suffers from chronic trembling when he visits the Free State. [Interjections.] If hon members do not believe me, they can ask the hon the Minister of Manpower and the hon the Minister of Public Works and Land Affairs and of Development Aid, because they trembled in Bloemfontein last week. [Interjections.]

This occurrence is merely a characteristic of the increasing autocracy and the fact that the Government is not concerned about organised agriculture. Last Thursday's meeting was not just a farmers' meeting. It was a special congress of the Free State Agricultural Union, and they sent the hon the Deputy Minister who is sitting over there and the one who has just walked out of here home after giving them a hiding. [Interjections.]

I want to invite the hon the Deputy Minister this afternoon to come and address the farmers, if he has the courage, but then he should not arrive there with a whole police brigade. [Interjections.] These days the collective noun for the police—as in a regiment of soldiers—is an NP meeting. That is what it is in the Free State. [Interjections.] The hon the Deputy Minister is too scared to come and face the farmers. [Interjections.]

Mr M A TARR: Mr Chairman, when I was asked to participate in this interpellation, I

actually wondered why the hon member for Heilbron had put this question. The hon the Deputy Minister clearly set out the functions of the Agricultural Credit Board and how the agricultural credit committees are formed in terms of the Agricultural Credit Act, Act 28 of 1966. Section 6 of the Act lays down the criteria for the appointment of members of agricultural credit committees.

③ GEN

I would have thought that if there were any irregularities in the way in which members are appointed to the committees, it would be the duty of the hon member for Heilbron to bring them to the attention of the hon the Minister. [Interjections.] Then, I hope, the hon the Minister would take the necessary action.

*Mr C H PIENAAR: You hate the Boers, man!

*Mr M A TARR: I do not hate the Boers. That hon member hates the English! [Interjections.]

†The most extraordinary thing about the hon member for Heilbron is that he accuses the Government of bringing politics into agriculture. I would like to ask the hon member what his colleague, the hon member for Lydenburg, is actually doing. [Interjections.] The hon member for Lydenburg is the most divisive factor in agriculture right now, and it is the actions of men like him which will actually split the SA Agricultural Union wide open. [Interjections.]

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! I can hardly hear the hon member for Pietermaritzburg North. The hon member may proceed.

Mr M A TARR: This very interpellation is a clear example of party politics being brought into agriculture by the CP, and it is a situation of the pot calling the kettle black. [Interjections.] I think the time of this House could be better taken up with more important matters than the ones raised this afternoon. [Interjections.]

*The DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT: Mr Chairman, the problem is that the hon members of the CP fallaciously believe that the Act prescribes that the Minister should consult with organised agriculture. [Interjections.] This is merely a favour, because we want the information from the grass-roots level. [Interjections.]

I now want to ask the hon member for Heilbron something. We ask for inputs from organised agriculture, but can he tell me unequivocally this

afternoon that the CP does not drag politics into organised agriculture? [Interjections.] Did they not say from their side that they were going to take over all organised farmers' unions and agricultural unions in South Africa? [Interjections.]

*An HON MEMBER: Of course!

*The DEPUTY MINISTER: Yes, of course! They say they are going to take them over, and that is why we cannot indiscriminately accept the people whose names are submitted to us. [Interjections.] Our big problem with the CP is that they have said on several occasions that they want to take over agriculture at all levels.

This afternoon I am seeing signs that they want to intimidate me. [Interjections.] I am not scared of this intimidation. [Interjections.] If they think I had protection in Humansdorp the other night, I want to tell them that that is a blatant lie. There was not a single policeman at that meeting. [Interjections.] Up to now I have kept calm about these attacks from the CP, but I am not going to take it any more. [Interjections.] This afternoon I am going to tell them that their intimidation does not frighten me. [Interjections.]

*The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! I am not going to allow hon members to carry on with their deafening screaming and laughing.

*An HON MEMBER: Throw them out!

*The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! Who said "Throw them out"?

Mr D J DALLING: I am sorry, Sir. [Interjections.]

*The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! The hon the Deputy Minister may proceed.

*The DEPUTY MINISTER: That is typical of the meetings to which we Ministers go. This afternoon's events are a reflection of what happens at grass-roots level. [Interjections.] How many NP members have recently been nominated by CP-minded farmers' unions in this country? Not a single one. [Time expired.]

*Dr P J GOUS: Mr Chairman, today the hon the Deputy Minister put up a brave show, just like the bold mouse that was going to do all kinds of things. [Interjections.] He speaks here about democracy and professes to be a democrat who

Govt revamps package of land reform Bills, sets up Land Commission

CAPE TOWN — The Cabinet has withdrawn two of the five draft land Bills and placed them with a single one scrapping the Group Areas Act and the Land Acts and incorporating "radically scaled down" measures to maintain residential norms and standards.

The new draft Abolition of Racially Based Land Measures Bill also includes provision for setting up a Land Commission to advise government on possible cases of restitution for people previously disadvantaged" by race laws, including forced removals.

8 Day 21/5/91
3 GEN
BILLY PADDOCK

Planning and Provincial Affairs Minister Hernus Kriel said during a news conference yesterday that government still believed a programme of restitution was not practical or financially viable. "Government is, however, not insensitive to the cause of people or communities who were possibly disadvantaged in the past."

The controversial Residential Environment Bill, aimed at giving neighbourhoods control over setting norms and standards, has been scrapped following widespread

criticism that it entrenched white rights at the expense of those of blacks moving into white areas.

But these provisions have been included in the new Bill, preventing opposition parties from voting for the scrapping of the Group Areas Act but rejecting neighbourhood norms and standards.

However, the norms and standards "may not discriminate on the grounds of race, colour or creed or be grossly unreasonable", Kriel said.

He said any by-law that discriminated on the same basis should at the outset be

null and void. "This is stated categorically in a new provision upholding the common law position," he said.

The new Bill will be sent back to the joint committee on land affairs before being debated in Parliament.

The Land Commission would not be entitled to expropriate land. Government's ability to buy land to compensate aggrieved property owners would be determined by available finances.

He said the Land Commission would advise government on:

- The identification of state-owned land

obtained to further the aims of the Group Areas Act and the 1936 Land Act, which had not been allocated for other purposes:

- The identification of rural land with the aim of establishing agricultural units;
- The development, within the state's financial ability, of land so identified; and
- The allocation of such land to deserving persons or communities that had made claims to the commission for restitution.

The Urban Foundation's Ann Bernstein yesterday welcomed government's flexibility, but said it was only a partial deal

● See Page 5

Cautious welcome for land reform changes

Biday 21/5/91.

3 GEN

LESLEY LAMBERT

CAPE TOWN — Amendments to the land reform package have been welcomed but there is strong concern about government's insistence on forging ahead without consultation on three unamended Bills.

National Housing Minister Hernus Kriel announced yesterday the withdrawal of the Abolition of Racially Based Land Measures Bill, which repeals the Group Areas and Land Acts, and the controversial Residential Environment Bill and combined the two in a strongly modified Bill.

Amendments, which included the establishment of a Land Commission to advise government on claims for land restitution and the banning of discriminatory by-laws, were based on submissions to a Parliamentary Joint Committee, Kriel said.

The ANC yesterday welcomed the decision to establish the commission but expressed concern that its powers were merely advisory, reports Sapa.

"There is no doubt that Minister Kriel's statement constitutes a substantial improvement on the government's previous position. But it is not

enough," the statement said.

The organisation demanded the setting up of an independent land commission representative of the people of SA, whose decisions would have legitimacy and be binding. This would redress the wrongs perpetuated against "the majority of our people".

Kriel yesterday emphasised government intended pushing ahead with the remaining three Bills underpinning the proposed land reform process: the Rural Development Bill, the Less Formal Township Establishment Bill and the Upgrading of Land Tenure Rights Bill.

Other responses to Kriel's statement were that it reflected a certain degree of flexibility from government. But groups such as the Urban Foundation and the Black Sash's Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac) expressed concern that the amendments affected only parts of the land reform package and were not based on broad consultation.

Urban Foundation executive director Ann Bernstein said the new pack-

age did not address the need for widely consulted rural and urban development strategies.

Speaking at a Press conference in Cape Town, Bernstein said the Urban Foundation would continue to urge political leaders to oppose the supplementary Bills and to call for interim working groups to address the entire reform process.

Two components which were crucial to the reform process were a land court backed up by the rule of law and a clear statement that there would be no racially discriminatory by-laws in the new legislation.

Trac said in a statement that the establishment of a Land Commission represented a major advance in government thinking.

But, it fell short of the call for an independent commission which would arbitrate in cases of conflicting land claims.

Kriel's statement that land would be allocated to "deserving persons, with concern for the claims by people who have previously been disadvantaged" aroused the concern that the use of terms such as "deserving" indicated an arbitrary process of restoration of land.

AWB stands up to the weak at Goedgevonden

610am 21/5/91 (3) GEN
"EIE VOLK, EIE LAND" greets you as you enter the Wild West Transvaal backwater of Ventersdorp. The AWB slogan is disturbingly reminiscent of Hitler's glorious motto "Ein Volk, ein Land, ein Führer" as it flaps on its flag in the dry winter breeze.

The bakkies and their belied occupants float past regardless.

Ventersdorp is not the best place to challenge the land distribution laws of the apartheid system. Headquarters of the AWB, and home to Eugene Terre-Blanche, it doesn't look like a bastion of reason and liberality.

—But Goedgevonden, the government-owned farm which has recently witnessed pitched battles between angry farmers and the dispossessed, and between Boer and Boer when the security forces tried to stop them, lies 12km north of Ventersdorp.

Isolated

Behind a sign pointing, incorrectly, to a farm called Zwartkoppens, there stretches a dusty driveway leading to a barbed wire fence and now a dusty policeman.

He is there because many of Goedgevonden's former occupants, forcibly removed to a farm in Bophuthatswana 13 years ago, came "home" on April 9, and are now isolated on the farm.

It was here at the farm gates last Wednesday that a congregation of diplomats, churchmen and politicians gathered, together with the spiders, lizards and the rotting carcass of a large dead bird, to show their "concern" for the new inhabitants of the farm.

The 60-strong urban delegation was met on the other side of the closed gate by a reinforced group of dusty policemen and

two armed officials who said they were from the Agriculture Department.

The dirty, scrawny, desperately poor and desperately determined Goedgevonden people — commonly referred to as "squatters", although the land was granted to them in 1947 by the SA Development Trust only to be swept away from them 30 years later — gathered.

Prayers and speeches and calls for help were conducted over the barbed wire fence, under the relentless blue sky.

Bishop of Krugersdorp David Nkwe led the prayers: ANC representatives let out the cries (Viva ANC, SACP, Slovo, Mandela and Umkhonto we Sizwe; Down with the AWB lunatics).

Whatever the rights and wrongs of land distribution — and obviously simply grabbing land back from the "white oppressors" will cause more problems than it will solve — few could survive such traumas mentally intact.

None of the scrawny young men at Goedgevonden would last one round with an AWB trooper. The crowd consisted abundantly of astonishingly withered old men and plainly dressed young girls with only fear and wariness in their eyes where there should have been youth. Such is the army the brave AWB has chosen to fight.

It looks like the people of Goedgevonden will never win. If the court decides on May 28 that they are there unlawfully, then presumably we will see a forced removal in 1991. If it doesn't, the AWB has vowed to do the job itself.

In which case only the SA Police will stand between the Boere and the people of Goedgevonden.

DARIUS SANAI

Govt revamps package of land reform Bills, sets up Land Commission

CAPE TOWN — The Cabinet has withdrawn two of the five draft land Bills and replaced them with a single one scrapping the Group Areas Act and the Land Acts and incorporating "radically scaled down" measures to maintain residential norms and standards.

The new draft Abolition of Racially Based Land Measures Bill also includes provision for setting up a Land Commission to advise government on possible cases of restitution for people previously "disadvantaged" by race laws, including forced removals.

Biday 21/5/91
3 GEN
BILLY PADDOCK

Planning and Provincial Affairs Minister Hernus Kriel said during a news conference yesterday that government still believed a programme of restitution was not practical or financially viable. "Government is, however, not insensitive to the cause of people or communities who were possibly disadvantaged in the past."

The controversial Residential Environment Bill, aimed at giving neighbourhoods control over setting norms and standards, has been scrapped following widespread

criticism that it entrenched white rights at the expense of those of blacks moving into white areas.

But these provisions have been included in the new Bill, preventing opposition parties from voting for the scrapping of the Group Areas Act but rejecting neighbourhood norms and standards.

However, the norms and standards "may not discriminate on the grounds of race, colour or creed or be grossly unreasonable", Kriel said.

He said any by-law that discriminated on the same basis should at the outset be

null and void. "This is stated categorically in a new provision upholding the common law position," he said.

The new Bill will be sent back to the joint committee on land affairs before being debated in Parliament.

The Land Commission would not be entitled to expropriate land. Government's ability to buy land to compensate aggrieved property owners would be determined by available finances.

He said the Land Commission would advise government on:

The identification of state-owned land

obtained to further the aims of the Group Areas Act and the 1936 Land Act, which had not been allocated for other purposes;

- The identification of rural land with the aim of establishing agricultural units;
- The development, within the state's financial ability, of land so identified; and
- The allocation of such land to deserving persons or communities that had made claims to the commission for restitution.

The Urban Foundation's Ann Bernstein yesterday welcomed government's flexibility, but said it was only a partial deal

● See Page 5

State's shift on land

By ISMAIL
LAGARDIEN

21/5/79
3 SEN
21/5/79
S. GARDIEN
THE Government has bowed to public opinion and agreed to establish an advisory land commission which will consider compensation for people who have lost land in terms of the Group Areas Act.

21/5/79
The Cabinet decided at the weekend to drop the controversial Residential Environment Bill - interpreted as a camouflage for racism - first tabled in Parliament on March 12 with the Government's White Paper on Land Reform and three other Bills, all of which repealed the Group Areas Act, the Land Acts as well as discriminatory laws and measures.

The decision to consider compensation for victims' forced removals is a major victory for the extra-parliamentary opposition in the country.

When the Government first tabled its White Paper it excluded reparation for victims of forced removals.

White people who suffered under Land Acts can also approach the commission.

● See Page 6

Graham Linscott reports on a disquieting meeting in Pretoria last week

How serious are these farmers?

DAT die erwe van ons
vadere
Vir ons kinders erwe bly...

These resounding lines of the last verse of Die Stem are seldom sung. Under the circumstances they were sung last week — by more than 1 000 farmers in a hall at the Pretoria showgrounds — they were enough to send a shiver up the spine.

The word "erwe" does not translate too readily into English. It means "pieces of land" and it also means "inheritances".

The farmers were exhorting themselves to defend their land — with God's help — so that what they inherited from their fathers would be passed on to their children.

The anthem wound up a day in which the farmers had jeered Lieutenant-General Georg Meiring, Chief of the Army, and demanded to know whom he regarded as the enemy (with reference to the recent clash near Ventersdorp between right-wing farmers and security forces, in which two

farmers were shot and wounded). There was talk of "taking" land. The words "bloodshed", "civil war", "revolution" and "struggle" cropped up repeatedly.

There was debate as to whether farmers should withdraw from the commando system, allowing it to collapse, or whether they should join so that it could not be used against them.

Finally, there was a unanimous motion that the Bills repealing the Land Acts of 1913 and 1936 were an act of aggression. Their implementation would mean a declaration of war.

Given South Africa's relatively recent history, it was disquieting, the more so because these were not the neo-Nazi antics of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging. These were mainline farmers — rightwingers certainly, but not crazies.

The politically obsessed can usually be detected by their stridency.

This serious gathering was laced with good humour.

The meeting was organised by

the Transvaal Agricultural Union, which has become a fiefdom of the Conservative Party.

It attracted farmers from Natal, the Orange Free State and various regions of the Cape as well, and there was talk of creating a new union in opposition to their provincial formations.

On the agenda were the deteriorating security situation in the rural areas, farmers' economic deterioration and the Government's land reform policies.

Farmers spoke of left-wing influences in the Defence Force (several announced they had left the commandos), a plot to redistribute land by breaking white farmers economically and the African National Congress being allowed to annex South Africa by squatting.

There were suggestions of starving the Government into submission by refusing to produce food.

On Thursday this week there will be "action" nationwide — not specified but likely to take the form of public burnings of the

Government's White Paper on land reform.

How serious are these Transvaal farmers?

Unless they are the greatest windbags on Earth — which seems unlikely — very serious.

But who can tell how far they are prepared to go?

At the moment they are possibly playing chicken with President De Klerk (who, ironically, is accused in other quarters of introducing inadequate land reforms).

TAU president Dries Bruwer is also MP for Lydenburg. He cracks wry jokes but gives the impression of being a little tense.

His deputy, Willie Lewies, is an interesting man to observe. Big, burly and bearded, he is good-humoured and relaxed — yet highly articulate.

He gives the impression of a man who knows his agenda and is comfortable with it. A particularly formidable man.

Whatever that agenda might be, some sort of confrontation looms. In Mr Lewies' own words: "Hier kom 'n ding." □

Staw 22/5/91.

3 GEN ~~GEN~~

Anti-racist clause features in Bill

③ GEN

2099

Blouay 22/5/91

Political Staff

A NEW clause in the revamped land reform Bill is government's first proposal of an anti-racial discrimination measure.

It simply says: "Any by-law which discriminates on the grounds of race, colour or religion or is grossly unfair shall be of no force and effect."

It adds that any by-law made by a local authority in terms of any other law which is inconsistent with this provision "shall be of no force and effect in relation to the neighbourhood concerned". In terms of this Bill, the anti-discrimination provision will govern by-laws made to preserve "norms and standards in residential environments".

The chapter on standards replaces the controversial Residential Environment Bill, which the Labour Party threatened to veto on grounds that it was inherently racist and aimed at protecting white suburbs.

The anti-discrimination clause is intended to deal with this accusation in an effort by government to show that the proposed rights of neighbourhoods to preserve "standards" is not aimed at protecting residential apartheid.

The new standards provisions, which scrap the controversial monitoring provisions proposed in the original Bill, says most owners of residential premises in any neighbourhood may by agreement draft by-laws in relation to their neighbourhood. These could provide for the election of a neighbourhood committee and lay down regulations on overcrowding, the use of buildings, maintenance of residential premises, repair or removal of "nuisances", re-

pair and maintenance of buildings and premises, and "the orderly use of amenities established and maintained for the residents of the neighbourhood".

GERALD REILLY reports that agricultural authorities said in Pretoria yesterday that amendments to land reform legislation would not blunt opposition from the Transvaal Agricultural Union and hundreds of farmers in other provinces to what they believed was a threat to land ownership rights.

The amendments make provision for the setting up of a land commission to advise government on claims for restitution from people disadvantaged by race laws.

Overridden

TAU sources said government's announcement on the issue this week indicated that those who had legally bought land which had become available because of forced removals could be moved off their farms.

Farmers felt their rights to land they had occupied for decades could be overridden by government.

Nothing short of maintaining the 1913 and 1936 Land Acts, which protected their ownership rights, would satisfy farmers, it was stated.

At a TAU mass meeting last week government was warned the land reform programme was seen as an act of aggression against farmers. The TAU executive was given a mandate to proceed with "further protest action" against the repeal of the acts.

● Comment: Page 6

Irate farmers protest

Sowetan 23/5/71
DISGRUNTLED farmers are expected to protest countrywide today in opposition to the Government's White Paper on Land Reform. **3 GEN**

A group called Action Own Land (Aksie Eie Grond) has called on farmers and interested parties to assemble throughout the country. - *Sowetan Correspondent.*



3 GEN

Star 23/591

LP rejects new land reform Bill

The Labour Party has rejected a Bill on land reform. It branded it racist and "a form of economic apartheid".

This poses a setback for President de Klerk's intention to scrap the Land Acts and Group Areas Act in this parliamentary session.

The Government will now

have to resort to the President's Council to ram the Abolition of Racially-Based Land Measures Bill through Parliament, because the LP has a clear majority in the House of Representatives, which must approve a Bill before it becomes law.

LP spokesman Desmond

Lockey said his party fully supported the elimination of the apartheid Acts.

But it opposed a chapter in the Bill imposing fresh "norms and standards" in neighbourhoods.

"Now that the Group Areas Act is being repealed and all

South Africans will have access to residential areas, the need has suddenly arisen for a measure to maintain norms and standards in certain exclusive areas. We regard this as a perpetuation of the status quo," Mr Lockey said.

"It is sad that once again the country has to bow to the wishes of the white voters and the National Party."

Farmers plan mass protest (3) GEN ~~244~~

Staff Reporters and ^{stay} Pretoria Correspondent _{23/5/91}

Disgruntled farmers are expected to launch protest actions countrywide today in opposition to the Government's White Paper on Land Reform.

A group calling itself Akgie Eie Grond (Action Own Land) has called on farmers and other interested parties to assemble in towns and cities throughout SA.

The Government's White Paper on Land Reform will be symbolically burnt as part of the protest action, according to sources in the farming community.

The farmers are also aim-

ing to pressure the Government into calling a referendum on the issue.

Right-wing farmers were tightlipped about today's protest.

However, it is understood that farmers planned to move into a number of Transvaal and Free State towns last night.

Major-General Tom Erasmus, regional commissioner of police for the Free State, said protest actions, entailing the burning of the White Paper and the building of rock piles, were being planned in at least 21 towns.

He called on residents of these towns not to confront the farmers, adding that police were on standby.

Businessmen in several Free State towns have been warned to close their businesses for the duration of the farmers' protests, according to reports.

News of today's action was first announced at a farmers' meeting in Pretoria last Friday under the auspices of the Transvaal Agricultural Union (TAU), when support for the action was adopted in a motion.

At the same meeting it became evident that today's action was likely to be only the first of more sustained protests by white farmers opposed to land being obtained and worked by blacks.

Farmers on the warpath

Star 23/5/91.

(3) GEN

Angry farmers at a meeting held under the auspices of the Transvaal Agricultural Union in Pretoria last week resolved to unreservedly support all protest actions planned against the Government's land reform. The first protests are planned for today, but other, secret, actions are also in the pipeline. CARINA LE GRANGE reports.

THE IMAGE of the latter-day farmer created in Pretoria last week was one of a man standing firmly on his own land, with his Bible in one hand, his gun in the other, defending his land against an army of squatters — and battle-ready for any call to action against this dangerous enemy.

The image is completed by the picture of the farmer's wife painting her door posts with the blood of the Holy Lamb who "died for this *volk*".

Somewhere, around the bedstead or in the *binnekamer* (inner chamber), the rest of the family would be at prayer.

Also somewhere else, probably some distance away, would be the farmer's loyal-to-the-white-man black labourers.

The image painted is not a figment of the imagination: it is a direct result of words uttered at a meeting to which farmers' organisations and unions all over the country were invited, and every motion put was passed unanimously and to applause, whistling and shouts.

The issues all boiled down to only one matter: land — and the threat of losing that land to (black) people described by one farmer as "responsible for the exhaustion of arable land (roofbou) since they started moving southwards from the northern ice caps 20 million years ago".

Many threats were uttered on actions the farmers would resort to in the shadow of the valley of death (God was invoked frequently) — most threats made the farmers' protest in Pretoria earlier this year look like a five-minute shower during a drought.

The resolutions accepted included, as a starting point, the establishment of an "own agricultural union which would put the case of the farmer more strongly than at present".

And in this way the threatening split between the South African Agricultural Union (SAAU) and the Transvaal Agricultural Union (TAU), and factions in other unions, was set on an irreversible path. During the meeting the SAAU was condemned for "conniving in secret" with the Government.

A strong link was drawn between the SAAU and the secret Afrikaner Broederbond, which was condemned and denounced along with the ANC NP Illuminati conspiracy.

Two resolutions dealt specifically with protest action.

Of immediate import is the threat of protest action against land reform. This included unspecified, but definite, action involving the "closing of doors" (downing of tools) country-wide today. It was clear that more than work-stoppage was involved — but there are no details.

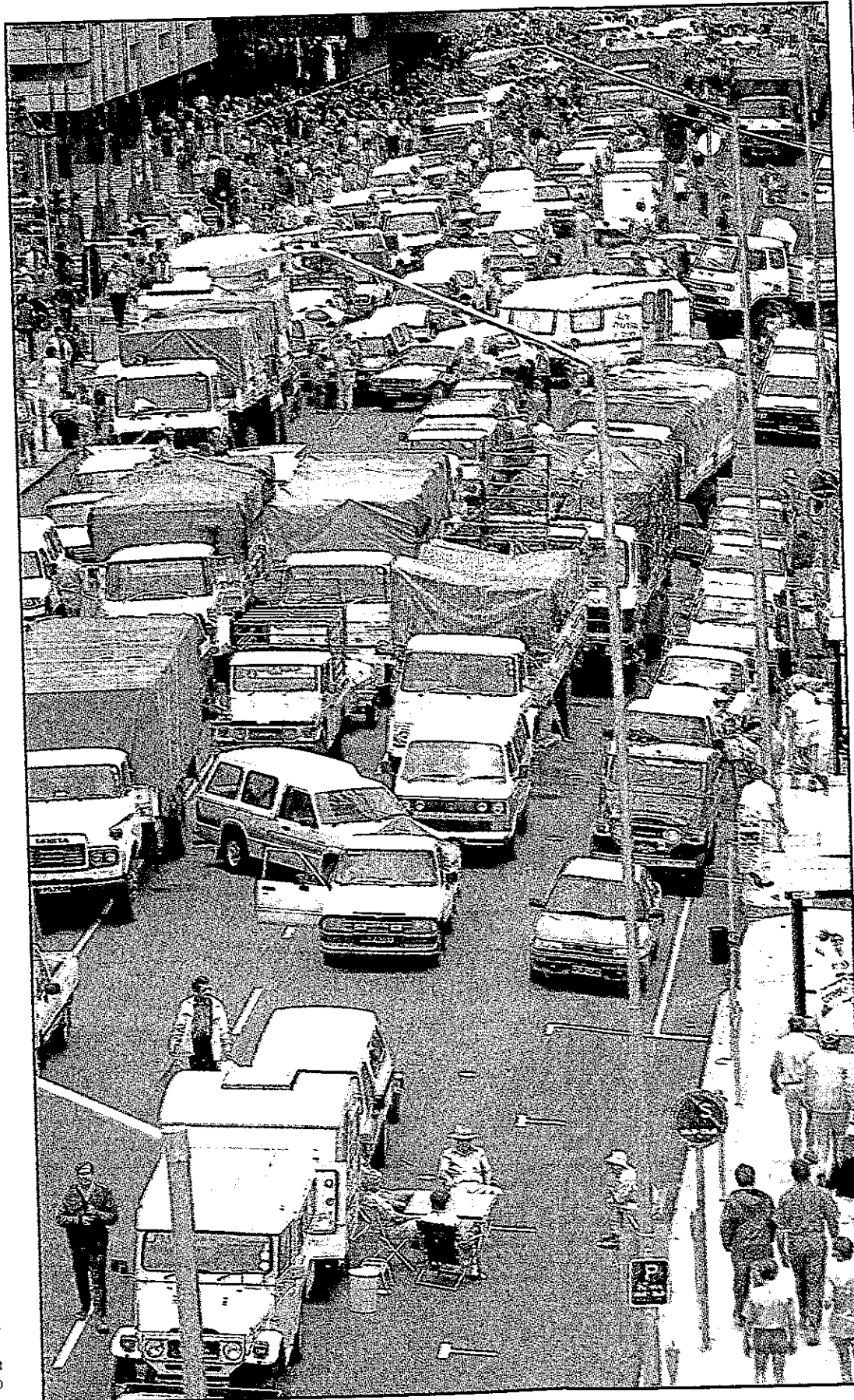
A separate resolution referred to other, to date secret, plans at a later date(s) to "support any further action" which an official said could not be spelt out "in the present company" — the media.

The moderate wording of these two resolutions should be seen against the background of the farmers' firm conviction, reiterated forcefully, poetically, threateningly, that "no one, not a majority or minority nor a State President, could give away a people's land", as one farmer said.

These words, in fact, led immediately to the announcement that medals will be given to all of the 2 000 farmers who took part in the "Battle of Goedgevonden" near Ventersdorp recently, in which homes were demolished and 18 people injured when they attacked squatters.

Among the farmers' other decisions were:

- That they consider the scrapping of the 1913 and 1936 Land Acts as a declaration of war.
- The confession of their dependence on God and a call on all to pray that they would win this battle (for their land).
- The undertaking to "the Almighty" to create and support all instruments of power which defend their safety, law, order and freedom.
- To form a close corporation to buy up "white land".
- To hold a referendum on whether farmers want blacks to buy land.
- To hold talks with those black leaders who still have self-pride (*volkstrots*). □



Traffic jam . . . scenes like this in Church Street, Pretoria, can be expected again today after farmers resolved to support protests against the Government's land reforms.

House told of new council

CAPE TOWN — The establishment of the Agricultural Research Council (ARC) — to come into effect on April 1 1992 — once more confirmed that government had a responsible attitude to a sound and productive agricultural sector, Minister of Agricultural Development Kraai van Niekerk said yesterday in the House of Assembly.

Introducing debate on his Vote, he said the council would have to assume responsibility for the whole spectrum of agricultural research for which the state was now responsible.

"The present Department of Agricultural Development, out of which the ARC is being created, is well aware of the danger of overlapping and duplicating services."

Van Niekerk also announced that steps would be taken soon to ensure that the use of dangerous substances be licensed and governed by strict rules."

Dries Bruwer (CP Lydenburg) said it was a mistake to scrap the 1913 and 1936 Land Acts. — Sapa.

Labour rejects NP's land reform package

Bill 2315791

3 GEN 283

LESLEY LAMBERT

CAPE TOWN — The Labour Party has rejected the amended land reform package — a move which could force President F W de Klerk to push the legislation through the President's Council, if it is to be passed during this year's sitting.

Government is eager to enact the land reform Bills this year in order to assure the world — and particularly the Americans whose requirements for lifting sanctions include the scrapping of the Group Areas Act — that the reform process is on track.

But Labour, currently the majority party in the House of Representatives, has moved to pre-empt any attempt by De Klerk to turn to the President's Council if the House of Representatives votes against the legislation, which is due to come up for debate on Monday.

It has challenged him to keep a promise he made in Parliament last year not to implement new legislation on norms and standards — the basis of the party's rejection — without the support of all three Houses.

Labour had rejected the principle of the new Abolition of Racially Based Land Measures Bill because it provided for the imposition of norms and standards in certain exclusive areas, its land reform committee chairman Desmond Lockey said yesterday.

"The Labour Party strongly objects to the fact that the abolition of apartheid

legislation is intrinsically coupled to inherently racially prejudiced measures that will substitute for it," he said.

The new Bill was tabled in Parliament on Monday.

This came after the Cabinet decided to scrap the original Residential Environment Bill and incorporate a scaled-down version of its proposals in the Bill, which proposes the abolition of discriminatory land legislation.

In a statement issued after a meeting of the parliamentary joint committee on land reform yesterday, Labour stressed that it supported the abolition of the Group Areas and Land Acts.

But it interpreted proposals for regulations that provided for norms and standards in exclusive areas as a form of "economic apartheid", Lockey said.

Labour noted that there were adequate legislative measures for the maintenance and protection of norms and standards on an equitable basis.

These included the provincial authorities' ordinances, the National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act, the Health Act and the Slums Act.

The only explanation for the new provisions were "the inherent prejudice whites had towards people of colour and an undertaking the NP had given its white voters", Lockey said.

LAND REFORM

Fm 24/5/91

(3) GEN

SMART RETREAT

In a commendable response to overwhelming pressure, government has scrapped its harsh residential reform Bill. It has also agreed to set up a commission to hear land claims. But the land reform package, which centres on the abolition of apartheid laws affecting land issues, may still face a bumpy ride through parliament.

The five Bills published in March were widely heralded as the most important step away from fundamental apartheid taken so far by government. But two serious flaws were soon apparent:

- The Residential Environment Bill provided for an intricate web of bureaucratic controls to maintain "norms and standards" in urban residential areas. Understandably, the measures were interpreted as racist; and
- No provision was made to hear claims by people who may have been unjustly deprived of land because of apartheid.

50 • FINANCIAL MAIL • MAY • 24 • 1991

Fm 24/5/91

(3) GEN

Government this week withdrew the Residential Environment Bill and the Abolition of Racially Based Land Measures Bill. It published a new Bill which includes all the measures to scrap land apartheid and provides the mechanism for setting up an advisory land claims commission. Only a minor provision for maintaining "norms and standards" in residential areas is included.

Another vital addition is the express prohibition of racially based by-laws.

Much of the pressure for the changes was applied to a parliamentary joint committee. Piet Marais, its chairman (and Education & Development Aid Deputy Minister) says the committee met 25 times, received 282 written submissions and invited 13 groups to give oral evidence.

The Urban Foundation, which made detailed submissions to Marais' committee, welcomed government's flexibility but believes the changes are only a partial response to the widespread criticism. ■

Hundreds of OFS farmers in protests

② general
C/T 245/91
Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Hundreds of farmers yesterday demonstrated in 21 Free State towns against the government's land reform plans.

However, organised agriculture distanced itself from the protests. Neither the South African, Free State nor the right-wing Transvaal agricultural unions were involved.

Last week's mass meeting of farmers in Pretoria resolved that the Transvaal Agricultural Union take further action to make the government think again about the scrapping of the 1913 and 1936 Land Acts.

It was claimed that yesterday's protests were a spinoff from this resolution.

Police said there were no reports of protests in the Transvaal and no incidents were reported from the Free State.

Farmers vow 'fight to death' over land

By Carina le Grange
Dirk Nel and ^{Star}
Clyde Johnson 24/5/91.

Farmers and residents in several centres in the Transvaal and Free State gathered yesterday and symbolically burnt the Government's White Paper on Land Reform.

At all the gatherings — organised by Aksie Eie Grond (Action Own Land) — speakers warned that the proposed scrapping of the Land Acts had created the circumstances that could lead to bloodshed.

A statement as well as an undertaking, accompanied by scripture readings, hymns and prayers, were read out at the gatherings.

The undertaking said: "We will remain faithful to each other, our land and nation and if necessary fight until death ... For a nation's freedom and fatherland land no price is too high."

The statement said the Government would "squarely have to carry the respon-

sibility for bloodshed as a result of the White Paper".

"The Government must realise that land ownership has strong emotional connotations, and the Government's actions could lead to unrest and bloodshed."

In Ventersdorp, as elsewhere, placards bearing the words "White Paper on Land Reform" were burnt on a vast pyre.

Earlier about 180 men, women and children stacked a pile of rocks around a dead sawn-off tree stump as a symbolic gesture of the Afrikaner people's past.

The event, attended by CP MP Fanie van Vuuren, was opened by the Rev Pieter le Roux with scripture reading and prayer.

Ventersdorp mayor Bob Hardy told the crowd they had been called together because "our people are in crisis, we are at the watershed of our history".

With the scrapping of the Land Acts "the foot is in the door for us to lose our legacy", Mr Hardy said.

The orderly meeting on town council land was marred only by threats to

The Star's photographer by a man who refused to identify himself. He claimed — mistakenly — to have been photographed.

The AWB said earlier it had had nothing to do with the event, adding: "We do not burn papers, we shoot (people)."

In Pietersburg, Transvaal Agricultural Union vice-president Willie Lewies told about 800 people gathered at the Civic Square: "The farmer's land is his very life and we will fight with all at our disposal to ensure this heritage is preserved."

In Nelspruit about 500 farmers gathered at the Civic Centre. They left in an orderly way after the protest and met at another venue for a braai.

About 300 farmers attending a peaceful protest in Warmbaths also built a rock pile to symbolise their resolve.

Other meetings took place in Nylstroom, Potgietersrus, Naboomspruit, Ellisras and Louis Trichardt and in the Free State towns of Brandfort and Welkom.



Farmers on the move . . . a protest procession moves through the streets of Pietersburg on its way to a rally in the town's civic square.

Picture: Dirk Nel

Farmers burn posters in protest on reforms

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Farmers gathering in Warmbaths to protest against the government's land reforms have warned that the scrapping of the racially based Land Acts could lead to "unrest and bloodshed".

In a declaration read on behalf of the farmers by Mr Fanie Erasmus, the farmers said the land question was "an emotional issue" and the government would have to take responsibility for bloodshed resulting from land reform moves.

About 300 farmers attended the peaceful protest meeting yesterday during which four placards with the words "White Paper on Land Reform" were "symbolically" burnt.

The farmers also built a rock pile to symbolise their resolve to oppose the scrapping of the acts.

Opening the meeting, organiser Mr Chris Wagner said the proposed scrapping of the acts had created "the circumstances for confrontation and struggle".

"These are the first steps in taking away our fatherland."

He said an organisation, Action Own Land (Aksie Eie Grond) had been formed to unite individuals opposed to the land reforms.

3 GEN
According to Mr Erasmus, protest meetings also took place in other Transvaal towns, including Nylstroom, Potgietersrus, Naboomspruit, Ellisras, Louis Trichardt and Pietersburg.

Mr Erasmus emphasised that the meeting was intended as a peaceful non-political protest action and the farmers did not seek confrontation with the police or public.

Rightwingers trying to distribute the Herstigte Nasionale Party's newspaper, Die Afrikaaner, at the meeting were prevented from doing so by the organisers.

No police were present.

Argus 24/11/79

The cake made of compromise

W/maul 24/5 - 29/5/91

3 GEN

THE government has been forced to compromise on the suspect manner in which it intended to repeal two land Acts and the Group Areas Act and, if it succeeds the second time round, there could be unprecedented scenes of local authorities proving in court that they're not racist.

The Abolition of Racially Based Land Measures Bill has been revised into a composite cake flecked with raisins from the not-so-bad slices of the foul-smelling, and draconian, Residential Environment Bill that was regarded as a new guise for the Group Areas Act.

The other three Bills intended to bring down the last pillars of apartheid are still in place; but the resistance movements in and out of parliament regard them with suspicion and they too could be amended — or scrapped, as some organisations are demanding.

There were 282 submissions to the Joint Committee considering the five Bills, and a delegation from the Council of Churches flew to Cape Town to tell Minister of Planning Hermus Kriel why they objected to all but one of the Bills.

The greatest opposition from all sides was to the Residential Bill which proposed harsh penalties for people who do not maintain what Kriel terms "norms and standards". Officially it was to prevent urban decay, but to opponents it was a way of discouraging blacks from moving into white suburbs. Local authorities could pass by-laws laying down prohibitively expensive "norms and standards" reinforced by heavy fines or years of imprisonment — or both — for not keeping up with better-off neighbours.

That's been scrapped, and the revised Abolition Bill instead places the onus of proof on local authorities that their by-laws are not racist. Any resident who concludes that a new by-law is racist can appeal to the courts and it will be up to the council to prove — at its own expense — that this is not the case.

The theoretical threat hanging over authorities is of irate ratepayers voting them out of office for expensive attempts to maintain apartheid in what is meant to be a non-racial state.

In its reluctant about-face over land reforms, the government has also made what the Urban Foundation describes as "a partial deal" on another hot potato: restitution of land taken over during years of forced removals. The White Paper which outlined the reforms stated that restitution wouldn't be practical and could instead cause racial conflict.

This week Kriel told a media briefing that total restitution would mean moving large numbers of people around the country — to which displaced black people could reply that sending

The government has made a reluctant about-face over land reforms and group areas. **ARTHUR MAIMANE** looks at the implications of the 'new deal'



Planning repeals ... Hermus Kriel

them back to their ancestral lands is much more important than the ideological reasons for which they were banished.

Kriel also claims it would be "impossible to find an equitable cut-off date" beyond which there would be no restitution because land disputes, he argues, started long before Jan van Riebeeck's arrival in 1652.

Instead the government is to appoint an advisory commission that will investigate claims for restitution: including those by the whites he claims have lost 7-million hectares since the 1936 Land Act. But the commission, "representative of the broad population", will not have "a blank cheque" to buy back expropriated land because — "and this is important" Kriel stressed — financial resources are limited. What money there is can be better spent on upliftment projects for the new South Africa.

A blank cheque for the commission would indeed be costly, because, after black peasants were forced off their land in the name of apartheid's "social engineering" it was sold to

whites below market prices. The advisory commission may decide in favour of some dispossessed; but without a blank cheque there'll be no restitution.

A case in point concerns the 4 000 Fingos forced out of the fertile Tsitsikamma in the Southern Cape in 1977 and dumped on inferior and less extensive land 300km away in the Ciskei homeland. Their land was sold at an estimated third of its market value to white farmers who received government bonds and then developed the land with subsidies and bank loans that are not available to blacks. The 19 farms were bought for R1,35-million in 1983 and are now, only eight years later, valued at R29,3-million.

The Fingos are demanding their land back, but it's most unlikely the advisory commission would even consider buying it for them: no blank cheque and adverse political consequences for the government.

There'll be better luck for claimants whose land is still held by the state and has not yet been allocated for other purposes. That's the position of people who've returned to Goed-gevonden in the Western Transvaal after being forced into Bophuthatswana at gunpoint 13 years ago. Police are now protecting them against right-wing farmers who claim it is "white" land; but the returnees are still to be prosecuted for going home illegally which, according to Kriel, "is not conducive to orderly planning".

The government will not say what percentage of confiscated land is still held by the state; but the guess is that it can only be a fraction of the millions of hectares seized by the state in the past 40 years to make apartheid work by partitioning the country into homelands.

The Urban Foundation wants four of the reform Bills scrapped, leaving the Abolition Bill the only survivor — and even then with amendments. The foundation's executive director, Ann Bernstein, came to Cape Town to brief the press gallery but was beaten by two hours when, earlier that morning, Kriel announced the government's half-about turn. But she still says there are two major flaws in the land reform proposals.

One is that there have been no consultations and the other is that they're "based on the assumption of conflict" between black and white people. Bernstein insists that the legacy of forced removals, urban and rural, must be dealt with fair and square and in co-operation with the community.

The political response to general consultation is that there's no time if the government is to fulfill its promises to demolish apartheid by the end of June so sanctions can be lifted and constitutional negotiations can finally start.

The cake made of compromise

W/maul 24/5-29/5/91

3 GEN 80

THE government has been forced to compromise on the suspect manner in which it intended to repeal two land Acts and the Group Areas Act and, if it succeeds the second time round, there could be unprecedented scenes of local authorities proving in court that they're not racist.

The Abolition of Racially Based Land Measures Bill has been revised into a composite cake flecked with raisins from the not-so-bad slices of the foul-smelling, and draconian, Residential Environment Bill that was regarded as a new guise for the Group Areas Act.

The other three Bills intended to bring down the last pillars of apartheid are still in place; but the resistance movements in and out of parliament regard them with suspicion and they too could be amended — or scrapped, as some organisations are demanding.

There were 282 submissions to the Joint Committee considering the five Bills, and a delegation from the Council of Churches flew to Cape Town to tell Minister of Planning Hermus Kriel why they objected to all but one of the Bills.

The greatest opposition from all sides was to the Residential Bill which proposed harsh penalties for people who do not maintain what Kriel terms "norms and standards". Officially it was to prevent urban decay, but to opponents it was a way of discouraging blacks from moving into white suburbs. Local authorities could pass by-laws laying down prohibitively expensive "norms and standards" reinforced by heavy fines or years of imprisonment — or both — for not keeping up with better-off neighbours.

That's been scrapped, and the revised Abolition Bill instead places the onus of proof on local authorities that their by-laws are not racist. Any resident who concludes that a new by-law is racist can appeal to the courts and it will be up to the council to prove — at its own expense — that this is not the case.

The theoretical threat hanging over authorities is of irate ratepayers voting them out of office for expensive attempts to maintain apartheid in what is meant to be a non-racial state.

In its reluctant about-face over land reforms, the government has also made what the Urban Foundation describes as "a partial deal" on another hot potato: restitution of land taken over during years of forced removals. The White Paper which outlined the reforms stated that restitution wouldn't be practical and could instead cause racial conflict.

This week Kriel told a media briefing that total restitution would mean moving large numbers of people around the country — to which displaced black people could reply that sending

The government has made a reluctant about-face over land reforms and group areas. **ARTHUR MAIMANE** looks at the implications of the 'new deal'



Planning repeals ... Hermus Kriel

them back to their ancestral lands is much more important than the ideological reasons for which they were banished.

Kriel also claims it would be "impossible to find an equitable cut-off date" beyond which there would be no restitution because land disputes, he argues, started long before Jan van Riebeeck's arrival in 1652.

Instead the government is to appoint an advisory commission that will investigate claims for restitution: including those by the whites he claims have lost 7-million hectares since the 1936 Land Act. But the commission, "representative of the broad population", will not have "a blank cheque" to buy back expropriated land because — "and this is important" Kriel stressed — financial resources are limited. What money there is can be better spent on upliftment projects for the new South Africa.

A blank cheque for the commission would indeed be costly, because, after black peasants were forced off their land in the name of apartheid's "social engineering" it was sold to

whites below market prices. The advisory commission may decide in favour of some dispossessed; but without a blank cheque there'll be no restitution.

A case in point concerns the 4 000 Fingos forced out of the fertile Tsitsikamma in the Southern Cape in 1977 and dumped on inferior and less extensive land 300km away in the Ciskei homeland. Their land was sold at an estimated third of its market value to white farmers who received government bonds and then developed the land with subsidies and bank loans that are not available to blacks. The 19 farms were bought for R1,35-million in 1983 and are now, only eight years later, valued at R29,3-million.

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Free State farmers in land reform protest

310-1 24/5/91
PRETORIA — Hundreds of farmers yesterday demonstrated in 21 Free State towns against government's land reform plans. (S) GEN

However, organised agriculture distanced itself from the protests. Neither the SA, Free State nor the right-wing Transvaal agricultural unions were involved.

Last week's mass meeting of farmers in Pretoria resolved that the Transvaal Agricultural Union take further action to make government think again about the scrapping of the 1913 and 1936 Land Acts.

It was claimed that yesterday's protests

GERALD REILLY

were a spinoff from this resolution.

Police said there were no reports of protests in the Transval and no incidents were reported from the Free State.

Sapa reports that the SA Agricultural Union yesterday expressed concern at the government's appointment of an advisory committee on the reallocation of land.

SAAU president Piet Swart, said in a statement the union had brought its concern to the attention of the Ministry of Education and Development Aid.

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● TAX PERIODS
Dr Alant pointed out that

tioned manner,
present they are allowed to
buy tax free.

Thus it was decided to let
charities pay VAT on their

and those where you act as a
principal. The Bill in fact
does not define an agent and
our common law does not

That some of
services may be zero rated
and other standard rated will
mean that where an agent
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TO MANY FARMERS, the implementation of VAT will not come as a major surprise, because many of them already are registered sales tax vendors with experience of the workings of an indirect taxation system.

With GST, farmers with annual turnovers exceeding R50 000 were required to register as vendors. When VAT was introduced on 30 September 1991, registration becomes compulsory only where turnover exceeds R150 000 a year. According to the Commissioner for Inland Revenue only 8 400 farmers — some 12 per cent of South Africa's 70 000 farmers — will have to register for VAT. Small farmers who sell mainly to end-consumers or un-registered vendors will probably elect to stay outside the VAT system — in this way their value-added (mainly wages and profit) will not be taxed and they avoid an administrative burden imposed by the system. On the other hand, if they sell mainly to co-ops, supermarkets,

on municipal markets or to other registered vendors, they will probably choose to register so that the VAT paid on any farming inputs can be deducted from the VAT they collect on their sales.

As a result of representations made to VATCOM by the South African Agricultural Union, measures have been introduced to assist farmers:

- Farmers with annual turnovers of less than R1 million may use the payment basis of accounting for VAT instead of the more exacting invoice basis, i.e. output tax is paid on actual receipts from customers

VAT and the farmer

(Business Times) 26/5/91. (3) Gen

— not many major surprises

and input tax is claimed on payments to suppliers.

- Farmers registered for VAT purposes may acquire the following inputs at the zero-rate (i.e. free of tax), provided the price per item exceeds R500: stock feeds, fertilizer, herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, dips, stock licks, livestock vaccines, seed and plants.
- Most businesses will have tax periods of one or two months, but separately registered farming enterprises with turnovers of less than R1 million a year may elect six-monthly tax periods: that is, farmers

may choose to do their VAT returns to the Receiver only twice a year.

Which of course does not mean that farmers registered for VAT pay less tax than other businesses! These measures are merely intended to assist them as far as record-keeping and cash flow are concerned.

Under the GST system farmers had to pay tax on tractors, trucks, machinery, implements and even loose tools. With VAT they will pay tax when they require capital and intermediate goods of this nature but will be entitled to deduct this VAT from the VAT they collect on sales,

which will lead to a reduction in their production costs and will possibly even enable them to lower their prices.

VAT will be payable on the purchase of a farm or farming land, but again this tax will be deductible from VAT collected by the farmer on his sales. If the VAT paid by a farmer exceeds that which he collects on sales, the difference must be refunded to him by the Receiver of Revenue within 21 days of a return being submitted.

Another interesting point — where VAT is payable, transfer duty falls away, even if the VAT is deductible or refunded.

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Land Bills showdown

By MIKE ROBERTSON
Political Correspondent

TOUGH opposition from the Labour Party has put President FW de Klerk in a dilemma over his efforts to dump the last of South Africa's racially based laws.

In April 1990 the President promised he would not push five important Bills scrapping the controversial Land and Group Areas Acts through Parliament without the support of the coloured and Indian houses.

But unless he can reach agreement with the houses, there is a danger that he will not meet international commitments to scrap the last of the discriminatory laws by the end of this parliamentary session.

At the heart of the dispute is a government attempt to write into law measures which ensure "standards and norms" in residential areas. The Labour Party insists the provisions are racially motivated.

Initially, the provisions were contained in the Residential Environment Bill - but it was dropped after fierce opposition inside and outside Parliament.

Racist

Now the government is trying to include watered-down versions of the same measures in the Abolition of Racially Based Land Measures Bill - but the Labour Party will not be mollified.

It believes existing council bylaws are enough to enforce the maintenance of norms and standards. The inclusion of additional measures in a Bill which seeks to scrap the Group Areas Act, it argues, is racist and tantamount to an attempt to perpetuate the status quo.

The Bills are up for debate in Parliament tomorrow.

Under normal circumstances, the National Party would overcome opposition by forcing the Bill through the President's Council where it has a built-in majority.

But Labour Party members said this week they would hold Mr De Klerk to his undertaking not to rush the Bills through.



FW DE KLERK
Facing foreign deadlines



HERNUS KRIEL
Land may be returned

Deputy Education and Training Minister Piet Marais, who chairs the parliamentary committee which has been trying to resolve differences on the Land Bills, said there would be no opportunity to amend the Abolition Bill when it came before Parliament this week.

This leaves Mr De Klerk with little room to manoeuvre.

The repeal of the Group Areas and Land Acts is one of the provisions of the American Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act. Mr De Klerk wants the Bills scrapped by the end of this parliamentary session so that President George Bush can start lifting sanctions.

One option is to persuade enough Labour Party members to break ranks and support the government on this measure.

The row with the Labour Party is not the only problem for Mr De Klerk on the land issue.

The government's package, which originally consisted of five Bills, represented a first attempt not just to repeal discriminatory legislation but to set in place laws that would promote non-racial urban and

Dilemma for De Klerk as Labour vows to block 'flawed' reforms

rural development.

Mr Marais's committee is still discussing the remaining three Bills - the Rural Development Bill, the Less Formal Township Establishment Bill and the Upgrading of Land Tenure Rights Bill.

So far, the committee has received representations from 282 organisations and individuals.

A common complaint from many of the organisations was the government's initial refusal to appoint a land commission to investigate claims for restitution by those who were victims of the Group Areas or Land Acts.

This was partly offset this week by the inclusion of a provision for the establishment of an advisory commission on land allocation in the repeal Bill.

Planning and Provincial Affairs Minister HERNUS KRIEL said the commission would advise the government on:

- The identification of state-owned land which had been obtained by the state to further the aims of the Group Areas Act and the 1935 Land Act and which had not been allocated for other purposes.

- The identification of rural land with the aim of establishing agricultural units.

- The development, within the state's financial ability, of land so identified.

Sensible

Mr Kriel said the government would look at the possibility of returning state-owned land to the original owners.

He mentioned District Six in Cape Town as an example.

Urban Foundation executive director Anne Bernstein said this was a "partial response" to opposition to the original package.

Miss Bernstein said that by pressing ahead with the Bills, the government would miss a unique opportunity to devise sensible development strategies.

Instead of seeking com-

munity involvement, it was proposing bureaucratic ways of handling development.

The foundation, she said, proposed that the government should go ahead with the repeal Bill while dropping the other four.

It proposed that instead, rural and urban working groups consisting of representatives of all political parties and development

organisations should be appointed to investigate the issues and propose comprehensive development strategies that would have the support of the majority.

Commenting on the Bills, Miss Bernstein said the Less Formal Township Establishment Bill would hinder, not help, the supply of housing.

The Upgrading of Land

Tenure Rights Bill sought to change peoples' tenure rights without consulting them.

The Rural Development Bill proposed setting up a development institution without first conceiving a development strategy.

Miss Bernstein said the Urban Foundation had the support of several foreign governments for its proposal that only the repeal

Bill should go through this year and that a development strategy be worked out in consultation with all parties.

Mr Marais said the government's legal experts were studying the Urban Foundation proposals and objections to the Bills. He said the committee still had to decide whether to call for further evidence on the remaining Bills.

Asked whether the government would attempt to get the Bills through Parliament this year, Mr Marais said no decision had been taken as this had to be worked out with the Chief Whip of Parliament.

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By DAN DHLAMINI

WHILE several communities nationwide battle with the government over their right to land they were dispossessed of, the Barolong - who were forcibly removed from Machaviestad near Potchefstroom in 1971 - are optimistic they will get their land back.

Machavie Action Committee general secretary Karel Mogotsi said hopes were raised after trespass-

Barolong hopeful on Machaviestad

ing charges were withdrawn against 223 tribesmen who had attempted to reclaim Machaviestad - also known as Matloang - in December last year.

Mogotsi told *City Press* they also felt hopeful because the Department of Development Aid had recently asked for details of everyone who had lived

at Machaviestad before the removals.

An attorney acting for the Barolong, James Sutherland, told *City Press* that he would make representations to win back Machaviestad after the land commission had been established.

Meanwhile, squatters at Goedgevonden farm

near Ventersdorp are praying that a Supreme Court judgment on Tuesday - over their right to the farm - is in their favour.

Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) leader Eugene Terre'Blanche told cheering rightwingers in Potchefstroom this week that he was also waiting for the outcome of the case. If the squatters were still on the farm after that there would be trouble again.

Squatters' fate pending

By DAN DHLAMINI

SEVEN squatters occupying Goedgevonden farm near Ventersdorp - the scene of violent confrontation between rightwingers and squatters recently - appeared in the Ventersdorp Magistrate's Court this week charged with trespassing.

Roseline Mokoena, 64, Elizabeth Molefe, 65; Sarah Tekane, 45; John Mohosi, 55; Aaron Kgampepe, 58; Lettie Jakobi, 66 and Lizzy Segopolo, 56, appeared before magistrate PJC van Wyk.

They were not asked to plead and their case was postponed to June 17.

They face trespassing charges following com-

plaints by neighbouring white farmers after a community of 400 moved onto Goedgevonden.

They were forcibly removed from the farm 13 years ago and dumped at Vrisgewacht in Bophuthatswana.

A second case brought against the squatters by farmers who leased Goedgevonden farm from the government for grazing, will be heard in the Pretoria Supreme court on Tuesday.

Both parties are eagerly awaiting the outcome of this case.

A group of 2 000 white farmers moved on to Goedgevonden farm two weeks and tried to evict the squatters. Police were called in and fired on the

farmers, wounding two.

Several blacks were also injured.

Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging leader Eugene Terre'blanche had earlier been threatening at public meetings that if the government did not move the squatters, the AWB would

In another development this week, 11 Tshing township residents appeared before magistrate PJC van Wyk, charged with public violence and intimidation.

Godfrey Morake, 24; John Motlhajwa, 28; Piet Tseladimmetlwa, 20; Gift Mokoena, 19; and seven youths aged between 15 and 16 had their case postponed to June 3.

The four men were released on bail and the seven youths released into the custody of their parents.

There were emotional scenes outside the court where several shack dwellers, attending the trial still bore the scars of their clash with the farmers.

One of the victims, Simon Nchabe, said he had come to court to see if Terre'blanche - who is alleged to have assaulted 70-year-old William Mashia - would appear. But no whites were charged.

A spokesman at the Attorney General's office, J Pienaar, said the City Press inquiry about Terre'blanche's case had been received and would be attended to this week.

THE BAKKIE rolls to a standstill on a track alongside the Olifants River that begins to look like a boundary line between Africa old and new — First World and Third World.

On one side, the sprinklers from a vast irrigation system send refreshing showers over fields of cotton growing deep inside the Lebowa homeland. In the far distance, herds of cattle graze on green pastureland.

Bob Hack points to the opposite side of the track: an entanglement of thornbush where even the grass seems locked in a struggle for survival.

"When we arrived here," he says, "it all looked like that — Africa in the raw but a massive headache for villagers with no cash in their pockets and little growing on the patches of meales around their homes."

Bob stares hard at the thornbush as though it were a challenge: "We'll tame it in the next phase of our programme. We'll soon have that lot under wheat or barley and maybe more cotton if prices stay high."

A tractor trundles past us and the black farmer at the wheel smiles broadly and waves. "He'll be on the way to reap another crop from the lucerne fodder sections," Bob explains.

"When it's all bailed there'll be more than enough to feed the whole herd and keep the cattle in good condition through the winter. And there'll be a surplus to sell for hard cash."

He adds, as an afterthought: "Did you know that in the rest of the Lebowa homeland thousands of head of cattle die of starvation every winter — simply because over-grazing and lack of management means nothing goes into storage to keep them going until spring?"

The sun-bronzed face under the bush hat shakes in frustration. "No wonder all the youngsters leave the villages and head for the big towns."

"Let's hope our programme here can make an imprint and show the way to a new future for rural communities."

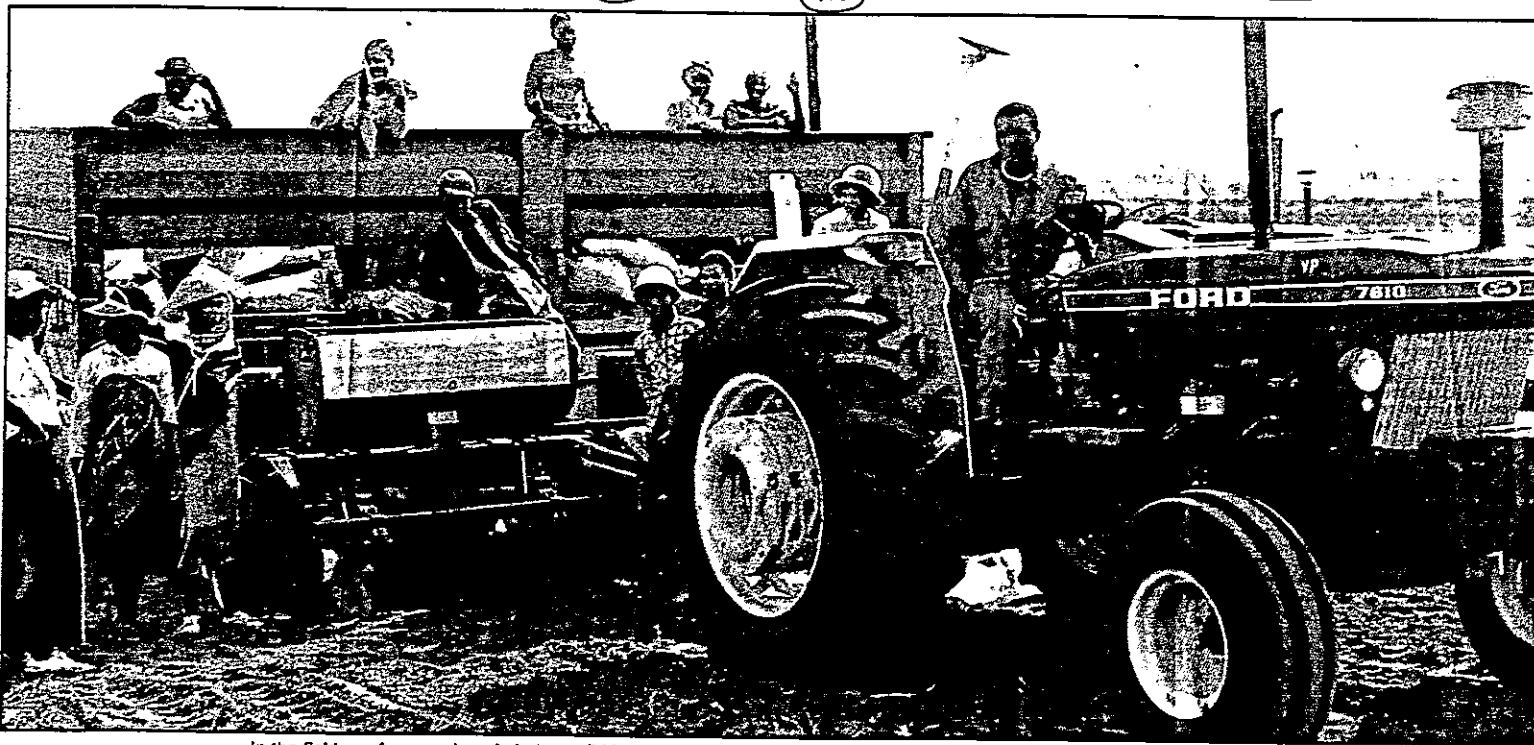
Bob Hack knows it is going to take more than a magic wand to trigger the transformation from rural poverty to the eco-

The harvest of hope

Star 27/5/91

3 GEN

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In the field . . . farm workers help turn wild bush-country along the banks of the Olifants River into productive agricultural land.

omic mainstream in a post-apartheid era. "God knows," he says, "it's going to take a lot more than political waffle."

The programme headed by Mr Hack was launched in 1982 when the Lebowa government commissioned Agricultural Management Services (AMS), funded by the Murray and Roberts construction and industrial conglomerate, to look into any economic potential along the Olifants River.

Under the microscope came a 100 km stretch of the river

starting downstream from Loskop Dam near Marble Hall and running north to where the Olifants bends south of Pietersburg towards the eastern Transvaal.

The task looked formidable: a wilderness of virgin veld or thick bush, broken only by a few villages that scratched the land for subsistence.

Mr Hack and his team mapped out a plan that was named the Olifants River Irrigation Scheme.

The results now emerging

Land reforms pose new questions on the future of agriculture and the role of black farmers. A private-sector project created in Lebowa provides one signpost to possible solutions, reports MICHAEL CHESTER.

show corporate investment — or social involvement, as Murray and Roberts directors prefer to call the project — at its best. No glamorous charity scheme devised by the public relations go-and-tonic brigade. Down to earth — literally.

Out of the wilderness of scrubland, AMS has already

created no fewer than 1 665 individual farms, sprawled over 2 410 ha. Each small plot is run by a black farmer nominated by local community leaders.

Under AMS management guidance, the bush has been cleared and the land ploughed and converted into farmland

with crop yields that match or

better the national average.

All along the eastern bank of the Olifants River, long deserted by white farmers when the Lebowa homeland was born, a new generation of black farmers has emerged from utter poverty to win a foothold in the economic mainstream.

Midway on the 100 km stretch of the river, at a spot called Veeplaats, AMS has created what everyone knows as the Resource Base Centre.

It is a sort of command post that not only promises instant

service from a fleet of no fewer than 75 high-powered tractors when needed by farmers at ploughing or harvest time, but also a full team of agricultural experts with advice on everything from what crops to plant to the state of market prices.

AMS has spared little to make the project a model that shows rural South Africa what can be achieved when modern farming methods are used.

If one centimetre of the entire 2 410 ha is not covered by a huge sprinkler system, it has

constant call on what the experts call centre-pivot or flood irrigation from the Olifants River or a network of dams, wells and canals.

Aside from the crops tried and tested — maize, wheat, groundnuts and now cotton and next barley — the pastures carry cattle, sheep and goats worth more than R500 000.

The rewards flow not only to the independent farmers now established. Also to be counted are the pay packets going out to hundreds of casual labourers.

The local community not only grows enough to feed itself well," says Mr Hack. "The scheme also generates about R1 million a year to plough into the local economy."

That means a new outlook for villages in the spread of small shopping centres and commercial and mini-industrial ventures as the cash multipliers go to work."

The results have not come easily. Bob Hack knows all about the compromises that have to be struck in diplomatic fashion with tribal traditions to bureaucratic interference.

The AMS team rarely blinks at the problems. Instead, they take an even longer view at guidelines for the new farmers about what may happen next.

Mr Hack props a chart on the wall to show what happens if or when the new farmers of the Olifants River scheme take the next steps in logical development and encourage the launch of local food-processing ventures. A few examples:

- The farm price of maize stands no higher than R322 a ton. Processed and packaged along the outside business chain, the maize can ultimately be worth R2 980.

- Farmers sell groundnuts at about R1 700 a ton. Dressed and labelled in plastic packets of peanuts in the supermarket, they are worth R9 550 a ton.

- Dried beans are sold by farmers for about R1 350 a ton. Packaged, they are sold by retailers at R3 300 a ton.

"The longer-term answers are obvious," says Bob Hack. "Go into business with the experts and start food-processing factories. Okay, it may be looking into the future. Why not?" □

It's time black farmers reaped the same benefits as whites

Star 27/5/91

(3) GEN

The question of who owns South Africa's farmland, and who should own it, is on the lips of all farmers. Agricultural Correspondent GEORGE NICHOLAS listened to the arguments of the people concerned.

escalate.

"Life for white farmers in the relevant area will simply become unbearable and their right of making a decent livelihood for themselves and their families will be nullified."

Mr Venter refuses to employ a single black on his farm on the grounds that they cause more trouble than their usefulness would be as farm workers. He and his wife run the farm on their own. Their main lines are cattle, sheep and game.

The thinking of the majority of South Africa's farmers is perhaps best crystallised by Andries Botha, of Rietpan, Viljoenskroon, when he said:

"The sprawling squatter camps that spring up all over the country today are the result

Thousands of farmers in the Cape and Natal, and at least one-third of those in the two other provinces, may be counted upon to support the move to reform land ownership.

What exactly are the fears of those in opposition? Perhaps these brief comments by Koos Venter, of Toezicht farm, Steenbokpan, given in an interview, summarise them best:

"Past history has shown conclusively," he said, "that blacks are incapable of farming properly. They have destroyed the areas of land previously allocated to them because of their social systems and their lack of farming knowledge. They will do the same to white farms they may acquire.

"There is also not the slightest doubt that if a white farm is sold to a black it will rapidly deteriorate into a squatter camp, from where the neighbouring white farms will be plundered, livestock and equipment stolen and the crime rate

'If a white farm is sold to a black it will deteriorate into a squatter camp.'

destroy the land they may acquire.

Their perception and their efforts to put the skids on farm deals involving white sellers and black buyers, however, are difficult to vindicate. Indications are that there are far more farmers in favour of such deals than there are opponents.

Opposition to the repeal is largely confined to the Transvaal and parts of the Free State, where regular protest meetings have been organised and attended almost exclusively by political rightwingers who, on principle, must try to thwart anything the Government may plan to do.

NOT EVERY farmer in the country wakes up in the morning hoping against hope that the Government will rescind its decision to repeal the existing laws that prevent blacks from buying white farms.

Nor can the impression so volubly expressed by the right-wing component of the farming community, that the overwhelming majority of farmers are against the repeal of the two relevant Acts, be justified.

There are many farmers who accept that change must come and that these laws must go. They insist that black farmers must enjoy the same privileges as white farmers.

However, forecasts of dire consequences if the legislation were repealed are becoming gloomier, and threats and demonstrations of those in opposition are becoming more strident. They mainly argue that blacks do not know how to farm and will inevitably de-

urban, on which to settle, combined with economic growth and the resultant population stabilisation, will possibly produce solutions to the problems."

Questioned on the efficiency of black farmers, Mr Botha said there were both black and white commercial farmers who were outstanding, and there were also poor farmers in both categories. He drew particular attention to official despair about the destruction of soil under certain white husbandry farming methods.

Bertie van Zyl, the well-known northern Transvaal farmer of Boekenhout, Mooketsi, who employs 4 500 black workers in his extensive commercial farming undertakings, has no apprehensions about blacks buying white farms, nor about their farming capabilities.

"I have no problem with the principle of land ownership by persons of any colour, provided

'The argument that black farmers will destroy the land is nonsense.'

that land deals are concluded on a willing-buyer willing-seller basis," he said.

"My only reservation would be that the regulations against squatting, soil erosion and generally the misuse of land will continue to be applied, if possible more rigorously.

"I would welcome into the agricultural industry all ethnic people who want to farm land that they have bought from white farmers, so that they can really find out what it means to make a livelihood from commercial farming under today's trying financial conditions.

"When they start facing the same basic problems encoun-

tered by white farmers, their joint interest will bring the two sides closer together."

The last word on the subject came from a black farmer who intends to buy a white farm not far from his present address, and who asked that his name be withheld from publication.

"I cannot understand the fuss made by some people about land sold by whites to blacks, nor can I follow their reasoning when they say blacks don't know how to farm.

"The argument that black farmers will destroy the land they acquire is just plain nonsense. If I invest a large amount of capital in a farm I will make sure not to waste my money. There is no chance of my farm becoming a squatter camp."

Asked how he would deal with the extended-family problem, he said he would simply employ such people as his farm workers. □

Group areas, land debate starts today

By MICHAEL MORRIS
Political Correspondent

AN historic debate begins in parliament today on the demolition of some of apartheid's firmest pillars, the Land Acts and the Group Areas Act.

Four days have been set aside for the fiercely divisive debate. *Argus 27/5/91*

Bitterly controversial at home, the repeal of the much-hated property apartheid also has deep significance abroad.

The outcome will have a direct bearing on sanctions.

If the government is to make the desired impact abroad, it must, as President De Klerk has promised, get rid of the laws before the end of this parliamentary session.

The prospect of a hitch has been raised by the Labour Party's decision to block the all-embracing Abolition of Racially Based Land Measures Bill and force the President to send the legislation to the President's Council, where approval is guaranteed.

Labour supports the repeal of the Land and Group Areas Acts, but rejects the special clause written into this compromise Bill providing for the maintenance of "norms and standards" in suburbs.

This, the LP says, amounts to economic apartheid and it

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says the clause is unnecessary because there are already sufficient by-laws to ensure residential standards.

The Democratic Party, while giving notice that it will support the Bill, says the provision for "norms and standards" is unworkable.

Another new element of the compromise repeal Bill is the establishment of an advisory committee, which, among other things, will hear claims from victims of apartheid seeking land or property reparations.

Expectations are that the committee will be so snowed under it will barely be able to meet demands for redress.

On the right, the government faces a storm or protest.

Fears of the expropriation or confiscation of farms and other property, and the Conservative Party view that the repeal of the laws pre-empts constitutional negotiations, have generated stiff rightwing opposition.

Outside parliament there has also been strong opposition. One of the most influential opponents, the Urban Foundation, has been strongly critical and wants to see the government put all development aspects of the repeal measures on hold until a process of wide consultation has determined the best way of going about it.

Fate of farm squatters in balance

THE fate of the Goedgevonden squatters in the western Transvaal will be decided this week by the Pretoria Supreme Court.

An expulsion order against the 200 squatters, who returned to land they claim they were forcibly removed from in 1978, will be heard by the court tomorrow.

Right-wing farmers attacked the squatters two weeks ago and the AWB later threatened to remove them forcibly if the courts did not order them to leave.

A spokesman for the Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac) said it was uncertain where the squatters could be moved to if the court decided against them.

"It would require a deportation order to move them back to Bophuthatswana and there have been no discussions about

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DARUS SANAI

where they would want to go because they are adamant that they want to stay on Goedgevonden," he said.

It was also possible that they would be moved to another part of Goedgevonden which had not been leased to farmers, he added.

③ GEN
An AWB spokesman said the organisation would "wait and see" but added that it had "a few plans of action" depending on the outcome of the court case. He would not comment further.

The Agriculture Ministry, which owns the land, would not comment until the court case was completed.

PEANUTS

By Charles Schulz



C

FOR the first time in the National Party's 76-year history, those attending next Thursday's parliamentary caucus meeting will not all be classified white. The tricameral system is of passing relevance, but it is still a momentous occasion for the NP.

The gathering will be a large one. President FW de Klerk, his 103 white MPs and 35 President's Councillors will be joined by some 30 coloured MPs and President's Councillors. The number will probably have grown by Thursday as more defect to the NP from Allan Hendrickse's Labour Party, and small independent parties.

The caucus meeting will be unusual for other reasons.

Unless the stream of defectors has already become a flood strong enough to sweep Hendrickse from power in the coloured House of Representatives, De Klerk's new band of loyal Nationalists will not all have a say in running the country.

His caucus will consist of white MPs in government and coloured ones at least temporarily in opposition. It is a strange position for a ruling party.

It will be even stranger for Hendrickse, long-standing Labour leader who has spent most of his life in opposition to the NP and may soon find himself reduced to an opposition leader in the House of Representatives he has dominated since its inception in 1984.

The sudden rush to join the NP is one of the final ironies of the apartheid era. The NP threw the country into constitutional turmoil in the 1950s because of its determination to deprive coloured people of the vote, having done that by packing the Senate to form the High Court of Parliament, it then set about depriving coloured people of their homes under the Group Areas Act.

It was not just the evictions from District Six: coloured families were shunted out of Kenilworth, Claremont, Newlands, Wynberg and other Cape Town suburbs, and from numerous towns across the country.

The scars run deep, as Hendrickse himself will testify, but it is these

FW's land reforms give his NP the keys to two Houses

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MICHAEL ACOTT

people or their descendants who are joining the party that made those laws and is now repealing them; that is sorry for what it did but will not say so.

The spark for Thursday's historic caucus meeting was the NP's decision earlier this year to open its doors to all races: the reasons for the development are more complex.

When NP provincial congresses approved the end of whites-only membership last year, they were looking at ridding themselves of a racist label and at tentative steps towards accepting black, coloured and Indian members.

They did not expect a rush, and were not then contemplating coloured MPs. The NP believed firmly in the tricameral Parliament, which puts white, coloured and Indian MPs in separate chambers and in charge of racially separate administrations for "own affairs" such as education, housing, agriculture, health and local government.

Once the NP's doors were open, the Labour split was precipitated by a number of factors. The "own affairs" system is crumbling together with apartheid, Hendrickse's party was obstructing the passage of legislation and coloured MPs were attracted by possibilities ranging from helping to build a post-apartheid SA to the inducements of lucrative

office in a new House of Representatives administration.

The NP maintains that it has done nothing to entice the coloured MPs to join, that Labour was founded on opposition to apartheid and as apartheid goes, the party is losing its glue.

That may be at least partly true, but Hendrickse has long been a thorn in government's flesh; it supported him only because he helped give credibility to its tricameral system, and now appears ready to dump him.

There is little point in precipitating the break, only to be left with an

opposition party in the House of Representatives. The objective must be to get enough of the 85 coloured MPs (80 elected and five nominated) to take over the administration. It is not only possible, but likely in the near future.

Hendrickse's previous co-operation with a Nationalist government was as one of the Labour leaders in the Coloured Persons' Representative Council, one of apartheid's "toy telephones". Labour went into the CRC, as it went into the House of Representatives, maintaining that its objective was to do something for coloured people and to bring down the apartheid system.

Labour brought down the CRC by refusing to pass the council's budget; in the House of Representatives it has refused to endorse apartheid legislation. It went further this year, boycotting committees to slow the parliamentary process, delaying the VAT Bill and raising objections to the measure providing for Post Office corporatisation.

The final straw for the NP has been the threat to delay repeal of the Group Areas Act and the Land Acts because Labour says some racist provisions would remain.

The NP would certainly not object to a more amenable administration in the House of Representatives: whether it sought the present situation after receiving a few cautious

approaches is open to debate.

The coloured chamber has not been as riven by disputes as the Indian House of Delegates, where control has changed hands. Hendrickse has remained comfortably in command, but there has been a succession of minor breakaways by Labour MPs accusing him of nepotism and dictatorial ways.

This time the break is serious, involving both opposition and Labour members looking to form a new coloured administration. They will face inevitable jibes about a gravy train, that they were motivated by a desire for jobs and not by conviction.

The jobs are there; 24 of them at additional income, from five Ministers' Council posts carrying ministerial salaries to chairmanships and whips' posts.

Once the NP controls the House of Representatives as well as the white House of Assembly, and starts accepting applications from Indian MPs in the House of Delegates, the "own affairs" system is in jeopardy even before it goes with the introduction of a new constitution.

The coloured and Indian chambers lack nationwide legitimacy; their members were sent to Parliament in often tiny percentage polls after boycotted elections. The "own affairs" system is a triplicated, inefficient and expensive bureaucracy.

When white Nats run white affairs, coloured Nats run coloured affairs and Indian Nats join the party caucus, the tricameral system's careful divisions along racial lines will become superfluous.

The system is widely mocked and accused of being irrelevant; that argument would be made with more force if the NP ran the House of Representatives. But at least the influence of some of those on apartheid's receiving end, previously brought to bear in Parliament's corridors and committees, would be felt inside the government caucus.

The NP has acknowledged the idiosyncrasy and unworkability of its apartheid past. It may soon, by its own doing, have to make the same admission about its present.

That would be another welcome step towards the new SA it has promised.



□ HENDRICKSE

SAAU probes price gaps

3 GEN

GERALD REILLY

THE SA Agricultural Union (SAAU) has launched a special probe into the widening gap between producer and consumer prices — which has seen farmers getting as little as 3% of the consumer price of their products. *Day 27/5/79*

SAAU economist Koos du Toit said farmers' share of the consumer's rand had declined steadily over the past 20 years.

Between 1981 and August last year, producers' net return on a basket of food dropped from 59% to 41,6%, he said.

An extreme example of the gap between producer and consumer prices was cotton wool, for which consumers paid up to R40 000/ton, compared with the farmers' net return of R1 260.

Another was peanuts, for which the producer price was just over R1 000/ton and the consumer price R14 000/ton.

Grain producers' share of the consumer rand over the same period declined from 40,7% to 35%, while for sugar it fell from

41,1% to 29%, and for vegetables from 30,5% to 27%.

The SAAU claims that in the past eight months the price paid the producer for a litre of milk fell by between 5c and 10c/l, while the consumer price rose by between 20c and 30c/l.

Du Toit said these and other distortions needed to be probed if inflation was to be brought to, or near, single figures.

High food prices have been identified as a major cause of high inflation, with the latest CPI showing food prices rose 1,4% between March and April. Food has a 25% weight in determining the CPI.

Farmers claimed marketing costs were often 14% higher than the producers' net return. Du Toit said a major factor forcing unreasonably high markups was First World advertising campaigns and elaborate product packaging.

NP could outvote LP on land reform

CAPE TOWN — Should the NP manage to wrest control of the House of Representatives from the Labour Party (LP) before Thursday, it will have removed the only real obstacle in Parliament to the land reform legislation, expected to be voted on on that day.

The NP is 13 members away from a majority in the coloured house after nine LP MPs resigned on Friday and indicated their intention to join the NP.

Another spate of defections is expected today or tomorrow. Those who resigned on Friday are confident that the NP, which qualifies as the official opposition in the house after winning the support of 21 LP MPs, will be in control of the house by Wednesday.

If this happens, the NP will have effectively removed the only real obstacle in Parliament to much of the reform legislation it has to pass this year to convince foreign governments, particularly the US, that its reform process is on track.

Significantly, the land reform legislation, which the majority LP rejected after a committee meeting last week, will be voted on on Thursday, the day after the LP

LESLEY LAMBERT

is expected to lose its majority.

It was LP rejection which forced then acting President Pik Botha to refer the controversial Post Office Amendment Bill to the President's Council for a decision earlier in the session — a move which drew criticism that Parliament was being used as a rubber stamp.

Last week, the LP threatened to oppose the Vat Bill because of the tax on municipal and other services which would affect the pockets of the poor. It was placated at the 11th hour when Finance Minister Barend du Plessis promised to address the areas of concern.

Friday's resignations brought the number of NP members in the 85-member Coloured house to 30 and reduced the LP's numbers to 50. There are five independents in the house, four of whose support sources say the NP could rely on.

This means that to win majority control, the NP needs the support of nine more LP members.

But, an LP spokesman contested this on Friday, saying the NP was unlikely to win the majority this week.

Both President F W de Klerk and Cape NP leader Dawie de Villiers indicated last week that they were expecting more LP members to sign up.

It is understood that a number of MPs in the House of Delegates are keen to follow their counterparts but the NP is said to be wary of taking on board members of the "politically volatile" house.

● See Page 6

LP 'sure' to reject proposed land bill

CT 28/5/91

THE government may be forced to bludgeon the Abolition of Racially Based Land Measures Bill through the President's Council — in spite of a pledge by President F W de Klerk that it would be acceptable to all three Houses in Parliament.

It became clear yesterday that the Labour Party would reject the bill.

Debate on the bill started yesterday and voting is expected early next week. If it is rejected by one House, the government's only way of ensuring it gets passed this session — as Mr De Klerk has promised foreign governments — will be via the President's Council.

Yesterday Labour Party leader Mr Allan Hendrickse said, in a blistering attack on the National Party, that the legislation was a massive fraud. He charged that it was designed to entrench the protection of white people.

Planning and Provincial Affairs Minister Mr Herms-Kriel lashed out

at critics of the controversial clause seven — on norms and standards — particularly the Labour Party.

"I have the impression that certain persons are trying to create the perception that it is only white people who wish to retain norms and standards," he said. "Nothing is further from the truth.

"Coloured people, Asians and blacks are just as adamant to maintain standards.

"This measure is a positive step. It is not apartheid, it is not discrimination."

He stressed that the bill included a ban on any such standards being set on racial grounds.

The Conservative Party also blasted the bill.

The Democratic Party's Mr Peter Soal said the party did not believe the norms and standards clause was sufficiently negative for the bill to be rejected.

Star 28/5/71

Land Bill a fraud, says LP



Hernus Kriel . . . "no reversion to apartheid".

The legislation to repeal the Land Acts and Group Areas Act was a massive fraud, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, chairman of the Ministers' Council in the House of Representatives, said in Parliament yesterday. (42)

Speaking in second-reading debate on the Abolition of Racially Based Land Measures Bill, he said: "It's a case of 'apartheid is dead, long live apartheid'." (42)

"It leaves me cold that people can give the indication to the rest of the world that we are moving on to discover that in terms of chapter 7 (of the Bill) we are going back to the protection of white rights." (3) GEN

The Labour Party had no problems with the rest of the Bill.

Minister of Planning Hernus Kriel, who introduced the Bill, had been a man speaking without conviction. "It's a facade. The very man who tells us

about the injustices of the past has never regretted them."

It was Mr Kriel who, as a Cape MEC, had travelled to Port Elizabeth to force the city council to change the names of Steve Biko Street and Mandela Street in coloured areas.

The National Party, bowing to external pressures, had undergone a conversion without conviction, he said.

"If we want to be absolutely honest, what we have . . . is a massive fraud."

The LP could never forget the harm, the injustice, the dispossession and the theft that had occurred in the past.

"You will never understand the feelings of the victims of apartheid," Mr Hendrickse said.

The 21 members of the House of Representatives who had joined the NP would continue to carry the stigma of being "coloured", he added. — Sapa.

CP: Govt dispossessing people of heritage

Star 28/9/71.
SAPA
3 GEN 88

The Government was not only trying to repeal the Land and Group Areas Acts, it was trying to abolish history itself, Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg (CP Lichtenburg) said.

Speaking in the second-reading debate on the Abolition of Racially Based Land Measures Bill, he also said forced removals were a lie and that black people had more land in South Africa today than 100 years ago.

The Government was trying to alienate the 13 nations of the region from their land and dispossess them of their heritage.

Each millimetre of land was already allocated by law to a particular group, and their desire for an own fatherland would continue to burn in their hearts despite the Government's attempt to destroy this yearning and need.

"Nationalism will flame up as never before because their continued existence is under threat."

If it pleased the Government to kill those who stood up for their rights, it would have to do so, because there would be no other way to overcome them.

The land of South Africa had



Ferdi Hartzenberg

been divided up among various peoples long before this was recognised in law, and long before apartheid.

The report of the Tomlinson Commission had recorded in detail how the horseshoe shape of the black territories around a white heartland had resulted from the major disturbances that took place between blacks at the time of the Difaqane.

"You are on your way to

creating another Difaqane in South Africa."

Dr Hartzenberg said there was no subject about which more lies were told in South Africa than land.

The claim that whites possessed 87 percent of the land and blacks only 13 was just not true. The commission found that 45 percent of the land had been allocated to blacks.

"Today more than 50 percent of the original South Africa belongs to black people."

Forced removals were another lie. The majority of removals were voluntary, and it was not mentioned that people were compensated for the moves.

Dr Hartzenberg said the Government had blindly steamrolled the Bill through the Parliamentary Committee on Land Affairs, and that no investigation had been made into the effect it would have on agriculture, economics, or social and political life.

It was being pushed through merely because the Government had promised that the Acts would be scrapped in the hope that this would bring an end to sanctions. — Sapa.

Restrictions indefensible — Kriel

Norms and standards to be decided upon by neighbourhood committees was not a reversion to apartheid but would bring decision-making to the level of the people, Minister of Planning, Provincial Affairs and National Housing HERNUS KRIEL said in Parliament yesterday.

Introducing the second-reading debate of the Abolition of Racially Based Land Measures Bill, he said the regulations were not to protect white standards, but everyone's.

"I have the impression that certain persons are trying to create the impression that it is only white people who wish to retain norms. Nothing is further from the truth. Coloured people, Asians and black people are

just as adamant to maintain standards."

Allegations by the Labour Party that the proposed legislation was a continuation of apartheid was untrue, he said.

"Indeed, to take away this right would be discriminatory."

It was not only certain neighbourhoods which would rule on acceptable norms or standards, but any geographical area.

Experiment

The legislation was one of the steps the Government had taken to turn apartheid into a "political dodo".

"Apartheid was a social experiment that was supposed to bring peace, safety and prosperity, but it did not succeed.

"The very party that created

the Group Areas Act is today proposing the abolition of that Act."

Mr Kriel paid tribute to the State President, who "was brave enough to change the thinking of the NP" and realised that the party was trying to defend the indefensible.

The first aim of the Bill under discussion was to abolish all racial discrimination in respect of land.

"Property is an asset that should be accessible to every citizen of our country. Any racial restriction on the purchase or legal occupation of land is not defensible."

Another aim of the Bill was to give this country and the rest of the world a clear message that a new South Africa would be established.

The Bill also showed that the

Government had compassion for the people it had wronged in the past.

"But it is also a strong signal that we cannot start the world all over again.

"There are limitations to the practical and financial viability of trying to rectify all possible mistakes made in the past."

Transactions

Chapter 1 of the Bill dealt with the scrapping of the 1913 and 1936 Acts, in which blacks were prevented from occupying land in certain areas.

About 7 million hectares had been bought from white farmers so that this part of the legislation could be implemented.

Chapter 2 dealt with the repeal of the Group Areas Act, the

Free Settlement Areas Act and the Local Government Affairs in Free Settlement Areas Act. Mr Kriel said.

Provision had been made to decriminalise illegal transactions under the Group Areas Act.

Chapter 3 would scrap legislation dealing with land transactions involving Asians and so-called rural coloured settlements.

Chapter 4 dealt with the scrapping of the Development of Black Communities Act and related legislation.

Chapter 5 would scrap thousands of regulations and proclamations regarding black administration Acts.

The legislation would come into effect on June 30, he announced. — Sapa.

War talk 'no star 28/5/91 solution to ③ GEN land issue'

Land claims and the opposition to them were the crux of the problem of the land issue, Deputy Minister of Education and Development Aid Piet Marais said yesterday.

Those who were unyielding in their claim to land were making war talk, he said in debate on the Abolition of Racially Based Land Measures Bill.

There were those who called for the redistribution of land, including those who cried: "Mayibuye Afrika".

At the same time there were whites claiming that the land belonged to them.

All choices disappeared and the chances of finding a resolution were minimised by these unyielding people.

Mr Marais said the CP had withdrawn from the joint committee on land reform because they had realised that their racist view towards the scrapping of the 1913 and 1936 Lands Acts was unacceptable. — Sapa.

Farmers deny 'squandering' R5bn

Monday 28/5/91

GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — The Transvaal Agricultural Union (TAU) and the National Maize Producers' Organisation (Nampo) yesterday slated Agriculture Minister Kraai van Niekirk for a claim he made last week that farmers had squandered R5bn of their R17bn debt on non-agricultural expenditure.

Both organisations said the claim damaged the image of agriculture and called on him to substantiate his claims.

Van Niekirk told Parliament last week the money had been spent on unproductive ends such as coastal holiday homes, cars, imported saddle horses and gambles.

The TAU said in a statement government had enough information at

its disposal to know the accusations were false.

These arguments were being used by government to avoid its responsibility towards agriculture, it charged.

"The TAU challenges the Minister to support his accusations.

"It is general knowledge that no Land Bank loan or government funds are granted without severe conditions and details of how the funds would be spent," the statement said.

Van Niekirk said in Parliament last week he had been told by commercial bank representatives that his R5bn estimate was conservative.

Government has recently tigh-

tened up the granting of credit.

Aid is now granted strictly on merit.

Nampo chairman Cerneels Claassen said Van Niekirk's claim was "extremely irresponsible".

Claassen said Van Niekirk had told Parliament on Thursday that it was not possible to determine what part of farmers' debt was with commercial banks and what part with the Land Bank.

To claim the following day that commercial bank loans were used for luxuries was a grave blunder.

Although a small minority of farmers were perhaps guilty, there was no justification for tarring all farmers with the same brush.

● Comment: Page 8

Govt faces a tough fight over reform Bill

CAPE TOWN — ^{Monday 28/5/91} Government may be forced to push the Bill scrapping the Group Areas Act and the Land Acts through the President's Council after strong opposition from the Labour Party and the CP yesterday during parliamentary debate.

While the CP rejects the scrapping of land apartheid, Labour is opposing the Abolition of Racially Based Land Measures Bill only because of the "norms and standards" regulations it contains.

Labour has written to ambassadors saying the Bill is a substitute for the Group Areas Act and calling on them to persuade their governments to put pressure on Pretoria to amend it.

^{(3) GEN}
BILLY PADDOCK

Introducing the Bill in Parliament yesterday, Planning and Provincial Affairs Minister Hernus Kriel said accusations that it was a continuation of apartheid were untrue.

The norms and standards clause, which enabled communities to entrench standards, was to protect everybody's standards and not only white standards.

Labour warned that all the positive steps President F W de Klerk had taken since last February would be cancelled by the clause.

Luwellyn Landers (LP Durban Suburbs) said there was never any need for norms

~~and~~ and standards prior to scrapping of the Group Areas Act and the LP was convinced it was superfluous.

Party leader Allan Hendrickse declared, "It's a facade. The very man who tells us about the injustices of the past has never regretted them."

It is expected that Parliament will vote on the Bill on Monday. If Labour, which has been beset by defections, is still in the majority, it will not be passed.

In order for De Klerk to meet his promise that all racially based legislation will be scrapped by the end of this session, he will be forced to send it to the President's Council to get it passed into legislation.

Law to scrap group areas sparks protest

*Suzetan
28/5/91*

3 Gen

By ISMAIL LAGARDIEN
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

THE first tangible moves to remove the Group Areas Act and Land Acts from the South African law books met with a storm of protest in Parliament yesterday.

The Labour Party believes the proposed legislation to scrap these Acts - the Abolition of Racially Based Land Measures Bill - is a flagrant reintroduction of racist registration dressed as environmental control.

The minister of planning provincial affairs and national housing yesterday denied this.

Defending a flurry of accusations from the LP, which believes the "norms and standards chapter" - Chapter 7 - was built to protect white residents, Mr Hermus Kriel said it was not only whites who demanded high standards in their neighbourhoods.

"Nothing is further from the truth. Coloured people, Asians and Black persons are just as

adamant to maintain standards," Kriel said.

"You taught them well," retorted Mr Chris April, a coloured MP.

Nevertheless, Kriel's opening speech was filled with sanctimonious statements about the abolition of apartheid.

He said apartheid had set the country on a collision course with itself. The party that created apartheid felt it had an obligation to dismantle it, Kriel said.

Evil

"Apartheid was the social experiment which was to bring peace and prosperity, but it failed."

"It became a policy which brought political upheaval, decay and instability. As a social experiment, apartheid did not work. It was an experiment gone wrong," Kriel said.

In his speech on the proposed scrapping of the Group Areas and Land Acts, the Democratic

Party's Mr Jannie Momborg said that to simply repeal the acts and not take into consideration the pain and suffering of the victims of apartheid, was not enough.

Momborg said that as a person who had always been a beneficiary of apartheid, and as someone who had always felt guilty because of this, he could understand the indignancy of the LP with regard to the so-called norms and standards section.

Commenting on the forced removals which flowed from the Group Areas Act, Momborg said: "This was without doubt one of the most despicable acts of this NP government in the 43 years of its evil rule."

The Abolition of Racially Based Measures Bill will be before Parliament for the rest of the week, and in terms of Clause 108 comes into effect on June 30 1991.

Farmers deny waste of State aid.

Sowetan 29/5/91

TWO leading agricultural bodies have reacted with anger to the reported claim in Parliament by the Minister of Agriculture that R5 billion of the current farming debt had been incurred to pay for bets, motorcars, beach homes, the importation of saddle horses or other non-agricultural items.

The Transvaal Agricultural Union (TAU) and the National Maize Producers Organisation (Nampo) have challenged the

Minister, Dr Kraai van Niekerk, to substantiate his claim in public. Both have rejected the claim.

The TAU says the Government had adequate information to realise that such a claim is a misrepresentation.

It is also common knowledge, it says, that no Land Bank loan or State funds are granted without strict conditions on their use.

"The TAU notes with dis-

^{(3) GEN}
pleasure the deliberate attempt of the Minister to harm the image of agriculture," the TAU adds - a point also made by Nampo president Cerneels Claassen, who says if the Minister cannot substantiate his claim in public he owes the farmers of South Africa an apology.

Claassen deploras what he terms "the readiness of the media to report only negative aspects about the farmers

of the country" which he regards as most irresponsible.

He says the Minister later emphasised in his reply to the House that he had made no attempt to generalise but had referred only to certain farmers, but unfortunately this qualification has not been mentioned by the media.

He adds Nampo has requested an urgent meeting with the Minister for a discussion on the subject.

Pretoria council issues fines to rebel farmers

THE Pretoria city council has issued R100 fines to 57 of the estimated 5 000 farmers who invaded Pretoria in a protest action in January.

A spokesman confirmed today that the fines were issued after municipal traffic officials noted the registration numbers of some of the vehicles which blocked streets.

The vehicles of fifteen of those fined were towed away during the protest action and their owners had to pay between R48,50 and R66 each to get them back. *Sowetan 29/1/91*

The council spokesman said some of those fined had already paid up, while others would soon receive their tickets

in the post. (2) GEN

The deputy president of the Transvaal Agricultural Union (TAU), Mr Willie Lewies, said the union was currently negotiating with the city council in an effort to settle the issue.

He said the decision to fine the farmers was "unacceptable", as Pretoria had benefitted from agriculture for decades.

"The offices of most of our marketing boards are in Pretoria, as well as the fresh produce market. Agriculture pays a lot of tax to the Pretoria City Council. We have made a great contribution to Pretoria's growth.

"People are negotiating on our behalf with the city council.

Kraai's man tells of help for farmers

3 GEN CT 29/5/91

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The Departments of Agriculture and Agricultural Development gave the farming industry direct and indirect aid of almost R12 billion over the past 10 years, a spokesman for Agriculture Minister Mr Kraai van Niekerk said yesterday.

Last week in Parliament, Mr Van Niekerk accused some farmers of squandering R5bn of their R17bn debt on coastal holiday homes, importing saddle horses, gambling and on other non-agricultural activities.

His criticism was roundly rejected by the SA and Transvaal Agricultural Unions and the National Maize Producers' Organisation.

Van Niekerk's spokesman said the bulk of the Agriculture Department's aid of almost R3.9bn was in direct subsidies to the grain industry and grain producers — maize receiving R1,6bn and wheat R1,9bn.

The spokesman added a large percentage of these subsidies went towards subsidising wheat and maize prices, with the resulting increase in demand substantially benefitting producers.

"Other" direct subsidies, which the spokesman was unable to specify, amounted to R104,2m.

The total paid in other interest subsidies amounted to R125,7m.

Direct aid, to agricultural co-operatives in the past 10 years, totalled R23,5m, and interest subsidies R85,7m.

JOHANNESBURG. — The repeal of the Population Registration Act could spell the end of military conscription for white men, lawyers said yesterday.

Legal experts said they believed the act's repeal would mean conscription could be challenged successfully in court, assuming no new race classification measures beyond the existing bill were introduced.

The government last month tabled a bill in Parliament repealing the act, which included

Conscription 'could be challenged'

29/5/91
the retention of racial classification until a new constitution was in place. The three-clause bill makes no reference to the Defence Act.

Super-race creation 'ethically unacceptable'

Staff Reporter

THE moral nature of society should prevent the idea of creating a "super-race" through genetic experimentation ever gaining credibility, the head of the Department of Philosophy and the Unit for Bio-ethics, Professor A A van Niekerk, said this week.

He was speaking at a conference on the ethical implications of genetic engineering held at the university on Monday.

Prof Van Niekerk broadly defined genetic engineering as the changing of genetic components of organisms in a way not resulting from evolution.

"Therapeutic" genetic engineering — aimed at changing bodily defects where the patient desired it — is ethically acceptable, he said.

"Eugenic" genetic engineering, or that which concentrates on genetic improvement, is ethically unacceptable because it compromises the autonomy of the individual, Prof Van Niekerk said.

Student group condemns attack on 'European'

THE Pan Africanist Student Organisation of Azania (Paso) yesterday condemned in the "strongest possible terms" the incident at UCT 10 days ago in which a "European student" was attacked "by people purporting to be our members".

First-year UCT student Mr Chris Lott was last weekend attacked by students wearing green T-shirts and chanting, "one settler one bullet".

Paso general-secretary Mr Lawrence Nqandela said yesterday: "We wish to distance ourselves from these actions."

"If our investigations reveal that our members were involved, such members will be brought before a tribunal of Paso." CT 29/5/91

An attorney said that if the Population Registration Act was entirely repealed, conscription provisions in the Defence Act would apply to all South African males.

The validity of the existing whites-only call-up could then be challenged on the basis it was not legally reasonable because it was based on discrimination.

● An SADF spokesman said the force had received legal opinion that the act's repeal would not affect the Defence Act.

Farmers deny wasting State aid

(3) GEN

Two leading agricultural bodies have reacted with anger to the claim in Parliament by the Minister of Agriculture that R5 billion of the current farming debt had been incurred to pay for bets, motorcars, beach homes, the importation of saddle horses, or other non-agricultural items.

The Transvaal Agricultural Union (TAU) and the National Maize Producers Organisation (Nampo) have challenged the Minister, Dr Kraai van Niekerk, to substantiate his claim in public.

Dr van Niekerk said in a statement yesterday that he was not trying to "get at" farmers when he said that

about R5 billion of their total debt of R17 billion was of a personal nature.

He said he had intended only to give a perspective on the total debt and the way in which the State could deal with it.

The TAU said the Government had adequate information to realise that such a claim was a misrepresentation. It was also common knowledge, it said, that no Land Bank loan or State funds were granted without strict conditions on their use. "The TAU notes with displeasure the deliberate attempt of the Minister to harm the image of agriculture," the TAU added.

Star 29/5/79

Nampo president Kerneels Claassen said that if the Minister could not substantiate his claim in public, he owed farmers an apology.

Mr Claassen deplored what he termed "the readiness of the media to report only negative aspects about the farmers of the country", which he regarded as most irresponsible.

He said the Minister later emphasised in his reply to the House that he had made no attempt to generalise but had referred only to certain farmers. Unfortunately the media had not mentioned this qualification. — Agricultural Correspondent and Sapa.

Squatter case distresses judge

~~3/10~~
3 GEN

Pretoria Correspondent

star 29/5/91.

The judge hearing the case against the Goedgevonden squatter community yesterday described the matter as "very distressing and a sad thing".

Legal argument regarding the destitute community near Ventersdorp will continue before Mr Justice Goldstein in the Pretoria Supreme Court today.

The case — against the Goedgevonden squatter community and its chairman, Olifile Levy Segopolo — was brought to court by the Minister of Agriculture and Development and seven farmers who were hiring farms in the area from the Government.

"Although the case held important implications for both parties, it was quite a simple matter, regarding the facts and the law," counsel for the applicants, P C van der Byl, SC, assisted by Q Pelsler, argued.

Arguing the spoliation application, they contended that the squatters unlawfully deprived P J Hall of her peaceful and undisturbed possession of Goedgevonden when they moved on to the land between April 9 and 12.

They based their case on the principle that Mrs Hall had been deprived of her land against her will, and on the squatters' threats to move on to other farms in the area to which they lay claim on the grounds of historic background.

Shacks

Mr van der Byl asked that the squatters be ordered to stop disturbing Mrs Hall in her possession, and also that, should they refuse to adhere to the court order to remove their shacks and structures, the police be called in.

Mr Justice Goldstein said he found the whole case "very distressing and a sad thing".

He said that, on face value, it

appeared that the squatters had in fact deprived Mrs Hall of her land, but added: "I have a lot of sympathy for their (the squatters') problem".

Appearing for the squatters, L I Goldblatt, SC, assisted by P M Kennedy, conceded that Mrs Hall was in fact in possession of the farm, but said their clients were entitled to occupy the area in terms of an agreement between them and a senior official of the Department of Agriculture.

Mr Goldblatt told the judge that on April 13 the official held a meeting with the respondents and gave persons already on the land permission to remain there.

"While there may have been spoliation, that was subsequent to the permission."

In support of their case, Mr Goldblatt handed in an affidavit by the district surgeon in Ventersdorp in which he denied allegations of squatters posing a health hazard.

ARGUS 29/5/91

More than repeal needed to undo damage ^{(3) GEN} — ~~the~~ Eglin

By MICHAEL MORRIS
Political Correspondent

THE government has been warned that merely repealing the Land and Group Areas Acts will not end the intense political controversy that has surrounded the legislation for decades.

The government must make a bigger effort to undo the damage these laws had done, or politics would be bedevilled by the controversy for decades to come, Democratic Party MP for Sea Point Mr Colin Eglin told parliament.

Speaking on the second day of the four-day debate on the repeal Bills, Mr Eglin took the government to task for dealing with the highly sensitive land issue merely through the mechanism of the tricameral system, without consulting people most affected but who were not represented in parliament.

"Consult, negotiate, reach consensus, however difficult this may seem to be.

"The issue of the inequities caused by the laws we are re-



Mr Colin Eglin

pealing will not go away.

"These inequities are either going to be tackled by the government in an imaginative way in consultation with the affected people, or they will remain a political issue dividing our nation and bedevilling our politics for decades for come," Mr Eglin said.

"It is not good enough for those who have purveyed apartheid to repeal their discriminatory laws. In the inter-

est of peace and constructive politics, they must undo the damage that they have done to the fabric of our society."

In particular, he said, the DP believed there was a need to create machinery to "redress the undesirable imbalances that exist in the ownership and occupation of land by various sections of the population as a consequence" of apartheid laws, Mr Eglin said.

While the government's Bill contained provisions for an advisory land committee, this fell far short of the commission proposed by the DP.

"The DP view is that reparations and redress must go beyond land currently held by the State and that land policy in the urban areas, even more than in the rural areas, is going to be of critical importance in the future," Mr Eglin said.

Earlier Mr Eglin said the government had displaced 3 522 900 people between 1960 and 1983, Sapa reports.

Of these, 1 129 000 were black tenants and redundant workers from white farms;

674 000 were moved for black spot consolidation; and 834 000 were moved in terms of the Group Areas Act.

"I believe parliament is repealing two of the most fundamental laws ever placed on the statute book of South Africa."

The Land Act had turned millions of blacks into landless serfs and converted black South Africans from being farmers in their own right to labourers on white-owned farms.

"It changed black South Africans from being homeowners and small businessmen to becoming squatters and location dwellers increasingly dependent on their survival upon the white employer or the State.

"It ushered in the era of disruptive migrant labour system together with dehumanising pass laws and denied the majority of our people the stabilising influence of home ownership and property rights."

The Act distorted the growth of town and cities "in a grotesque and painful way".

Govt replies to farm debt issue

PRETORIA — The Departments of Agriculture and Agricultural Development gave the farming industry direct and indirect aid of almost R12bn over the past 10 years, a spokesman for Agriculture Minister Kraai van Niekerc said yesterday.

Last week in Parliament Van Niekerc accused some farmers of squandering R5bn of their R17bn debt on coastal holiday homes, importing saddle horses, gambling and on other non-agricultural activities.

His criticism was roundly rejected by the SA and Transvaal Agricultural Unions and the National Maize Producers' Organisation.

Van Niekerc's spokesman said the bulk of the Agriculture Department's aid of almost R3,9bn was in direct subsidies to the grain industry and grain producers — maize receiving R1,6bn and wheat R1,9bn.

The spokesman added a large per-

B1001 29/5/91 (3) GEN
GERALD REILLY

centage of these subsidies went towards subsidising wheat and maize prices, with the resulting increase in demand substantially benefiting producers.

"Other" direct subsidies, which the spokesman was unable to specify, amounted to R104,2m.

The total paid in other interest subsidies amounted to R125,7m.

Direct aid to agricultural co-operatives in the past 10 years totalled R23,5m, and interest subsidies R85,7m.

The Agricultural Development Department gave the industry aid totalling almost R4,2bn.

Loans totalled R1,87bn and subsidies R2,1bn. "Other" loans amounted to R145m and subsidies R74,3m.

Loans by Agricultural Develop-

ment totalled R2bn and subsidies R2,2bn.

The spokesman said the aid granted by the two departments excluded indirect benefits from rebates on diesel fuel — about R1bn — and indirect benefits from the R2,5bn spent on agricultural research and development.

Meanwhile, Van Niekerc said in a statement yesterday he had no intention of "offending" farmers when he accused some of them of squandering R5bn of their total R17bn.

He said his intention was to create a perspective around farmers' total debt and the way in which government handled the problem.

An evaluation of data supplied by applicants for debt consolidation indicated a distribution of roughly 50-50 between agricultural debt and non-agricultural debt financed by private institutions.

Judge will follow law, however painful

Star 30/5/79
Pretoria Correspondent

The court would have to rule against the Goedgevonden squatters — regardless of the suffering it would cause — if argument by counsel for the Government and farmers was legally correct, a Supreme Court judge said yesterday.

Mr Justice Goldstein, who has been asked by the Minister of Agriculture and Development and seven farmers (who are hiring farms in the area from the Government) to rule that the squatters must leave the land, is expected to pass judgment in the Pretoria Supreme Court today.

(3) GEN
"There is no doubt that if submissions by counsel for the applicants are legally correct, I must grant their order regardless of how much grief will be caused," the judge said.

PC van der Byl, SC, assisted by Q Pelser, argued that the squatters had unlawfully deprived P J Hall of her peaceful and undisturbed possession of Goedgevonden when they moved on to the land between April 9 and 12.

His clients did not think "it was unfair to expect the squatters to return to where they came from".

Government had "provided

machinery the squatters could use in view of new developments in the country".

The judge replied that it was not his duty to answer this political question, but the Government's. The court simply had to apply the law.

"We are not heartless and we are aware of the implications the case holds, but somewhere a line has to be drawn." Mr van der Byl argued.

Appearing for the squatters, L I Goldblatt, SC, assisted by P M Kennedy, told the judge that on April 13 a Government official had given people already on the land permission to remain there.

CT 30/5
**Govt rethink
on restitution?**

THE government appears to be softening its earlier anti-restitution stance for victims of apartheid land laws.

30

The chairman of the standing committee on land reform, Mr Piet Marais, told Parliament yesterday that the white paper on land did not exclude the possibility that material losses caused by apartheid could be corrected.

30

Goedgevonden judgment may be handed down today

DARIUS SANAI

THE fate of 300 squatters on the state-owned western Transvaal farm of Goedgevonden will be decided by the Pretoria Supreme Court either today or on Monday.

The court yesterday heard the second day of an application brought by the Agriculture and Agricultural Development ministries and six farmers from neighbouring farms to have the squatters removed. The farmers are also seeking injunctions preventing the squatters from moving onto neighbouring farms.

The squatters have brought a counter application stating that they have a legal right to be on the land.

Adv Lewis Goldblatt SC, for the squatters, told the court it had to decide whether the Goedgevonden farm belonged to government or the squatters. He said the application brought by the Minister, the farmers and the current tenant of the land, Petronella Hall, would become invalid if the court ruled the land belonged to them.

Goldblatt said the Minister had invalidated his right to bring action against the squatters because an Agriculture Department official had reached an agreement

with the squatters' lawyer on April 13, letting them stay on the farm temporarily.

"He cannot allow the respondents to retain possession of the land and then renew the application (to remove them)," he said.

Adv Pieter van der Byl, for the Minister and other applicants, said the official had allowed the squatters to remain on the land for humanitarian reasons.

Sapa reports that Van der Bijl said the official had made the agreement when members of the foreign Press were on the farm. Van der Byl said the applicants realised the implications of their application, "but the line had to be drawn somewhere".

Goldblatt asked for the application and counter-application to be postponed indefinitely so the full details of the case could be brought before the court, and said his clients would accept interim injunctions not to build or cut down trees on the farm.

Mr Justice E L Goldstein said he realised the importance of a ruling in the application and would attempt to give judgment as soon as possible.

PRETORIA — The National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) yesterday obtained a Supreme Court order setting aside the findings of an Oberholzer magistrate and a mining inspector on the deaths of seven miners at the Western Deep Levels West Mine in 1988.

Mr Justice Stafford declared a regional environmental engineer, F Lloyd, a relevant and material witness and said his testimony should be heard at the resumed inquest proceedings. The tribunal had refused to call Lloyd as a witness.

Magistrate J J van

Judge sets aside finding on Western Deep disaster

Vuuren had found that the six died of inhalation of noxious gases from a fire.

It was found that the mine had acted reasonably by implementing remedial action in areas where chilled water pipes were covered with polyurethane, and that there was no evidence of any unnecessary delay in carrying out rescue operations which could amount to an omission of a criminal nature.

The magistrate found the

cause of the fire had not been spontaneous combustion, but that it was started inadvertently through illegal smoking, or intentionally through arson.

NUM safety officer May Hermanus said in an affidavit the ruling not to call Lloyd as a witness had disabled the tribunal from conducting an adequate or thorough investigation. Consequently neither the inquest nor the inquiry had been full and fair. — Sapa.

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Navy pleads case for national coast guard

BIDAM
30/5/91

LINDEN BIRNS

THE SA Navy has released a series of proposals for establishing a national coast guard whose duties would include anti-drug and anti-smuggling operations.

Navy chief Vice-Adm Lambert Woodburne told a recent maritime conference in Cape Town that the Navy was able to take on coast guard duties as it already had the necessary maintenance and command infrastructure, manpower and vessels.

However, these were initial proposals and no budget or date had been set for the establishment of such a guard.

Woodburne said the need for a national coast guard had increased over the past two decades. A coast guard would be responsible for protecting SA's maritime interests and for maritime law enforcement, he said.

A commission which investigated the feasibility of a coast guard had recommended that the Navy and Air Force provide facilities for such an operation, Woodburne said.

Woodburne said maritime law enforcement would include intercepting drug traffickers, preventing illegal immigration, enforcing fishery control, protecting maritime resources and assisting foreign states with regard to maritime laws.

Other coast guard tasks included search and rescue, marine inspections and licensing, providing and maintaining navigation aids, environmental protection and controlling the safety of small recreational craft.

Maritime defence meant a national coast guard could be deployed to perform conventional naval duties in times of war, Woodburne said.

He said the Navy's infrastructure was mainly centred on the Simonstown and Durban naval bases, but it was able to operate from any other port.

Excluding harbour protection boats, the Navy has 16 operational ships and submarines. Four of these are based in Durban and the rest in Simonstown, he added.

The Simonstown Naval Dockyard was also one of the best equipped ship repair facilities in Africa.

It was able to maintain and repair steel and wooden-hulled vessels and advanced technology weapons systems, Woodburne said.

Land commission is not enough, says foundation

3 GEN Business Day Reporter

THE Urban Foundation has criticised government's advisory commission on rural land allocation as being an inadequate and partial response to the national land issue. BIDAM 30/5/91

In its latest reaction to government land policy, the foundation also welcomed the withdrawal of the Residential Environment Bill, which it said would have undermined the abolition of the Group Areas Act.

The foundation said the formation this month of the advisory commission was a step forward, but that it would not resolve the issues of dispossession and restitution.

"These issues must be dealt with in a way that clears the decks for future development policy and firmly re-establishes the principles of common justice in SA.

"National reconciliation and future urban and rural development requires the building of as wide an agreement as possible on land issues in a non-racial SA," the foundation said.

It recommended that a land claims court be established to deal with claims against "historical and discriminatory dispossession".

CROP OUTLOOK fm 31/5/91

SALAD DAYS, SORRY DAYS

While Cape deciduous fruit growers are pleasantly bullish about the prospects for this year's crop, their northern maize, wheat, cotton and wool producer counterparts have little to smile about.

Fruit exports to Europe are looking up and, except for the Scandinavian countries and Ireland, hardly any boycotts remain.

"While the US also remains closed to SA fruit exports, we are now busy developing the promising East European market," says Unifruco spokesman Fred Meintjies. "And, with our major competitors in Chile suffering from climate-induced quality problems this year, the outlook for European exports look good. We hope to better last year's record R1,3bn in export earnings."

But spare a thought for the effects that unpredictable weather can have on farmers in the north. Sad tales of protracted cold periods hampering planting, late rains, then too much rain or too little, and early frost help explain why Free State wheat producers, for example, will be R563m worse off this year, in real terms, than 1989.

And maize producers bewail the R200m cost of a two-night frost snap early last month that wiped out large tracts of promising, late-planted maize on hundreds of thousands of hectares in the western Transvaal and northern Free State.

With farmers suffering, tractor sales are expected to plummet to a historic low of only 2 800 units this year. Agricultural consultant Jim Rankin says sales should not gross more than R290m this year, compared with last year's R375m.

"This follows sales of 3 900 units last year and 5 650 in 1989. Total farm implement sales may fall to R525m this year, after last year's R680m. But many farmers may also wait until October to make their purchases because value-added tax will not be charged on capital equipment."

The bad wheat and maize crops are forcing government to import large amounts of SA's primary feed grains. For government, this may mean a windfall of R100m-R125m on the 495 000 t of milling wheat that has already been purchased because imported wheat is landed at prices well below SA's inflated prices.

"This year's projected wheat crop of 1,63 Mt is well below last year's 1,9 Mt," says Wheat Board assistant GM Lens van Staden. "But, in the previous two years, annual crops touched 3 Mt. With annual consumption now at between 2,2 Mt and 2,3 Mt a year, SA is forced to import."

He says this year's producer price of R515/t will earn farmers about R840m, which is about R160m below last year's receipts, in real terms. The outlook for the



new crop is fair, though Cape rains arrived late and the Free State needs soaking rain to moisten the earth for winter plantings.

Government is under pressure to pass on the benefits of the cheaper imported wheat to bread consumers. But National Marketing Council chairman André Wium says government picks up the bill for — and takes the profit on — food grain imports.

This year's projected maize crop of 6,5 Mt is well below last year's 8,4 Mt. And farmers stand to earn only R1,7bn, compared with last year's R2,2bn. While SA exported 910 000 t last year, this year's imports will cost taxpayers about R45m.

Cotton farmers also have been hit by bad weather. Cotton Board secretary Abel Stoltz says this year's crop of about 240 000 bales (there are 200 kg in a bale) will be well below last year's 308 000 bales. Consequently, farmers will earn about R190m, compared with last year's R240m.

The Wool Board expects its producer members to earn R690m, about R170m less than last year, following the collapse of the Australian market. But, says board assistant GM Fred van Niekerk, the year's clip will be about 5% up on last year — and the good news is that auction prices have risen by 30% over the past two weeks following Australian undertakings to provide for the "orderly marketing" over the next seven years of its surplus stock of 4,7m bales.

Apart from deciduous fruit growers, citrus producers also anticipate juicier earnings this year, with gross receipts projected at R1,02bn, compared with last year's R890m.

Says Citrus Exchange GM Arend Venter: "Total production should reach 32m cartons (up from 30m last year) and we expect southern African production to grow to 45m cartons over the next eight years."

fm 31/5/91 WINE AND SPIRITS SFW'S BITTER HARVEST

Tough competition and little growth in SA's wine and spirit industry looks set to claim one of its first victims — the Stellenbosch

fm 31/5/91

Farmers' Winery (SFW) plant at New Germany in Natal.

Although the group, which has more than 50% of the local wine market, is still consulting with employees and trade unions and says officially that a final decision has not been taken, it seems almost certain that the plant will close.

SFW's plants at King William's Town and George are also under scrutiny. Group MD Frans Stroebel says the rationalisation process could affect 150 employees at the three plants and about 300 staff nationally.

News of the threatened shutdown was greeted with dismay when it leaked out early this week. Besides having a negative effect on business confidence in Natal, the news is likely to have a bad psychological effect on the industry. Other wine and spirit companies are having a tough time with little or no growth in the market and fierce pricing competition.

The New Germany plant used to be a major producer of Mainstay cane spirit. But national output has dropped from more than 1m cases in the early Eighties to around 500 000 cases now. SFW's last two annual reports showed a slight drop in earnings.

Stroebel says that with plants across the country — New Germany is believed to be SFW's third biggest, after Wadeville near Johannesburg and the Stellenbosch plant — the group found that changing market conditions meant better plant utilisation. Johannesburg, he says, can serve Natal, and Stellenbosch some of the other centres.

Inept marketing

Stroebel says that while former strong labels such as Mainstay have been affected by cheaper brands and a cyclical market, with the cost trimmings now being implemented, they will regain their strength. The group remains optimistic that new opportunities will open up for it, such as exports.

But competitors say SFW has fallen victim to some bad marketing decisions and lost market to cheaper brands.

While Stroebel says the group is now satisfied with its mark-up on market leaders such as Graca wine, understood to be the second biggest label on the market, competitors feel that SFW operates on margins too small to justify the amounts it spends on promoting products such as Graca.

It's also believed to have over-capitalised on canned wine coolers, which seem to have been a market fad. Stroebel says that since the wine cooler heyday of 1984, sales are down.

While SFW's cutbacks reflect conditions in the industry generally, it must concern heavyweight parents Rembrandt-KWV In-

Land Bill 'part of total plan'

Land reform was aimed at promoting human dignity, freedom and progress, Minister of Public Works and Land Affairs and of Development Aid Jacob de Villiers said in Parliament yesterday.

Speaking during the second-reading debate on the Abolition of Racially Based Land Measures Bill, he said reform of land ownership had to be part of a total reform strategy.

The proposed land reform was designed to ensure equal access to land according to the economic and democratic principles "we all strive for".

³ GEN
Jac Rabie (NP Reigerpark) said he was standing before the chamber as a "full-blooded Nat".

He was fresh from the "inclusive caucus of the NP". The NP was going to grow now as never before, he said.

Those who said the new (coloured) Nats also had to take responsibility for injustices committed under the Group Areas Act were talking "nonsense", he added.

Louis Stofberg (CP Sasolburg) said the NP did not understand that it had lost its principles.

Because the ANC was sticking to its principles, it would "win". — Sapa.

Stow 3/15/79

Squatters wait in fear for land judgment

By MARTIN NTSOELNGOE

TOMORROW'S Pretoria Supreme Court judgment over the destitute Goedgevonden squatters could have a devastating effect on their lives.

If Judge Goldstein rules in favour of the Minister of Agriculture and Development and seven farmers, the community would be forced out of their ancestral land for the second time.

Parting remarks by the judge before retiring to his chambers on Thursday afternoon, left the community leaders and their legal representatives worried.

The judge said: "The court would have to rule against the Goedgevonden squatters - regardless of the suffering it would cause - if argument by counsel for government and seven farmers is legally correct.

"There is no doubt that, if submissions by counsel for the government and the farmers are legally correct, I must grant that order regardless of how much grief will be caused."

The judge said he found the whole case "very distressing".

Goldstein is being asked by the government and seven farmers to order the squatters off the land.

The former Goedgevonden occupants, forcibly removed to an arid farm in Bophuthatswana 13 years ago, came "home" on April 9, and are now isolated on the farm. After they were removed, the Government hired out their land to white farmers, who now want them out.

On April 13 the community was granted temporary permission to stay by a senior Department of Agriculture and Development official.

Counsel for the Government and the seven farmers, PC van der Byl, said PJ Hall was deprived of her land and the squatters had threatened to move on to other farms in the area which they claimed was theirs.

LI Goldblatt, for the squatters, said the government was bound to its agreement to allow the people to stay.



STICKING TO HER GUNS ... Humble Evelyn Mashiya fears that AWB leader Eugene Terre'Blanche won't be charged for assaulting her husband.

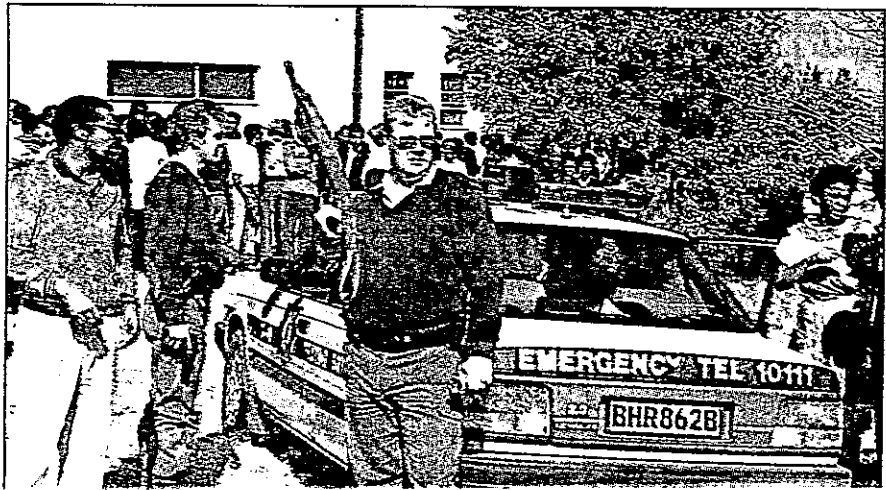
This land is your land

Group Areas, Land Acts are scrapped



Sowetan
6/6/91

③ GEN



THE Group Areas and Land Acts were yesterday voted off the South African Statute Book.

All that remains is the signature of President FW de Klerk - a formality - for the Abolition of Racially Based Land Measures Act to come into effect. It abolishes the former, discriminatory ones.

Any black person can now acquire, use, buy or rent property in the country on the same basis as a white.

The Bill, however, contains a highly controversial chapter which

By ISMAIL LAGARDIEN
Political Correspondent

has been vehemently opposed by the Labour Party.

The LP has charged that Chapter Seven, which provides for communities to establish their own "norms and standards", is a "built-in protection for whites".

The chapter has caused a major split in the party over the past weeks, prompting about 35 coloured MPs to cross from the LP to the ruling National Party.

The defectors and the NP point out that the Bill contains a clause which

● To Page 2

Talkback

The Group Areas Act and the Land Acts have been killed after all these years. How do you feel? Telephone Radio Metro DJ Tim Modise between 4.30 and 5pm today and tell the nation. The hotline number is 714-8063. Listen to the Sowetan/Radio Metro Talkback Show on mediumwave 576 KhZ.

Group Areas, Land Acts go

sowetan 6/6/97

3 GEN



PETER SOAL

From Page 1

declares invalid any racist law subsequently enacted by communities.

The Democratic Party, while registering its dismay at "racist Chapter Seven", said the imminent repeal of the Group Areas and Land Acts was a victory.

DP spokesman Mr Peter Soal said his party had voted for the new Bill because it was ridding the country of evil legislation.

"We rejoice with all those who feel the yoke of oppression is being lifted.

Restrict

"We share their happiness in being released from the discrimination inherent in the laws which restrict blacks to 13 percent of the land of this country and chased people from their homes to barren windswept places, far from their work and the homes

where their ancestors had put down roots," Soal said.

The abolition of the Acts was opposed by the Conservative Party on the grounds that it would "turn white man's land into everyman's land".

Extra-parliamentary groups also said there was no cause to celebrate.

"The laws should never have been there in the first place," an ANC source said last night.



TRANSPORT TROUBLES ... Workers will still commute to their small houses in the ghettos after June 30, when apartheid will have

SA'S TYRANNY TU

By SEKOLA SELLO

HERE are wild scenes of jubilation and celebration in the streets of major African towns from Accra in the west to Maseru in the south when a tyrant is toppled.

So it was when the bloodthirsty tyrant of Uganda, Idi Amin, and Lesotho's despotic Leabua Jonathan were driven from power. The masses hoped their ousting would bring an end to repression.

On June 30 another vicious tyranny - that of apartheid - will come to an end. But instead of taking to the streets, the masses will most likely not be aware that apartheid has been consigned to the rubbish heap of history. Most will continue with their lives as usual.

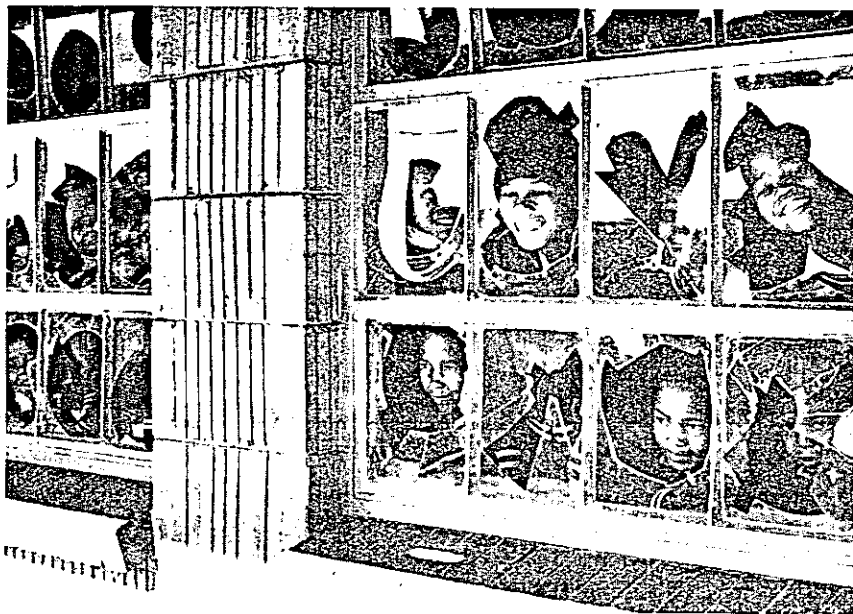
Even for the few who will be aware of its demise, the event is likely to pass without eliciting much enthusiasm.

The repeal of the Land Acts, the Group Areas Act and the Population Registration Act, although commendable steps towards the democratisation of the country, will have little, if any, immediate impact on the masses.

Whites are not going to wake up on July 1 and suddenly find thousands of new neighbours in their manicured suburbs. The repeal of the Group Areas Act will make things a little easier for only a limited number of blacks - those with money.

In fact, in recent years most of these blacks have already made the trek to white suburbs like Kel-

CIP 2/6/91
GEN
3
Apartheid is to die - but who will really notice?



CRISIS CONTINUES ... The end of apartheid on June 30 will have little bearing on dilapidated schools such as this.

vin north of Johannesburg.

To most blacks, moving out of the ghettos will still be a dream. For the unemployed, the under-employed, and even the employed, their only hope of accommodation will be one of the shacks which ring most townships.

Although many white schools are threatened with closure because of decreasing numbers of

pupils, they are not going to be suddenly flooded with applications from township people.

Apart from the prohibitive fees at some of these under-utilised schools, especially private ones, transport costs from the townships to the suburbs will place them beyond the reach of most families.

The upshot of all this is that although entry to all schools in the country

is no longer determined by race, a majority of black pupils will find themselves still confined to overcrowded, ill-equipped schools served by under-qualified teachers.

The demise of apartheid is not about to alter the concentration of economic wealth for the foreseeable future, either. The commanding heights of the economy will still be in white

hands.

The demise of legal apartheid may indeed lead to the concealment of real apartheid. After June, the country will still be ruled by the National Party under the 1983 constitution, which still perpetuates white domination.

According to University of Cape Town academic Herman Giliomee, the 1983 constitution will continue to reg-

ulate the balance of power among whites and the so-called Coloureds and Indians in favour of whites.

He says this document hardly makes mention of blacks, who are the overwhelming majority. Instead, blacks will continue to be under the control and administration of State President FW de Klerk.

While some people may feel compelled to argue that De Klerk will have finally buried apartheid on June 30, the truth of the matter is that the State President has failed to address the most important factor in black politics - the question of land.

Scrapping the Land Acts is meaningless to a majority of blacks if 87 percent of the land is still in white hands. Many black political organisations maintain that South Africa's major problem is not apartheid, but who owns what percentage of land.

They contend that as long as blacks own only 13 percent of the land through whatever mechanism, apartheid will still be alive.

Beleaguered Labour Party leader Allan Hendrickse put the whole issue of the death of apartheid succinctly when he declared "apartheid is dead - long live apartheid".

It will take a lot more than removing apartheid laws from the statute books before this evil system of racial discrimination dies. Unless such issues as the land question are addressed urgently, the news of the death of apartheid will sound too exaggerated to most blacks.



WAITING AND post-apartheid



their small houses in the ghettos after June 30, when apartheid will have been taken off the statute books.

RANNY TUMBLES

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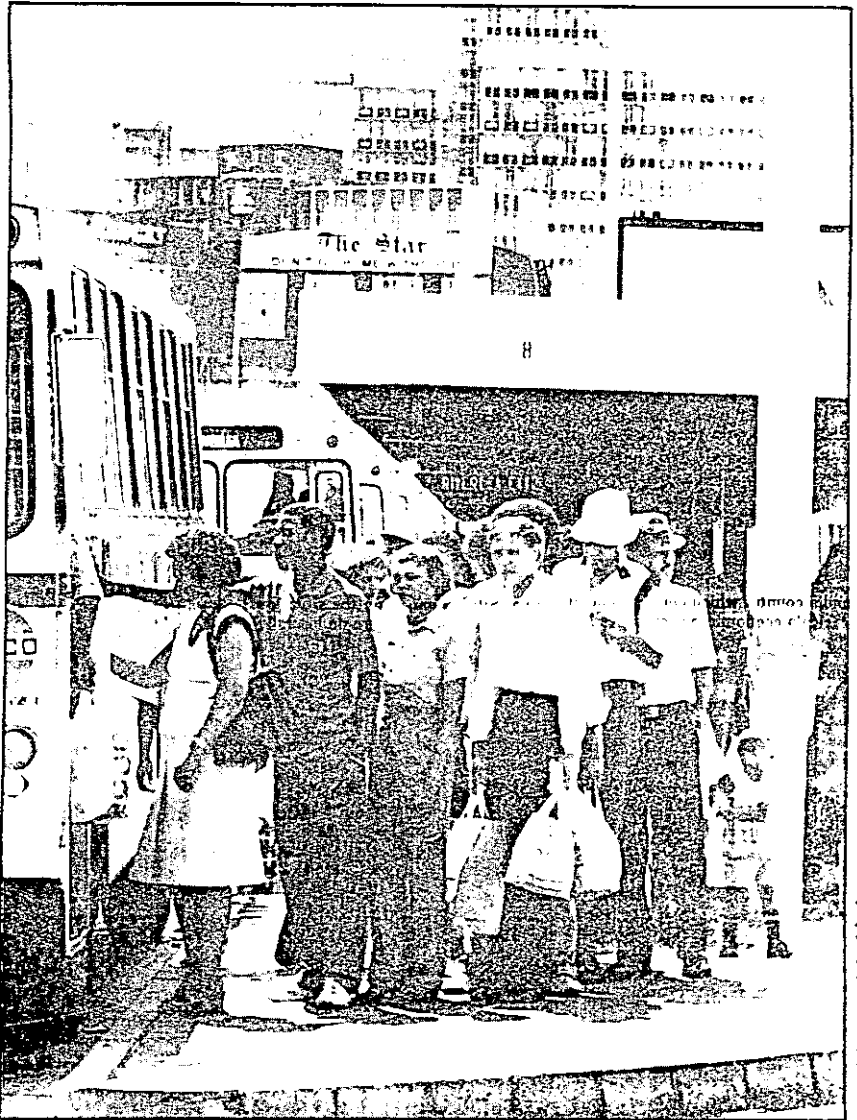
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WAITING AND WAITING . . . Long queues for taxis and buses will still be there in post-apartheid South Africa.



f on June 30 will have little bearing on

no longer determined by race, a majority of black pupils will find themselves still confined to overcrowded, ill-equipped schools served by under-qualified teachers.

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...Council would have to take responsibility, he said.

Anglican group to aid farm families



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ABOUT 40 women from the Anglican diocese in Klerksdorp will visit the occupants of Goedgevonden farm in Ventersdorp on Saturday to donate food, clothing and money.

Mrs Maggie Nkwe, wife of Klerkdorp's Anglican Bishop David Nkwe said the group had already raised more than R1 000 in personal donations for the occupants.

The Pretoria Supreme Court has ruled against the Goedgevonden families claim to the land and the people were to have been evicted last Friday.

Eviction

91

However, the eviction order has been postponed pending an appeal lodged against the Supreme Court ruling by counsel for the families.

"I have been to Ventersdorp (where the Goedgevonden farm is situated) before and I know people have to drive long distances just to buy water," Mrs Nkwe said. - *Sapa*.

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FW's pen to sign off apartheid

Sowetan 7/6/91

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PRESIDENT FW de Klerk is to sign into law a Bill that removes two of the last pillars of apartheid - the Group Areas and the Land Acts.

The new Abolition of Racially Based Land Measures Bill, which has been passed by Parliament with only the Conservative Party opposing it, will come into effect on June 30.



DE KLERK

It will then be possible for people to own land or occupy property anywhere without race restrictions.

Another major apartheid measure, the Population Registration Act, will also be largely scrapped soon, leaving only one -

Political Staff

the Constitution itself.

This will have to be replaced by a negotiated new, nonracial one.

In Government circles there is the belief that the latest moves will open the way for talks with the Organisation of African Unity on South Africa's readmittance to the world community.

There were mixed feelings among the liberation movements.

Problems

ANC spokeswoman Miss Gill Marcus said that while the ANC welcomed the scrapping of the laws, it was important to address the non-legal problems that remained.

Goedgevonden was a good example. There, historical land which had been taken from black people was being leased to white farmers by the Government.

After scrapping the laws there had to be restitution and a land commission to deal with this.

A PAC spokesman, Miss Patricia de Lille, said: "The Government

must see that there is restitution. It says that this would be complicated, but forced removals of people from their land has not been so complicated.

"It is insensitive to suggest that people buy back land that was taken from them by force.

"The Government must see to it that there is equal distribution of land."

Groups join effort to break hunger strike

FOR the first time in South Africa, the ANC and Government have agreed on a program of care of hunger strikers, South African Workers Congress (Sahwco) Aslam Dasoo said yesterday.

Barely days before prisoners began a hunger strike to begin permanent health damage, the National Medical and Dental Association (Namda), the Medical Association of Africa (Masa), the Department of Correctional Services, the Department of Law and Order and the Department of Justice reached consensus on the

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ANC spells out policies on land

3 GEN
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TIM COHEN

THE ANC has proposed a mixed bag of land tenure systems but will call for mining land near cities to be released for housing and for the redistribution of agricultural land.

The proposals are made in the final draft of the ANC's land manifesto which will be presented at its national conference next month.

The manifesto says the skewed development of commercial agriculture has resulted in environmental degradation and inefficient production "leading to a national agricultural crisis of massive proportions".

It lists the goals of a new land policy as redressing injustices caused by apartheid's policy of forced removals by restoring land and, where this is not possible, by making "reparations" through a just legal process.

Another goal is to "ensure that the diversity of tenure forms existing in our country is recognised and protected".

Affirmative action, redistribution and the "key" role of the state are all prominent in the manifesto, but expropriation without compensation is not contemplated.

The state should expropriate land where necessary, buy land and allocate it to people in need, ensure low-cost housing is built and pass laws

preventing developers from speculating in land.

The state should also generate revenue to meet the programme's costs.

The document recognises diverse methods of land title. "Individual freehold ownership, collective and communal forms should be able to co-exist," it says.

The land and housing markets both "have a role to play and must continue to exist harmoniously alongside a state housing sector".

The role of chiefs is recognised and the manifesto calls for their role to be defined locally in consultation with the communities involved. But in a challenge to traditionalism, women are accorded access to land allocations in their own right and also to support services and finance.

The private sector has "an important role to play" and should be encouraged to build and finance low-cost housing and contribute to a housing fund. But the document explicitly calls for land owned by the mining sector near to cities to be made available for housing.

Declared nature conservation areas must be respected but the interests of local communities must be considered and benefits shared with them, the manifesto says.

Whites attack squatters

^{5/31/91}
SQUATTERS who had received permission by court order to remain on the premises of the old Goedehoop High School in Railway Street, Germiston, not later than June 4, were on Saturday night set upon by a group of white people armed with sjamboks and knobkerries.

The SAP liaison officer for the Witwatersrand, Lt Vickus Weber, said yesterday the incident took place between 11pm and midnight.

"A group of white people invaded this squatter camp and assaulted the residents with sjamboks and knobkerries," Weber said.

By the time the police arrived, the attackers had already left the scene. Squatters rejected ambulances and went to hospital with their own transport.

Criminal dockets have been opened.

"The situation is pretty calm at present," Weber said.

— Sapa.

De Klerk 'snub' angers Transvaal farmers

PRETORIA — President FW de Klerk has angered the Transvaal Agricultural Union (TAU) by failing to respond to an "urgent" request for face-to-face discussions on the scrapping of the 1913 and 1936 Land Acts.

A TAU spokesman said that as legislation to repeal the Acts was now before Parliament, there was little point discussing the "extremely urgent" issue with De Klerk.

Officials of TAU would discuss what further action to take to underline the union's opposition to removal of the two Acts.

Meanwhile, follow-up action to the recent symbolic burning of govern-

^{5/31/91}
GERALD REILLY

ment's White Paper on land reform in various parts of the Transvaal plateau is expected.

Sapa reports that in a week of acrimonious debate, seven CP MPs were ordered out of Parliament for calling NP Members and Ministers treasonous. The Members were suspended from Parliament when they were "named" by the Speaker.

This bars a Member from the precincts of Parliament for five days.

In what soon appeared to be deliberate strategy on the part of the CP, three of the party's MPs were named

on Wednesday. ^{(3) Gen}

Four more were named on Thursday — Moolman Mentz (Ermelo), Casper Uys (Barberton), Fanie van Vuuren (Ventersdorp) and Louis Stofberg (Sasolburg).

Towards the end of the debate, CP leader Andries Treurnicht said any group that turned their own people's land into everybody's land was guilty of treason.

Questioned by the Speaker, Treurnicht said it was not calculated disrespect to the Chair. He did not withdraw his words. Instead of suspending Treurnicht, the Speaker said he would make a ruling today.

Mixed reaction follows death of apartheid laws

3 Gen Business Day Reporters

THE scrapping of the Group Areas Act and Land Acts continued to attract mixed reaction locally and internationally yesterday.

Parliament voted on Wednesday to scrap the Acts by passing the Abolition of the Racially Based Land Measures Bill. *5/0am 7/6/91*

The German government said the abolition of the laws was a milestone on SA's road towards creating a non-racial and democratic country.

KIN BENTLEY reports from London that while the British government yesterday welcomed the repeal of the Acts, the move failed to make an impression on Danish political parties preventing the implementation of an EC decision to lift trade sanctions against SA.

A spokesman for the Danish Foreign Ministry said there had been "no signals" yet in response to the move from parties in a centre-left coalition that had vetoed EC moves to lift the trade sanctions.

In SA, Actstop secretary-general Pressage Nkosi yesterday welcomed the Acts' repeal but said the government had to make some restitution for the loss blacks had suffered through application of the laws.

In Durban the Inkatha Freedom Party called for further measures to redress wrongs caused by the laws.

Azapo said the scrapping of the laws had not fulfilled its demand for redistribution of land.

The ANC's National Land Committee (NLC) said provisions of the Bill were inherently racist because it allowed communities to set their own standards and norms, thereby maintaining the present situation.

GERALD REILLY reports from Pretoria that the Transvaal Agricultural Union (TAU) assured farmers the fight to protect white farmlands would continue.

● Comment: Page 8

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Land Bill a 'boon to property market'

Bl Day 7/6/91

③ GEN

CAPE TOWN — The passage of the Upgrading of Land Tenure Rights Bill would open new doors in SA's property industry, Deputy Land Affairs Minister Japie van Wyk said yesterday.

Introducing debate on the measure, he said the Bill aimed to give full rights of ownership to landholders in black townships. It would also create hundreds of thousands of property owners.

This should result in "a property market that will grow from strength to strength".

The surveying and deeds registration functions would be combined in a central system. No registration fees would be payable for these conversions to full title, Van Wyk said.

However, CP deputy leader Ferdi Hartzenberg said the Bill would lead to heightened tension and violence in SA. It would destroy the principle of occupation of land by a people by making it available to persons of other groups. This would create uncertainty.

"We are convinced that this Bill is trying to widen the privilege of land ownership in a highly artificial manner. This will bring destruction."

The measure was discriminatory because it laid down that black tribal land would be protected from being sold off for 10 years, while white land was opened to all.

Jac Rabie (NP Reigerpark) said the Bill would have the effect that land would never again be able to be taken from an owner by the stroke of a pen.

He supported the Bill because the government was showing it was ridding itself of racism.

Amichand Rajbansi (NPP Arena Park) said he supported the Bill. It was part and parcel of the reform package on the ownership of land in SA.

The Bill had its imperfections, but when it was implemented these would become conspicuous, he said. — Sapa.

Apartheid^{GEN} written off

By ALAN DUNN
Political Staff

PRESIDENT De Klerk today signed apartheid's final death warrant, expunging South Africa's most hated laws from the statute books and consigning them to history.

At a ceremony in his office at the Union Buildings in Pretoria, he formally signed into law Bills passed by parliament this month, erasing four of the pillars of an ideology which made South Africa the pariah of the world for four decades.

In doing so Mr De Klerk keeps his word to the international community that apartheid would be gone before the end of June.

The historic event was expected to be witnessed by millions of television viewers and newspaper readers worldwide after requests from foreign and domestic news representatives to attend the signing ceremony.

Signed away today are the Land Acts of 1913 and 1936, the Group Areas Act of 1966 and the Population Registration Act of 1950, which MPs dubbed "the mother of all apartheid laws".

The Land Acts and Group Areas Act were scrapped by the Abolition of Racially Based Land Measures Act, which takes effect on Sunday.

While the Population Regis-

tration Act, which colour-coded South Africans and governed them accordingly, has been scrapped, the present register is to be retained until there is a new, negotiated constitution.

The government believes that the register is necessary to underpin the constitution and parliament until they go.

The register will be necessary, for instance, in the by-election later this year in Green Point, which will be a whites-only poll for a seat in the House of Assembly.

About 30 other Bills passed by parliament — about 137 were debated and approved in the session which ended on Friday — are also to be signed into law by Mr De Klerk today.

Among them are the Internal Security and Intimidation Amendment Bill, stripping the Internal Security Act of indefinite detention without trial and other repressive provisions which earned it international notoriety.

The new law has been hailed as tantamount to a return of habeas corpus to South Africa.

Another Bill under Mr De Klerk's pen is the controversial Interim Measures for Local Government legislation, allowing town and city councils to negotiate with civic organisations to come up with binding forms of non-racial local government.



President De Klerk

VEGETABLE gardener Selina Moshala grows the finest beetroot and the best spinach in the northern Transvaal.

Subsistence farming is the name of the game.

She is one of the lucky 8 percent in Sekhukuneland who have land for farming, and one of the 30 illiterate and enumerate subsistence farmers whom Operation Hunger has put into business in a far-flung place called Moshala, near Jane Furse.

To quote Operation Hunger chief Ina Perlman: "Once she was a person who did not raise her eyes much. Today she walks tall."

Before Operation Hunger established its resource centre in Lebowa in the drought of 1983, Selina and her family relied on handouts for their meagre existence.

Today she not only runs her own business, but has money in the bank from the R300 to R400 she earns from the sale of vegetables after she has fed her family.

It is all done without Government subsidy, merely with Operation Hunger expertise, which teaches people to become economically viable — the kind of activity which Minister Kraai van Niekerk went to Kenya to see last week.

At Jane Furse, Selina and her colleagues were each allocated about a hundred 2 000 sq m plots to launch their market-garden operations.

As part of the organisation's aim to teach self-sufficiency on its 800 community gardens countrywide, the project started at the bottom.

The women were taught by Johann Rissik to construct concrete furrows to irrigate by hand pumps — which they could repair themselves — from one of the 100 boreholes sunk by Operation Hunger in the area.

They enclosed their gardens with fencing produced by two local women, watered their plots with cans devised by George Makunyane, and transformed their surplus spinach from a cash crop by preserving patties in locally built solar driers.

The multi-purpose *leucaena leucocephala*, a plant similar to an acacia, was grown between the beds as a substitute for expensive shade cloth.

After 18 months they stripped the side-branches of the fast-growing trees for firewood and used the leaves for animal fodder.

Mr Rissik said the aim was to plant 500 000 of the trees a year.

Simple farming

star 17/6/91

saving the day

(3) GEN

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Reaping the profits . . . less than a decade ago, Selina Moshala of Lebowa was destitute and queuing for food.

Once the vegetable gardens had been established, the focus moved to the lack of protein and dairy products in the people's diet.

Meat was virtually unheard of in diets in that part of the world, but two pregnant nannie goats imported from Operation Hunger's centre in Namaqualand set the ball rolling, providing slaughter stock and milk.

Chickens were expensive to feed, so they settled for rabbits, which eat vegetable matter and

provide a meal-in-a-pot.

Today the people in the valley below the 70 ha donated by the Anglican Church, and assisted by the Donaldson Trust, buy bricks from the brick-making group at the resource centre and sell their handwork through Operation Hunger outlets.

It is hardly life in the fast lane, but it is a minor miracle. People have had their pride restored, their stomachs filled and their pockets lined through their own efforts. □

New era, old land

The role of established white farmers in SA is being severely questioned. In 40 years their numbers have fallen from 120 000 to 50 000. SHIRLEY WOODGATE investigates the role that "new" black farmers could play.



Hand on the land . . . Johann Rissik aims to have about 500 000 trees planted every year.

He added that a sad result of the subsidy was that it did not benefit the small farmer it was intended to help.

But worse was in store for the white commercial farmers with the scrapping of the 1913 and 1936 Land Acts.

In the Transvaal alone, 95 percent of the farmers voted to retain the legislation. When nobody listened, many of them took to their tractors and trucks to join countrywide protests against the repeal of the laws.

Last week, as the Acts were abolished, the Transvaal Agricultural Union labelled the repeal "a declaration of war".

Then the South African Agricultural Union mouthed alarm over reports that the Government had appointed an advisory committee on land allocation.

And if the writing were not yet clearly on the wall, Minister of Agriculture Kraai van Nierkerk returned last week from Kenya to claim that more than 50 percent of that country's



Essential ingredients . . . a Mohlala subsistence farmer, watering can and a twig from a shady leucaena tree.

agricultural produce was supplied by small farmers — something which South Africa could learn a lot about from that central African country.

Now hundreds of thousands of blacks are waiting to see whether the Government will make it possible for them to return to the land they were forced off because it fell within white areas.

Mrs Perlman has urged the authorities to move fast to allocate about 3 million ha of avail-

able land immediately.

"My fear is that time will be wasted while people posture politically. Some 58 percent of blacks are still in the rural areas and our unemployment figure stands at 6 million.

"The urgent need is for funds to be made available for land development. This will be part of the answer to poverty and also the squatting problem near major cities. These people could easily be made self-supporting on their own land," she said. □

3 GEN

IF BLACK farmers were given half the assistance handed over to their white counterparts, they would repeat the achievements of black agriculturists in Zimbabwe, Operation Hunger chief executive Ina Perlman believes. *Star 17/6/91*

Recalling the threat which black farmers had posed to whites in the Cape and Natal in the 19th century, she said it was ironic that their success had led to the enactment of the 1913 Land Act.

A far cry indeed from the halcyon days before the fall of this country's white farmers from grace — and favour — when they enjoyed top-dog status both politically and financially.

That was when the black farm labourer "knew his place" and unquestioningly performed his role as a hewer of wood and tiller of soil.

But times, and the fortunes of the farmers, have changed.

Now subsidised to the tune of R17 billion (of which a third was allegedly squandered on items totally unrelated to agriculture), the number of white farmers has dwindled from 120 000 in 1950 to about 50 000.

Says Professor Eckard Kasier of Stellenbosch University: "We could quite easily lose a third of those remaining without any production problems."

Former Minister of Agriculture Jacob de Villiers told farmers this year that in the future they would have to join the queue for State aid.

This was followed up by Barlow Rand economist Piet Haasbroek saying decades of bad agricultural policies were at the root of current farming blues.

ANC's big shift on land policy

By Esmaré van der Merwe
Political Reporter

The ANC, in a new draft policy on land, has abandoned its former hard line stance on nationalisation — and now proposes that land be acquired by the State for redistribution, with compensation, but also be made available for private control.

This shift in the ANC's land policy is contained in a land manifesto finalised two weeks ago for adoption at the organisation's national conference in Durban next month.

The word "nationalisation" does not appear once in the seven-page document, drawn up by the ANC's Land Commission after extensive consultation with grassroots structures.

The document emphasises the need for a productive agricultural sector, a dynamic rural economy which will benefit all South Africans, limited State control, private sector involvement in the provision of housing and community consultation on land allocation.

② GEN Star 18/6/91
The draft manifesto was drawn up after a national workshop in Johannesburg, attended by representatives from the ANC's 14 regions.

Commented an ANC source: "Before, people made very crude demands: for example, for nationalisation without compensation. Now there is a far more realistic perception on nationalisation, because the discussion was conducted in the context of the failure of socialism in other countries."

Redistribution

"Of course the demand for redistribution to address apartheid's wrongs remains, but the principle that the State should not necessarily control land has been widely accepted.

"People are realising that we need to move away from unrealistic rhetorical demands and develop a workable policy aimed at raising the standard of living."

The document states that the State should play a key role in the redistribution of land, of which 87 percent is currently in white hands.

The State must have the power to acquire land through expropriation with just compensation, purchase land, make grants of State land or institute land taxes.

On an urban land policy, the document says that the State should address the housing shortage by expropriating land where necessary, buying land and allocating it to the needy, ensuring the building of low cost housing, and passing laws which prevent developers from speculating in land.

The private sector should be encouraged to build and finance low-cost housing and should contribute a proportion of profits towards a housing fund.

The document states that land owned by the mining sector near to cities must be made available for housing.

Because apartheid has destroyed the productive capacity of black rural producers, affirmative action and a comprehensive agricultural support structure should form the basis of the development of the farming sector.

Now all have land tenure rights

Star 18/6/91

(3) GEN

The Upgrading of Land Tenure Rights Bill, which grants all South Africans full land ownership rights, was passed by Parliament yesterday.

The Conservative Party was the only party opposed to the Bill. Schalk Pienaar (CP Potgietersrus) said in a declaration of vote that the Bill forced a Third World dispensation on a First World population.

Blacks did not attach the same value to the private ownership of land that whites did, he said. The Bill would harm order and stability.

Douglas Gibson (DP Yeville) said the DP firmly supported the Bill as it made an enormous contribution to economic freedom and democracy in South Africa.

Jurie Mentz (NP Vryheid) said the Bill provided full land

ownership rights to all.

Nothing was being taken from the whites, but blacks had been brought to the point where they now had equal land ownership rights.

The Bill was supported by 101 members in the House of Assembly and 38 opposed it. One abstention was recorded.

All parties in the House of Representatives and House of Delegates supported the measure. — Sapa.

Feed only for ^{(3) GEN} farmers who star 20/6/91 oppose reform

CAPE TOWN — Forty truckloads of desperately needed fodder from Free State farmers arrived in the eastern Cape late on Tuesday night — but, with a political price, it was reported yesterday.

Drought stricken farmers will be given fodder on condition that they sign a document stating they are not members of the Broederbond and are opposed to the Government's land reform Bills.

Shortly after the arrival of the trucks, co-ordinator Jannie Roux confirmed that a memo stipulating the conditions had been circulated.

"The project was organised by the Farmers in Crisis Action group and we need support from as many farmers as we can get," he said.

The fodder, including maize, fodder-quality wheat and lucerne, arrived with a cheque for a "substantial" amount.

The delivery with a political price was labelled as "despicable" by

the Eastern Cape Agricultural Union.

According to ECAU president Tinus Hartman, organised agriculture had not been consulted about the matter, and it was regarded as a propaganda stunt because the media had been informed about it beforehand.

There were differences of opinion yesterday when the feed was distributed at Wolwefontein near Steytlerville.

Local farmer Nick Joubert said he was prepared to pay for the feed, but his political beliefs prevented him from signing the document.

The offer has drawn criticism from several other quarters.

"It is sad that farmers desperately searching for fodder for their stock have to be subjected to political blackmail," said Uitenhage Farmers Union chairman Patrick Grewar.

CP leader Dr Andries Treurnicht also stated the offer for its "element of blackmail".

Mr Grewar said it was a pity such a fine gesture had to be marred.

Squatters in final bid to stay

Star 20/6/91
Political Staff

A last-ditch legal effort to stall the eviction of black farmers from Goedgevonden farm in the western Transvaal goes ahead today.

The community is awaiting a response from the Cabinet to representations made to Minister of Justice Kobie Coetsee on Tuesday.

An application by the Goedgevonden community for leave to appeal against an eviction order issued a fortnight ago will be heard in the Pretoria Supreme Court today.

If leave is not granted, the community of about 400 people will have to leave within three days or face forcible eviction.

If the appeal is granted, the eviction order will almost certainly be stayed until it is heard — which could be months away.

The residents reoccupied the farm from which they were removed 13 years ago under the apartheid laws.

On Tuesday, formal talks were held between representatives of the Goedgevonden community and a trio of Cabinet Ministers.

They were Mr Coetsee, Minister of Public Works and Land Affairs and of Development Aid Jacob de Villiers and Minister of Agriculture Kraai van Niekerk.

The talks were set up at the request of Presi-

dent de Klerk in response to a petition from the Goedgevonden people.

According to a statement released by Mr Coetsee, the Government delegation would report to the Cabinet on the position put by the community's representatives.

In Maritzburg this week, Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging leader Eugene TerreBlanche accused the Government of being too "pappbroek" (weak-kneed) to use its powers to evict squatters.

Mr TerreBlanche farms near Goedgevonden, and was allegedly associated with an attack by right-wing farmers on Goedgevonden on May 11.

Goedgevonden ^{(3) GEN} *Star 6/6/91* rent only 17c/ha

By Jacqueline Myburgh

A western Transvaal estate agent has described the rent paid to the Government for the lease of Goedgevonden farm, where the community that recently reoccupied the land was victim of a right-wing attack, as surprisingly low.

According to Sienie van der Merwe, an estate agent dealing with agricultural property, the market-related rent for such a property was R3,33/ha a month. The Star revealed yesterday that Ventersdorp farmer Petronella Hall had the use of 1 870 ha of agricultural land for only 17c/ha a month.

That means Mrs Hall is paying the Government R311 a month for the equivalent of a piece of property measuring 5 km by 3,74 km.

The Goedgevonden community, which was moved off its "traditional land" during the Government's forced-removals era, has until tomorrow to vacate the farm.

Mrs van der Merwe said the leasing of an agricultural property of

1 870 ha, with camps for grazing animals, water, and housing for employees, should cost about R3,33/ha a month. Mrs Hall would not discuss the matter with The Star yesterday.

Frans Loots, of the Department of Agriculture and Agricultural Development, said the amount payable for the leasing of a property was not market-related, but was determined according to the agricultural and productive value of the property.

This was because lease-holders on Government land were severely restricted in terms of grazing "to preserve the natural resources", he said.

● An SA Agricultural Union delegation met Defence Minister Magnus Malan and Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok to discuss the security situation. SAAU president Nico Kotze said yesterday.

"Some of the main issues discussed included squatting and problems resulting from this, lawlessness, the escalation of violent attacks and intimidation," he said.



HEADS BOWED: The people of Goedgevonden vow to die for the land of their ancestors and not to give it up.

● Picture: STEPHEN DAVIMES

Goedgevonden people pray for happy ending

A GROUP of priests yesterday visited the Goedgevonden farm near Ventersdorp in the Western Transvaal to hold a prayer service and to pledge solidarity with black families in their battle to re-occupy the land from which they were evicted 13 years ago.

About 100 people, mainly women and children, gathered outside the farm gate where the three-hour service had to be held because priests and members of the media were not allowed to enter the farm.

Messages of support were read from various local and overseas organisations.

General secretary of the SA Council of Churches, the Rev Frank Chikane, who could not attend the service, sent a message supporting the community in what he called the "reclaiming of your ancestral land".

Vuyisile Ndabeni of the SACC's justice and reconciliation network urged the community to "be united, stand together and continue with the struggle".

"We see you not as squatters but farmers who have been forcefully removed from your land by the apart-

heid government," he said.

A community leader said the community was prepared to die for the land of their ancestors and would not give it up for any other place.

He told members of the media they were "starving inside" because their relatives were not allowed to bring food into the farm.

According to the farm occupants, five children who left the farm this week to buy groceries were not allowed back.

"The gate-keepers claim they haven't been registered to live on the farm," said Meriam Sweleng, whose

child was locked out on Monday.

The families started re-occupying the land in mid-April. The farm is being used as an additional grazing field by a Ventersdorp farmer who leases the 1870 ha land for R311 a month.

● White farmers yesterday put forward proposals to the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok concerning the Goedgevonden issue.

Speaking after the 90-minute meeting, Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, Conservative Party MP for Lichtenburg and deputy leader of the CP, would not elaborate on the proposals.

Star 8/6/91
ABEL MUSHI
3 GEN
3/3/91

End farmer's lease - lawyers

Star 5/6/91
By Jo-Anne Collinge

A simple matter of giving 30 days' written notice to the present leaseholder of the western Transvaal farm Goedgevonden is the only legal barrier to the Government restoring this hotly contested land to the impoverished community who were removed from it 13 years ago, lawyers claim.

The lease agreement between the Department of Agricultural Development and Ventersdorp farmer Petronella Hall, who uses Goedgevonden as additional

grazing, has become the latest weapon in the hands of attorneys of the Legal Resources Centre (LRC), who represent the threatened Goedgevonden community.

In terms of the lease, valid from March 1 1990:

● A period of 30 days' written notice by either party terminates the contract.

● Mrs Hall gets the use of 1870 ha for a mere R311 a month.

LRC spokesman Geoff Budlender expressed outrage that Mrs Hall was entitled to the land at the "giveaway price of 17c a hectare" to

graze 300 cattle while a whole community dependent on the land was about to be removed a second time.

"The Government must now decide which is more important: that a white farmer should have a vast tract of land to graze a limited number of cattle almost for free or that thousands of destitute black people should recover the land from which they were forcibly removed."

On Monday the Pretoria Supreme Court granted Mrs Hall an order in terms of which the 81 black farming

● To Page 3

Star 5/6/91 Terminate lease - lawyers

● From Page 1

families who reoccupied Goedgevonden in mid-April are forced to leave the property within three days or they will be forcibly ejected by the sheriff of the court.

The LRC is lodging an application for leave to appeal against the judgment. This will stay the execution of the court order at least until the court decides whether to grant an appeal.

Mr Budlender commented that the breathing space created by the appeal procedure would give the Government one more chance to negotiate a settlement.

The political atmosphere around the Goedgevonden issue remains charged, with the Conservative Party chal-

lenging the Government to go through with the evictions, while rights groups insist they are witnessing a reversion to old-style apartheid.

Sapa reports that Minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok is due to meet CP deputy leader Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg and representatives of the Boereaksie Komitee on Friday, when the court order is due to be carried out unless it is stayed by the appeal procedure.

The Komitee represents the region's white farmers, many of whom took part in an attack on the Goedgevonden settlement by about 1 000 farmers on May 11.

Police acted forcibly against the farmers, who beat up residents and destroyed shacks.

Land dispute grows

Star 16/6/91
By Jo-Anne Collinge

Fuel has been added to the smouldering land dispute at Doornkop near Middelburg by the building of a police training and recreation centre on land targeted for reoccupation by black farmers who were removed 17 years ago. *Seen*

Ministry of Law and Order spokesman Captain Craig Kotze says building started last year, but Abey Maloma,

co-ordinator of the Middelburg, Doornkop and Botshabelo Homecoming Organisation, emphatically rejects this.

"This building has only started in the last month or two — after we went to Cape Town to tell them we want our land back," Mr Maloma said.

Captain Kotze said the police had been using Doornkop for training since July 1987 and the plan to build there was conceived in early 1990.

Refugees flood country



Unwanted people with no status...Mozambican civil war refugees relax inside their tent at the Mangweni Transit Camp in Kangwane.

AN average of 700 victims of the Mozambican civil war, described by a volunteer relief worker as "unwanted people with no status", enter South Africa every month.

In April alone, 715 refugees crossed the border - many through a killer electric fence along the Komatipoort border - as the Mozambique National Resistance intensified its attack on civilians.

By **THEMBA MOLEFE**

A youth, now aged 18 years, who crossed in 1988 bears the scar of the fence. He lost an arm when he touched the live wire and stayed in hospital for three years. He now lives in a refugee camp in KaNgwane.

Those who were brave enough to cross the Kruger National Park and survived, tell stories of lions eating other Mozambican refugees.

Volunteer relief

workers in the KaNgwane homeland, which is nearest to the Mozambican border, say more than 20 000 refugees live in several villages across the territory.

On top of being victims of war, refugees upon entering the country become victims of abuse and exploitation. They also face the constant fear of deportation.

Said independent refugee field worker Ms Sally McKibbin: "As the war in Mozambique intensifies, so does the in-



Cousins Sarah Mlambo (left) and Rose Mlambo exchange smiles after reuniting for the first time since a policeman "helped" them cross the border into South Africa. Rose is living against her will with a policeman in Kangwane.

flux of men, women and children fleeing the crisis - human beings who become unwanted people with no status in South Africa."

She said a major problem was that the war victims had no refugee status in South Africa. It was only through the mercy of the KaNgwane government that transit and refugee camps and aid centres were established.

Relocated

Former Chief Minister Mr Enos Mabuza said in 1989 that any refugee crossing into Kangwane should be helped to reach the refugee centres, where they would be relocated and absorbed into the community until conditions in their country improved.

While Kangwane police do not arrest refugees, the South African Defence Force, with the help of informants,

But they face life of fear, abuse and exploitation

Sowetan 20/6/91

does. Anonymity, ability to learn a South African black language fast and concealing a "giveaway" vaccination mark on their left forearms (South Africans are vaccinated on the left upper arm) may guarantee not being detected at an SADF roadblock.

On arrival, refugees immediately assume South African names for fear of being detected.

Refugees and residents in KaNgwane said SADF personnel randomly manned road blocks and demanded to see people's

left arms if they did not have any identification.

Many women who managed to cross the border never reach the refugee transit camp at Mangweni village, about 50 km from the Komatipoort border.

Sold

Some told the *Sowetan* they were sold for as little as R30 as concubines by policemen manning the South African side of the border.

Self-styled guides who help Mozambicans cross the border for a fee of

R200 also ply the business of selling teenage girls.

A 24-year-old woman said she was sold to a 65-year-old drunken man in Tembisa on the East Rand. But she managed to escape and return to the refugee transit camp at Mangweni.

Despite aid the refugees get through voluntary groups sponsored by the British, German and Canadian embassies, many of them try to gain employment on farms around Komatipoort.

"This is where many are exploited because their status or lack of it," said McKibbin.

She said there were many cases where employers called in the police instead of paying workers. The refugees, sent by police back to Mozambique for repatriation, then begin the long trek back to South Africa.

Pic: PAT SEBOKO

218
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Mr Peter Soal



Rev Allan Hendrickse



Mr Jan Hoon

Apartheid laws crumble as Bill passed

GEN
ARGUS 6/6/91

Political Staff

PRESIDENT De Klerk will soon sign into law a Bill that removes two of the last pillars of apartheid, the Group Areas Act and the Land Acts.

The new Abolition of Racially Based Land Measures Bill, which has been passed by parliament with only the Conservative Party opposing it, will come into effect on June 30.

It will then be possible for people to own land or occupy property anywhere without race restrictions.

Another major apartheid measure, the Population Registration Act, will also be scrapped soon, leaving only one — the constitution itself.

The moves to scrap the apartheid measures have had a favourable reception overseas.

In government circles, there is the belief that the latest moves will open the way for talks with the Organisation of African Unity on South Africa's readmittance to the world community.

In the former freedom movements there were mixed feelings today.

The ANC welcomed the repeal move but said this must be "given some teeth".

Spokesman Miss Gill Marcus said that while the ANC welcomed the scrapping of the laws, it was important to address the non-legal problems that remained.

Imbalances created by these laws had to be dealt with. Goedgevonden was a good example. There hereditary land which had been taken from black people was being leased to white farmers by the government.

A PAC spokesman, Miss Patricia de Lille, said the "obnoxious laws" should

not have been there in the first place. There was therefore nothing particularly special about their being removed from the statute book.

"The government must see that there is restitution. It says that this would be complicated, but forced removals of people from their land has not been so complicated."

Democratic Party spokesman Mr Peter Soal said: "Two of the pillars — the mainstays of apartheid — will disappear from our statute book and we say: 'Oh happy day!' We rejoice with all those who feel the yoke of oppression being lifted."

He said that "unlike the NP, we will vote for this Bill because apartheid was immoral, not because apartheid did not work". The DP also supported the creation of a land commission as a "step forward in returning land to people forcibly removed from their farms and homes".

In opposition, Labour leader the Rev Allan Hendrickse said that while his party supported the scrapping of the Acts, the inclusion of the provisions for residential norms and standards amounted to a "perpetuation of the status quo". He argued that there were already adequate measures for the maintenance of norms and standards.

The Conservative Party registered its fierce opposition to the Bill.

The Cape chairman of the CP, Kuruman MP Mr Jan Hoon, said land had to do with the "fatherland" of Afrikaners.

"We love our fatherland and we will not give it away. If the government is willing to kill us over this, then they must go ahead, because there is no other way they will convince us to sacrifice our fatherland."

The Co-operative Organisation for Upgrading Numeracy Training (Count) has initiated a mathematics newspaper - Count-Down - aimed at helping pupils and teachers at primary school level.

Count-Down will be published monthly and distributed free of charge to pupils and teachers in farm schools.

Apart from the newspaper Count director Penny Smith said, the organisation is running an in-service training programme for primary schoolteachers to empower them in teaching mathematics.

The project operates in farm schools in the Transvaal and the Eastern Cape.

Smith pointed out that farm schools experienced deeper crisis than those in the urban or semi-urban areas. This is mainly because several teachers do not want to work in the farms.

While Smith was satisfied that a considerable number of teachers had enrolled for the programme, she believes

Count to help farm schools

more could enroll if the course offered a certificate and entitled teachers to salary increases on completion.

Attract 3GEN

Teachers come on a voluntary basis on Saturdays and because there is no certificate issued at the end of the course that might entitle them to salary increases, it has been difficult to attract huge numbers.

"The other difficulty facing co-ordinators is the lack of resources to have the course in various areas. This could ensure that teachers do

not have to travel from afar to few venues," said Smith.

The course is run at Blair Athol Farm School, near Lanseria airport, and it is attended by teachers from several farm schools in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area. A similar course is run at Brits in the North-Western Transvaal.

Smith said they were in the process of entering into an agreement with a teacher training project to secure certification and develop a curriculum for farm and rural education.

The question of farm schools will be the topic at a meeting to be held next month. Educationists throughout the country will attend the event, Smith said.

"The country is gearing towards having the question of land addressed and that could imply that farming will escalate as well as the number of children in the farms.

"It is just proper to start preparing now for such a time," said Smith.

New Nation (Learning Nation) 21/6-27/6/91

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1991/2-27/6/91
New Nation (Learning Nation) 21/6-27/6/91

Farmers and the 'skuldspinnepkop'

WHEN Minister Kraai van Niekerk got into a confrontation with the farming lobby he raised a hare which, I suspect, will keep dodging about the course, tripping up everyone, until somebody does something about it.

The row started when Mr van Niekerk tried to get across to farmers that they couldn't expect the government to throw an enveloping security blanket of subsidy over them. Adopting a Seuss approach, he drew a picture of a spider.

He called it the skuldspinnepkop, with its eight legs sprawled over all the different kinds of debt that farmers can get themselves into.

Farmers would be saved from total enmeshment by a benevolent government's chopping off some of the spider's legs, he explained: "agriculturally related" debt could be subsidised. But one leg they'd have to deal with themselves — the leg labelled "luxuries", among which he numbered beach houses.

There was, of course, a loud howl of protest that farmers were being accused of wasteful extravagance and were expecting the taxpayer to bail them out. The argument goes on, inside and outside Parliament, with the farming lobby demanding restitution.

Would there have been such an outcry if Minister van Niekerk had talked about fishing shacks instead of beach houses? I believe not, because holiday houses have become so much a South African institution that Mr Van Niekerk's remarks reached a far wider target than the one at which he aimed. And the important question here is whether the minister was correct in saying that second homes were an extravagance.

I believe that he was, and I also agree with the point of view that they are a dissipation of the country's resources, be-

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AUGUS
8/6/91

JEAN LE MAY

Weekend Argus
Special Correspondent

cause people get loans to build beach houses and that takes up part of the country's available funds for its housing stock.

But it is an enormous problem, because in a free market economy you can't deprive people of the right to choose how to spend their money.

"A beach house, or a BMW?" commented Professor Francis Wilson of the University of Cape Town. "And the banks must be free to lend their money where they choose, too."

But that approach takes on a slightly different tone when it is put alongside the fact that the country's resources are limited and that — as everyone now seems to agree — they should be apportioned equitably.

It is a difference of perceived needs. White South Africans who have second homes — the country cottages, the beach houses, the time-share marinas — don't need them. And this unpalatable fact is exacerbated by the growing millions of homeless.

"The plight of the homeless is threatening the entire social fabric of this country," said Mr Saki Macozoma, media liaison officer of the African National Congress.

"One of the things that we are going to have to learn is to adjust the resources available to us. I think that owning a second home of which optimum use is not made — such as renting it out — is nothing less than criminal.

"But this is not something that can be dealt with by legislation. They tried legislating against second homes in Tanzania and it was not a success. We shall have to deal with it through negotiation — and by leaving it to people's consciences."

So who are the people whose con-

sciences should be troubled? A quick check of absentee landlords in small towns within easy reach of Cape Town was illuminating:

● In Hermanus, said town clerk Thys van Rooyen, 45 percent of the town's houses were owned by people who did not live in them all the year round. "We have some farmers," he said. "But most are business or professional people from all over the country."

● In Kleinmond, 60 percent of homeowners were outsiders, said spokesman Louis Jordaan. "Some are farmers; but we get people from the Transvaal and Free State — business people mostly."

● In Betty's Bay, only 73 houses of the resort's 620 were occupied permanently, said town clerk Klaas Jonkheid. "There are some farmers who own houses, but most owners are professional people."

● In Arniston, there are only 25 permanent residents in the village's 350 houses.

Further afield — Knysna, Plettenberg Bay, Jeffrey's Bay, Port Alfred — reactions were much the same.

Getting away from it all is a well-established South African custom. And the urge is not necessarily identified only with going to the seaside.

Every South African city is circled by a curious mirror image of itself: every Friday evening people make their way to their out-of-town retreats; on Sunday, the flow is reversed. When the long holidays come, the retreat is further away — to the coast, the mountains, the game reserves.

Nobody has ever worked out, to my knowledge, how many people have these retreats, but it must be enormous: it includes not only beach houses, but smallholdings, farms, lakeside cabins, game lodges, mountain chalets, marinas. From Cape Town the rich go to Hermanus, the less affluent to Greyton or Ashton, the rest to cottages somewhere on the beach.

Squatters: who will get tired first?

ORIEL Monogoaha, a black squatter leader in the 1940s, does not occupy a grand place in South African history, but his words, uttered in the heat of conflict, are powerfully relevant today.

"The government is beaten," Monogoaha proclaimed during the struggle between squatters and the authorities over possession of land in Pimville on the outskirts of Johannesburg.

"The government is like a man whose cornfield is invaded by birds. He chases the birds from one part of the field and they alight in another part. We squatters are the birds. We shall see who gets tired first."

Today Pimville, part of Soweto, is irrevocably occupied by black people, some of whom are descendants of the squatters led Mr Monogoaha.

But, more important, the battle is still being fought as squatters move on to unoccupied land around towns and cities, often in defiance of municipal and parliamentary law.

Hernus Kriel, Minister of Planning, Provincial Affairs and National Housing, admits that there are nearly 300 squatter camps, occupied by 2 million people, throughout South Africa. His figures are almost certainly an under-estimation.

Institute of Race Relations executive director John Kane-Berman reckons that squatters bivouacking in shacks and shanties exceed the total white population of 5 million.

In the last five or six years, as the bureaucrats manning the ramparts of apartheid gave up the challenge, the number of squatters has grown rapidly.

The repeal of the pass laws, which tried to corral blacks in their allotted and overcrowded tribal homelands, was one factor. The breakdown of local government in black townships was another. The steady but inexorable demographic pressure of the fast-growing black population was a third.

Right now the repeal of the Land Acts of 1913 and 1936 and the Group Areas Act has focused attention on a particular category of black people: the victims of "black spot" removals, who are potential squatters.

The Land Acts, of course, allocated the bulk of farming land

PATRICK LAURENCE
offers an historical perspective on the squatter issue.

to the white minority, confining blacks to what used to be known as the native reserves, but which later came to be known grandiloquently as the black states.

The Group Areas Act provided for residential segregation in cities and towns.

Blacks who lived in areas designated white were forcibly removed and relocated to their "own areas".

According to the Surplus People's Project, 3.5 million blacks were moved, often at gunpoint and always at the behest of apartheid ideologues, between 1960 and 1983.

Nostalgia

The extent of the removals is reflected in the population growth of the tribal homelands. In 1950, blacks in "bantustans" formed less than 40 percent of the total black population. Thirty years later, it was well over 50 percent.

Since 1980, and more particularly since the abolition of the pass laws in 1986, the flow has reversed, as more and more black people have come to the cities in search of work.

But some of the black people have headed to land which they once occupied and farmed before they were forced off.

Driven by nostalgia and a sense of righteousness, they have returned to their ancestral lands and restaked their claim.

The people of Goedgevonden, near the farming town of Ventersdorp, epitomise the situation. Forced from their land in 1978 and relocated to Bophuthatswana, they have since returned to reoccupy their land.

Their action provoked counter-action from white farmers who, unwilling to await the outcome of an application to the court to order the eviction of the "squatters", took the law into their own hands. On horseback, like their Boer ancestors, they attacked the squatters.

The security forces, however,

intervened, and opened fire on the farmers.

It was the first time since the Rand Rebellion of 1922 that security forces opened fire on whites.

Since then, the Supreme Court has ruled against the squatters, holding that the land is not lawfully theirs. But in his judgment Mr Justice E L Goldstein showed considerable sympathy for the squatters.

By a curious coincidence the judgment came less than 48 hours before Parliament's decision last week to rescind the Land Acts and the Group Areas Act and thus clear the way for President de Klerk to fulfil his promise to rid the statute book of racially discriminatory laws.

But the repeal law, the Abolition of Racially Based Land Measures Act, does not recognise the right of people deprived of land to restitution and, as a consequence, it has been criticised by the ANC.

The people of Goedgevonden — who have applied for leave to appeal against the Supreme Court decision and who are still holding on to "their" land — are a reminder that the quest for justice by the dispossessed is as strong as ever.

They have not been anaesthetised into acquiescence by reform policies.

Their sense that they are the victims of laws which they do not make has been aggravated by the disclosure that "their" land has been let by the Department of Agriculture to a white farm-owner for just more than R300 a month.

The Department of Agriculture could settle the dispute by giving the farmer 30 days' notice of its intention to terminate the contract.

As Geoff Budlender, legal representative of the Goedgevonden community, puts it: "The Government must now decide which is more important: that a white farmer should have a vast tract of land to graze a limited number of cattle for almost free, or that thousands of destitute black people should recover the land from which they were forcibly removed."

Like the "birds of the cornfield" referred to by Oriel Monogoaha, the people of Goedgevonden are determined, if necessary, to wait and see who gets tired first. □

Star 12/6/91.

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Interest in farms in western Cape bucks SA trend

2 Boland STE/91
OVERSEAS and local investors are again showing good interest in farms in the western Cape, despite the forthcoming repeal of the Land and Group Areas Acts, Pam Golding Properties' newly appointed agricultural division sales manager John Wilmot says.

"While farmers in most parts of SA are feeling uncertain about the long-term implications of impending land reform, those in the western Cape are generally bullish about the future," he adds.

Wilmot, who has been selling farms in the Boland for the past eight years, says there is some concern, but it has a negligible effect on the market.

"We don't expect any let-up in the demand for farms and smallholdings as there is still a chronic shortage of good properties," Wilmot says.

Good interest from overseas investors has been shown, particularly this year. "We have a good number of foreign inquiries every month, mostly from Germany, Britain, Switzerland and Italy.

"We recently sold two farms for R15m to a foreigner. Most of them do not intend to move their roots to SA, but rather to spend some time here, usually the summer months," he adds.

Returns

Boland fruit and wine farms are in the highest demand, particularly those of historic interest, and farms with a traditional Cape Dutch farmhouse.

Fruit farmers are gaining returns of 10% to 15% a year on their investments, Wilmot says.

Buyers of wine farms are happy to settle for returns of between 0% and 3% as the prospect of living on a wine farm is appealing.

"There has always been the conception that foreigners outprice farms and buy them up, but it must be remembered that they spend money upgrading the farm and creating employment.

"It helps stimulate the economy and is a good reflection of improved international confidence in SA," Wilmot says.

Demand has seen the value of these farms shoot up, with the value of fruit and wine farms more than doubling in value over the past few years.

Agricultural Division and Hottentots Holland Residential Division branch manager Glyn Bricknell said her team had sold over R50m for 1990/91, with over R20m of this being farm sales.

(3) General
**No confidence
in two Ministers**

BLOEMFONTEIN — A motion of no-confidence in two Ministers was adopted by delegates at the special congress of the Orange Free State Agricultural Union last night.

No confidence was expressed in Minister of Manpower Eli Louw, and Minister of Development Aid Jacob de Villiers, for "their insensitivity towards the farmers". *Star 12/6/91.*

It was clear the congress was highly dissatisfied with Mr Louw's statement that the amendments to make the Basic Conditions of Service Act and the Unemployment Insurance Act applicable to the agricultural industry were in the national interest. A motion was approved that the Minister should not make the proposed legislation applicable to agriculture.

Several delegates said there would be chaos if the laws were implemented. Threats were made that if the laws were enforced, the white farmers would have to "take physical steps" to protect themselves.

In a secret ballot, a majority of the almost 1 000 delegates expressed "deep disappointment" in President de Klerk and Mr de Villiers for not retaining the 1913 and 1936 Land Acts. According to the motion, the union rejected any new Acts and refused to accept them.

Angry delegates accused the Government of having "lost the title deeds of white South Africa". — Sapa.

Tenure rights 'will benefit blacks'

Through the Upgrading of Land Tenure Rights Bill, the Government was accepting that blacks were first-class citizens with all the rights accruing to such status, Errol Moorcroft (DP Albany) said in Parliament yesterday.

Speaking in the debate on the Bill, he said it was the first significant act of reparation introduced by the Government.

The Bill, which served to upgrade land tenure rights such as leaseholds and deeds of grant to full ownership rights, would be of immeasurable benefit to previously disadvantaged South Africans at a minimum cost to the Government.

It would be the basis of wealth creation as all previously economically disadvantaged blacks would now have the opportunity to accumulate capital through land ownership.

Jan Hoon (CP Kuruman) said the Bill discriminated against the rights of whites.

He said it was only concerned with the protection of land rights for blacks and offered none for the whites.

The rights of whites within their own geographical and community life were being taken away from them.

"This Bill discriminates against the rights

of whites in South Africa. The Conservative Party believes its nation should have complete control over its own rights and land ownership."

Each nation should have the right to organise its own land rights according to its own values and traditions.

Mr Hoon said the whites in South Africa had nothing to confess and did not have to beg forgiveness for what had been done to the blacks.

Each black nation had been granted its own land and geographical area. The ANC was using squatters to take over strategic ground, he said.
— Sapa.

jumped on to the vehicle, causing its roof to collapse.

toria. — Pretoria Correspondent.

Star 26/6/91

Leave Goedgevonden, AWB told

AWB leader Eugene Terre-Blanche and his organisation were yesterday ordered by the Transvaal Division of the Supreme Court in Pretoria not to interfere with Goedgevonden residents.

Judge President Mr Justice Eloff ruled that Mr Terre-Blanche and the AWB must desist from assaulting, threatening, harassing or intimidating Ollifile Segopolo and the com-

munity of Goedgevonden in any way.

They are also restrained from damaging, demolishing or in any way harming the homes of the applicants situated on the farm Goedgevonden, near Ventersdorp in the western Transvaal.

Mr TerreBlanche and the AWB were ordered to pay the costs of the application jointly and severally. — Sapa.

Farmers^{GE} debts rising

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA — The Land Bank is foreclosing on an average of 15 farmers a month, a bank spokesman said yesterday.

Distressed farmers owe R17bn between them and at least 200 of them will have to leave their lands this year — as opposed to 128 last year.

The spokesman said the bank had taken the initiative in sequestrating farmers on relatively few occasions.

In most cases the bank had been compelled to act because of farmers being declared insolvent or collapsing financially under heavy debt burdens.

At the end of last year farmers' long-term commitments to the Land Bank totalled R3,096bn and since then the total has increased.

Long-term loans carry a subsidised interest rate — subsidised by the bank's own reserves — of 17%.

The spokesman said short-term loans to co-operatives were almost double this figure — R6,032bn the spokesman said.

He said the slide began after the 1983 drought and then then drought had persisted over most part of the country, particularly in the cropping areas.

The Eastern Cape is the latest area to come under pressure.

Farmers' debts to commercial banks are estimated to total R4bn.

Volkas agricultural division manager, Chris Mostert, said the problem banks were having with agricultural debt were not more serious than those associated with loans to other sectors of the economy.

Squatters' agony over court finding

Star 4/6/91

Staff Reporters

The Goedgevonden community say they were shattered by the Pretoria Supreme Court judgment ordering them to evacuate within three days the Ventersdorp farm they reoccupied in April.

Shortly after a Pretoria Supreme Court judge yesterday granted an eviction order against the black farmers, leaders of the farming community told a press conference in Pretoria they were "heartbroken and did not know where to go".

Passing judgment, Mr Justice Goldstein said he granted the eviction order with "distress and anguish".

He said the Government had "committed an error of judgment" in refusing to negotiate a settlement with the Goedgevonden community.

"Given the profoundly tragic history of this matter, no court can grant an eviction order without feelings of distress and anguish. But the decision is a cornerstone of the rule of law," he said.

The principle of the rule of law existed "long before the tragic history of this matter" and would hopefully continue to exist "long after the matter is merely a blot on the history books".

He ordered the applicants to pay their own legal costs "to do justice" to the case.

"No court can fail to be profoundly moved by what happened to the respondent and his

community," he said as he ruled in favour of P J Hall, who rents the land from the Government, and six other farmers.

Mr Justice Goldstein dismissed the application by the other applicant, the Minister of Agriculture, as he could not prove that he was in possession of the land.

He said that though the Minister of Agriculture, representing the Government, had no legal standing in the application, he had nevertheless "gained the distinct impression" that the Government was the main litigant against the squatters.

Accepting testimony by the leader of the squatters, Olifile Levy Segopolo, that his community had lived on Goedgevonden since 1947 and had been forcibly removed in 1978, the judge said they had nevertheless wronged the applicants by illegally returning to the land.

Temper

In an apparent attempt to temper right-wing emotions, the Ministry of Law and Order warned yesterday that no one should try to move the 112 squatters before the messenger of the Pretoria Supreme Court had served their eviction notices.

Media representatives and a member of the South African Council of Churches were refused entry into Goedgevonden yesterday to interview the 51 families. Three policemen manned the entrance.

One said written permission

by the Transvaal Provincial Administration in Pretoria was needed to enter the camp.

At a press conference, Mr Segopolo said the black farmers were heartbroken by the order because the land had been theirs since 1947. "We did not steal the land from anybody. We occupied the land legally while it was still a trust farm."

He said negotiations with the Government to settle the land issue were fruitless.

"We are going to report back to the people and they will decide what action to take."

Attorney for the community Car Kimble of the Legal Resources Centre in Pretoria, said an application for an appeal would be filed.

Sapa reported that some Ventersdorp farmers reacted with cautious optimism to the eviction order, which also included an interdict to prevent the community from occupying three other farms in the area.

The main applicant, Mrs Hall, said she was optimistic as it now was up to the State to carry out the court order.

Prior to the squatter occupation, she had maintained 300 heads of beef cattle at the site.

Farmer J H Steyn of the adjacent farm Bruidegomskraal was less reticent.

He believed that Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok would have no choice but to order the forced removal of the Goedgevonden community, since the squatters had already indicated in the court documents that they would not move voluntarily from the farm.

Char. 111141

Goedgevonden: 'return to forced removals'

Political Staff

Star 4/6/91

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The court order to evict black land claimants from the farm Goedgevonden near Ventersdorp has been hailed as a victory by the CP, but others have slated it as a return to apartheid-style forced removals.

The dispute involves reoccupation of the farm Goedgevonden by families removed from the land in 1978.

In May, after right-wing farmers had twice attacked the 80-family settlement, Minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok extracted an undertaking from the farmers to let the law take its course.

The result of this compromise

was rejected by the ANC's Land Commission yesterday.

"It comes as a shock that when Mr de Klerk is making changes in racist land legislation, the Government is still going to carry out forced removals," a spokesman said.

In Cape Town, CP Potgietersrus MP Schalk van der Merwe said the ruling showed the farmers to be correct.

"The Government must now do what it should have done in the first place, and that is to remove the squatters without delay," he said.

"The CP warns the Government that if it backs down in the face of squatters' threats to disregard the court order and

refuse to move, it will drive an already explosive situation to breaking point."

AWB leader Eugene Terre-Blanche last night said this showed that the courts were "still unruffled in their fair adjudication of court actions".

"I regret, however, that the authorities did not act earlier when the squatters occupied the farms illegally."

The Transvaal Rural Action Committee said the forced removal faced by the squatters was "reminiscent of old-style apartheid policies".

It challenged the Government to step in at the eleventh hour to prevent a re-enactment of such removals.

Nissan SA plans R1bn export deal

S/Times 2/6/91 (B/Times) 192

By DON ROBERTSON

NISSAN SA hopes to export R1-billion of motor parts to Italy's Fiat Auto in the next three years.

The decision follows a wrangle with the Board of Trade and Industry (BTI) about the local content programme.

Fiat Auto threatened to quit the SA market. It has a sizeable investment in Auto-makers, holding company of Nissan SA which makes the diminutive Fiat Uno.

When the Phase Six programme was introduced it was intended to increase SA content in small steps until 1997 when it would be at a maximum of 75%.

Within three years more than 600 000 catalysis will be exported.

Platinum-coated monoliths will be supplied by the new Johnson Matthey plant in Germiston and will be "canned" by Nissan component supplier Steelmoss.

Also on the export list are 2-million wheel rims. They are being tested by the ABS to Fiat standards.

Dr Rossie says: "We have a lot of trust in the ABS and are prepared to work more closely with it."

The export of brake pads and discs is also being considered as well as about other items, says Dr Rossie.

Nissan says that in spite of teething problems, the Uno has been a great success.

Nissan Marketing managing director Stephanus Loubser says: "We have about 20 to 25 vehicles stock at the plant. Dealers have only about 2% stock on showrooms."

"We are negotiating with Fiat Auto to increase the production of completely knock down (CKD) kits to increase production."

Birthday

Nissan SA managing director John Newbury says agreement with the BTI involves reciprocal trade pact it to grow dramatic in the next few years Fiat to play its role in trade. We could not have sent a better partner.

After a year on the scene, Uno celebrated its birthday this week. 12 000 vehicles have been produced, giving the share of the market to increase it to 10% a year.

See pages 6 and 7 for Nissan SA feature.

SAA in bid to oust Air Swazi from Far East

By TERRY BETTY

AMID mounting concern among freight forwarders about airfreight import backlogs from the Far East, SA Airways is trying to knock Air Swazi out of the route.

Air Swazi, owned by Safair, is the only airline to fly directly from Singapore to SA. It carries about 40 tons of cargo a week.

Forwarders say Air Swazi's ouster would make problems worse.

But SAA public relations manager Leon Els says there are no backlogs. "There is plenty of capacity on flights going through Europe because of the economic downswing."

The three departure points from the Far East are Singapore, Taipei and Hong Kong. Lack of space on direct flights forces freighters to use aircraft going to Europe or Mauritius where the cargo is picked up by SAA.

Ludicrous

Safair Forwarding's Far East route manager, Sandra Svoboda, says: "This can cause delays of a week and up to three in peak season."

"Local cargo in these countries takes preference over goods in transit."

Costs rise if goods take an extra week to get to SA and the importer passes the bill.

agents receive special rates and cannot expect a first-class service.

SAA has appointed five preferred agents in Hong Kong and allocated all the space to them. Space not used by these agents is sold to the rest of the 400 forwarders.

Freight agents complain that this encourages middlemen, increasing costs and hampering access to space. Safcor is a preferred agent and Miss Svoboda agrees that "it does give us an unfair advantage in terms of space".

Safair managing director Braam Loots says Air Swazi is still flying the route. The National Transport Committee (NTC) has been asked to allow it to continue.

"But the problem is legislation. It makes SAA the only designated air carrier and gives it control of international routes."

"Everyone is excited about deregulation, but this applies only on a domestic level. There should also be free competition and operation internationally."

Mr Els says the gap will be filled by Cathay Pacific which starts flights in July. But there is doubt that it will help because Cathay's flights will be non-stop, limiting the

ian's car found

Apartheid's pillars come crashing down

3 GEN
A

stay 6/16/91.

By Peter Fabricius
Political Correspondent

There was joy, bitterness and drama yesterday as Parliament toppled one of the last pillars of apartheid by repealing the notorious Land Acts, the Group Areas Act and other discriminatory land measures.

The laws which underpinned geographic apartheid were consigned to history with the passing of the Abolition of Racially Based Land Measures Bill.

The last pillar is the Population Registration Act, but legislation is already before Parliament to repeal it.

The Labour Party dramatically withdrew its opposition to the repealing Bill at the last moment — thus ensuring that the apartheid laws would be struck from the statute book this month.

"We will vote for this Bill with joy in our hearts," enthused the Democratic Party's Peter Soal.

Only the Conservative Party opposed the Bill, with a bitter declaration from Kuruman MP Jan Hoon that "you will have to kill us to remove us from our beloved land".

The repealing Bill was passed by 112 votes to 30 in the House of Assembly.

All MPs in the House of Delegates backed it and all of the House of Representatives — except the LP, which sat in sullen silence when Acting Speaker Dr Helgard van Rensburg called "all those against say no".

The LP had earlier declared that it would oppose the Bill because it detected inherent racism in one chapter introducing measures for tighter policing of physical living standards in residential neighbourhoods.

The LP's sudden decision to abstain — possibly done to avoid a fatal split in the party — means President de Klerk will be able to keep his promise to the world to scrap the land apartheid laws by the end of the parliamentary session.

Conditions

The laws will officially be erased from the statute books on June 30 — so meeting one of the few outstanding conditions for the lifting of US sanctions.

The new Bill repeals the Black Land Act of 1913, the Development Trust and Land Act of 1936 (together known as the Land Acts), the Group Areas Act of 1966 and the Black Communities Act of 1984, and removes hundreds of racist restrictions in other laws.

Extra-parliamentary organisations today expressed reservations that the repeal alone would enable blacks to take advantage of the new law.

ANC spokesman Gill Marcus applauded "a first and important step".

However, the new legislation would not enable people to "retrieve the land they lost" and move into residential areas of their choice because of legal and financial constraints.

Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) general secretary Benny Alexander said the repeal of the Acts did not return the land "to the landless African majority" and therefore could not go far enough.

The leader of the Boerestaart Party, Robert van Tonder, said that now these laws had been repealed he would "work twice as hard" for the re-constitution of the Boer Republic.

Suzanne Vos, a spokesman for the Inkatha Freedom Party, said the repeal of the Acts was "yet another nail in apartheid's coffin".

The AWB and Azapo could not be reached for comment.



PAC Viewpoint
by BARNEY
DESAI

3/15/91
3/15/91

ET 20/6/91 (S T)

Apartheid claimed dead, but its chains still rattling

THE State President, Mr De Klerk, is perpetuating a monumental illusion when he asserts that the scrapping of the notorious Population Registration Act has "finally brought to an end an era in which the lives of all South Africans were affected in the minutest detail by racially based legislation. Now everybody is free of it".

The reality is that the legacy of apartheid will be with us for a long time because the injustices caused by our dispossession through colonial conquest remain unaddressed.

The Land Acts are gone but title to 87% of the land remains sacrosanct and in white hands. There is no promise of land reform. Indeed Mr De Klerk says "care will be taken to safeguard the things (land?) which are so close to your hearts and mine".

Bantu education

What about land allocated for black occupation? Not to break with the tradition of successive white regimes, Mr Hendrik Pienaar, director of the development aid department, which administers allocated trust land, told us that 200 000 ha of SADT land was being leased to white tenants! We also learn that Goedgevonden squatter farm (from which blacks were forcibly removed 13 years ago), where gun-toting white farmers were threatening the original inhabitants who returned to their land, was leased to a white tenant for

17c/ha a month. According to an estate agent, this was 20 times below the market price! (Cape Times June 18).

The Bantu Education Act is still in the statute book. This Act has been responsible for making "black" education a disaster area. More than three million black children can't attend school because of poverty and lack of facilities and yet 200 or more white schools have been closed down for lack of white pupils. Mr Clase's Houdini trick of allowing open schools has resulted in the admission of a mere 6 000 or so blacks into white schools. The regime's new education strategy to make education compulsory for all up to Std 5 would require 600 new schools and 100 000 new teachers. Yet, barely 10 days ago, five white colleges were tagged for closure.

Non-racial mirage

Is apartheid dead when there is one teacher to every 20 white pupils and one to 40 for black children? What about the expenditure on white education, which is out of all proportion to that spent on blacks?

The Population Registration Act is gone but does this mean blacks will get the same pensions as whites?

Is this regime really serious about "one tax-based local government" when at the same time it allows white municipalities (with all their riches) to opt

out if they don't wish to integrate? Quite clearly this regime is selling the nation mirages of a non-racial society.

We had some insight into what Mr De Klerk meant by safeguarding "community rights" through the publication of the Residential Environmental Bill — now withdrawn though its provisions will emerge elsewhere. It provides for mediation officers who will go into matters such as standards presumably aimed at those fortunate blacks who are able to move into white areas. It links race to standards and leaves decisions in the hands of officials and not the courts.

Scaffolding only

Social conduct is criminalised in inexact and vague terms such as "harmful to good neighbourhood relations". A mediator is to mediate. He is also an investigator and refusal to co-operate with him could attract heavy penalties. It provides for local authorities taking possession of property without recourse to the courts. It provides for hordes of superannuated officials to watch over people's standards.

The PAC concurs with the view expressed by advocate Mr Dullah Omar that the scrapping of apartheid laws is merely the removal of the scaffolding around the apartheid monolith.

Apartheid is dead! Long live Apartheid!

□ Barney Desai is National Publicity Secretary for the PAC.

We stay or die, say Goedgevonden 400

By MARK STANSFIELD

THE leader of the Goedgevonden community declared this week that his people, whom he insists are farmers not squatters, would die rather than leave their land.

Levy Segopolo said at a religious service held at the farm on Friday: "We will open a big grave for ourselves so they can kill us and bury us here. We are farmers with farmers' rights and we are ready to compete against white farmers on our land."

"We are in deep pain about the way the government is handling this," he told the crowd.

The 400-strong community was ordered to leave the farm by the Pretoria Supreme Court, but an appeal against the decision has been lodged. Lawyers acting for the community say an appeal date has not yet been set.

The ongoing dispute seems to be taking its toll on the people of Goedgevonden — many looked

tired and nervous as they added their names to a list supplied by Department of Agriculture officials manning the gates before they were allowed out to attend the service.

The service, organised by the SA Council of Churches, had to be held outside the farm gates as churchmen and other people wishing to attend were denied access to Goedgevonden.

Support

American, Taiwanese and Japanese foreign embassy delegates, members of the Black Sash, leading churchmen and the entire squatter community gathered for the service, watched by a contingent of riot policemen who were bussed into the area from Potchefstroom.

Messages of support were read out from SACC

general-secretary, the Reverend Frank Chikane, and the Dutch Reformed churches of the Netherlands.

Archbishop Temba Ntongana, who introduced himself as "an SACC representative", said he would not politicise the meeting but would concentrate on spreading the message of unity.

"I live in the Soweto township and both township residents and hostel dwellers attend my church. What must I do? Should I side with only one of them?"

"No! I minister to them all and I must attempt to bring them together. I will therefore pray for the policemen and the prisoners. I will pray for everybody," he said.

Several riot policemen watching the ceremony also bowed their heads in prayer.

Department of Agriculture officials manning the "border post" held a "roll call" as the squatters shuffled back into the disputed area.

Meanwhile, Ventersdorp, which resembled a town under siege three weeks ago following clashes between right-wing farmers and squatters, was quiet this week.

Farmers in the area said they would wait to see whether the government would act following last week's Supreme Court ruling on the Goedgevonden community.

Academics advocate land commission

③ GEN
3/6/91

JOHANNESBURG. — In almost 70 years, from 1917 to 1986, more than 17 million blacks were arrested for alleged pass offences in South Africa and many were sent back to the homelands.

In an article in the latest issue of Word and Action published by the Reformational Movement of Southern Africa, professors Willemien du Plessis and Nic Olivier of the Legal Faculty at the University of Potchefstroom criticised influx-control measures, forced removals, the Group Areas Act and the Land Acts.

The professors, touching on a controversial aspect to future land-reform policy, suggested that "the possibility of a land commission which includes representatives of all the most important interested groups be considered".

They believe such a commission should investigate all land claims and make recommendations to a Land Claims Court. — Sapa

Squatters: Vlok to meet farmers

JOHANNESBURG. — A meeting between Minister of Law and Order Mr Adriaan Vlok, Conservative Party deputy leader Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg and dissident white farmers of the Ventersdorp region has been scheduled for Friday — the day by which the Goedgevonden squatter community has been ordered by the Supreme Court, Pretoria, to vacate the Western Transvaal farm.

The squatters are to hold a vigil throughout Friday, the Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac) said.

In a statement yesterday, Trac

^{CIT 5/6/91} said the vigil would start at noon and continue throughout the night.

It is not yet clear where the community will be moved to, with Trac saying the deputy sheriff may take them back to Bophuthatswana, or "simply dump them on the roadside".

Trac also said that "what happens at Goedgevonden this week would crucially affect how land issues were resolved in South Africa in the future".

In May, after about 1 000 right-wing farmers had twice attacked the 80-family community, Mr Vlok

^{2/0} ^{3 General} obtained the farmers' promise not to take the law into their own hands, but to rather the Supreme Court decision.

On Monday, the Supreme Court, Pretoria, issued an eviction order for the Goedgevonden community, which has occupied a section of the Western Transvaal farm since April and was given three days to vacate.

However, the squatters have vowed not to move.

The property is owned by the Department of Agriculture. — Sapa

SAAU meets Vlok and Malan

Political Staff

AN SA Agricultural Union delegation yesterday met Defence Minister General Magnus Malan and Law and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok about the "disquieting" security situation in rural areas.

SAAU president Mr Nico Kotze said in a statement afterwards that the security situation in the rural areas had been spelt out clearly to the ministers.

The ministers realised the serious implications of the situation.

"Some of the main issues discussed include squatting and problems resulting from this, such as lawlessness, the escalation of violent attacks, murder and intimidation," Mr Kotze said.

He said the ministers undertook to give attention to the problems raised by the SAAU delegation, and to communicate with the SAAU again "as soon as possible".

The SAAU vice-president and the presidents of its provincial unions also attended the talks.



HOMELESS ... Johan van Rensburg, Department of Agriculture official, speaks to one of the delegates of the South African Council of Churches.

■ PIC: ANDRIES MCINEKA

Tension at Goedgevonden

By DAN DHLAMINI

③ GEN

TENSION continues to rise at Goedgevonden farm where rightwing farmers were involved in a bloody clash with police three weeks ago following an unsuccessful attempt to evict squatters. CP 25/9/1991

On Friday, squatter spokesman Levy Segopolo vowed to resist all attempts at eviction. An emotion-charged prayer meeting on the farm heard community leaders reiterate the squatters' claim to the land they occupied legally for 30 years before apartheid laws forced them to move to Bophuthatswana.

On the same day, farmers met Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok.

Earlier, the farmers had threatened to take the law into their own hands if

the government failed to remove the squatters from the farm.

This week, Department of Agriculture officials and police continued to refuse priests and journalists entry to Goedgevonden.

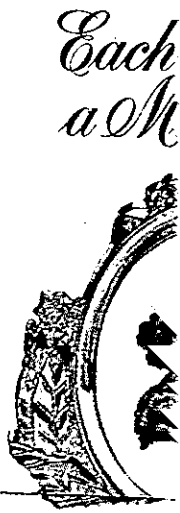
The prayer meeting, organised by the South African Council of Churches, was called to demonstrate support for the families pending an appeal against the judgment ordering their removal.

At the meeting, the squatters were adamant they would not move even if their appeal failed.

ANC Western Transvaal region spokesman Zacharia Molekane said his organisation was prepared to fight for the land and if President FW de Klerk was serious about reforms, then he should start at Goedgevonden.



One of the last families of squatters is bade farewell from Goedgevonden by Agriculture Department official Johan van Rensburg. All outsiders were barred from entering the farm for a prayer meeting on Friday.



Land reforms 'mean nothing'

By PHANGISILE
MTSHALI

THE scrapping of the Land and Group Areas Acts does not mean anything to blacks in South Africa. **3 GEN**

This was the view expressed yesterday by callers to the *Sowetan*/Radio Metro Talkback Show.

Kgopo from Alexandra said although the State President's announcement was a step in the right direction, it still



left a lot to be desired.

He criticised the controversial Chapter 7 as a built-in protection of white minority rights.

Charles from Yeoville said the scrapping was

only on paper as he was yesterday turned down by several landlords and agents while looking for a flat.

He proposed that a law be passed to make it a criminal offence to refuse accommodation on the basis of race.

Itumeleng from Tembisa called for the expulsion of all whites for black land ownership to be meaningful.

He said the scrapping

of the Acts did not mean the end of apartheid.

Another caller, Vincent, also rejected the repeal and said most of the land was already occupied by whites so the reforms meant nothing to the man in the street.

Solly Nkosi from Jabulani said he did not welcome the reforms because they were formulated "for us, without us".

Labour Party backs off

Group Areas, Land Acts swept away

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Bloom 6/6/91

CAPE TOWN — A key pillar of apartheid fell yesterday when Parliament scrapped the Group Areas Act and the Land Acts after the Labour Party backed off from opposing the enabling legislation.

All urban and rural areas previously designated for occupation by specified race groups become open areas on June 30, following President F W de Klerk's signing of the Abolition of Racially Based Land Measures Bill. Tribal trust land, however, will not be open and is subject to a 10-year sunset clause.

The Bill also scraps the Black Communities Act of 1984.

It has been estimated that more than 3,5-million people, mostly black, have been removed from their homes, land and business premises by these Acts.

DP MP Peter Soal summed up the mood of a packed Parliament with the words: "Oh happy day... we will vote for this Bill with joy in our hearts — oh happy day."

The only opposition to the Bill came from the 30 CP members.

The Labour Party surprised all by abstaining from voting on the Bill, despite threatening government in Parliament last week that it would refuse to pass the Bill.

Labour had opposed the Bill during the

BILLY PADDOCK

week-long debate on the grounds that the inclusion of the maintenance of norms and standards retained the status quo in white areas.

In last-minute discussions and negotiations an hour before the vote, the Labour caucus adopted a compromise position to prevent a split in the party and the loss of more members to the NP. The NP has poached 35 Labour members over the past two weeks and is on the brink of taking control of the House of Representatives.

Apparently there were too many Labour MPs who had decided to oppose Labour leader Allan Hendrickse's position and vote for the Bill. This would have resulted in them being kicked out of the party.

To maintain unity, the Labour caucus decided to "withhold all participation in the voting on the Bill".

Hendrickse welcomed the scrapping of the apartheid Acts but expressed his disgust at the inclusion of (Chapter 7) norms and standards "to perpetuate the status quo".

"I want to express our disgust at the adding of Chapter 7 for the sole purpose of protecting whites because the NP knows that future local governments will be black-dominated," he said.

To Page 2

Group Areas Act

Bloom 6/6/91

3 GEN

From Page 1

Soal said: "Two of the pillars — mainstays of apartheid — would disappear from the statute book... We rejoice with all those who feel the yoke of oppression being lifted."

He said the DP shared their happiness in being released from the discrimination which restricted blacks to 13% of the land and chased people from their homes to barren, windswept places, far from work and the homes where their ancestors had put down roots.

But, he said, unlike the NP, his party would vote for the Bill because apartheid was immoral, not because it did not work. It was a step forward in returning land to people forcibly removed and it was proper that provision be made for restitution and reparation. Chapter 7 was a mess "but the Nats have been messing up this country for 40 years", he said.

CP member Jan Hoon said the Bill was

"irresponsible and disloyal" and warned that government would have to kill to take land away from white people.

Deputy Education and Development Minister Piet Marais said the Bill introduced a realistic land policy providing a just and democratic land ownership system. The policy was in keeping with the market-orientated system and would promote economic growth.

He said the NP rejected redistribution of land.

Following the passing of the Bill yesterday, only one pillar of legislative apartheid was left standing — the Population Registration Act.

The redrafted Bill scrapping the Population Registration Act and 13 other Acts plus numerous apartheid clauses in other Acts was tabled yesterday and will be passed within the next two weeks.

Squatters' eviction on hold

THE fate of the 400 Goedgevonden squatters was discussed by Cabinet yesterday.

Afterwards Agriculture Ministry spokesman Werner Raath confirmed that no one could order the squatters to move until a decision was made next week on whether they would be granted leave to appeal against their eviction order.

The squatters were served with the eviction notice on Tuesday after a Pretoria Supreme Court decision that they would have to vacate the land near Ventersdorp in the Western Transvaal.

Sources close to government said there was "serious concern" among senior Ministers about political repercussions that would arise if the community of 112 was forcibly ejected from the land.

The squatters were legal occupants of the land until they were removed from it under apartheid legislation 13 years ago.

In April they returned to the farm, which

(3) 60N (3) 79 (2) 88
DARIUS SANAI

government had since leased to a white farmer. 8/10 am 6/6/77

A Black Sash spokesman said yesterday that the squatters, who claim the farm is their ancestral home, had no intention of moving.

She said they were prepared to negotiate on the matter if government showed it was serious in efforts to find a solution.

The squatters' lawyer, Kerrie Kimble, has applied for a Pretoria Supreme Court date for hearing of the application for leave to appeal against the eviction.

Geoff Budlender of the Legal Resources Centre in Johannesburg told Sapa the court and legal representatives concerned had not yet established a court.

"Setting the date is entirely in the hands of the court. It is difficult to say when the application hearing will be heard."

Land Bank foreclosing on 15 farmers a month

PRETORIA — The Land Bank was foreclosing on an average of 15 farmers a month, a bank spokesman said yesterday.

Distressed farmers owed about R17bn and at least 200 would have to leave their farms this year compared with 128 last year.

The spokesman said the Land Bank had taken the initiative by sequestrating farmers on relatively few occasions.

In most cases, the bank had been compelled to act because farmers

GERALD REILLY

were declared insolvent or they had more debt than they were able to repay. *Monday 25/6/91*.

At the end of last year, farmers' long-term commitments to the Land Bank totalled R3,096bn and since then the total had increased, the spokesman said.

Farmers' debts to commercial banks were estimated to total R4bn.

Long-term Land Bank loans carry a subsidised interest rate — subsid-

ised by the bank's own reserves — of 17%. *3 GEN*

The spokesman said short-term loans to co-operatives were almost double this figure at R6,032bn.

He said the slide into debt began after the 1983 drought.

The eastern Cape was the latest area to come under pressure.

Volkas agricultural division manager Chris Mostert said farmers' debt problems were similar to those experienced by other sectors of the economy.

ANC manifesto spells out policy on redistribution of farming land

FARMING land subject to heavy debt burdens, absentee ownership or underutilisation will be considered for redistribution, says a new ANC draft economic manifesto prepared for its national conference.

An earlier draft, prepared in September last year, merely stipulated that land taken from freehold black farmers be returned to them and that labour tenancy agreements be converted to some form of ownership.

The manifesto — which is being seen in some ANC circles as an attempt to allay big business fears, particularly in the mining industry — calls for a more dynamic

and efficient private sector. ANC insiders say diluted calls for state ownership of the mines reflect the poor state of the mining industry.

The earlier draft called on a new government to explore "various options in respect of ownership patterns in the mining industry". The present draft calls only for "the formulation of a plan for the optimal extraction of gold in the national interest".

"This will aim at promoting a plan in full consultation with the leading producers and trade unions. In conjunction with this, a new system of taxation, leasing and financing will be developed with measures

PATRICK BULGER

of public ownership where appropriate." In regard to strategic industries generally, the manifesto does not reject nationalisation outright but says anti-trust and anti-monopoly legislation would be considered as ways of promoting greater private sector efficiency. Strategic enterprises could be incorporated into the public sector on a case-by-case basis.

"This may take place through nationalisation, purchasing through the market or the establishment of state enterprises. In all such cases, a future democratic govern-

ment will bear in mind the need to maintain confidence and bind itself to proceeding according to constitutional principles."

The ANC commits itself to building a democratic mixed economy with the overall aim of creating growth, alleviating poverty and building a strong manufacturing sector that can compete internationally.

ANC insiders said that the manifesto represented a slight shift to the right. It had dropped the slogan "Growth through redistribution", which the business sector viewed with alarm because of the heavier taxation levels implied.

Instead the manifesto calls for the promoting of redistribution and growth through, for example, a new housing programme to create employment and generate income.

The manifesto commits an ANC government to guaranteeing the property of foreign investors and promises them the opportunity to repatriate part of their profits as long as they follow fair labour practices, co-operate with government in achieving its development goals, do not ruin the environment and reinvest at least part of their profits in the country.

Whites lease Trust's land — official

ONE fifth of all farming land bought by the SA Development Trust (SADT) for black farmers' outside the TBVC states is being leased to white tenants.

Development Aid Department director Hendrik Pienaar said yesterday more than 200 000 ha of SADT land was being leased to white tenants. The department administers the SADT.

Business Day learned two weeks ago that another government department was leasing the Goedgevonden squatter farm in the western Transvaal to a white farmer at a fraction of the market rate.

The Agriculture Department said it was leasing Goedgevonden to Petronella Hall, who instigated last month's Pretoria Supreme Court case to evict 300 squatters, for 17c/ha per month.

The market price for the land is almost 20 times as much, estate agents say.

31 May 1976
DARIUS SANAI

The Land Affairs Department, which is responsible for administering all state land not owned by the SADT, refused last week to say how much land government was leasing to white farmers.

It also refused to say what it was charging the farmers for the land.

SADT figures show more than 1-million ha of rural land in SA belongs either to blacks or has been bought and earmarked for black communities by the SADT, which was founded 45 years ago to buy land for blacks.

Pienaar said some SADT land was still leased to whites because it was not always possible to buy blocks of land that were entirely unoccupied.

The whites paid market rates for the SADT-owned land, he said.

3 GEN
The SADT has spent over R500m buying land for future allocation to blacks in the past five years, most of it in rural areas.

Pienaar said the land was mainly purchased from white farmers.

He said that the original plan had been to obtain 6,2-million ha for blacks inside SA.

The SADT also owns more than 2,5-million ha in the "self-governing territories".

Pienaar said government had not yet decided what to do with the SADT-owned land when the SADT and the department were abolished in July.

It was likely the land would be allocated to blacks, he said.

Sapa reports that government yesterday finally agreed to meet the Goedgevonden community and its lawyers in Cape Town today.

The meeting follows several years of petitioning by the community.

Farmers lambast Ministers

BLOEMFONTEIN — Government was told yesterday that the Free State was white farmers' ground and blacks should not be allowed to buy land there. (3) GEN

And last night Free State farmers passed a motion of no-confidence in two Cabinet Ministers who had addressed them earlier in the day. A large majority of delegates at the Free State Agricultural Union's special congress declared they had no confidence in Manpower Minister Eli Louw and Development Aid Minister Jacob de Villiers because of "their insensitivity towards the farmers and their absolute helplessness at the congress".

Sapa reports that Agriculture Minister Kraai van Niekerk, who was also a speaker, surprisingly escaped the congress's

13/Day 12/6/91.
censure, although tempers ran high during debate on the industry's profitability.

Free State Agricultural Union executive committee member Frik Dreyer told delegates that Free State farmers would make it "impossible" for people from homelands to buy land in the province.

He suggested the union should consider forming a trust to buy back land for whites who had lost their property to other races.

GERALD REILLY reports De Villiers told the meeting that government had decided to take stronger action against illegal squatting. However, government was not prepared to allow transgression of the rights of landowners.

Measures against squatting for many

To Page 2

Farmers

13/Day 12/6/91.
years formed part of the law. "But if you as landowners fail to protect your land within the legal process against squatting, the government will be unable to support you."

The Manpower Minister told the congress the applicability of the laws on basic service conditions and unemployment insurance for the agricultural industry were in the national interest, Sapa reports.

Several delegates said there would be chaos if the laws were implemented.

Louw said it would be irresponsible of him not to promulgate the legislation as applicable to agriculture, and pointed out that a ban on the legislation would not prevent farm workers from being members of trade unions.

The congress agreed to revoke a decision taken by the provincial congress in

1990, which had supported the application of the basic services conditions to the agriculture industry. It approved the motion that the Minister should not make the proposed legislation applicable to agriculture.

Besides its dissatisfaction with Louw's arguments, the congress was also clearly unhappy with the Development Aid Minister's replies to accusations that he and the President had disregarded the objections of the Free State Agricultural Union to the scrapping of the 1913 and 1936 Land Acts.

The Agriculture Minister told the congress it was not always possible for government to meet agriculture's needs.

Van Niekerk said it was not how much a farmer produced, but how much he sold. It was necessary to help farmers to survive, but within free market systems. Agriculture stagnated in controlled systems.

(3) GEN From Page 1

Tractor sales in sharp downward trend

8/24/12 16/9/
NEW tractor sales plummeted further with May sales showing a disturbing 36% decline to 203 units compared with 319 units sold in the corresponding month last year.

Figures released yesterday by the SA Agricultural Machinery Association (Saama) showed tractor sales on a year to date basis reached 1 043 units, a 31% drop from the 1 509 units

(3) GEN
MARC HASENFUSS

sold in the same period last year.

Saama chairman Bert Pepler said the industry was seriously threatened by the falling sales.

Sales were being held up by the introduction of VAT in September, when farmers would receive an input tax credit under VAT legislation.

Fear as farmers warn of bloody battles

By MARK STANSFIELD

TENSION between farmers and squatters in Ventersdorp has reached an explosive level as both parties await a Pretoria Supreme Court decision, expected tomorrow.

Squatters this week vowed to die rather than be forced off the land they occupied about seven weeks ago on Goedgevonden farm. *ST JAMES*

Across the disputed boundary, farmers swore they would "personally" remove the squatters if Mr Justice Goldstein ruled the squatters were legally entitled to remain on the land.

Goedgevonden's squatter community leader, Levy Segopolo, said the community had held a

meeting on Friday. We decided that they can kill us all if we lose the court case. If we are told to move, we will ask President FW de Klerk to mobilise the defence force," he said.

"He can order them to come here and shoot us all dead, because we will not move." ~~248~~

③ GEN Armed ~~348~~

Johannes Steyn of the farm Bruidegomskraal — from which 1 000 armed farmers launched an attack against the squatters three weeks ago — said the farmers would not allow the squatters to remain, even if Mr Justice Goldstein decided they were legally entitled to stay.

"The Afrikaner will never give up his freedom. We made our point three weeks ago and we are prepared to do it again. This could lead to the bloodiest battles this country has ever seen," he warned.

Mr Segopolo said members of the AWB had warned the squatters to expect another attack, which would be launched soon after the court decision.

"What it means is that even if the judge decides we can remain here, the boers will not accept the decision.

"We cannot defend ourselves against them when they come and can only hope that the police and the army will stand by and protect us," Mr Segopolo said.

Farmers and ANC line up for battle to buy a whole village

By MARK STANSFIELD

THE few residents left in Grootvlei are waiting anxiously to hear who will buy their village — the ANC or a consortium of businessmen and farmers.

The ANC speculation started about a week ago when Mrs Winnie Mandela and her entourage paid two visits to the former mining village situated between Heidelberg and Villiers.

On Friday the ANC confirmed it was interested in buying the village.

Built to accommodate 2 000 people, only 27 families still live there.

Exiles

The ANC, it seems, may buy the village and use it to house returning exiles.

But local farmer and businessman Gert Viljoen has put together a consortium interested in outbidding the ANC.

The Viljoen consortium has already made a bid and, if successful, intends turning the village into a sports injury rehabilitation centre.

A welfare organisation is also interested in purchasing the property.

Grootvlei village belongs



WINNIE SPOTTER... Janet Nagel who wants to stay

to Anglo American's Amcoal Springfield Collieries division, but the mine has been closed and most of the houses are uninhabited.

Mrs Janet Nagel, who has lived in Grootvlei for six years, saw Mrs Mandela taking two peeks at the village on June 6 and June 7.

"I'm told she and those with her also had lunch served to them at the boarding house up the street," Mrs Nagel said this week.

What does Mrs Nagel think about the ANC purchasing Grootvlei?

"Well... with three young children I don't think it's such a good idea to stay around.

"We don't really know what to do until we find out who has been successful. But we definitely don't want to move out," she said.

Down the street, Mr Viljoen was more circumspect.

"Yes, there are a few of us interested in buying the place. I really don't care who gets it as long as the village does not become a ghost town like so many others.

Tears

"Grootvlei still has its infrastructure and we can thank Amcoal that they reached a decision to sell fairly early before the whole place disintegrated," he said.

"All we want is good neighbourliness and if that's what the ANC intends then they are welcome here — if they bid high enough."

But there are those who are sad at the demise of the community.

Mrs Marie Piek has lived in Grootvlei for 24 years and has run the local creche for the past 15.

With tears in her eyes she said:

"Excuse the mess but I'm busy packing up... we have to be out of here by

the end of the month."

Five children were attending her "school" last Thursday.

"My husband has been transferred to Standerton and it's such a heartsore story. I doubt whether we will ever find such a beautiful village to live in again.

"My children and my grandchildren started school here. This is a very sad day for me."

The village goes on auction on July 2 at 2.30 pm.

Grootvlei consists of 130 houses, 16 semi-detached units, 20 prefabricated houses, eight single quarters, a recreation club — complete with men's and ladies' bars, bowling greens, swimming pool, tennis and squash courts, a "high-density" complex of cottages, single quarters (which can house 900), a hospital, workshops, training centre, storerooms, a community hall and school.

Also on sale are an 18-hole golf course with clubhouse, a 60ha dam and an enclosed game park.

Mr Viljoen disclosed that two bids have been received so far — the highest one was R2-million but nobody's saying whether it was high enough for Amcoal.

Omnia to reduce staff

③ GEN

PAUL ASH

Bjp ay 18/6/91

FERTILISER group Omnia Holdings, facing a depressed agricultural sector, plans to rationalise.

Its annual report says it intends to make more efficient use of plant capacity while reducing staff.

The group, which also manufactures chemicals and explosives, is mechanising "some facilities" and no "abnormal retrenchments" are expected. Group financial director Derek van Zyl said the "debottlenecking" of production plants would enable potential capacity to be fully utilised and Omnia was investing about R10m in this direction.

In spite of the depressed sector where the demand for fertiliser had dropped 40% in the past 10 years, Omnia had performed well in a declining market.

Van Zyl said the group could have done better in 1990, but reduced plantings by farmers because of late spring rains reduced the demand for fertiliser.

On the non-agricultural side of their operations, Omnia is investing heavily in new opportunity areas in the mining industry, chemicals and bio-chemicals as well as in neighbouring countries and overseas. The group is already well-entrenched in the mining explosives field, with subsidiary Bulk Mining Explosives making solid gains in 1990.

Omnia's trading arm Omica is now in its third year of operation and is the agent for one of the largest international grain traders in SA. The arm handles Omnia's trade with the rest of Africa, and exports to African states have "increased substantially".

Rural security discussed with ministers

CAPE TOWN — An SA Agricultural Union (SAAU) delegation yesterday met Defence Minister Gen Magnus Malan and Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok about the "disquieting" security situation in rural areas.

SAAU president Nico Kotze said in a statement afterwards that the situation in rural areas had been spelt out clearly to the ministers.

The ministers understood the implications of the situation.

"Some of the main issues discussed included squatting and problems resulting from this, such as lawlessness, the esca-

tion of violent attacks and murder and intimidation," said Kotze.

The ministers promised to give attention to the areas that fell within their departments and to raise matters affecting other departments with the departments concerned, he said.

They also promised to communicate with the union again on the matter as soon as possible.

The other members of the farmers' delegation were the SAAU's vice-president, the presidents of provincial agricultural unions and a member of the Transvaal Agricultural Union executive.

Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. —
One-fifth of all farm land
bought by the SA Development Trust (SADT) for
black farmers outside
the TBVC states is being
leased to white tenants.

Mr Hendrik Pienaar,
director of the Development
Aid Department —
which administers the
SADT, said yesterday
that more than 200 000ha
of SADT land was being
leased to white tenants.

It was learnt two
weeks ago that another
government department
was leasing the Goedge-
vonden squatter farm in
the Western Transvaal to
a white farmer at a frac-

'Whites leasing black land'

tion of the market rate.

The Agriculture De-
partment said it was leas-
ing Goedgevonden to a
woman farmer, Ms Pe-
tronella Hall, who insti-
gated last month's Pre-
toria Supreme Court
case to evict the 300

squatters, for 17 cents-a-
ha per month.

The market price for
the land is almost 20
times as much, estate
agents said.

The Land Affairs De-
partment, which is re-
sponsible for administer-
ing all state land not
owned by the SADT, de-
clined last week to say
how much land the
government was leasing
to white farmers or for
how much.

According to SADT
figures, more than a mil-
lion ha of rural land be-
longs either to blacks or
has been bought and ear-
marked for black com-
munities by the SADT.

CT 18/6/91
3-GEN

Armed guards at squatter farm

THE Department of Agricultural Development has confirmed that it ordered armed guards to control access to and from the farm Goedgevonden near Ventersdorp, and to bar entry to anyone not on a prescribed list.

Four additional Ventersdorp policemen kept watch at the gate, the Department's Finance Director, Mr J H Smit, said at the weekend.

He said three guards at the farm's gateway had a list of the names of all squatters on the land, and would not allow anyone else to enter the area.

"We can't just have anyone going in and out of the farm. We must have some kind of control.

"Those squatters are not a farming community... a whole township has begun sprawling there. That property is agricultural land, and we want to keep it for that purpose," Smit said.

The guards reportedly refused entrance to a mobile clinic and a religious women's group bringing aid to the squatters last Sunday.

The group's leader, and wife of Klerksdorp's Anglican bishop, Mrs Maggie Nkwe, said about 60 women from the Klerksdorp Anglican diocese were eventually allowed to visit the community with gifts of food and blankets.

However, a vehicle with medical supplies organised by the Transvaal Provincial Association in Klerksdorp was turned away at the gate, she said.

Smit said in response: "We won't stop people giving

Sowetan 24/6/91

SA Press Association

aid to the squatters, but they just have to stop at the gate and the people can walk up from their houses to fetch it."

The community's settlement is about 2km from the farm's gate.

"If we allow any group to enter the property, we'll have to allow anyone, and there be a tremendous amount of traffic through there. Besides, the farm is still being leased by a farmer," Smit commented.

The squatters on Goedgevonden were granted leave

to appeal against their eviction order in the Pretoria Supreme Court on Thursday.

Smit said: "We had hoped the decision would be in our favour. We are very dissatisfied with the situation. The whole thing will take far longer than expected, so we'll have to reconsider whether to keep the guards at the gateway".

When asked about a possible reprisal from rightwing elements in the town, Smit commented: "The guards are not there for the squatters' protection, but we won't let anyone in there, no matter who they are".

3 GEN

Hope for farm dwellers

Sowetan 21/6/91
THE community of black farmers at Goedgevonden has been granted leave to appeal against the Pretoria Supreme Court judgment authorising their eviction from the farm they reoccupied in April.

Leave to appeal was granted by Mr Justice Goldstein in Pretoria yesterday.

This means the community may remain on the farm until the case is heard by the Appellate Division. It is unlikely it will be placed on the court roll before

~~3~~ next year. ~~3~~ 3 GEN

Residents are hopeful the matter will be settled by negotiation before then.

Earlier this week, three Cabinet Ministers heard representations from a Goedgevonden delegation and are reporting back to the Cabinet.

The 400 men, women and children are a fraction of a community which was removed in 1978 after spending 30 years on the farm. - *Political Staff.*

Minor miracle on small farms

③ GEN

Sowetan 19/6/91

VEGETABLE gardener Ms Selina Mohlala grows the finest beetroot and the best spinach in the Northern Transvaal.

Subsistence farming is the name of the game.

She is one of the lucky eight per cent in Sekhukhuneland who have land for farming.

She is also one of the 30 illiterate and enumerate subsistence farmers whom Operation Hunger has put into business in a far-flung place called Mohlala, near Jane Furse.

Said Operation Hunger chief executive Mrs Ina Periman: "Once she was a person who did not raise her eyes much. Today she walks tall."

Before Operation Hunger established its resource centre in Lebowa in the drought of 1983, Mohlala and her family relied on handouts for their meagre existence.

Today she not only runs her own business, but has money in the bank from the R300 to R400 she earns from the sale of vegetables after she has fed her family.

Subsidy

It is all done without Government subsidy.

Operation Hunger teaches people to become economically viable.

At Jane Furse, Mohlala and her colleagues were each allocated about a hundred 2 000sqm plots to launch their market-garden operations.

As part of the organisation's aim to teach self-sufficiency on its 800 community gardens countrywide, the project started at the bottom.

The women were taught by Mr Johann Rissik to construct concrete furrows to irrigate by hand pumps - which

they could repair themselves - from one of the 100 boreholes sunk by Operation Hunger in the area.

They enclosed their gardens with fencing produced by two local women, watered their plots with cans devised by Mr George Makunyane and transformed their surplus spinach into a cash crop by preserving patties in locally built solar driers.

The multi-purpose leucaena leucocephala, a plant similar to an acacia, was grown between the beds as a substitute for expensive shade cloth.

After 18 months they stripped the side-branches of the fast-growing trees for firewood and used the leaves for animal fodder. Rissik said the aim was to plant 500 000 of the trees a year.

Once the vegetable gardens had been established, the focus moved to the lack of protein and dairy products in people's diets.

Meat was virtually unheard of in diets in that part of the country, but two pregnant nannie goats imported from Operation Hunger's centre in Namaqualand set the ball rolling, providing slaughter stock and milk.

Chickens were expensive to feed, so they settled for rabbits, which eat vegetable matter and provide a meal-in-a-pot.

Today the people in the valley below the 70 hectares donated by the Anglican Church, and assisted by the Donaldson Trust, buy bricks from the brick-making group at the resource centre and sell their handwork through Operation Hunger outlets.

It is hardly life in the fast lane, but it is a minor miracle. People have had their pride restored, their stomachs filled and their pockets lined through their own efforts. - *Sowetan Correspondent.*

Leave community alone, AWB ordered

AWB leader Mr Eugene TerreBlanche and his organisation were yesterday ordered by the Transvaal Division of the Supreme Court not to interfere with Goedgevonden residents. ^{(3) GEN} *Southern 26/6/91*

Judge President Mr Eloff ruled that TerreBlanche and the AWB must desist from assaulting, threatening, harassing or intimidating Mr Olifile Segopolo and the community of Goedgevonden in any way.

They are also restrained from damaging, demolishing or in any way harming the homes of the applicants, situated on the farm Goedgevonden.

TerreBlanche and the AWB were ordered to pay the costs of the application jointly and severally.

The court application was made by the Legal Resources Centre on behalf of Segopolo and the Goedgevonden community. - *Sapa*.

Own Correspondent
PORT ELIZABETH. —
Drought-stricken Eastern Cape farmers yesterday had to sign a list stating that they did not belong to the Broederbond and that they distanced themselves from the government's proposed Land Reform Act before they were handed fodder.

A memorandum stating that only farmers who were prepared to sign the list would qualify for fodder from the Free State, was circulated in the Uitenhage, Steytlerville and Jansenville areas over the past few days.

Shortly after the arrival of the convoy of 40 trucks late last night, coordinator Mr Jannie Roux confirmed that the

'Blackmail' aid offer to EP farmers

CT 19/6/91

③-GEN

memorandum had been circulated.

"The project was organised by the Farmers in Crisis Action. We need the support of as many farmers as we can get," he said.

The fodder included maize, fodder-quality

wheat and lucerne and was accompanied by a large cheque from Transvaal and Natal farmers.

"It is sad that desperate farmers have to be subjected to political blackmail," Uitenhage Farmers' Union chair-

man Mr Patrick Grewar said yesterday.

Conservative Party leader Dr Andries Treurnicht also slated the farmers for the unwanted "element of blackmail".

"This is not the way it should be done," he said. "We want the support of all farmers against the proposed Land Reform Act, but it should not be coupled to an element of blackmail. The farmers should look at their actions again and remove that element. This is not the way farmers in need should be treated."

● It was announced yesterday that the Albany and Bathurst districts had also been declared drought disaster areas, bringing the total in the Eastern Cape to 14.

Release mining land ^{③ GEN} ANC

^{CIT 191 6/97}
JOHANNESBURG. — The ANC has proposed a mixed bag of land tenure systems but will call for mining land near cities to be released for housing and for the redistribution of agricultural land.

The proposals are made in the final draft of the ANC's land manifesto, to be presented at its national conference next month.

The manifesto says the skewed development of commercial agriculture has resulted in environmental degradation and inefficient production "leading to a national agricultural crisis of massive proportions".

It lists the goals of a new land policy as redressing the injustices caused by apartheid's policy of forced removals by restoring land and where this is not possible by making "reparations" through a just legal process.

Another goal is to "ensure the diversity of tenure forms in SA is recognised and protected".

The state should expropriate land where necessary, buy land and allocate it to people in need, ensure that low-cost housing is built and pass laws preventing developers from speculating in land.

The document recognises diverse methods of land title. "Individual freehold ownership and collective and communal ownership should be able to co-exist," it says.

Future of black farming

IF black farmers were given half the assistance given their white counterparts in South Africa, they would repeat the achievements of black agriculturists in Zimbabwe, according to Operation Hunger.

Chief executive of the organisation Mrs Ina Perlman, recalling the threat which black farmers had posed to whites in the Cape and Natal in the 19th Century, said it was ironic that black success led to the enactment of the 1913 Land Act which restricted black access to land.

The state of the country's agriculture has changed dramatically from the days when white farms enjoyed top-dog status both politically and financially.

That was when the black farm labourer "knew his place" and unquestioningly performed his role as a hewer of wood and tiller of soil.

Now subsidised to the tune of R17 billion, white farmers have dwindled in number from 120 000 in 1950 to about 50 000 today.

Says Professor Eckard Kassier of Stellenbosch University: "We could quite easily lose a third of those remaining without any production problems."

Queue

Former Minister of Agriculture Mr Jacob de Villiers told farmers this year that in the future they would have to join the queue for State aid.

Decades of bad agricultural policies were at the root of current farming blues, said Barlow Rand economist Mr Piet Haasbroek.



INA PERLMAN

Kenya and Zimbabwe point way to success

Sowetan Correspondent

He said massive Government subsidies did little for those they were intended to help - small farmers.

White commercial farmers were also in for a hard time with the recent scrapping of the 1913 and 1936 Land Acts.

In the Transvaal alone, 95 percent of farmers voted to retain the legisla-

tion. When nobody listened, many of them took to their tractors and trucks to join countrywide protests.

Last week, as the Acts were abolished, the Transvaal Agricultural Union labelled the repeal "a declaration of war".

Alarm

The South African Agricultural Union has also voiced alarm over the Government's appointment of an advisory committee on land allocation.

And if the writing was not clearly on the wall, Minister of Agriculture Mr Kraai van Niekerk returned last week from Kenya reporting that more than 50 percent of that country's agricultural produce was supplied by small farmers.

He said South Africa

could learn a lot from Kenya's example.

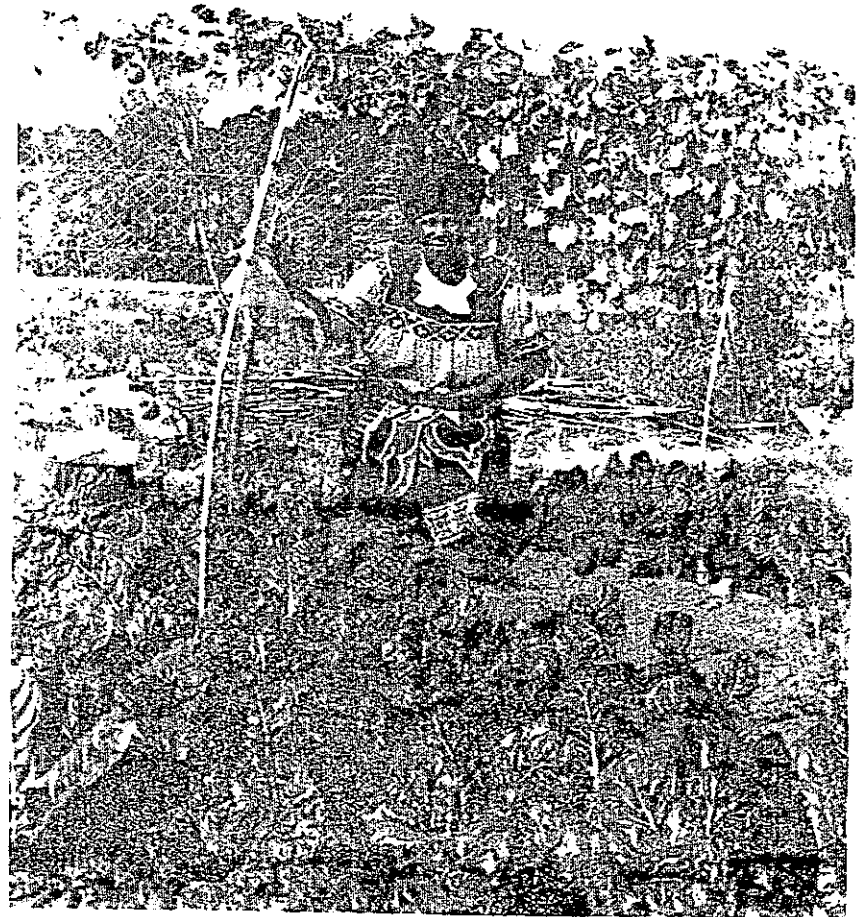
Now hundreds of thousands of South African blacks are awaiting to see whether the Government will make it possible for them to return to the land they were forced off.

Perlman has urged the authorities to move fast to allocate about 3 million hectares of available land immediately to blacks.

"My fear is that time will be wasted while people posture politically.

"Some 58 percent of blacks are still in the rural areas and our unemployment figure stands at 6 million.

"The urgent need is for funds to be made available for land development. This will be part of the answer to poverty and also the squatting problem near major cities. These people could easily be made self-supporting on their own land."



REAPING THE PROFITS: Less than a decade ago Selina Moshala of Lebowa was destitute and queuing for food.

Repeal brings no joy to homeless

Sowetan 716191

THE repeal of the Land Acts has not fulfilled the fundamental objective of the dispossessed black people, the president of Azapo said yesterday.

Mr Pandelani Nefolovhodwe said in a statement: "Azapo considers the reconquest, ownership and redistribution of land as a vital and cardinal objective of the oppressed and dispossessed.

"The homeless will still be homeless, the ownership of the land is still in the white hands, either in the form of land owned by white companies or by individual white landlords.

"Black people have no resources nor the collateral to purchase this land from white people.

"White people are also not going to release the land free to the poor with the result that the status quo remains, save to mention that discrimination is now no longer part of the statutes.

Meanwhile the scrapping of the Group Areas

By **THEMBA MOLEFE**
and
Sowetan
Correspondent



NEFOLOVHODWE

Act has been widely welcomed in Natal by churches, community organisations and political groupings alike.

The director of Diakonia in Durban, Mr Paddy Kearney, said although the Act should have been scrapped years ago, the news was "very welcome".

He said the Act had had a devastating effect on communities in South Africa, and had also affected the work of the church severely as it had divided communities.

He urged people to welcome their new neigh-

bours moving into their areas "so that some of the hurt that apartheid has caused can be eased".

Spokesmen for the ANC and the IFP both welcomed the move and promised further official statements later.

However, conservative groupings are clearly unhappy with the Government's move.

"What's changed?" Civic Action League chairman and Durban city councillor Mr Arthur Morris remarked.

"Group Areas has unofficially been gone for quite a few months now."

"The fact that it has now been officially scrapped just bears out what I have always said - the Nats are the biggest liars in creation.

"They promised in the last general election to uphold separate development; that we would maintain our own schools and own residential areas.

"They're acting completely in opposition to their mandate from the white electorate."



ANOTHER LAND DISPUTE ... Doornkop activist Abey Maloma finds that a demolished school on the farm he was removed from 17 years ago has been turned into a police shooting range. The South African Police has built a training and recreation centre on the land, which the community plans to reoccupy

Photo: KEVIN CARTER

'Error of judgment' in squatter dispute

NO court could fail to be profoundly moved by what happened to the respondent and his community," said Mr Justice Goldstein in the Pretoria Supreme Court this week — while ordering the community to evacuate their farm within three days.

The judge's "distress and anguish" in finding against the Goedgevonden squatters, who had reoccupied the Ventersdorp farm on which they settled in 1947 and from which they had been forcibly removed in 1978, clearly stemmed from his sense that in applying strict law, justice had not been done.

Ruling on an application for the eviction of the squatters by the tenant of the state-owned land, PJ Hall, and six local farmers, the judge found that the re-occupation, in April this year, had been unlawful.

But by declaring that the state's refusal to negotiate a settlement with the community had been "an error of judgment", he strongly hinted that the dispute should have been resolved on the political, rather than legal plane.

Lawyers for the community argued that government officials had informally agreed on humanitarian grounds to allow the squatters to remain.

In dismissing an application by the minister of agriculture on grounds that he had no legal standing, Goldstein said he had gained "the distinct impression that the government was the main litigant against the squatters".

Far-right pressure on the land issue has clearly influenced the state's conduct in the Goedgevonden imbroglio. Ventersdorp farmers warned that if the squatters were not evicted in terms of the judgment, the "Boereaksie Komitee" would meet to decide further action.

The judgment coincides with the enactment this week of the Abolition of Racially Based Land Measures Bill, which repeals the Land Acts. Although a major anti-apartheid measure, it fails to bite the bullet of compensation for forced removals.

The Act provides for "an advisory commission for land allocation" charged with making recommendations to the state president on the allocation of state land to those "disadvantaged" by the Land Acts, Group Areas Act and forced removals.

Legal Resources Centre attorney Geoff Budlender stressed that no-

Right-wing pressure forced the Goedgevonden squatters off their land — and the courts were obliged to stick to the letter of the law in ordering the community to vacate the farm despite the repeal of the Land and Group Areas Acts days later.

By DREW FORREST

where in the Act was the principle of land restoration formally recognised.

"And its scope is very limited," he added. "The commission has advisory powers only, and can only consider land still in state hands which has not been developed."

Echoing the African National Congress and the Urban Foundation, he called for a land claims court which would hear disputes and rule on compensation and allocation of land.

"The government must accept that people should not have been dispossessed and the principle of land restoration, particularly where the original community and the character of the land is still intact."

Fingo Villagers miss out on buying back original homes

HOUSEHOLDERS whose homes in Fingo Village were expropriated under the Group Areas Act 20 years ago have lost their chance to get their houses back on preferential terms.

Some 246 titles were expropriated, and now most of these houses are being offered under open tender.

The Rini Town Council had advertised for the original owners to claim their houses back. They were offered the houses at the same amount they were paid in compensation.

However, only a small number took up the offer, Rini town clerk Chris Muller said this week. He could not give an exact figure.

"Since March last year we have advertised in all newspapers and put up notices informing people that they could make claims on any of the houses that have been expropriated.

"Councillors were also told to inform residents in their wards that these houses should be claimed by their original owners," Muller said.

He said people were given 60 days within which to lay claims to their houses in Fingo Village but most original owners did not.

Fingo Village was one of the few areas in the country where black people

could own land.

However, in 1970 this land was expropriated because the landowners were to be moved to Committee's Drift. In 1982 the government called off the forced removal after a long struggle by the community.

In May last year the chairman of the Fingo Village Ratepayers' Association, BB Zondani, said the Rini town council had resolved that the original property owners should be given 60 days to buy back their properties.

Zondani could not be reached for comment, but in earlier reports he is quoted as saying that people living in the Fingo Village properties would get first preference to buy them.

He said: "Original property-owners are free to buy their homes back again — even those outside Grahamstown — and must contact the Rini administrative office if they are interested in buying the properties."

Muller said the original property-owners claiming their properties back only had to pay the amount they were compensated when the houses were expropriated.

He said no loans or subsidies were made available by the council to enable the original property owners to buy their properties back. — ANA

W/mauf 7/6-13/8/91

3 GEN

EP

Land Acts gone — what will be the consequences?

By GRAHAM LINSOTT
Special Correspondent

THIS month saw the formal scrapping of the two Land Acts, which severs an even deeper-anchored underpinning of racial separation in South Africa than the repealed Population Registration Act.

Until now, every government since union has operated on the premise that South Africa was a white man's country in which a place had to be found for the blacks. It found expression in the 1913 and 1936 Land Acts.

The tone ranged from paternalism and "white leadership with justice" to the harshness of forced removals in the 1960s and 1970s. But the principle of territorial separation was never seriously challenged by the major white parties.

In fact the 1913 Act was welcomed by many liberals as a measure protecting tribal Africans from white encroachment on their land. The deputy-president of the rightwing Transvaal Agricultural Union was hardly stretching a point when he argued recently that were it not for the 1913 Act the blacks would have lost everything.

However, it is the ratio of the division between white and black which causes rancour and emotion. The minority whites allocated themselves some 86 percent of the land area, leaving 14 percent for blacks who were pinned into reserves which very soon became overpopulated and unproductive, eventually contributing to the mass migration to the cities.

③-GEN ARG 26/6/91

The apparently gross inequality of this distribution needs some correction. The 86 percent includes the vast, arid wastes of the Karoo semi-desert and the low-rainfall western regions of the country. They never were densely settled by black communities and could not support large populations.

The eastern regions have high rainfall and fertile soils. Blacks have been calculated to occupy some 23 percent of the country's really productive farmland.

Yet this correction needs a counter-correction. A study by the Development Bank of Southern Africa indicates that, due to factors such as steepness of terrain, only 11,8 percent of the black farming areas are potentially arable as against 29,5 percent in the white farming areas of this same eastern portion.

Whatever the precise ratios, dispossession of the land is a powerful, emotional issue in black society, in the Pan Africanist Congress especially but in the African National Congress and Inkatha as well.

Equally, possession of the land is a powerful, emotional issue in white society, in the Conservative Party especially but among other white farming communities as well.

The underpinnings of the present distribution are to go. Will this mean a crumbling of the present dispensation? Does it mean productive farming will give way to small-scale subsistence agriculture?

To judge by the emotional response of the CP, as articulated

by the Transvaal Agricultural Union, it does.

Many rightwing farmers see the government's failure to intervene to rescue commercial agriculture from wide-scale bankruptcy as evidence of a sinister plot. White farmers will be allowed to go under so that their land can be redistributed to blacks, they claim.

Yet the government's measures so far virtually enshrine the status quo (though a land commission will consider the claims of dispossessed communities to the areas they once occupied).

Present title is secure, though individual blacks may now join the status quo by purchasing farmland anywhere. But it is doubtful whether many have the capital to invest in such farms and operate them as commercial enterprises in the harshest of economic climates.

The government's White Paper on land reform appears to reinforce the view that the overall pattern is unlikely to be much altered. It says it will work to prevent the injudicious use of productive agricultural land.

Yet there is also provision for a waiving of the Sub-division of Agricultural Land Act in the establishment of agricultural settlements or in the communal use of land.

It is not only rightwing farmers who say this opens the way for small-unit farming by blacks. The apolitical South African Agricultural Union has already voiced its objections.

Tomorrow: Land occupation: will things really change?

ANC takes new line on land issue

Political Staff

③ GEN : APC 18/6/91

JOHANNESBURG. — The ANC, in a new draft policy on land, has abandoned its former hardline stance on nationalisation — and now proposes that the State buy up land for redistribution.

This shift in the ANC's land policy is contained in a land manifesto, up for adoption at the organisation's national conference in Durban next month.

The word nationalisation does not appear once in the seven-page document, drawn up by the ANC's Land Commission after extensive consultation with grassroots organisations.

The document emphasises the need for a productive agricultural sector and a dynamic rural economy which will benefit all South Africans, limited State control, private sector involvement in the provision of housing, and community consultation on land allocation.

The draft manifesto was drawn up after a national workshop in Johannesburg, attended by representatives from the ANC's 14 regions.

An ANC source commented: "Before, people made very crude demands, for example for nationalisation without compensation. Now there is a far more realistic perception on nationalisation, because the discussion was conducted in the context of the failure of socialism in other countries.

"Of course the demand for redistribution to address apartheid's wrongs remains, but the principle that the State should not necessarily control land has been widely accepted.

"People are realising that we need to move away from unrealistic rhetorical demands and develop a workable policy aimed at raising the standard of living for all."

On an urban land policy, the document says that the State should address the housing shortage by buying land and allocating it to the needy, ensuring the building of low-cost housing, and passing laws which prevent developers from speculating in land.

The private sector should be encouraged to build and finance low-cost housing and contribute a proportion of profits towards a housing fund.

Part Two in our series on the Land Act repeal

Anxiety over state's land reform programme

③ - GEN
ALG 27/6/91

From GRAHAM LINSCOTT
Special Correspondent

FOR a policy which is accused of enshrining the status quo instead of bringing in real change, the government's land reform programme is causing a great deal of anxiety among those who are part of the status quo.

This ranges from the emotionalism of farmers who belong to the Transvaal Agricultural Union (a virtual affiliate of the Conservative Party) to the more sober concerns of the apolitical South African Agricultural Union.

The underlying reason is the precarious financial position of South Africa's white farmers. Bankruptcy is gathering momentum and governmental or parastatal agencies could find themselves in possession of a substantial land holding.

With buyers hesitant at market-related prices, there could be pressures on the government (or a new, post-negotiations government) to use this land for some kind of redistribution.

While the TAU objects to the principle of the negotiability of ownership of "white" land — and makes thinly veiled threats of rebellion — the SAAU points to such criteria as productivity and the need to maintain agricultural units of an economic size (as opposed to Third World subsistence agriculture).

Also the threat of "shack farming" — densely populated rural settlements which have little to do with agriculture and whose mainly unemployed inhabitants steal from neighbouring farms.

The SAAU has made three main objections to the government's programme.

One is that the sub-division of Agricultural Land Act, which limits sub-division of farms, will not necessarily be taken into account in the establishment of agricultural settlements and the communal use of agricultural land.

Another is that the provincial administrators are given wide powers to interfere with land rights, including the cancellation of servitudes. The SAAU describes this as contrary to democratic principles.

The third major objection is that while the land ownership rights of indigenous tribes are protected, others are not afforded the same protection. Yet the tribes are allowed to acquire land outside their traditional areas.

The TAU accuses the government of deliberately breaking the white farmer financially so that it will be able to effect a land redistribution. At a recent mass rally of farmers in Pretoria (attended by groups from Natal, the Orange Free State, the Eastern Cape and the Northern Cape as well), speaker after speaker made the point.

However, Mr Kobus Kleynhans, Deputy Director (General Services), of the SAAU says he cannot believe the government would do such a thing. The agricultural sector is vital and it would be a sad day that the country relied on importing food.

He believes that, left to market forces, individual black farmers with the capital would enter commercial agriculture and be accepted. But it is the vagueness of provisions for the government to acquire land for agricultural settlements which causes concern.

"It's a question of commercial versus subsistence agriculture. We have the responsibility to provide the nation with food and fibre for years to come. We don't want to be dependent on outside. Until now, and in spite of an adverse climate, we are one of only seven countries in the world with an agricultural surplus to export."

He says the individual farmer also comes under pressure if he finds himself suddenly operating alongside some sort of Third World settlement.

"It's not a question of race. But so many of those people are not really farming at all, they're sitting there in a rural area, unemployed. They have to steal to survive — you can't blame them — and the farmer can't ever leave his farm or he'll be cleaned out. You can't live that way."

Tomorrow: Is there anything in it for blacks?

Reprieve for 400 occupants of farm

THE 400 occupants of Goedgevonden farm near Ventersdorp in the Western Transvaal will not be evicted tomorrow.

Their lawyer has applied for a new date in the Pretoria Supreme Court to hear an application for leave to appeal against the eviction order issued on Monday.

Mr Geoff Budlender of the Legal Resources Centre in Johannesburg said yesterday that the court and legal representatives concerned had not yet established such a court date for the application hearing.

"Setting the date is entirely in the hands of the court. It is difficult to say when the application hearing will be heard. It could be days or even weeks.

"However until that time, the Goedgevonden community will be allowed to remain on the land because their eviction order has been suspended until a decision has been taken at the application hearing," Budlender said. - *Sapa*.

ANC: 'Redistribute some farming land'

CT 14/6/91

Own Correspondent

③ GEN.

JOHANNESBURG. — Farming land subject to heavy debt burdens, absentee ownership or under-utilisation would be considered for redistribution, says a new ANC draft economic manifesto prepared for its national conference.

An earlier draft, prepared in September last year, merely stipulated that land taken from freehold black farmers be returned to them and that labour tenancy agreements be converted to some form of ownership.

The manifesto — which is being seen in

some ANC circles as an attempt to allay big business fears, particularly in the mining industry — calls for a more dynamic and efficient private sector. ANC insiders say diluted calls for state ownership of the mines reflect the poor state of the mining industry.

The earlier draft called on a new government to explore "various options in respect of ownership patterns in the mining industry". The present draft calls only for "the formulation of a plan for the optimal extraction of gold in the national interest". "This will aim at promoting a plan in full

consultation with the leading producers and trade unions. In conjunction with this, a new system of taxation, leasing and financing will be developed with measures of public ownership where appropriate."

In regard to strategic industries generally, the manifesto does not reject nationalisation outright but says anti-trust and anti-monopoly legislation would be considered as ways of promoting greater private sector efficiency. Strategic enterprises could be incorporated into the public sector on a case-by-case basis.

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

General Affairs:

Allocation of land/houses: responsibility

*1. Mr K PANDAY asked the Minister of Planning, Provincial Affairs and National Housing: ~~3 GEN~~ ~~12345~~

- (1) Whether his Department will be responsible for administering the allocation of land and/or houses after the repeal of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966; if not, which Government Department will be charged with this responsibility; if so, to what extent;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

D198E

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF PLANNING (for the Minister of Planning Provincial Affairs and National Housing):

- (1) The present constitutional arrangements in this regard remain unchanged.
- (2) In terms of Item 5 of schedule 1 of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act, 1983, community development i.e. housing and the development of land, is regarded as an own affair and the various own affairs departments will continue to administer it. The functions of the Department of Planning, Provincial Affairs and National Housing provincial administrations and the Department of Development Aid in respect of housing and the development of land, will likewise be maintained pending the rationalising of functions and deliberations with a view to a new constitutional dispensation.

VAT: service charges on municipal houses

*2. Mr K PANDAY asked the Minister of Finance: ~~212345~~

- (1) Who will be responsible, once value-added tax has been introduced, for paying service charges on municipal houses in cases where prices of houses have not been finalised because of delays by the

Minister of Housing or municipality concerned; ~~12345~~

- (2) whether he will make a statement on the procedure that will be followed in this regard? ~~12345~~

D199E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

- (1) Rental of dwellings used for accommodation of a natural person is exempt from value-added tax and municipal rates are not subject to the tax. The supply of services such as water, electricity, gas, sewerage and refuse removal is, however, subject to the tax. The person responsible for the payment of the tax to the State is the person supplying such services. He will normally recover the tax from the person to whom he supplies the goods or services in the consideration he charges for the services.
- (2) No. The procedure to be followed depends on the contractual relationship between the supplier of the service and the person to whom the service is rendered.

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is it not correct that he once stated in the Chamber of Parliament that even he does not clearly understand the VAT details? [Interjections.]

The MINISTER OF FINANCE: Sir, if the hon the Leader of the Official Opposition did not see my tongue in my cheek, it is not my problem! [Interjections.] I would gladly have myself subjected to cross-questioning in any circle. However, I must add that if it were expected of me to become so *au fait* with taxes at the lowest accounting level, I would seek other employment, because then I would act as a consultant, and it would not be necessary for me to work at my present salary! [Interjections.]

Control of medicines: stock/agricultural remedies

*3. Mr N JUMUNA asked the Minister of National Health: ~~12345~~

- (1) Whether she intends to extend the control exercised over human and veterinary medicines in terms of the provisions of the Medicines and Related Substances Control Act, No 101 of 1965, to include stock

- (1) remedies and agricultural remedies presently controlled in terms of the provisions of the Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act, No 36 of 1947; if not, why not; if so, (a) why and (b) what are the relevant details;
- (2) whether she will make a statement on the matter?

D203E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

- (1) No, there is clear differentiation between a stock remedy and an agricultural remedy on the one side and a veterinary medicine on the other side, according to the respective Acts. They exclude each other;
- (2) no.

Mr N JUMUNA: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, will she agree that the deletion of the reference to Act 36 of 1947 from Schedule 1 to the Medicines and Related Substances Control Bill, will extend control of Act 101 of 1965 to include stock remedies and agricultural remedies? I have the deletion from Schedule 1 here with me.

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH: Mr Chairman, I shall have a look at the explanation put to me by the hon member. However, I stand by the explanation provided by my technicians, namely that one excludes the other.

INTERPELLATION

The sign * indicates a translation. The sign † indicates the original language.

Own Affairs:

Second access road in Chatsworth: procedure
1. The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Housing:

- (1) Whether he intends following the same procedure in regard to the second access road in Chatsworth as he did in regard to providing the Chatsworth/Shallcross link road; if not, why not;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

D215E.INT

The MINISTER OF HOUSING: Mr Chairman, the answer is no. The provision of this road is the responsibility of the Durban City Council which mooted the road as an essential requirement when the plans for the development of Chatsworth were formulated.

The answer to the second part of the question is no.

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION: Mr Chairman, I am surprised that the hon the Minister now says that matter is the responsibility of the Durban City Council. This interpellation is linked to the Shallcross link road which, by virtue of the statement made by the hon the Deputy Minister on 23 May 1991 in this House at the request of the hon the Minister of Housing, is also the responsibility of local government bodies, one of which is the Durban City Council. That is why a loan arrangement was being negotiated.

If, however, one were to put the Shallcross link road and the Chatsworth second access road on a scale, the importance of the Chatsworth second access road would far outweigh that of the Shallcross link road. What we want to know is why there are differences in approach. Why are there double standards? According to the last submission made by the hon the Minister of Housing at the housing advisory committee meeting held in Durban, there is a new designed road. Consequently the question of the new designed road cutting across the Stainbank Nature Reserve is no longer an obstacle.

I think this House and the community deserve an explanation in that the Chatsworth second access road is a direct link to Chatsworth which is a resettlement housing scheme in respect of which the Durban City Council is only the agent of the State. Therefore, one has to consider, on the one hand, a small population which is benefiting and on the other, the welfare and the benefit of approximately a quarter of a million of South Africa's people.

I find it strange and unacceptable that the Department of Housing has not undertaken to appoint consultants to go on tender in order to award contracts in respect of the Chatsworth second access road where we accept that the

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I find it strange and unacceptable that the Department of Housing has not undertaken to appoint consultants to go on tender in order to award contracts in respect of the Chatsworth second access road where we accept that the

Department's response to this request and (c) what is the name of this organisation?

D206E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

On 19 March 1991 the Dean of the Medical School at Cape Town addressed the Chief Directors of Own Affairs and Local Authorities and requested them to:

- (i) financially assist the Hospice Movement who deliver extensive terminal care services and bereavement counselling to anyone regardless of their race, age or religious affiliation;
- (ii) promote this concept within their own communities to alleviate the demand for hospital beds and to reduce the cost per bed at a hospital of ±R315 to ±R150 at a hospice;
- (iii) to assist their communities to care for the terminally ill at home.

Considering that the St. Lukes Hospice in Cape Town and the Highway Hospice in Durban attend to all peoples, it was decided to assist financially until our own services can be fully implemented.

On the above grounds and on compassion and as these organisations are registered welfare organisations employing social workers, the Department subsidised these institutions.

- (a) N/A.
- (b) (i) N/A.
(ii) N/A.
- (c) Highway Hospice — Durban
St. Lukes Hospice — Cape Town.

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is it not correct that neither he nor his department received any request from these organisations?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE: Sir, my answer is clear. The request came from the dean of the medical faculty. As was alleged during the debate, the Hospice Association has dealt with 15 Indian patients up to now. However, as from yesterday

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

one does not talk about Indians, Coloureds and Whites any more.

St Luke's has dealt with at least 50 patients with names of Indian origin in Cape Town.

Durban-Westville: dental faculty

*5. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

- (1) Whether his Department has received a request from the University of Durban-Westville to establish a dental faculty; if so, (a) when and (b) in what manner;
- (2) whether approval has been obtained from the Treasury to finance this project;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

D208E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

- (1) Yes. A request was made to the then Department of Indian Affairs. The Oral and Dental Training Hospital was established in 1979 by mutual agreement between the Department of Indian Affairs, Department of Health and the University of Durban-Westville to train Dental Therapists and Oral Hygienists with the intent that this could serve as an infrastructure to a future Dental Faculty in Natal.

(a) The Ministers' Council in January 1986 obtained Cabinet approval, in principle, to update the existing facility to a fully fledged DENTAL FACULTY.

- (b) In writing.
- (2) No. Treasury prioritising and approval can only be obtained when the following documentation prepared by the Administration: House of Delegates and the University of Durban-Westville jointly, and approved by the relevant National Authorities are submitted to Treasury for evaluation:

(a) *Administration: House of Delegates*
Hospital norms prepared by the Department of Health Services and Welfare and ratified and approved by the Department of National

Health and Population Development. Approval was obtained in accordance with the above on 7 April 1989 for a 61 Dental Chair Hospital.

(b) *University of Durban-Westville*

The academic needs and norms must be prepared and submitted to the National Department of Education for ratification and approval.

This documentation is awaited.

- (3) Yes. At an appropriate time.

Administration: HoD: number of air tickets for staff

*6. Mr D K PADIACHEY asked the Minister of the Budget and Auxiliary Services:

- (1) Whether the number of air tickets available to members of the staff of the Administration: House of Delegates who are stationed in Cape Town during the Parliamentary session is to be increased; if so, (a) when and (b) by how many;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

D211E

The MINISTER OF THE BUDGET AND AUXILIARY SERVICES:

- (1) No
(a) and (b) fall away.
- (2) No.

Serviced land: utilisation policy

*1. Mr K PANDAY asked the Minister of Housing:

- (1) Whether it is the policy of his Department that all serviced land should be utilised fully as soon as possible; if not, what is the policy in this regard;
- (2) whether he will allocate serviced land to small private developers in order to speed up the utilisation of such land; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

D195E

The MINISTER OF HOUSING:

- (1) Yes.

- (2) Yes. Small private developers are free to submit their tenders when tenders are invited for the construction of houses and further provision is also made for their valued contribution by undertaking assisted self-help housing projects as we have done in Buffelsbosch and Shallcross where they are playing a very important role.

Certain person: duties/accommodation

*2. The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) Whether an official of his Department was sent back to Durban from Cape Town on or about 8 February 1991 to perform his duties as a superintendent of education; if so, why;
- (2) whether this official was recently brought back to Cape Town; if so, (a) when and (b) what are his duties in Cape Town;
- (3) whether this official is residing at a hotel in Cape Town; if so, what is the daily cost to the State of (a) his accommodation and (b) any other allowances paid to him?

D204E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) Yes, but not on or about 0 February 1991. The precise date was 18 February 1991.


The official was required in Durban to assist the two Acting Chief Superintendents of Education (Management) until they could undertake their duties without further assistance. This became even more necessary with the retirement of a senior Chief Superintendent of Education (Management) with effect from 1 February 1991.

Whilst at Head Office, the official referred to at the very outset, continued to liaise between the Department and the Ministry.

- (2) Yes, for two periods.

(a) 10 May 1991 to 23 May 1991 and, 1 June 1991 to 6 June 1991, giving a total of 18 days.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

 manship of Judge Goldstone arbitrated during February 1990 that he was responsible for his own death.

SABC: rate for M-Net broadcasts

377. Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Home Affairs:†



Whether the SABC undertakes the broadcasting of M-Net programmes; if so, what is the average cost per minute of broadcasting time paid to the SABC by M-Net for this service?

B970E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

The SABC does not undertake the broadcasting of M-Net programmes but has a transmission agreement with M-Net for the distribution of the M-Net broadcasting signal. According to this M-Net rents the channel on a 24 hour basis irrespective whether the full 24 hours are used. The rental fee is calculated on the full cost of the usage of the existing infrastructure, including rental, plus a profit margin. There is no government involvement in the mutual bargaining of tariffs of this nature.

Diamond and Gold unit: budgeted cost

386. Adv M J MENTZ asked the Minister of Law and Order:†  

- (1) What was the budgeted cost of the Diamond and Gold Unit in each of the latest specified five financial years for which information is available;
- (2) whether there are any reasons why, in the framework of the free market policy of the Government, this unit should continue to exist at the expense of the taxpayer; if so, what reasons;
- (3) whether, in the light of the abovementioned framework, consideration is being given to assigning control of the smuggling of gold and diamonds from mines to the mine companies concerned; if not, why not; if so, what measures he envisages to secure the taxpayer against the costs involved in controlling the smuggling of gold and diamonds from mines?

B1018E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) The Diamond and Gold Unit, as a specialized unit of the Division: Crime Combatting and Investigation, forms an integral part of the South African Police. The costs involved in the functioning of this unit are financed out of the global budget of the Police and is not accounted and recorded separately. It is therefore not possible to furnish the budgeted costs.
- (2) Yes, shortly after the discovery of uncut diamonds and other raw precious metals in South Africa, and the realization by the Government at that time, of the foreign exchange value which these products held for South Africa's economic prosperity, these products were controlled by legislation. These products still play a very important role in the economic progress of the Republic, which at the same time ensures a great measure of prosperity for all the inhabitants of South Africa.

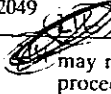
It thus follows that these products must not come into circulation in the free market, since it would have an extremely negative influence on the economy of South Africa, which would also flow over to the tax-payers pocket. Legislation is thus still necessary to control the possession and dealing in these products and a transgression thereof naturally constitutes an offence.

The functions of the South African Police, which also includes the Diamond and Gold Unit, is, inter alia, the following:

- the investigation of any offence or alleged offence; and
- the prevention of crime.

The illegal possession and dealing in these products thus falls within the ambit of the functions of the South African Police, and the Police will still continue to fulfil their responsibilities in this regard.

- (3) The smuggling of raw precious metals and uncut diamonds from mining premises is still being controlled by security officials in the service of the mining companies involved. As soon as arrests are carried out by these officials, the suspect(s) and any exhibits, are handed over to the Diamond and Gold Unit, who are responsible for the pursuance of judicial proceedings, for further investigation which

 may result therefrom. No change of this procedure is envisaged.

Squatters near Ventersdorp: attacks by farmers
390. Mr D H M GIBSON asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether any incidents involving attacks by farmers on squatters near Ventersdorp were reported on or about 11 May 1991; if so, what were the circumstances surrounding these incidents;
- (2) whether any squatters were injured during these incidents; if so, how many;
- (3) whether any farmers have been (a) arrested and (b) charged in connection with these incidents; if not, why not; if so, (i) how many in each case and (ii) what is the nature of the charges;
- (4) whether any property was damaged during these incidents; if so, what was the value of the property damaged?

B1030E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) As the furnishing of any answer to the question will be in anticipation of the outcome of the investigation and judicial action which may result therefrom, it would be inapt to react thereto at this stage, except to say that the South African Police view the events at Goedgevonden on the date in question in a very serious light.

I, therefore, kindly request the hon member to abide by this, so that the judicial process can take its course.

This matter is being investigated thoroughly and as a matter of urgency.

- (2) Yes, in Goedgevonden 7 persons were seriously injured and in Tshing 25.
- (3) (a) and (b) Yes.

At this stage three white males have been arrested and charged with public violence at the Goedgevonden squatter camp. As regards the events at the Tshing Black Residential Area no arrests have as yet been made.

- (4) Yes, the provisional estimate is that the damage in Goedgevonden amounts to R1 700,00 in respect of 4 structures, and

amounts to R5 000,00 in Tshing in respect of 5 structures.

Note:

I wish to refer the hon member to column 8685 to 8700 and column 8701 to 8712 in Hansard when the matter was discussed in the House of Assembly and House of Representatives, respectively on 14 May 1991.

I am content with what I said and the points of view I took during the two debates.

Minister/chief executive directors: lawsuits/pay-outs

415. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health:

- (1) Whether any lawsuits were brought against (a) her in her capacity as Minister of National Health and or (b) any specified chief executive director of provincial hospital services in 1990; if so, what (i) were the circumstances of each lawsuit and (ii) was the outcome in each case;
- (2) whether (a) she and or (b) any specified chief executive director of provincial hospital services paid out any money in 1990 (i) as a result of successful lawsuits brought against them and (ii) in out-of-court settlements; if so, what amount in respect of each case?

B1093E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

- (1) (a) Yes.

- (i) 1. Application for the setting aside of the prohibition of the use of hydroquinone in cosmetics.

2. Application for an order declaring that the Administrator of the Cape's proposed scheme concerning the repackaging and distribution of medicines be declared illegal.

3. Damages for death due to incorrect preventative treatment for malaria and
- (ii) 1. The application was dismissed with costs.

AGRICULTURE - GENERAL

1991

~~1991~~
JULY — OCTOBER

Elandskloof people want to go back

3 Gen . 27
Staff Reporter

CT 11/191

THE Elandskloof community near Citrusdal is about to be evicted for the second time — and now its members are demanding back their original land.

On Saturday about 200 people marched through Citrusdal, demanding that the land which they lost to the Dutch Reformed Church 29 years ago should be returned to them.

Ms Laia Steyn, a fieldworker of the Surplus People's Project, said the first forced removal had taken place in 1961 from the farm Elandskloof. The community had been living and farming there since the 1860s.

Recently 26 families of Elandskloof people, now living on Allendale farm, received eviction notices from their farmer. They were given three months' notice.

Sapa reports that a senior member of the community, Mr John Januarie, handed a letter addressed to the Dutch Reformed Church to the local police station commander during Saturday's march.

Mr Januarie said Queen Victoria had given the Elandskloof land to the community "for mission purposes".

However, the Dutch Reformed Church had sold Elandskloof to a farmer for R34 000 in 1962.

According to the letter Mr Januarie handed over, the community would leave Allendale only if they could return to Elandskloof.

In November last year, a march was held in Cape Town by members of the same community, ending at the Cape Town offices of the Dutch Reformed Church.

Jo-Anne Collinge reports on the 'forgotten' squatter issue

(3) GEN

~~GEN~~

When homelessness is a crime

Star 1/7/91

THE Land Acts and the Groups Areas Act were the lumbering giants of racial land legislation. They dwarfed many lesser statutes, created to ensure that the principal Acts were observed.

While the Land and Group Areas laws are dead, some of their subsidiaries have survived this session of Parliament. It remains to be seen whether they will be used to further retard the limited deracialising of the landscape which the De Klerk land package affords.

The Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act is probably the most contentious of the remaining laws. Its disrepute stems mainly from the fact that it places people living in unapproved dwellings virtually beyond the courts' protection.

When AWB leader Eugene TerreBlanche said recently that the Government had the means to remove squatters, he was not wrong. In terms of the Squatting Act, once a magistrate has found

someone to be a squatter, he has no option but to order the eviction of that person. Furthermore, the usual presumption of innocence is abandoned. The onus is on the accused to prove he is not a "squatter".

It is not yet clear whether Mr TerreBlanche was also correct in his assessment that the Government was too "papbroek" to use its considerable powers against shack dwellers spilling out of the townships into what was designated, until two weeks ago, as "white" territory.

The Squatting Act incensed every shade of vaguely liberal to militantly democratic opinion when it was passed in 1988. It has been used repeatedly by local authorities to destroy shack settlements and it is still in use. The Star is aware of a fresh prosecution, brought virtually as the parliamentary session closed, against a land owner in the Eastern Transvaal district of Leandra who

has about 300 people on his land.

The Act imposes a duty on local authorities to drive squatters off the land under their jurisdiction. They do not require court orders to demolish on their own land and if they fail to do so, the province can step in on their behalf.

Last year alone the anti-squatter action occurred thick and fast in the PWV. The councils of Midrand, Tokoza, Alberton, Benoni, Tembisa, Dobsonville, Soweto, Katlehong, Westonaria, Daveyton were among the demolishers.

The Trespass Act is also frequently used against shack dwellers. It does not render them homeless, but subject to repeated arrest, court appearances and a maximum sentence is a R2 000 fine and/or two years' jail.

Housing rights groups regard the Trespass Act as a means of criminalising the homeless. In the urban areas it is often used in tandem with demolitions under the Squatting Act. In Midrand last

year, community leaders were sitting in court on trespass charges while fresh demolitions were taking place.

Virtually all recent attempts at reoccupation of land by victims of forced removal have elicited trespass charges. This applied at Goedgevonden in the Western Transvaal, MacLeantown near East London and Roosboom, Charlestown and Criemen in Natal.

Commenting on the Government's failure to repeal squatting and trespass measures, the Community Research and Information Network said:

"The Government has not even made provision for a moratorium on demolitions and evictions from existing shacks. Shacks comprise a significant portion of the existing housing stock of this country. In the absence of suitable affordable alternatives, existing shacks should be protected against demolition." □

Landowner irate over prosecution

Star 1/7/91

3 GEN

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Eastern Transvaal landowner Michael Katz and some 300 tenants on his farm near Leandra are among the first victims of the Government's renewed offensive under the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act.

In line with the threat by Deputy Law and Order Minister Johan Scheepers late last week, Mr Katz has been prosecuted for having unauthorised structures on his land. He is due to appear in court on July 19.

Fury, not fear, has been Mr Katz's reaction to the summons. Addressing his angry comments to President de Klerk, Mr Katz challenged: "You tell us that apartheid is over. You tell foreign countries that apartheid is over. Then why have I been summonsed for contravening the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act?"

Welcome

He argued that living conditions on the farm, just 2 km out of town, were hygienic; that the community was peaceful; and that "the people who are living on the farm are happy and living here of their own free will".

They are not squatters in the usual sense of the word — people who infringe the private property rights of another. They are welcome on Mr Katz's farm. They either work for him or pay him a regular rental.

And, he says, "they create life on this farm", which is difficult to cultivate but which Mr Katz loves dearly.

Other sources of livelihood on the farm are the service station and store which Mr Katz runs, a

fresh-produce stall and a panel-beating business.

The settlement comprises a cluster of solid brick buildings divided into family dwellings: some old caravans, parked in a cleared and spotlessly clean lot; and some shanties. There are communal ablution facilities for those dwellings without private facilities.

Old age pensioner William Sibiya rents a caravan for R30 a month. While hanging out his laundry, he told The Star how Mr Katz and neighbours had clothed him and helped him after the caravan he lived in previously had caught fire.

Francina Maseko said life on the farm was not convenient. It would be easier to live in a serviced home in the township. But they had been refused a place in Leandra's township.

So they stayed free on the farm, where her father had lived for the last 20 years.

The old residents and the destitute pay just R10 a month for water. Others are charged rentals of between R150 and R180 a month for two partially furnished rooms in a brick structure. Those who work for Mr Katz pay no rent.

Mr Katz is a maverick who could teach the Government a thing or two about deregulation. Fiercely independent and supportive of individual initiative, he wants no refined technical defence in court this time (he has been prosecuted previously under building regulations).

"Nobody can tell me to tell these people to get off my property for no good reason.

"If the Government wants the tenants off, then I'm just going to tell them straight that they must come and remove the people forcibly themselves".

Part-time farmers come into their own

By George Nicholas
Agricultural
Correspondent

City dwellers involved in active farming on a part-time basis will soon be able to play an integral part in organised farming, following a decision by the South African Agricultural Union.

The union is to give such part-timers full voting rights and access to the services and facilities available to full-time farmers.

This recognition, denied to them for so many years, will be recommended by the SAAU General Council to its annual

congress later this year.

There are thousands of urban professional men from all walks of life in the PWV region and further afield who have successfully invested in agriculture.

There are mining magnates, doctors and academics. Then there are the wealthy commercial tycoons, industrialists, politicians, heads of state departments and bankers.

Most are already running their farming operations at such a high level of efficiency that they reap a satisfying personal reward.

Why, you may ask, of all the relatively safe areas of investment would they choose the hazards of agriculture?

All have one motivation in

Star 2/7/91
common — a strong hankering to own land.

Of all the urban professional men to invest in farming the medics are the most predominant. Medical doctors and veterinary surgeons make up about a quarter of SA's part-time farmers.

There is good reason for their interest. A sound knowledge of most of the subjects they had to master while at university is also required in agriculture.

The benefits brought to agriculture by wealthy professionals investing in the industry are considerable. Compared with full-time farmers they enjoy greater financial stability and are less dependent on state subsidies.

3 GEN
Because of their cash-flow advantage they are able to survive hard times, such as devastating droughts.

Many have also helped significantly to prevent the depletion of the country's best bloodstock in times when deep inroads were made into numbers by natural setbacks.

Because they have the means, they buy the best blood, either from top SA studs or from overseas.

Today, if you go to any of the major agricultural shows, such as the Rand and Pretoria events, you will often find among the cattle champions that the cream of the herds is owned by doctors, industrialists and businessmen.

For practising professionals, the bushveld, too, has proved itself an attractive agricultural region for investment. Many part-timers have stocked their bushveld farms with cattle.

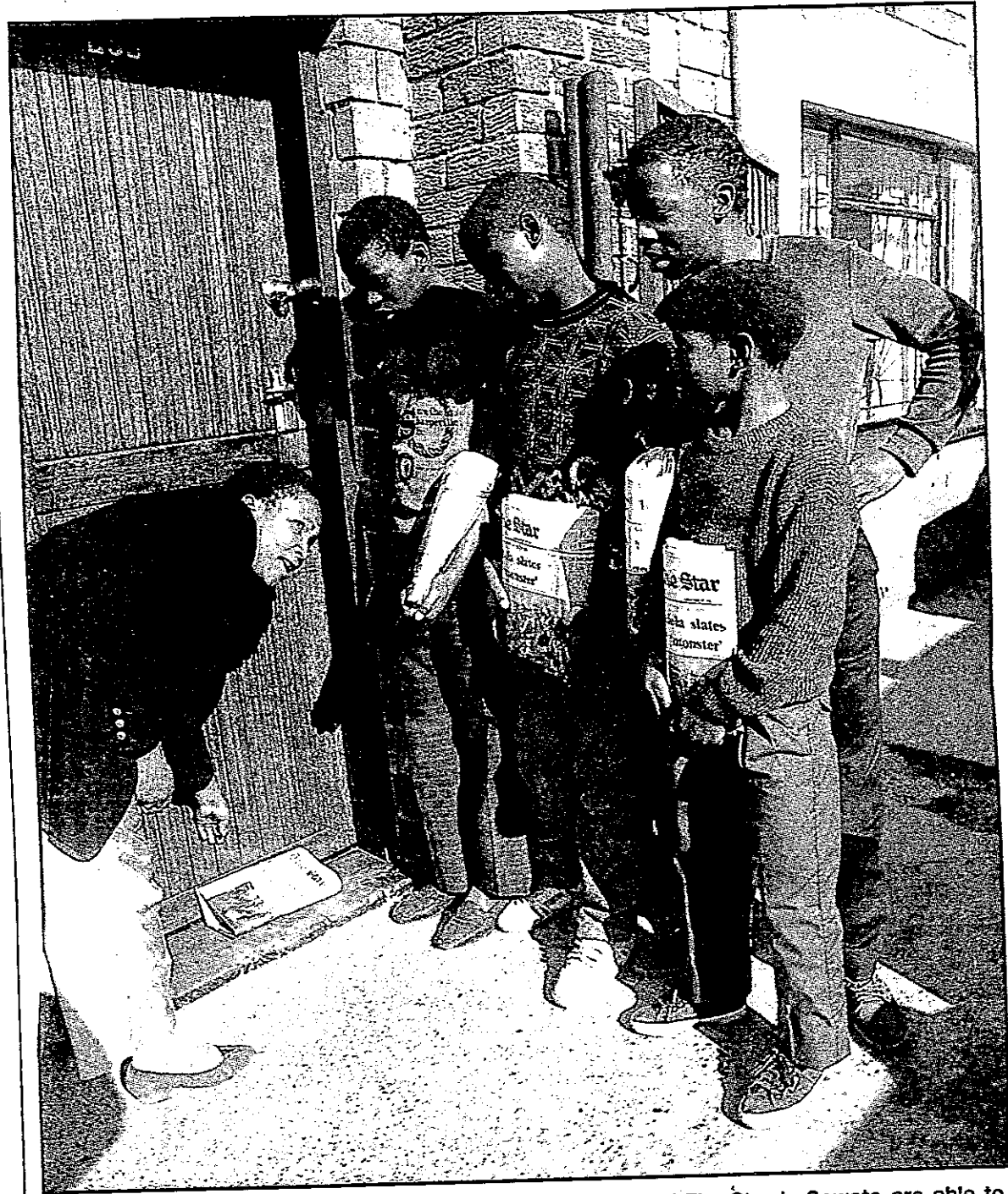
Others apply a profitable system of game farming. Their protected game multiply rapidly within their boundaries, making hunting and cropping for venison possible on a regular basis.

The final admission of part-time farmers to organised agriculture will not only give them a seat on the SAAU General Council but also allow them to become full members of farmers' associations and district and provincial agricultural unions.

It may be useful to set out all the information on the conditions of service. For example:

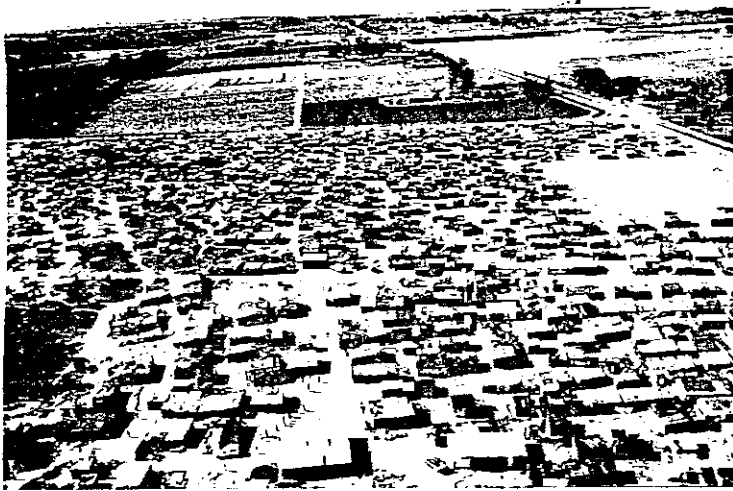
- * Leave (there is none)
- * Does temporary service count toward Sabbatical leave?
- * Do we get housing subsidies?

It seems that we just hear . . .

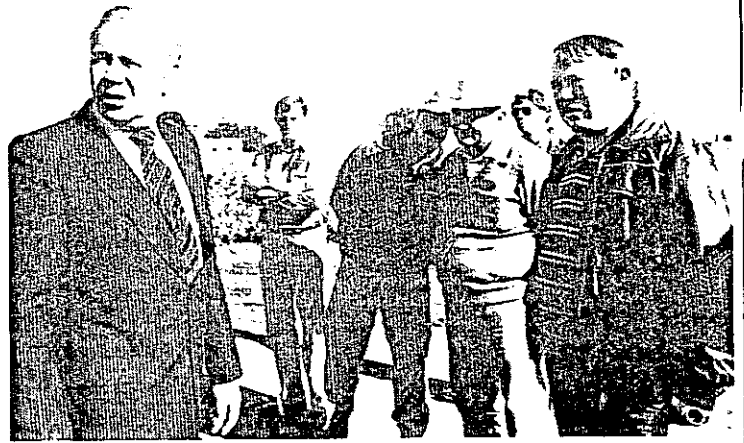


Enjoy it at home . . . this month for the first time, readers of The Star in Soweto are able to enjoy the advantages of being subscribers. Patience Bulo, The Star's first Soweto District Manager, shows her carriers how to deliver newspapers to homes in Mofolo Village and Orlando West. If you would like to be a district manager in your area please phone Subscriptions Manager Barbara Friedman on 633-2720.

● Picture: Herbert Mabuza



SQUATTER TOWN ... An aerial view of the Bloekombos squatter settlement which has grown dramatically over the past two years. Farmers are blaming elements from the settlement for theft of crops.



TOP BRASS ... Western Cape regional police commissioner Major-General Flip Fourie meets farmers after opening two mobile police stations in Joostenbergvlakte yesterday. Pictures: ALAN TAYLOR

Motorbike cops help guard Vlakte farmers

3 GEN 25
02/7/91

By DANIEL SIMON

POLICE on off-road motorbikes are to patrol farms and smallholdings in the Joostenbergvlakte area to combat increasing crime, including large-scale theft of potato crops.

Now, after spending R30 000 on security guards to protect a bumper potato crop from thieves, Joostenbergvlakte farmer Mr Edwin Buhr says he can once again plough profits into growing food instead of deterring criminals.

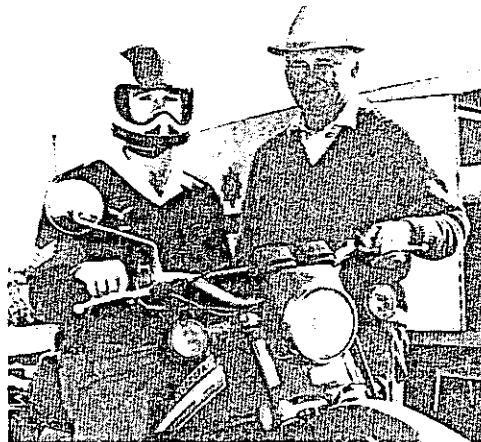
Like other farmers in the area, Mr Buhr, a burly 51-year-old cash-crop farmer, has been hit hard by the large-scale theft of irrigation equipment and crops over the past two-years.

Growing

Over the period, he and other farmers spent tens-of-thousands of rands in hiring security guards or erecting or replacing fences to keep crop thieves off their lands.

According to Mr Buhr, problems for him and other farmers started about two years ago when a handful of squatters occupied a tract of land now called Bloekombos.

The area, situated just outside Kraaifontein, now houses more than 30 000 squatters and is still growing. Most of the inhabitants are ex-



ON PATROL ... Motorcycle policeman Sergeant Alwyn Smit with farmer Mr Edwin Buhr.

tremely poor and unemployed.

"Over the past two years I have personally lost R100 000 in irrigation piping because of theft. In September alone last year I lost R15 000 in irrigation piping."

Mr Buhr said that in order to protect R100 000 worth of potatoes from thieves, he had to hire two security guards at a cost of R30 000 to patrol his fields at night over a three-month period this year.

"If I did not do that the thieves would have stolen the lot. At another smallholding I lost 5 000 pockets of potatoes because I could not protect them. If I have to continue spending money to protect my crops I may as well stop farming," Mr Buhr said.

'Losses'

Because of a continuing influx of squatters and increasing complaints from farmers, police yesterday formally opened two mobile police stations. The offices will function on a 24-hour basis and five policemen will patrol smallholdings in the area on cross-country motorbikes.

Opening the police stations, Western Cape regional police commissioner Maj-Gen Flip Fourie said the "enormous losses" suffered by the farming community as a result of theft was "unacceptable".

Major-General Fourie said it seemed that the origin of "some of the farmers problems" lay in the Bloekombos squatter camp.

Scrambler police to protect crops

By DON HOLIDAY, Crime Reporter

LOBBYING by Joostenbergvlakte farmers who are worried about the recent increase in crime in the area has resulted in the establishment of two satellite police stations there.

The stations were officially opened yesterday by the regional commissioner of police in the Western Cape, Major-General Flip Fourie.

Police believe people from the Bloekombos squatter camp in the middle of the community, with its high unemployment and extreme poverty, are partly responsible for the crime rate.

Since January, 58 cases of theft, seven of stock theft and 18 of housebreaking have been reported.

The two mobile charge offices, which will be manned by six members of the reaction unit, will be helped by the stock theft unit.

Two patrol vans will be backed up by five scrambler motorcycles, which are ideally suited to the rough terrain.

Welcoming the establishment of the stations, farmer Mr Edwin Buhrs said he believed it would help a great deal to lower the crime rate.

"One has no objection to the occasional lifting of a cabbage from the ground to feed a family, but when people start arriving and carting off goods by the truckload, something has to be done."

3 GEN
AR 2/7/91

BLACKS have come back for their land near Ventersdorp and their leader Olifile Segopolo was adamant.

"This time we're not going anywhere," he said. "If the Government wants to remove us, they must shoot us and move our corpses."

To black Africans and white Afrikaners alike, land is an emotive issue.

The history of both nations is a struggle over acreage. It is a matter of blood and soil, of faith, roots and sacred ancestors.

Black tribesmen worked Goedgevonden farm outside Ventersdorp

Land row worsens

for more than 30 years.

Then in 1978, they were evicted - some 7 000 forced out at gunpoint under the Government's apartheid laws.

Last month 70 families came back to reclaim their land.

They are ready for a showdown with the whites who now run the 1 800-hectare farm.

This battle is one of many which have flared since the repeal in mid-June of the Land Acts, central pillars of apartheid which reserved 87 percent

of land for the white minority.

A Rural Action Committee land rights group in the Transvaal estimates that at least 3.5 million people were forcibly removed from their land in the name of apartheid.

But the returnees of Goedgevonden farm caught the headlines because of its proximity to Ventersdorp, seat of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging which says it will resist apartheid reform measures with force.

"The future of any country is built on land. Wars have started over land," said Dries Bruwer of the Conservative Party.

Last month about 1 000 white farmers tried forcibly to evict the black returnees but were blocked by police who shot and wounded two farmers.

The shooting outraged rightwingers. They said it marked the start of an Afrikaner revolution against the Government.

A Pretoria court later ruled that the blacks had

no right to reclaim the land. An appeal against eviction is now pending.

Goedgevonden land was designated by the Government for whites, yet it was never resettled and now a local farmer uses it to graze cattle for R300 a month, an equivalent of 17 cents a hectare.

"How can a government take away a place where people have their roots and turn it into a grazing area for white people's cattle?" Segopolo asked.

Segopolo and his

people are not alone - representatives of 13 communities forcibly removed in the 1970s and 1980s have warned they are determined to retake their land and have demanded an opportunity to present their case to the Government.

At least six communities have attempted to re-occupy their farms.

Some were evicted by police, while others were allowed to stay while the Government considered their re-occupation.

Sapa-Reuter

Sowetan 3/7/91 *3 GEN*

Local farmers outbid ANC for Grootvlei

THE ANC yesterday failed to buy the Springfield colliery near Grootvlei in the southern Transvaal when a group of local farmers outbid it in a public auction.

The colliery, serving the mothballed Grootvlei power station, was put up for sale by Anglo American last year. It incorporates a 150-house village, a high-density hostel complex, a game reserve and a dam on its 773ha of land.

The ANC was believed to be interested in using the colliery as a base for returning exiles.

But in yesterday's tense auction, held in

^{310 am}
^{317/91}
DARIUS SANAI
^{3 GEN}
a marquee on the colliery grounds, 200 white farmers looked on as a bidder from the hastily formed Grootvlei Development company bettered each new bid by ANC welfare department head Winnie Mandela's lawyer Ismail Ayob.

The colliery was sold to the local company's director Danie Heyns for R4.6m after Ayob, sitting alone, declined to improve on his final offer of R4.5m.

Heyns, a Pretoria businessman, and his partner, local farmer-turned-businessman

Gert Viljoen, were immediately mobbed by the jubilant crowd.

Ayob slipped out soon afterwards.

Viljoen said the company planned to sell off the houses in the village — with existing residents being given first option to buy — before redeveloping the area and attracting new residents.

He and Heyns insisted that their company's bid was not politically motivated.

Anglo American spokesman James Duncan said yesterday only 350 mining personnel still lived at the colliery.

● Picture: Page 3

ANC outbid at auction of mine village

By Joe Openshaw

Star 3/7/91

The African National Congress was outbid in its attempt to buy the Springfield Colliery village at Grootvlei, near Villiers, yesterday by a Pretoria advocate, Danie Heyns (32), who bought it for R4,6 million.

Overjoyed white residents at Grootvlei immediately mobbed Mr Heyns.

Mr Heyns insisted that the purchase of the village was in no way politically motivated, though he had held meetings with a committee of Grootvlei farmers and businessmen who offered money to help him buy Springfield.

Ishmael Ayob, bidding for the ANC, cried off when the bidding reached R4,5 million and refused to comment after the public auction of the mining property, which consists of more than 250 houses, a hospital, farmland and a golf course.

Earlier this year ANC social welfare chief Winnie Mandela visited the village and reportedly saw it as ideal for resettlement of exiles.

Springfield Colliery, about 90 km from Johannesburg on the Transvaal-Free State border, was established by mining magnate Sammy Marks at the turn of the century.



New owner . . . Danie Heyns, with Gert Viljoen (left) and auctioneer Helgard Potgler, signs the deed of sale after buying the village. Picture: Sean Woods

The auction was held in a marquee on the 10th hole of the golf course and attended by about 350 people, most of them residents of Grootvlei and local farmers.

It is believed the ANC wanted the village to resettle exiles and that the local community supported a consortium headed by Mr Heyns, whose intention was to keep the village as it was.

Although Mr Heyns said afterwards that he represented a close corporation and had no political axe to grind in

buying the village, he was heartily congratulated by the locals.

Mr Heyns said he had met a local committee represented by Gert Viljoen, a local chemist and farmer who acted as negotiator, and they had pledged money to help in his purchase of the property.

"The town will be an open one. We are going to put it on the map," said Mr Viljoen.

One of the conditions of sale, he pointed out, was that the local primary school for 600 blacks be kept open until

at least December 1993 and that the 18 teachers, who have free houses in the complex, be allowed to stay on until then.

Mr Viljoen said the mining village died when the Grootvlei power station was phased out and the colliery, which supplied coal to the station, was closed.

An interested party in the auction was 70-year-old Dolf Botha whose supermarket, butchery and other shops closed when the shutdown came.



THIS IS OURS ... John Januarie points out Elandskloof residents' land, which stretches over the horizon

Photograph: PAUL GRENDON, Southlight

Community challenges DRC over land

By GAYE DAVIS: Cape Town 517-1117
ALMOST 30 years ago, the Dutch Reformed Church sold the farm Elandskloof, near Citrusdal, to two white farmers — without consulting a community of about 70 families displaced in the process.

Jan Januarie was one of those forced off Elandskloof in 1962. "The new owners destroyed us," he said. "They burned our houses and our crops. We were locked out of our school and church." He and others were arrested for trespass.

Some families scattered. Januarie and others, believing a government promise to resettle them within five years would be made good, moved to a nearby farm, Allendale. But they could no longer farm for themselves, and their old church and school are now used for sheep shearing and storage.

Recently, Januarie and 25 other families living on Allendale were handed notices ordering them to vacate their homes by the end of August. Januarie, now 73, says they will not move unless they are allowed to return to Elandskloof.

He believes the community's decades-long struggle for the return of their land lies behind the eviction notices served on them last month.

"We want our land back so they are trying to get rid of us," he said this week. "There is all this talk about the 'new South Africa', but we don't see any sign of it here. We won't move. Where must we go?"

Late last year, members of the community travelled to Cape Town to ask the Dutch Reformed Church "to correct what you have wronged" by giving Elandskloof back to them.

But according to Dr Frits Gaum, editor of the DRC organ, *Die Kerkbode*, the matter has "long been out of the church's hands" — although, he said, the church had sympathy for the Elandsklowers (all of whom belong to the Dutch Reformed Mission Church).

Last Saturday the community staged another demonstration, this time against their pending eviction, in which they reiterated their plea for the return of their land. Januarie is now hoping a proposed meeting with church officials will bear fruit.

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Free transfer of land bought by nominees

3 GON ~~SON~~ BARIUS SANAI

BLACKS who made use of the nominee system to buy land in "white" areas can now have their property transferred into their own names at no cost.

DP MP for Johannesburg North Peter Soal said a clause in the legislation scrapping the Group Areas Act that came into effect this week stated land that had been acquired by a white person on behalf of a black person could be transferred to the "real" owner free of charge.

The nominee system was the only way that blacks could acquire property in white areas until last year.

The transfer procedure was then relaxed following indications from government that all apartheid legislation would be scrapped.

Since then, people wanting to live in areas designated for other races had to apply for a permit from local authorities, a process described by estate agents as a "formality" in most areas.

The Repeal Act clause, which was proposed by Soal, added that anyone who bought property on behalf of someone else who was barred from doing so by apartheid legislation would no longer be seen to have broken the law.

A legal source said yesterday the clause was significant because it applied retroactively.

The nominees were effectively indemnified for committing a crime under apartheid laws, the source said.

Soal said the clause gave people until the end of the year to find a conveyancer and transfer the property deeds free of transfer and stamp duties.

The conveyancer's fees would still have to be paid, he said.

He thought most transfers would proceed smoothly. In cases where the white nominee could not be found, or refused to transfer the property, the Act made it clear the applicant could obtain a court order to transfer the deeds, he said.

Property sources said yesterday thousands of property transfers had taken place through the nominee system.

GOING, GOING, GONE

CIPress 717191



TENSE MOMENT ... ANC lawyer Ismail Ayob makes a higher bid for Springfield colliery. He stuck on R4,5-million and lost.

Rightwing farmers outbid ANC



WINNING SIDE ... Lawyer Danie Heyns (left) and resident Gert Viljoen seem satisfied.



UNCERTAIN FUTURE ... Lilian Schoone (left)

Report by **LEN KALANE**
Pictures by **MIKE MZILENI**

3 GEN

IT was a political auction, the day a small mining town on the border of the Transvaal and Free State was put under the hammer.

The ANC was pitted against white farmers ... and the ANC lost.

Before the auction got underway on Tuesday afternoon, the political factions were already showing their colours.

A group of blacks, one man dressed in khaki with green, black and gold trimmings, chanted "ANC! ANC! ANC!" while they toy-toyed on the side of the road, just a few metres away from the marquee where the big sale was about to begin.

The other extreme of the political spectrum was represented by a group of about 300 white farmers - most of them dressed in khaki, AWB-style. It was a scene reminiscent of the battlefields during the Voortrekker era.

The main actors in this drama were lawyers Ismail Ayob, for the ANC, and Danie Heyns for the farmers. Heyns is also partner in the hastily formed Grootvlei Development Corporation.

R4,5-million

Victory finally went to Heyns who outbid Ayob amid chants of "voort met die boere" (up the farmers!) from the winning side.

Heyns bid R4,6-million after Ayob had declined to improve on his R4,5-million offer.

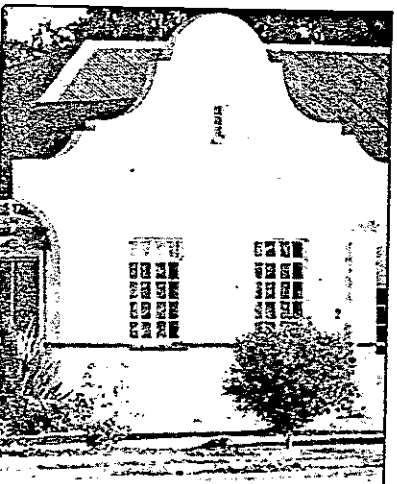
A side offer overruled ...



WINNING SIDE ... Lawyer Danie Heyns (left) and resident Gert Viljoen seem satisfied.



UNCERTAIN FUTURE ... Little Bongani (left) and Marang-rang play on, oblivious to the changes they will surely face.



COLONIAL SPLENDOR ... About 250 houses, including this Dutch-gabled house, fell under the auctioneer's hammer at Grootvlei.

Report by **LEN KALANE**
Pictures by **MIKE MZILENI**

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A tide of overjoyed whites surged forward, mobbing Heyns after the final bidding, dancing and chanting.

That's how the ANC failed to buy the mining town of Grootvlei at Springfield colliery, 90km from Johannesburg - a town it had hoped to convert into a resettlement camp for its cadres returning home from exile.

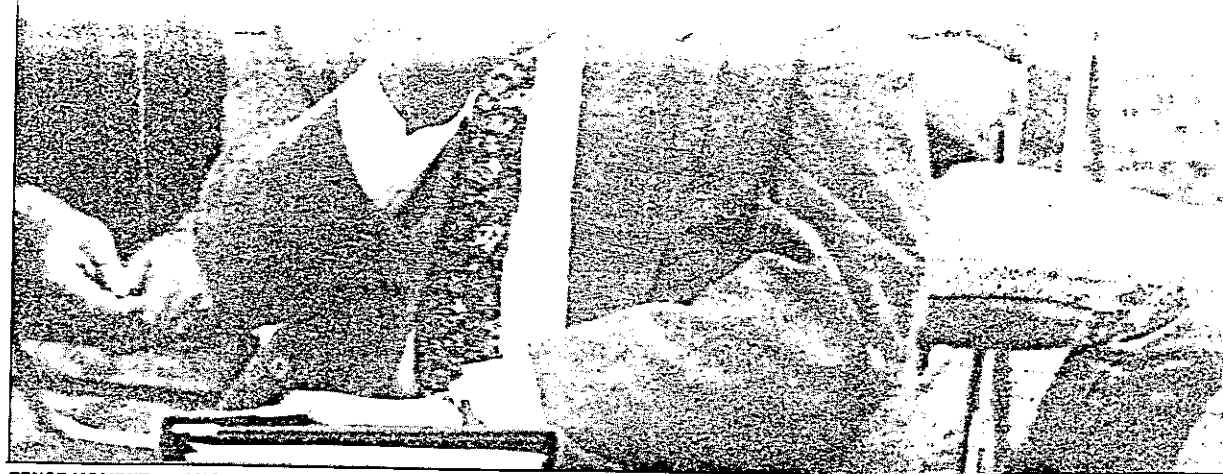
Grootvlei is a quiet 774 hectare village comprising a coal mine which has closed down, a hospital, a hostel complex and a beer garden on one side of the main road.

The other side of the street is the residential area with about 250 houses and a golf course.

Heyns, a Pretoria-based lawyer, told reporters he was "not buying this property for any political party", as he signed the sale agreement.

ANC social welfare

3 GEN



TENSE MOMENT ... ANC lawyer Ismail Ayob makes a higher bid for Springfield colliery. He stuck on R4,5-million and lost.

Rightwing farmers outbid ANC



VIVA ANC! ... These supporters were disappointed when their side lost.



QUIET SUBURBIA ... Would have been ideal for resettling ANC exiles.

head Winnie Mandela recently visited the village and liked what she saw.

The day before the auction AWB leader Eugene Terre-Blanche was seen at the mining town.

Heyns had joined a local liaison committee formed by farmers and businessmen to buy the property, allegedly to stop the village from falling into the hands of the ANC.

A leading member of the committee, Gert Viljoen, who was also bidding, said the community had negotiated with auctioneers Chase on the terms of the sale. They sought to "maintain stan-

ards" in Grootvlei, he said.

A young farmer who lives in the village heaved a sigh of relief after the sale.

"Now the situation is normal and stable. We don't want any trouble. It is the best thing that has happened."

Another was heard saying "They (ANC) would bring lots of trouble in the area."

Saddened and disappointed was the group of black people, who had earlier been rooting for the ANC. They hoped that once the ANC had secured Grootvlei, their future would be guaran-

teed in the area.

"Anglo American looked after us very well," said Sarah Radebe, who has lived in the area since 1969.

"We stayed for free in our houses.

"I think they are now going to charge us rent," she lamented.

She lives in a luxury eight-roomed house with her husband, four children and three grandchildren.

One man said he did not believe the ANC could not afford to buy the property.

"I think this was a business stunt and that the ANC's name was

dragged into it to get the stakes higher.

"Getting the ANC interested was just a strategy to get the rightwingers interested. Obviously they come together to keep the ANC out. That's exactly what they did today," observed our commentator.

But Amcoal (Anglo American Coal Corporation) spokesman James Duncan refuted these allegations.

"The sale was placed in the hands of a firm of auctioneers who advertised it extensively," he said.

"We would assume that this raised the

ANC's interest, as it did the interest of a number of other parties."

Ayob slipped away immediately after the final bidding and he was not available for comment.

But according to one of the auctioneers approached by City Press, the ANC had authorised Ayob not to go further than R4-million.

"He pushed his luck a bit by going up another R500 000," said the auctioneer, who indicated he was pleased with the final price.

Local schoolteachers Ali Kheswa and Jabu Nyembe expressed concern for the uncertain fate

of the local school, Tshephang, which has about 800 pupils.

"We might as well forget about the school," said Kheswa.

"Local farmers around here are rightwingers I don't think they will entertain the idea of a black school in their midst."

Mothballs

Heyns said he would have the area proclaimed a town and sell the houses.

The school would be kept open until December 1991 with teachers staying on rent-free till then.

In November last year Eskom took the decision

to mothball three of its middle-order power stations, including Grootvlei which was supplied by Springfield colliery.

The decision came as a result of excess capacity in Eskom's system and financial constraints imposed by low tariffs.

Because the power station was expected to be mothballed for an extended period and the general poor geological conditions underground, it was agreed with Eskom that the mine should be closed.

So came the demise of Grootvlei, which Heyns promised was now going to be "put on the map".

CP spreads
farmer call

KIMBERLEY. — Northern Cape farmers want their counterparts throughout the country to assert themselves to prevent an alleged attempt by the ANC to take their land, an agricultural spokesman for the Conservative Party said yesterday.

Dr C A van der Merwe said the present agricultural system's "compliant leaders" left farmers defenceless. — Sapa

Kimberley region has highest birth rate

~~227~~
CT 18/7/91

KIMBERLEY. — The Kimberley development region has the highest birth rate in Southern Africa, says Population Development Director Dr Neville Gouws.

He was speaking at a Regional Development Action Committee meeting here yesterday.

The region stretches from Vryburg, Kuruman and Gordonia in the north to Richmond and Carnarvon in the south. It covers a total of 270 600 square kilometres, accounting for 22% of South Africa's total area. The region also includes part of Bophuthatswana.

The average number of children per woman born in this region was 4,2, compared with 4,1 for the whole of Southern Africa, said Dr Gouws.

He indicated that as much as 41% of the total population in the region was under the age of 15 years.

If the fertility rate continued unabated, the population could more than double, reaching a total of 2 625 000 relatively quickly.

Another fact which was a cause for concern was the high rate of illiteracy. He said there was a direct correlation between the education level, literacy and population growth.

Dr Gouws said the improvement of living standards, literacy and the total quality of life was of the utmost importance in addressing the problem of high population growth. — Sapa

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Nafcoc backs new union for black farmers

THEO RAWANA

THABA NCHU — Nafcoc president Sam Motsuenyane yesterday backed the establishment of a black farmers' union, saying it would not be easy to unite black and white farmers through existing white-dominated agricultural organisations.

Officially launching the National African Farmers Union (Nafu) at Nafcoc's ninth agricultural conference in Thaba Nchu, Motsuenyane said people would ask why Nafcoc should be creating another union when there was the giant SA Agricultural Union.

"The reason is simply this: that black people have until now not participated fully as members of any of the affiliates of the SA Agricultural Union."

Nafcoc said Nafu hoped to attract 50 000 members by the end of the year.

Motsuenyane said Nafu's key objectives included promoting the acquisition of agricultural land, to ensure and facilitate the transition of black farmers from subsistence to commercial farming, and to work towards the removal of barriers which had impeded black participation in commercial agriculture.

SAAU stresses the need for commercial farming

THEO RAWANA ³ GEN

THABA NCHU — The SA Agricultural Union (SAAU) was concerned that while government appeared to oppose communal use of agricultural land, recent legislation favoured this form of ownership, SAAU vice-president J J Fourie said yesterday.

Addressing the ninth Nafcoc National Agricultural Conference, Fourie said only about 12% of SA's total area of 122-million hectares could be cultivated. Of this only 4-million ha could be regarded as high potential land and this included the largest portion of the approximately 1-million ha of irrigable land.

"Almost 40% of the total agronomic and horticultural production takes place on this 4-million ha of high potential land." *10/7/91*

Fourie said about R50bn was invested in commercial agricultural land. Production generated from this land provided SA's total food and fibre needs.

"The contribution to agricultural production from the traditional rural areas in the subsistence agricultural sector is limited to occasional surpluses.

"In order to provide for the needs of a developing nation with a growing population, strong emphasis will in future have to be put on the expansion of the commercial agricultural sector," he said.

Black man buys AWB farmland

Political staff

THE FORMER secretary of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging in Delmas, Mr Bill Ruthven, has sold his farm to a black businessman.

The farm, a short distance away from one owned by Conservative Party MP for Delmas Mr Daan Nolte, was sold to Tembisa businessman Mr Charlie Moloi about two months ago, according to neighbouring farmer Mr Jeremiah van Niekerk.

Land reforms

Both the CP and the AWB are known to be opposed to the Government's recent land reforms, and the CP called President FW de Klerk a "traitor" in Parliament when he announced the abolition of the 1913 and 1936 Land Acts.

A spokesman for the Kempton Park-based Steveland Estates, which handled the transaction, said Moloi bought the farm for R360 000. The land was part of Jimax Investments, a company owned by Ruthven.

Van Niekerk told *Sowetan* Moloi, whose new farm bordered his, was also believed to have purchased another farm in the area, covering 670ha.

No objection

Moloi's cattle and his employees were already occupying the farm, and neighbouring farmers did not "talk much" about the transaction, according to Van Niekerk.

He said he had not met Moloi yet, but he had no objection to his purchase of the farm: "as long as he works on his farm".

Van Niekerk said there had been two fires on the farm since Moloi bought it, and he (Van Niekerk) had helped extinguish the fires.

Neither Nolte nor Ruthven was available for comment yesterday.

3 GEN
60we farm
10/7/91

AWB man sells farm to black

By Kaizer Nyatumba ^{3 GEN}
Political Staff Star 10/7/91

The former secretary of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging in Delmas, Bill Ruthven, has sold his farm to a black businessman.

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Neither Mr Nolte nor Mr Ruthven was available for comment yesterday.

SA 'still violates human rights'

DARIUS SANAI

TORTURE and political killings were still regular occurrences in SA, despite improvements in the political situation, Amnesty International said in London yesterday.

In its annual report, it said last year's release of ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela was "symbolic of a greater world-wide respect for human rights".

A spokesman said yesterday the organisation still had "major concerns about serious human rights violations in SA".

"Our primary concerns involve the accusations of torture and complicity in political killings by the security forces," the spokesman said.

Government had been consistently slow in following up allegations against the security forces during the past 18 months, she said.

Government's reluctance to pursue allegations arising from the Harms Commission of Inquiry into politically motivated killings last year was "implicit message that the security forces would not be punishable for human rights violations".

She said this year's revision of the Internal Security Act was a step in the right direction, but the police still had "far too much discretion" in legal matters.

Black farmers 'need direct aid'

Blom 11/7/91

THEO RAWANA

THE Land Bank should provide direct financial support to prospective black farmers to enable them to buy land directly from owners, Development Bank of Southern Africa senior divisional manager Johan van Rooyen said this week.

Addressing Nafcoc's agricultural conference in Thaba Nchu, he said extending the financing facilities of the Land Bank and the Agricultural Credit Board to black farmers was the best form of affirmative action to benefit black farmers.

Land transfer programmes through the Land Bank were lengthy, difficult and costly processes which chased up land prices, he said.

"If any subsidy is considered, it should be directed at reducing the transaction cost of access, rather than at subsidising the interest rate." Examples of these costs were deposit requirements, conveyance and loan administration costs.

Van Rooyen said alternative programmes to facilitate access to farming opportunities also needed to be considered.

"A substantial proportion of farms in the current commercial farming areas are not permanently owner-occupied, and farms are often under the effective management control of black farm managers."

"Alternative programmes could include the extension of share ownership schemes to farmworkers by farmers looking for alternative ways of accommodating farm labour."

Van Rooyen said sources of credit such as co-operatives and the commercial banking sector were not always geared to providing credit to emerging farmers, smallholders and part-time farmers.

This would also require innovative strategies like rural savings mobilisation (stokvels), group credit schemes and new interest rate policies. It might also be necessary to consider certain specialised institutions to provide such finance.

Van Rooyen said affirmative action could also take the form of training black farm managers and "new" farmers.

NP plans a moderate alliance, says study

THE NP would attempt to form an alliance with Inkatha, the Labour Party, Solidarity, the Zionist Christian Church and various homeland leaders, the SA Institute of Race Relations said in a research report released yesterday.

The SAIRR said its information came from sources close to the NP hierarchy, and added that the Zionist Christian Church was already thinking of converting to a political party.

It said the NP believed this alli-

ance could attract a majority of voters.

Research officer Shaun Mackay says in the publication Countdown To Negotiations that in anticipation of the proposed multiparty conference, most major political organisations are expanding their power bases through alliances or increased membership, or both.

Mackay says the PAC and Azapo see the proposed multiparty conference as an opportunity for govern-

ment to diminish the legitimate claims of the "oppressed" through compromise in a body the NP will fill with black parties it has been working with all along.

In Mackay's opinion, therefore, there is the danger that organisations like the PAC and Azapo, which refuse to participate in the multiparty conference, could lose their chance of helping to shape the foundation upon which the new constitution is to be built. — Sapa.

Top AWB official sells his farm to black businessman

3 - GEN ARG 11/1/91

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The former secretary of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) in Delmas, Mr Bill Ruthven, has sold his farm to a black businessman.

The farm, a short distance away from one owned by Conservative Party (CP) MP for Delmas Mr Daan Nolte, was sold to Tembisa businessman Mr Charlie Moloi about two months ago, according to neighbouring farmer Mr Jeremiah van Niekerk.

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Neither Mr Nolte nor Mr Ruthven were available for comment.

EDUCATION BRIEFS

■ More than 200 teachers from Ika-geng, near Potchefstroom, were dismissed by the DET at the end of term two weeks ago, following a "chalks down" in the area. *12/17-18/7/91*

The action was in protest against the previous suspension of eight members of the South African Democratic Teachers' Union.

Education and Training director general Bernhard Louw confirmed the dismissals, and said his department would consider individual requests for reinstatement.

■ Delegates to a weekend Farm Schools Networking Conference at Broederstroom, near Pretoria, highlighted the urgent need to abolish the farm school system in favour of state responsibility providing education to all in rural South Africa. *12/17-18/7/91*

The conference, arising from an October 1990 seminar on rural schooling, discussed teacher development and conditions of service for rural teachers, gender issues, land and security of tenure, and child labour and legislation affecting farmworkers.

■ Black South Africans see education as a top priority for government, whereas whites regard housing as being more urgent, according to a recent survey by Research Surveys.

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Braklaagte families set to come home

By Jo-Anne Collinge

^{Star} 12/7/91
Hundreds of families from the village of Braklaagte, driven into "exile" in Zeerust six months ago by the violence which followed the forced incorporation of the area into Bophuthatswana, plan to return home tomorrow.

According to a press release by the Transvaal Rural Action Committee, the return will be preceded by a service in the Anglican Church at Ikageleng township outside Zeerust where many of the refugees have been accommodated.

The exodus from Braklaagte in January was dramatic — up to 6 000 refugees were taken into churches and homes in Ikageleng. The number has gradually declined, but it will still take a convoy of buses to ac-

complish the return.

The return has been preceded by several rounds of talks between the Bophuthatswana authorities and the leadership of the refugee community.

The refugees tabled a number of conditions which they felt should be met if they were to return. These were:

- A guarantee that those who fled could return without harassment from the Bophuthatswana forces or the pro-incorporation faction in Braklaagte.
- An undertaking that this safeguard would also include their leader, Pupsey Sebogodi, who had previously been detained.
- A guarantee that the schools, which have been closed for two years — since the outbreak of the first wave of violence, would be reopened.

② GEN
● A guarantee that a mass meeting of all residents would be convened by neutral persons to discuss issues of leadership and administration.

Mr Sebogodi told The Star some time ago that he was satisfied that all conditions except the last had been agreed.

It is understood that the call for a mass meeting has not been rejected, but has still to be finalised.

It was feared that the recent shooting of Braklaagte's headman, Edwin Moliwa, might result in violence which would derail the planned return.

But this has not been the case. Mr Moliwa, who heads the pro-incorporation group, was injured by a gunman as he stood at a bus stop. Two companions were killed.

Black farmers 'will make a success of it'

(3) GEN

Star
13/7/91

JOVIAL RANTAO

IN SPITE of being denied the opportunity of becoming farmers for the past 78 years because of the now-repealed Land Act of 1913, blacks could make exceptionally good farmers and would help South Africa's agriculture and boost its economy.

These are the words of Hendrik Schoeman, former Minister of Agriculture and Transport, who is one of the country's successful farmers. He owns a good number of farms, he won't say how many he has, employs 2 000 blacks and farms in citrus, maize, wheat and cattle.

Mr Schoeman's comment follows an influx by black businessmen to purchase farms with an intention of becoming fully fledged farmers.

The latest is Charlie Moloi, a Tembisa businessman who two months ago bought a farm in Delmas from Bill Ruthven, a former secretary of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging.

Both the Conservative Party and the AWB have publicly opposed the Government's land reforms. The CP called President F W de Klerk a traitor in Par-



EXPERT'S VIEW: Hendrik Schoeman advises farmers.

liament when he announced the abolition of the 1913 and 1936 Land Acts.

Mr Schoeman said black and white farmers, whom he preferred to refer to as "just farmers", would have to farm under the same conservation schemes. "We will have to treat each other as equals," he said.

Reforms praised

"There might be problems here and there but not serious ones. Many farmers have got blacks as farm managers and they are doing exceptionally well. It would be a good idea to sell to these men if they have the capital," Mr Schoeman said.

Farm prices would remain

the same; they won't go up because the profit was very small, he said.

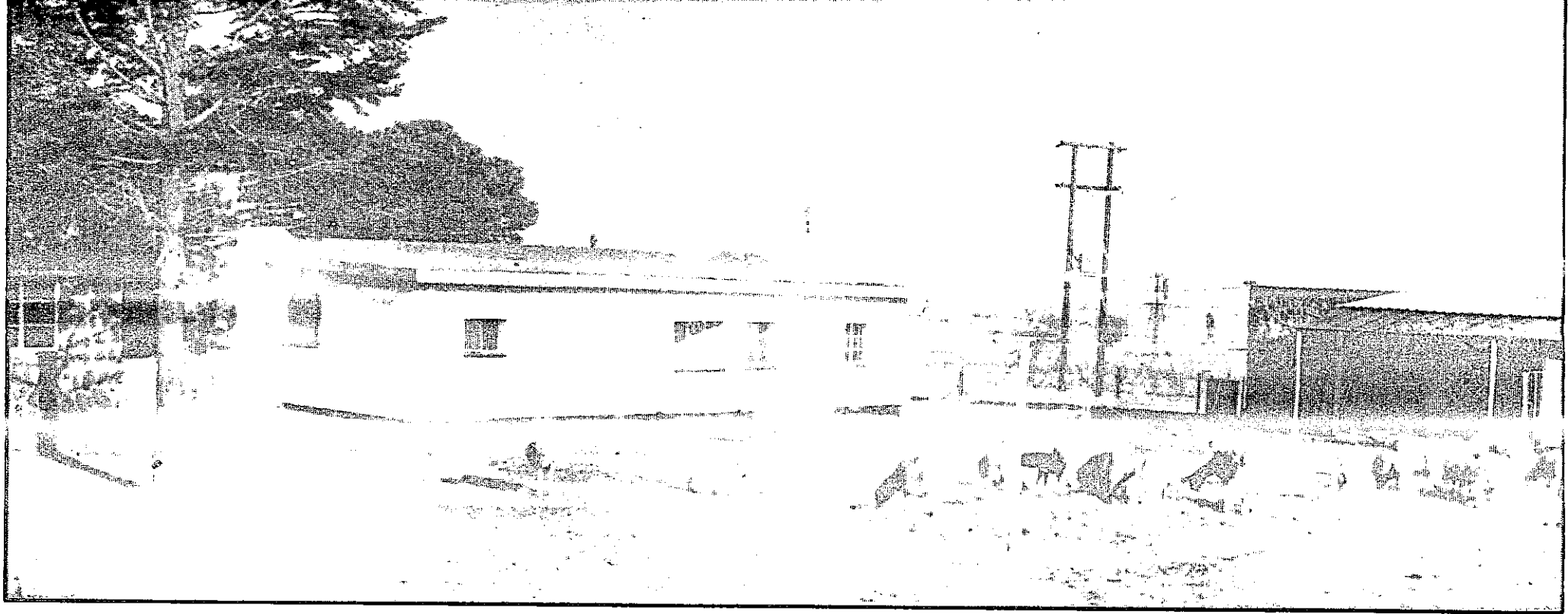
Mr Schoeman was full of praise for the Government's land reforms which he described as a step in the right direction and a good development. He warned, however, that the contribution that black farmers can make to the economy would not be realised overnight.

"It will take a little time to realise. It won't happen overnight. There are problems to be overcome but that is not a major obstacle. There won't be problems to get finances because as far as I know the Land Bank is colour blind.

"In the past the black man used to (practise) communal farming because they did not have the deed of sale. The land they used to farm belonged to tribes. But now they have a golden opportunity to become entrepreneurs and make a success of it," the former Minister said.

"There are good and bad white farmers as much as there are good and bad black farmers. The land reforms will go a long way to enhancing the country's agriculture and boosting the economy."

Here is Mr Schoeman's advice to budding farmers: "Buy farms in the summer rainfall area where you can plant maize and have cattle. Try to have a mixed farm."



PASTORAL BLISS . . . Wealthy businessman Charlie Moloi paid R360 000 for this Delmas farm. Now the estate agent who did the deal is getting threatening phone calls.

Colour of money clinches deal

City Press 14/7/91
Special Correspondent

WEALTHY Thembisa businessman Charlie Moloi was surprised this week to discover that the man from whom he bought his R360 000 Delmas farm is an AWB "kommandant".

"I really did not know. Now I can understand what all the fuss was about," said Moloi, 60. Then he burst out laughing.

Moloi's neat black shoes were covered in dust as he climbed out of his grey German car and entered the back door of his plush Thembisa home.

The shy businessman had just returned from a farm in Bronkhorstspuit

where he clinched a deal to buy more sheep and a tractor for his farm.

Moloi evaded newsmen for days after the deal became known. Then late this week he reluctantly agreed to a photograph at his front door.

The interview began in his dining-room, but he soon invited City Press into his lounge.

"No photographs," he joked, "my shoes are too dirty".

Moloi did not know the farm's former owner, Bill Ruthven, is a "kommandant" in the rightwing AWB. But he does not really care, anyway.

"I am a businessman and farmer. Politics and the running of a business

3 GEN
 cannot be mixed. It is the one or the other," he said.

He is worried about his photograph appearing in newspapers, because he had to sell his two Swaziland farms to pay for the one near Delmas.

"I am worried about what the Swazis will say about it. It might just look as if I am taking money out of their country to invest in South Africa," he explained.

His new farm was deserted on Thursday afternoon. In a camp behind the house were 34 sheep and two lambs.

The only other livestock appeared to be a goat, a calf, two ducks and some tame guinea-fowl.

The house has eight

rooms and a flat next to it.

Meanwhile, Wolf Ansmeyer, the Kempton Park estate agent who clinched the sale of the farm to Moloi, has received two telephone death threats this week.

"You'd better make sure your life insurance is in order. We are waiting for you!" an elderly man told him in Afrikaans before banging down the phone.

A younger man later called, saying: "You'd better tread carefully. We'll get you!"

But Ansmeyer is undaunted. "We sell property to people," he said.

"We don't care whether they are yellow, green or pink."



NO WORRIES . . . Charlie Moloi relaxes on his luxury lounge suite. He won't lose sleep because the previous owner of his farm is in the AWB.

Farmers on violence rap

By DAN DHLAMINI

A TENSE atmosphere prevailed in the small Venterdorp Magistrate's Court this week where three rightwingers appeared on a charge of public violence.

The appearance of Frederick Jacobus Smith, 38, Christian Smith, 45, and Nico Meiring, 47, all farmers in Coligny in the Western Transvaal, follows an incident on May 11 when more than 1 000 white farmers allegedly attacked Goedgevonden squatters and Tshing shack dwellers.

The farmers attempted to forcibly remove 112 families from Goedgevonden farm - which the government has leased to white farmers to use as grazing land.

CIPress 14/7/91 (3) GEN (28) (375) (344)

Goedgevonden battle rages in courtroom

The attempt resulted in a confrontation between the farmers and police. The police opened fire, injuring three whites.

No charges were put to the trio whose appearance attracted a big crowd of rightwing sympathisers who crammed the small courtroom.

Magistrate AN Lourens adjourned the case to September 24 for further investigation.

The three are out on their own recognisances.

Meanwhile, the battle to remove the Goedgevonden squatters has been going on since

April this year when the squatters, led by Levi Segopolo, defiantly occupied Goedgevonden and claimed it was their ancestral land.

The black farmers - as Segopolo prefers to call them - were forcibly removed from Goedgevonden 13 years ago and dumped at Vrisgewacht in Bophuthatswana.

They reclaimed the land in April and have vowed to fight their removal with everything at their disposal.

After the attempt to remove the squatters failed on May 11, the farmers instituted court

action.

Farmers won the first round of the battle on June 3 when a Pretoria Supreme Court judge ruled that they be evicted.

The eviction order was, however, temporarily halted following a decision by the Supreme Court to grant the black farmers leave to appeal against the eviction order.

The squatters scored yet another victory when Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging leader Eugene Terre'Blanche and his organisation were ordered by the Transvaal division of the Supreme Court in Pretoria not to interfere with the Goedgevonden residents.

Segopolo and six others who have been charged with trespassing on Goedgevonden farm will appear in court on August 5.

To you, Sir — with our love

9 Press 14/7/91

3 GEN

By ELIAS MALULEKE

A TOWNSHIP "slicker" who quit urban life to take education to children on the farms is being rewarded for his efforts.

Sammy Moleya, 29 — a handsome school teacher with a broad smile and a heart of gold — left Messina's Nancefield township five years ago to take education to underprivileged children in Messina's farmland near the border with Zimbabwe.

"Support for the Maroi Primary School is growing by the day as farmers are starting to realise the importance of educating the children instead of using them as labourers," he said.

Apart from teaching, Moleya is also establishing himself as a health worker for farm workers and their children.

"Health workers visit us once a month, and there has to be someone who attends to minor ailments when they are not around," he said.

When City Press visited, we found him dressing the wound of a child who had been cut by a bottle.

Moleya said some farmers in the area were at first sceptical about the project.

"When the project

started in 1987 we used a bus donated by farmer Izak Nel as a classroom for 29 pupils, mostly from his farm," he said.

"I also used the bus as my home after school because I had nowhere to stay."

Nel, who recruited Moleya, is the brains behind the school and is happy about its progress.

"We started with Sub A. The following year Sub B was added and now we have Std 3 and two modern classrooms which have been divided to accommodate all the classes," he said.

Teaching for Moleya and the only other teacher at the school is made easier by the small number of 79 pupils.

Moleya said the Department of Education and Training — which has taken the school under its wing — was planning to extend the school next year. He hoped a high school would be built soon.

Looking back, Moleya has no regrets.

"I was aware of the sacrifices of teaching at a farm school. However, the education of the children comes first and I am happy that my efforts are supported and appreciated by all concerned."



EDUCATION FOR ALL . . . Waving goodbye to the bus that once served as their school is Sammy Moleya and his pupils. The school now has two modern classrooms, and more are going to be built next year.

■ Pic: ELIAS MALULEKE

Final of our Land Act repeal series

③-GEN

Redistribution of farming land

By GRAHAM LINSCOTT
Special Correspondent

REPEAL of the Land Acts and the Government's White Paper on Land Reform have been greeted with something short of ecstasy in black political circles.

The Pan Africanist Congress, whose emotional wellspring is the land issue, rejects the reforms out of hand as "fraudulent" and a failure to give reparation for robbery.

The African National Congress welcomes the repeal, but says the overall reform package is not reform at all — it is merely a codification of the present state of dispossession.

Inkatha also welcomes the repeal, but says the package does not do enough for redistribution and the encouragement of black commercial farming. It says it also puts pressure on tribal communities because it is they who have to give up land for urbanisation, not white farmers whose land is invariably more level and more suitable for building.

Cynics might say a wholesale redistribution of farmland is in any case under way. Private farms are being bought up wholesale by large monoculture groups and all a redistributionist future government need do is nationalise those companies — though that would hardly answer the emotional demand for a return of the land to "the people".

Meanwhile, the future of communities dispossessed of their land by apartheid's "black spot" removals hangs in the balance. The government has made provision for an advisory commission on land allocation to hear the claims of dispossessed communities, but there is no clarity as to what kind of restitution they can expect.

Yet, blacks now will have the right to buy farms which they could not do before. Whether they will enter the commercial agricultural sector in significant numbers seems to depend on finance and on future government policy (which

can also mean the policy of a future government).

At present the Sub-division of Agricultural Land Act limits the splitting up of existing farms into smaller units which would probably be favoured by small black farmers with limited capital.

The provision for tribal land to be converted to individual tenure means that larger and commercially viable farming units could emerge in these areas. But that is a source of concern to organisations such as the Association for Rural Advancement which believes it could lead to a wealthy black landowning class dispossessing poor rural blacks of their one asset — the land which they hold communally.

Natal Midlands farmer Mr Graham McIntosh, a former MP, believes individual black farmers will enter the existing commercial agricultural sector and will be accepted by the farming communities as long as they use methods which comply with the Protection of Natural Resources Act.

New black farmers would need the same kind of government assistance offered to whites, but there is no reason why the present system should not be able to cope within free market parameters.

Mr John Erskine of the Institute of Natural Resources (attached to Natal University) says he knows of blacks who are making inquiries about buying white land for farming.

Economic conditions are far from ideal, but those who manage to raise the capital might well make a success of commercial farming. They tend to have lower income expectations and provide much of the labour themselves.

"Our experience has been that when we get people involved in small-scale farming, they do make a go of it."

However it seems the repeal of the acts will have minimal effect in terms of making farmland available to the rural poor.

Nafu to foster unity

CIP news 14/7/91.
IT was not easy to unite black and white farmers through the existing white-dominated structures, Nafcoc president Sam Motsuenyane said this week.

"The reasons are simply that black people have until now not participated fully as members of any of the affiliates of the South African Agricultural Union," he said at the launch of the National Farmers' Union at Thaba'Nchu.

"Our reason for forming Nafu is to foster the unity of the black farming community across existing ethnic and political boundaries and because the needs of black farmers today differ in many respects from those of their white counterparts."

A great deal of education was necessary on both sides to ensure the attainment of the ideal in the long term, he said.

Bophuthatswana Agricultural Co-operation (Agricor) managing director Schalk Pienaar said he was pleased at the launch of Nafu, which he predicted would play a major role in

③ GEN
championing the cause of farmers in South Africa.

But its launch was overdue and he was disappointed it would not be amalgamated with the SAAU.

Nafu's key objectives are to:

- Promote the acquisition of agricultural land;
- Facilitate the transition of black farmers from subsistence to commercial farming;
- Promote private ownership of land;
- Acquire technical and funding support for all its members; and
- Work towards the removal of all barriers - political or otherwise - which have hindered black participation in commercial agriculture.

South African Agricultural Union vice president JJ Fourie said it was a good time to consider future land ownership from an agricultural point of view.

"In any future constitutional or political dispensation, the agricultural sector and the utilisation of land for agricultural purposes is inviolable," he said.

Land handed back

Clips 14/7/91. (3) GEN

IN an unexpected move, the South African Development Trust (SADT) has offered 80 farms in Northern Transvaal to black farmers.

All the farms have full infrastructure and could accommodate large-scale farming. They present a rare opportunity for black farmers to engage in commercial farming.

National Farmers' Union (Nafu) chairman Matome Maponya told the more than 300 excited delegates at the launch of Nafu in Thaba Nchu this week that the government had made the farms available and their proclamation would be gazetted soon. Nafu has been asked to submit names of farmers who want to occupy them.

Maponya said the repeal of the Land Acts, the Group Areas Act and related legislation was welcome and he felt it would promote peace, progress and prosperity.

Maponya appealed to the government to allocate the farms to aspiring black farmers immediately.



Reports by
DERRICK LUTHAYI

"These farms have been provided with suitable infrastructure for agricultural activity. They have always been under the SADT and the government could not exercise its original intention because of the complicated procedures laid down and the lack of commitment.

"The repeal of these bad laws is a good sign of change of heart and commitment to the involvement of as many players as possible in the economic progress of the country.

"Since blacks have been, and continue to be,

deprived of financial resources to purchase these farms, the government must introduce measures through existing channels, or new ones specially created for this purpose, to make finance available," said Maponya.

It was also resolved that a land tax aimed at discouraging the hoarding of land for speculative purposes should be introduced and that on taxing agricultural land, productive potential must be taken into account and the level of taxation be such that only unproductive owners would feel the burden.

They also agreed that unused and under-utilised land owned by individuals and private sector companies must be identified and acquired by the State for transfer to black farmers.

A special tax on land transactions must be introduced to prevent land speculation in anticipation of State intervention with regard to under-utilised land.



Standard Bank representative Philip Wood hands a R3 000 donation to Nafu chairman Matome Maponya, centre, and Nafcoc president Dr Sam Motsuenyane.

Burnt boy - white farmer stands trial

3 GEN
Sowetan 15/7/91

A MESSINA farmer who allegedly doused a 15-year-old black boy with petrol and later set him alight is to stand trial in the Louis Trichardt Regional Court today.

Court officials in Pietersburg confirmed that Mr Jan van der Westhuizen, of Hayoma farm in the Tshipise district, would be charged with assault.

The trial follows an incident on December 9 last year during which the farmer allegedly tied the boy to a steel table in his workshop, after accusing him of stealing a gun.

Assaulted

The boy was allegedly assaulted and doused with petrol, then set on fire with a live welding rod, resulting in severe third-degree burns to his chest and abdomen, for which he had to undergo a skin graft.

The case aroused great controversy after police arrested the boy and kept him under police guard in

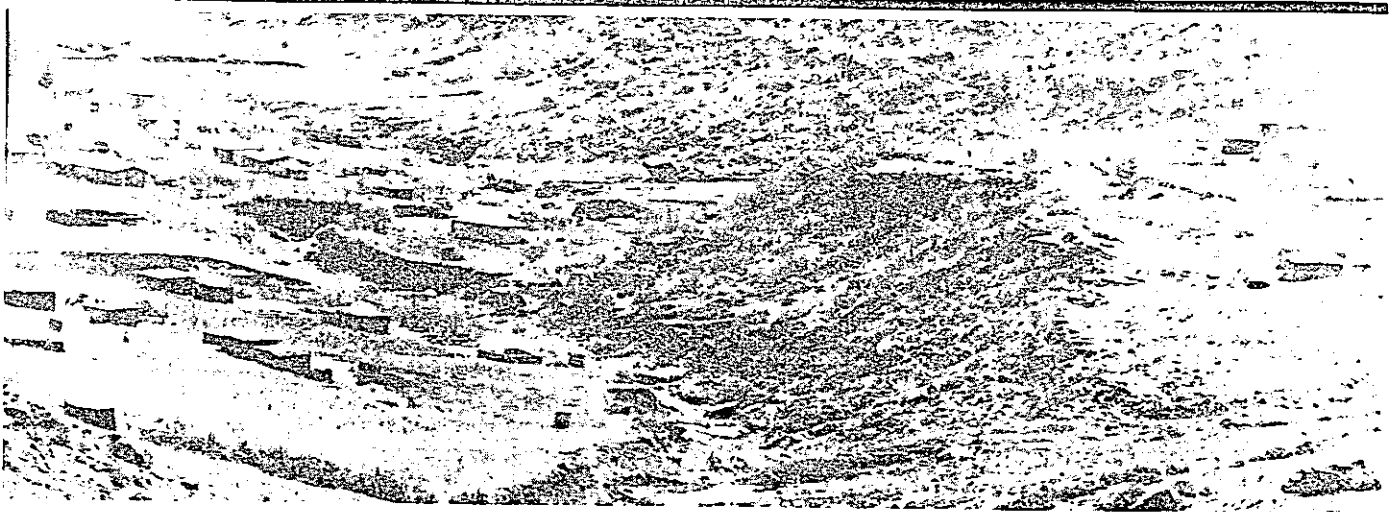
By
MATHATA TSEDU

the Limpopo Hospital, saying the burning had been an accident. Investigations into the boy's version of events was only undertaken when *Sowetan* queried the police version.

Headlines

The boy made further headlines when he was transferred from Limpopo hospital in the back of a police van swathed in bandages and unable to walk, after the superintendent, Dr JP van Zyl, prematurely discharged him, claiming that journalists were making "political capital" out of the case.

Van Zyl said, when asked about using a police van to transfer a patient that, as far as he was concerned, the police could have used "a wheelbarrow or something" because if the boy could give interviews and pose for Press photographs, "he must be fit to travel in a van".



The Village of Suduza - wounded land.

Healing a wounded land

LAND is one of the thorniest issues in this country at the moment.

Black people who have been dispossessed want it back while on the other hand farmers - mainly Afrikaners - are adamant that it is their right to own the land.

Much has been said in the media about the land struggle. Anti-apartheid organisations like the African National Congress have set up commissions to look at the whole land to look at the whole land question: other canist Congress, say the return of land to the dispossessed black majority is non-negotiable.

Healing the Land is a documentary which deals specifically with this issue and more particularly about actually healing the land. By this it is meant the land must be used in such a way that the soil is not harmed and, instead

By MUSA ZONDI

of feeding the plants with chemicals, farmers ought to use natural fertilisers to enrich the soil first, which in turn will feed the plants.

The film traces the dispute, shows the "siege of Pretoria" by white farmers, touches on forced removals and settlement camps and finally deals with the solutions to the problem.

The message is quite blunt: Give the land back to the people who worked it before. That is the first solution. Once that is achieved, rural development should be next and, last but not the least, the people working the land must use more sustainable agriculture.

The film starts in the small village of Suduza in the Transkei. Here field workers from the Environmental Development

Agency talk about the damage that has been done to the soil by over-grazing, deforestation and over-population. But these problems are put in the context of people suffering under apartheid, who have been forcibly removed from land they once occupied and dumped on small plots.

Here these people are expected to make a living but that in turn has a damaging effect on the environment.

Suffers

This then becomes the question: What is more important - the woods or the people? Or to put it differently, how is the relationship between the land and poor people to be resolved in such a way that no party suffers?

This problem of deforestation is found not only in Suduza but in other areas that have also

suffered under the bantustan policy.

While the film recognises the importance of commercial farmers, it points out that they are the cause of most of the damage that has been done to the soil.

The narrator, Seipati, talks to a farmer in the Free State and they discuss how fertiliser destroys the web of insects, worms and other-creatures necessary for the earth to survive.

Perhaps the most eloquent person is Baba Mazibuko, who stresses the need for people to own the land so that they will treat it accordingly.

"African people have no sense of saying 'this is my land'. Without having that pride in the land, people do not care about it; they just take what they can and the day after they will repeat the process."

He echoes the sentiment that the land should be returned to the African people. He says commercial farmers are more interested in "feeding the plants with chemicals than feeding the soil" and, in the process, man has become "chemicalised" himself.

Hungry

There is discussion with families who were once farmers but have been resettled. Some of them were once successful farmers; now dispossessed, they are hungry wanderers. The message is clear, give the land back to the people who once owned it and who know how to make it work.

All in all, the scope of the documentary is wide and SABC would do well to recognise its immense educational quality.

* *Healing The Land* is

the second movie in a series about our environment. The first one, which is still being edited, is *Living in a City*, and these two will be followed up by *Living in South Africa*. The last will be *Living in*

the World. The films come with a booklet for educational purposes. For more information on this package contact The Film Resource Unit at (011) 29-6967.

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Baba Mazibuko - the land is 'chemicalised'.

MAFIKENG ANC SIGNATURE CAMPAIGN

Dear President de Klerk,
I appeal to you urgently to release the 19 Bop political prisoners on hunger strike at Codi hospital as well as the 148 others being held at various Bop prisons.
Signed

Please sign this, cut it out and fax it to (012) 323-8866 or post it to the President at Union Building, P Bag X83, Pretoria.

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A Harvest of Sorrow

3 GEN

WIDESPREAD and flagrant violence by white farmers on black labourers is linked to a sharp increase in white fears since the repeal of the land acts.

This is according to a report by the Project for the Study of Violence,

commissioned by the Transvaal Rural Action Committee and published by the Black Sash.

South Africa's 6,5 million farmworkers are treated with little human dignity. The State, police, the courts and the Church condone or comply with atrocities ranging from humiliation, exploitation,

neglect and eviction to assault, says researcher Ms Lauren Segal.

Northern Natal, areas of the Free State and in particular the poorer areas of the Southeastern Transvaal were notorious for the extent of violence on farms.

Cases reported to the Legal Resources Centre

included that of a worker assaulted and evicted for questioning a deficit in his usual mealie-meal allowance.

The farmer had grabbed the man - who suffered from a critical heart disease known to his employer - by the throat "and choked him and hit him with a tight clenched fist all over his face, chest and neck and then pushed him against the wall several times".

Another labourer had told lawyers how he was kidnapped, padlocked to a

tree and beaten by a farmer on suspicion of having stolen some metal sheets.

He had been left tied to the tree with no food or water for 11 hours and been beaten repeatedly.

A Piet Retief worker said he was assaulted when his family was evicted from their homes.

"To get access to our possessions they broke down the kitchen door. I was struck by a policeman on the back and by one of the white men on the face. We were driven off the farm and dumped on the side of the road with all our possessions."

Children

Children of farm labourers were often forced to work on the lands, the study found.

A girl of 12 had her leg mauled by a dog belonging to her employer. The leg was amputated without informing her parents, who were consequently threatened with eviction as the little girl had been the only working member of the family.

Trac researcher Ms Aninka Claasens reported eight cases tried in the

Wakkerstroom court where blacks had died at the hands of whites.

"Half of the people were killed by the police. While the whites were found guilty of offences not one of them spent even a day in prison."

The report said certain magistrates were notorious for their bias.

"The regional magistrate of the Piet Retief district, Mr J Dacquier, found farmer Wilhelm Herman Rabe guilty of common assault and fined him R100 for assaulting his worker, Ekathi Xaba, who died 15 hours after the attack.

"The abuse of the legal apparatus by the key actors of justice is unforgivable. It becomes even more reprehensible when the link between the courts and the police is revealed. Horror stories of biased policing and police brutality abound. The state of policing in this area, lends further insight into the current national crisis around the role of the police in directly causing and perpetuating violence in South Africa," the report charged.

Political and economic emergencies confronting farmers, combined with

their racist world views to justify increasing hostilities.

Workers' wages were uniformly low with recorded payments as low as R5 a month. Many workers suffered from psychosomatic diseases resulting from excessive stress, exhaustion and monotony, with a 20-times-higher death rate from agricultural poisoning than in countries abroad.

Educational facilities were negligible, with most State administrative, legislative, educational or social facilities provided exclusively for whites, despite the fact that blacks constituted over 90 percent of the farm population.

Trade unions had made few inroads in rural areas due to strong resistance from farmers and legal prohibitions such as the Trespass Act, which prohibits farm workers meeting on a farm where they are not employed.

The exclusion of workers from the Labour Relations Act meant they could not register their union under the Act.

The extensive report called for the right to organise unions on all farms and for the protection of union members and organisers; total prohibition on the uncontrolled use of child labour; written contracts to mediate farmer-worker relations; and for official enforcement agencies to monitor living and working conditions on farms.

Drought: Farmers face ruin

③ GEN
16/7/91
Staff Reporter

FARMERS in the Klein Karoo are still in the grips of a eight-year drought in spite of recent rains in the area.

Oudtshoorn Farmers' Union chairman Mr Jac Bekker said yesterday that recent rains had fallen only in the mountains surrounding the Olifants River valley and not on the farms.

Farmers were receiving monthly aid sums of up to R2 500, but this was "not nearly enough compensation" as they were being forced to buy grazing stock for their ostriches and sheep.

If rain did not fall by next year, scores of farmers in the area faced ruin, he said.

Mr Attie de Waal, a spokesman for the Department of Agricultural Development, said the Stompdrift and Kamanas dams near Oudtshoorn were only four and 11 percent full respectively.

My day in hell

From Page 1

The boy, who undressed and showed the court burns on his throat, chest, abdomen and hands, said he was on his way to see his mother on the farm when Van der Westhuizen asked him to accompany him to the workshop to help with some work.

When they got to the workshop, Van der Westhuizen started assaulting him with fists on the head and body for no reason.

"He told four black men to hold me as he went into the workshop and came with a big chain and a shocking device used for cattle.

Soweto
16/7/91

Chained feet

"He chained my feet and started shocking me all over the body. Later he took an iron and fitted it around my left wrist. He took me to a steel table and welded the iron to the table, burning my hand in the process," the boy said.

Showing the court the burn mark around his wrist, the boy said Van der Westhuizen had gone into a smaller room in the workshop and came back with petrol in a plastic container.

"He poured it over my chest on the lumber jacket that I was wearing. Then he took the two terminals of the welding machine and advanced towards me hitting them against each other.

"The sparks from the terminals fell on my petrol-soaked jacket and caught fire," he said. As the youth said this, his mother broke down and had to be escorted out of court in tears.

Burning jacket

He told the court that he tried, using his right hand, to pull the burning jacket off as the blaze ate into the shirt and his skin. He stopped when his hand also caught fire.

A labourer doused the flames with water. "The burning still continued because the nylon jacket was melting. When I tried to pull it off, my flash peeled off too," he said.

Van der Westhuizen, who kept on shaking his head in court yesterday as the evidence unfolded, had later gone to his house nearby, the boy said.

"He returned and stood near me and laughed." Later, as he sat welded to the steel table, a white policeman arrived.

"He kicked me in the stomach and went out to his van. He brought handcuffs. One of the labourers sawed off the iron on my hand as I cried from pain.

Never told

"The policeman pulled me up with the handcuffs that he had fastened on my burnt right hand and took me to his open van. He fastened the cuffs to a bar on the back of the van and drove me to the Messina police station," the boy said.

At no point was he ever told why all of this was happening.

He was later taken to hospital.

There were tears in his eyes when his pictures taken at Messina Hospital soon after the incident were shown to him.

He still feels pains and cannot walk for long distances.

The hearing continues.

My day in

3 GEN
1991

Sweeten
16/7/91.

hell

Court hears how youth was tortured and burnt

A 15-YEAR-OLD boy told the Louis Trichardt Regional Court yesterday how a white farmer assaulted him, doused him with petrol and set him alight without even telling him why.

By MATHATHA TSEDU

ground with handcuffs. The boy, from Tshituni Village in Venda, was testifying in the trial of Mr John van der Westhuizen who is charged with attempted murder.

The State alleges that Van der Westhuizen had, on December 8 last year, assaulted and set the boy on fire at his Hayoma Farm near Messina. Van der Westhuizen has pleaded not guilty.

The boy, who may not be named because of his age, told magistrate Mr JGJ van de Venter that a white policeman who arrived on the scene later kicked him in the stomach before pulling him up from the

● To Page 2



P.T.O.

Tutu asks FW to give back land

Sowetan (6/7/91)

3 GEN ~~2/18~~

ARCHBISHOP Desmond Tutu met State President FW de Klerk for 90 minutes yesterday to plead for the restoration of coastal woodlands seized under apartheid from members of his own Mfengu clan in 1977.

"We had a very sympathetic hearing," Tutu told reporters outside De Klerk's Union Buildings office in Pretoria.

A spokesman said De Klerk interrupted a holiday to meet Tutu and promised afterwards to consider his appeal.

Tutu and clan spokesman Mr Thobile Makamba said they told De Klerk that 500 black families were driven at

gunpoint from land given to them 130 years ago by Britain.

They said 19 white families now occupied the land that had been home to 5 000 blacks.

The 8 000ha section of the picturesque Tsitsikamma forest, near the town of George, was given to the Mfengu by governor Sir George Grey in recognition of their loyalty to the British colonial administration.

Removed

But the Mfengu, part of the Xhosa nation, were among 3,5 million blacks forcibly removed from their land after 1960 to fit the white government's apartheid blueprint.

Earlier this year De Klerk repealed cornerstone apartheid laws that

reserved 87 percent of the country for whites, but said the Government would not try to redress past wrongs.

Mr Nelson Mandela's African National Congress has insisted, however, that land seized from legal black owners should be returned.

"People will be reasonable. If we don't make a beginning to settle obvious cases like this one, the problems are going to be considerable," Tutu said.

De Klerk's office said in a statement: "The State President did not commit the Government to any specific decision or action, but assured the delegation that careful consideration would be given to their representations." - Sapa-Reuter.

95% turnout, says the SADF

LINDEN BIRNS

THE SA Defence Force yesterday denied reports that less than half of this month's expected national service intake had reported for duty, and said more than 95% of conscripts had begun their year of service.

The denial followed several reports that at some bases less than 40 out of 800 conscripts had turned up. *810 say 16/7/91*

An SADF spokesman said yesterday more than 95% of the intake reported for duty, but that some of the recruits had not reached their bases as they were still in transit.

"We hope to have transported everyone to where they have been posted within the next few days," the spokesman said.

He added the July intake was about one-third the size of the January intake.

According to unconfirmed reports, instructors had been told only 14% of the total July national service intake had reported for duty, with many of those not reporting for duty under the belief that they could no longer be forced to serve following the repeal of the Population Registration Act.

In terms of the Defence Act, only white males are eligible for national service.

The SADF spokesman said the SADF regarded the Defence Act as binding, despite the scrapping of population registration.

Fingos ask FW to return land

ANGLICAN Archbishop Desmond Tutu led a Fingo delegation in a meeting with President F W de Klerk yesterday at which the community appealed for the return of their land in the Tsitsikamma area.

Tutu, who arranged the meeting, said the delegation received a "very sympathetic hearing".

At a news conference afterwards, Tutu said De Klerk had told the delegation he was "solution-orientated".

The delegation, which included Port Elizabeth Anglican Bishop the Right Rev Bruce Evans, met De Klerk at the Union Buildings.

Listened

Tsitsikamma Exile Association general secretary Thobile Makamba said that in view of government's new proposals on land ownership "we had to act quickly so that we could regain our land. We wanted the existing government to make sure that it addresses the problems now ...".

He noted that a Supreme Court case challenging the government takeover of the land was pending.

De Klerk said in a statement he had listened carefully to the delegation's representations.

He "did not commit government to any specific decisions or actions but assured the delegation that careful consideration would be given to their

representations".

Tutu noted that De Klerk had been "under the legal constraint of the sub judice rule with the ... case coming up". However, the government delegation said it was "going to take very serious cognisance of what we proposed".

The community of about 5 000 Fingos were forcibly relocated to Keiskammahoek in the Ciskei in 1977.

The Tsitsikamma land was granted to them by the British government 150 years ago in appreciation of their support for colonial authorities in frontier wars against other Xhosa-speakers.

Nineteen white farmers now own 6 000ha of the 8 000ha tract of land. Government owns the remainder.

Tutu said the delegation had gone to underline four important points:

- The land was trust land given to the Fingo people in the 19th century;
- That in alienating the land and selling it, government did not follow even the prescriptions and procedures laid down in law;
- The incredible suffering the people experienced as a result of the forced removal; and
- That when the community was moved to Keiskammahoek, the people suffered as a result of unemployment, the infant mortality rate increased and there was starvation.

810 say 16/7/91
BILLY PADDOCK

all over his body. He said he had not yet recovered from the injuries, despite being treated in hospital for four months.

Mr van der Westhuizen (30) of Hayoma Farm, Tshipise, pleaded not guilty to charges of assault and attempted murder during a previous court appearance.

The boy testified that he was on his way to see his mother near Tshipise on the morning of December 8 when the accused pulled up in a bakkie and asked him to help with a chore. He climbed on to the back of the vehicle, joining four other young blacks.

The accused then drove to a workshop on Hayoma farm, where the man grabbed him and began punching him on the chest, head and stomach, the boy claimed.

Then Mr van der Westhuizen allegedly handed him over to the other four, who held him firmly, while the farmer "shocked" him with a cattle-shocking device.

Flames

Mr van der Westhuizen then allegedly put a bent piece of iron around one of his wrists and welded it to a steel table, sprinkled petrol on the boy and set him alight with sparks from two welding irons.

"I tried to take my jacket off, but let go of it when I felt my hand burning. The four others brought water and doused the flames. When I finally got the jacket half off, some of my flesh came with it," he said.

A man called Shamba cut the rest of the jacket off.

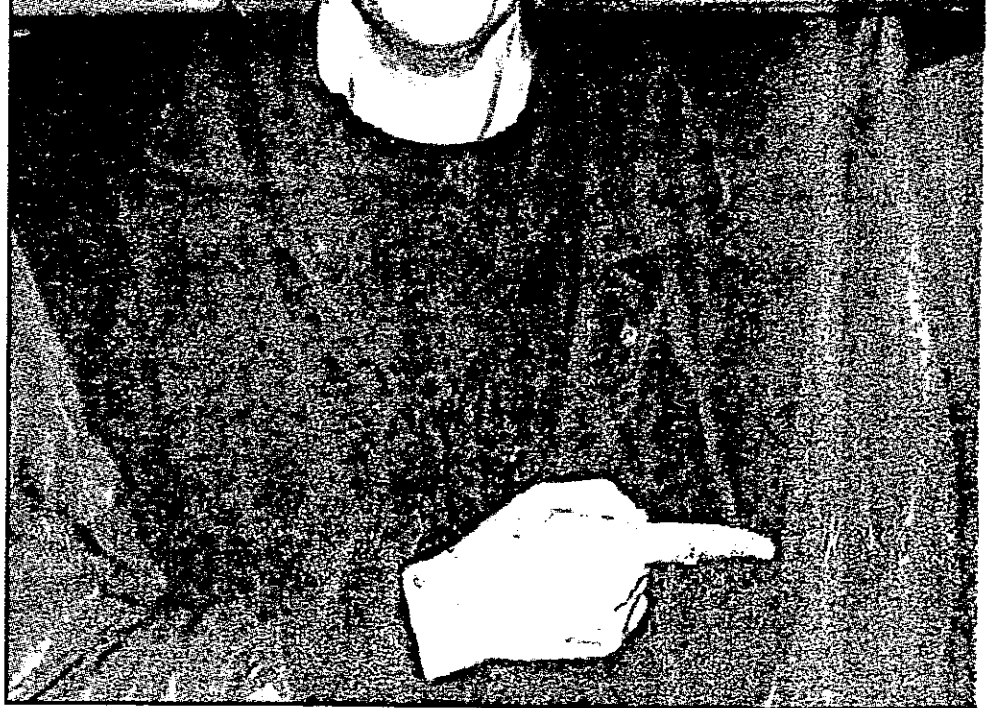
Meanwhile the farmer had left and returned with a white policeman, who kicked him in the stomach, the boy alleged.

During all these events, nobody told him why he was being treated so harshly, he added.

The policeman took him to his bakkie, handcuffed him to a heavy piece of iron, and drove him to the Messina police station. He was later transferred to the Messina Hospital from where he was moved to the Pietersburg Hospital and eventually to the Ga-Rankuwa Hospital.

During cross-examination of the witness, defence attorney J L C van Vuuren rejected his version of the day's events, claiming the boy had been on the run after being sought by the police in connection with a burglary. However, the complainant denied this, saying his evidence was true.

The hearing continues.



Mutual admirers . . . pop musician and charity worker Sir Bob Geldof shares a joke

By Esmaré van der Merwe
Political Reporter

Irish pop star Sir Bob Geldof would have liked to give Nelson Mandela a special 73rd birthday present on Thursday — a compilation of the approximately 50 songs that have been composed to honour the anti-apartheid legend.

"But listening to that would be far worse than 27 years of solitary confinement," the world-renowned "Band Aid" artist said upon meeting his idol at the ANC head office in Johannesburg yesterday.

Shaking hands during their first meeting, the two men — celebrities in their own yet very differing ways — exchanged niceties under the glaring lights of television cameras and the flashes of photographers' cameras.

"My new record will be

Bob Geldof meets hero Mandela

out on Friday," the sleepy, off-beat Geldof said, to break the ice.

On a more serious note, the Nobel Peace Prize nominee said he would love to talk to Mr Mandela for the entire afternoon if time permitted.

Mr Mandela was equally complimentary about the leader of legendary '70s punk rockers, the Boomtown Rats.

"I like everything that has got to do with him," Mr Mandela said.

Asked whether he was nervous to meet Mr Mande-

la, Geldof said: "I am still very nervous."

Mr Mandela quipped back: "I've always felt nervous (about meeting him)."

Replied Sir Bob: "Yeah, but he's a boxer."

The two then met behind closed doors for an exclusive interview filmed by an Italian film crew.

Geldof will also meet Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi while visiting SA.

● Mr Mandela is to undertake a three-week visit to Spain, the Caribbean and Latin America.

The trip, which starts on Friday, will include visits to Madrid, Kingston, Havana, Mexico City, Venezuela, Argentina and Brazil.

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus yesterday said Mr Mandela would meet several heads of state, including President Castro of Cuba.

Fight over VAT on essentials grows

By Paula Fray
and Jacqueline Myburgh

Public resistance to the levying of value-added tax on essentials such as medical services and foodstuffs is growing as the vast scope of the VAT net becomes clearer.

Recent revelations that the switch-over from general sales tax to VAT would more than double the tax burden of low-income families have sparked off grassroots resistance.

VAT will replace GST on September 30.

The Congress of South African Trade Unions has

Star 16/7/91
joined concerned consumer bodies in pointing out the heavy toll of VAT on certain services.

Cosatu is set to meet the Minister of Finance on July 23 to discuss the implications of levying the new tax on foodstuffs, medicines and medical services.

The meeting with the Minister precedes Cosatu's national congress on July 24, where the issue will be high on the agenda.

Cosatu spokesman Neil Coleman said: "I don't want to make threats, but at the end of the day, if the workers

have to take action they will do so."

Labour Research Services, in a recent study for Cosatu, calculated that with 12 percent VAT, a low-income family would pay between R26 and R38 more sales tax than under GST.

"This, when workers are already living on the breadline," Mr Coleman said.

The Housewives League has come out in support of a Consumer Council call for the public to resist VAT on medical services.

League president Lyn Morris called on consumers

Court told of assault by farmer

Boy 'welded to table, set alight'

STAF 16/7/91

3 GEN

By Dirk Nel
Northern
Transvaal Bureau

LOUIS TRICHARDT — The mother of a 15-year-old boy broke down and wept in the Regional Court here yesterday when her son told magistrate G J J van Deventer how he was "welded" to a steel table on December 8 last year and then set alight by a farmer, John van der Westhuizen.

The boy, Frank Mokwati of Tshituni village in Venda, removed his shirt to show the court severe burn marks all over his body. He said he had not yet recovered from the injuries, despite being treated in hospital for four months.

Mr van der Westhuizen (30) of Hayoma Farm, Tshipise, pleaded not guilty to charges of assault and attempted murder during a previous court appearance.

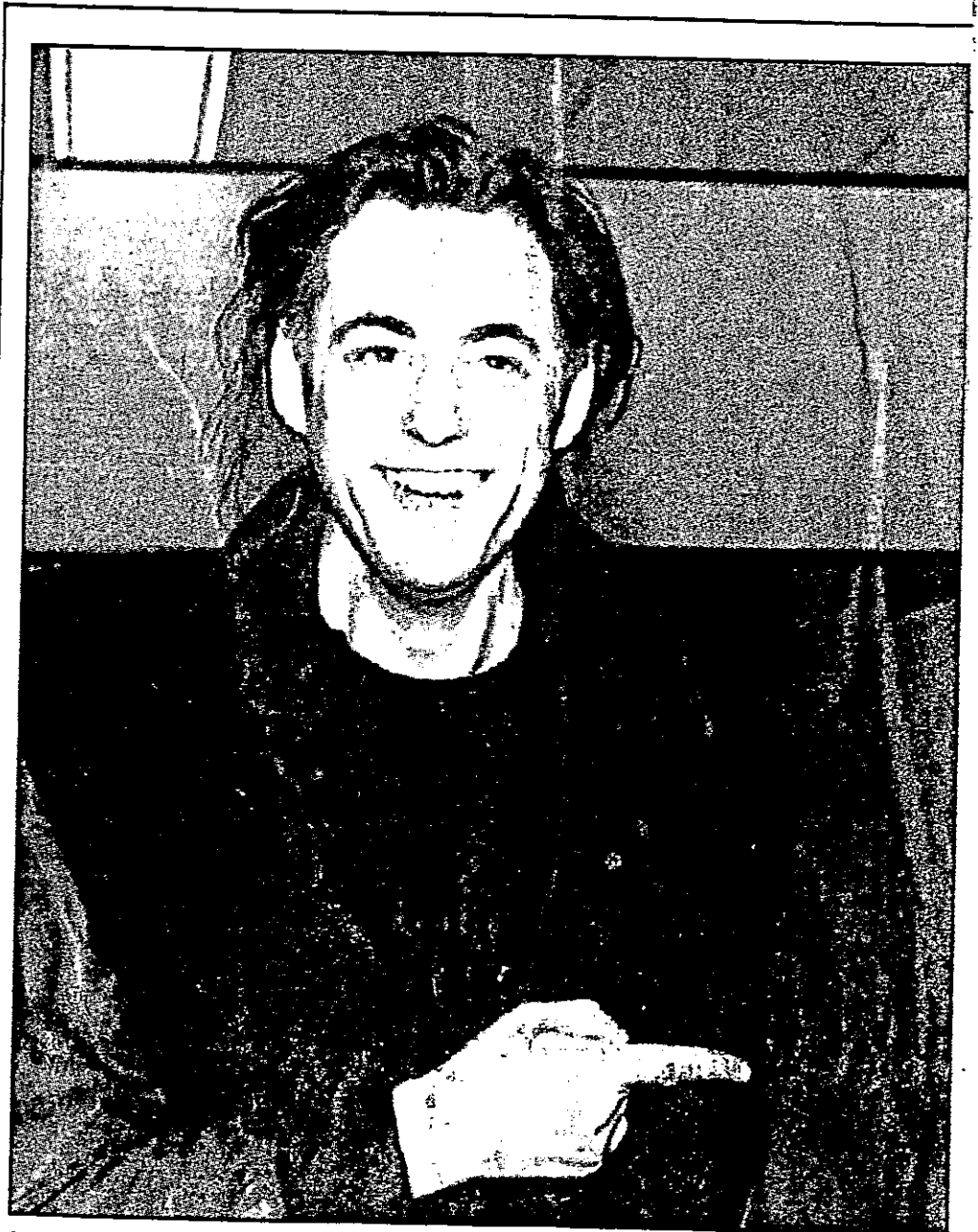
The boy testified that he was on his way to see his mother near Tshipise on the morning of December 8 when the accused pulled up in a bakkie and asked him to help with a chore. He climbed on to the back of the vehicle, joining four other young blacks.

The accused then drove to a workshop on Hayoma farm, where the man grabbed him and began punching him on the chest, head and stomach, the boy claimed.

Then Mr van der Westhuizen allegedly handed him over to the other four, who held him firmly, while the farmer "shocked" him with a cattle-shocking device.

Flames

Mr van der Westhuizen then allegedly put a bent piece of iron around one of his wrists and welded it to a steel table, sprinkled petrol on the boy and set him alight with sparks from two welding irons.



Mutual admirers . . . pop musician and charity worker Sir Bob Geldof shares a joke

By Esmaré van der Merwe
Political Reporter

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Geldof will also meet In-

Think
about
land as
well

Sowetan
17/7/91



SOWETAN REPORTER

LAND conservation is as important as the struggle for liberation and should not be neglected while pursuing political freedom, callers to the *Sowetan/Radio Metro Talkback Show* said yesterday.

Most callers agreed that people should be made aware of the need to conserve land and that this should not take a back seat in pursuance of political goals.

Joyce from Soweto said although priority is on the struggle for liberation and focus is on the economy and land, people should be taught appropriate techniques to conserve land especially in the rural areas.

Conservation

“There is also economic benefit in pursuing appropriate techniques of conservation, particularly in the rural areas, where people can be taught to use cow dung instead of cutting trees for wood and thereby leaving the veld bare without trees.”

Lucky from Atteridgeville agreed that if more concentration was put on negotiations, there would be problems after a political settlement had been reached.

However, Peter from Berea said it was the responsibility of the Government to make people aware of the need to conserve land.

“It is partly our responsibility as citizens to conserve the land but the whole responsibility lies with the Government,” he said.

Black farmers to have say in running national park

DARIUS SANAI

BLACK farmers will have a say in the running of a national park for the first time when the Richtersveld National Park opens at the weekend.

A spokesman for the Cape Town-based Surplus People Project (SPP) said yesterday the northern Cape park would be run jointly by the National Parks Board and local black farmers.

A contract turning the Richtersveld into a national park was to have been signed in November last year, but was postponed when Local Government Minister in the House of Representatives Andrew Julies refused to endorse it, reportedly because of SPP involvement in the negotiations.

The SPP spokesman said yesterday the area contained several hundred black farmers who had expressed fears that their rights would not be secure if their land became part of a national park.

All sides were now willing to turn the area into a national park, he said.

A Parks Board spokesman confirmed yesterday that the park would be opened officially on Saturday.

'I welded boy

Sowetan
17/7/91

3 GEN
~~2~~

to table'



FARMER Mr John Van der Westhuizen would admit to welding a boy to a steel table but deny setting him alight with petrol, the Louis Trichardt Regional Court heard yesterday.

Defence attorney Mr JLC van Vuuren was closing cross-examination of the 15-year-old boy, who had earlier told the court of his ordeal at the hands of Van der Westhuizen.

Van Vuuren told the magistrate, Mr GJJ van Deventer, that Van der Westhuizen, who has pleaded not

By MATHATHA TSEDU

guilty to a charge of attempting to murder the boy at Hayoma Farm near Messina on December 8 last year, will deny that he poured petrol on the youth and set him alight using the welding machine sparks.

Sought by police

He said Van der Westhuizen would admit he had welded the boy's left hand to a steel table "to make sure he did not escape as he was being sought by police for various crimes".

Earlier Lieutenant Mark Froneman of the Police Forensic Laboratory in Pretoria told the court that a jacket similar to the one the

boy was wearing on the day had not ignited when placed near the sparks from a welding machine.

He said the jacket had, however, burst into flames after petrol had been sprinkled on it.

Tests done on the boy's burnt jacket had not shown any traces of petrol three months after the incident.

This, however, could have been caused by the jacket lying exposed for over two days after the incident. All traces of petrol would by then have evaporated.

The boy said under cross examination by Van Vuuren that Press reports quoting him as saying he had been accused of stealing a gun

● To Page 2

Farmer will admit this - lawyer

P.T.O

I welded boy to steel table says farmer

From Page 1

were false.

He said he had never been told why he was tortured in that manner.

He denied he was caught by three men in an orchard of mango trees after trying to run away when Vander Westhuizen and the three men cornered him.

"The accused will admit to welding your left hand but he says he was holding the iron with his hand as it was not hot. He will deny that he poured petrol over you or that he hit the terminals of the welding machine together to produce the sparks.

Fire

"He will say that the jacket caught fire on its own," Van Vuuren said.

The boy replied that it was not true and asked Van Vuuren how the fire could then have occurred, to which Van Vuuren replied: "That is my instruction and I want your comment."

Messina district surgeon Dr Maria van der Walt told the court that when the boy was ad-

mitted to hospital on December 8 he had second-degree burns all over his chest, neck, abdomen and both hands.

She said he also had a wound around his left wrist, caused by burning.

Responding to a question by Van Vuuren that the wound could have been caused by the hand struggling to get out of the welded iron, she replied: "No. I particularly checked that wound very carefully. It was a burn wound."

The case was postponed to September 23 and 24.

Govt to probe farm problem

Sowetan 17/7/91

3 GEN

A TASK group has been instructed by the Government to find an acceptable solution to the predicament of squatter farmers at Goedgevonden farm, near Ventersdorp.

At the same time, urgent attention is being given to Goedgevonden as a State-owned farm intended for agricultural use.

Deputy Agriculture Minister Mr AT Meyer yesterday warned that no outside interference would be tolerated while the investigations were under way.

In a statement released yesterday he said these steps had been taken in response to many representations on behalf of the community occupying part of the farm.

Goedgevonden farm became news in May when rightwing white Ventersdorp residents and adjacent farmers attacked the squatter settlement, with the intention of removing the shacks.

The police and defence force units were called in and in the resultant skirmish two farmers were injured.

A court battle also ensued and last month the Pretoria Supreme Court ordered the squatters to vacate the land.

However, an appeal into the finding must still be heard and until then they may remain on the farm.

Meyer said the agricultural study would be conducted by the Committee for Co-ordinated Handling of State-Owned Land for Agriculture.

He said the group would investigate all options for future use of the farm and negotiate an acceptable solution. - Sapa.

Goyt to probe options on farm's use

CT 17/7/91 366 378
PRETORIA. — A task group has been instructed by the government to find an acceptable solution to the predicament of squatter farmers at Goedgevonden farm, near Ventersdorp.

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The police and defence force units were called in, and in the resulting skirmish two farmers were injured.

Since then a siege mentality has developed in the town and black residents have embarked on a consumer boycott of white-owned shops.

A court battle also ensued, and

last month the Supreme Court, Pretoria, ordered the squatters to vacate the land.

However, an appeal into the finding must still be heard and until then they may remain on the farm.

Mr Meyer said the agricultural study would be conducted by the Committee for Co-ordinated Handling of State Owned Land for Agriculture.

Mr Meyer said the group would investigate all options for future utilisation of the farm and had been instructed to negotiate an acceptable solution for the predicament of the community occupying part of the farm. — Sapa

Task force to help Goedgevonden squatters

^{17/7/91}
PRETORIA - A task group has been instructed by government to find "an acceptable solution" for squatters living on the Goedgevonden farm, near Ventersdorp.

Deputy Agriculture Minister A T Meyer said yesterday "urgent attention" would also be given to Goedgevonden as a state-owned farm intended for agricultural use.

In a statement, he said these steps had been taken in response to many repre-

sentations on behalf of the community occupying part Goedgevonden.

Problems at the farm became news in May when right-wing Ventersdorp residents and farmers attacked the squatter settlement to remove the shacks.

Police and defence force units were called in and two farmers were injured in a clash.

Last month the Pretoria Supreme Court ordered the squatters to leave the farm,

but they were allowed to stay pending the outcome of an appeal.

Meyer said the agricultural study would be conducted by the Committee for Co-ordinated Handling of State-Owned Land for Agriculture.

The task group was under the chairmanship of Gillis van de Wall, former director-general for Development Aid.

Our Cape Town correspondent reports that Western Cape United Civics

chairman Wilson Sidina has warned MEC Koos Theron that civic organisations will defend squatters against his "hut squad", which aims to stop the erection of new shacks.

"We cannot stand aloof while he tries to give the right wing the ability to hurt our people.

"If the authorities want to do something about squatters, they must first consult the relevant people." - Sapa.

Pearce: councillors react

^{17/7/91} **TANIA LEVY**

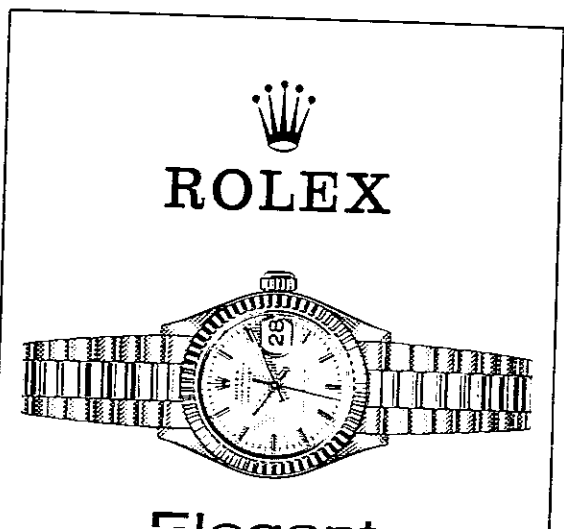
THE NP and DP caucuses are expected to discuss events leading to fired Johannesburg public safety director John Pearce's retirement two months ago.

Councillors from across the political spectrum said yesterday they had not known that Pearce retired when his post was declared redundant just hours before his dismissal came into effect at the end of April.

As a result Pearce is to be paid a R400 000 pension, believed to be almost double the amount he was due to get after he had been fired for his part in the city council's spying activities.

CP council leader Jacques Theron said yesterday the last thing the management committee told councillors was that Pearce had been fired and that he planned to appeal against his dismissal in court.

He said the management committee was not running an open and clean administration.



Land reclamation deadline

THE submission of applications for participation in the land reclamation scheme and advance payments for land development closes on October 31.

3 Gen
The Deputy Minister

of Agricultural Development, Mr Tobie Meyer, said in a statement on Wednesday that the scheme determined that new members would have two seasons to establish perennial pasturage successfully.

Meyer said there were more than 7 000 participants on whose land more than 403 000ha had been reclaimed.

A further 244 000ha were in the process of reclamation. - Sapa.

Sunday 11/7/91

Battle for land is only just beginning

Business 19/7/91

DARIUS SANAI

GOVERNMENT and black liberation movements are set to clash head-on over the selling of tribal land to white farmers at nominal rates.

Spokesmen for the ANC, PAC and Azapo say the long-standing issue is paramount and central to any negotiated settlement.

However, a major problem obstructing even piecemeal negotiations with the authorities is government's secrecy regarding land ownership.

"There is extreme confusion over which government department owns which piece of land," says Harold Liversage of the Natal-based Association for Rural Advancement (Afra).

Details

"All government-owned pieces of land belong to a different department or section, according to which stage of the transfer (from SA Development Trust or black ownership) they are in."

Business Day asked the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs, which the Cape Town-based Surplus People Project (SPP) says owns a considerable amount of the land in question, for details of the quantity and location of land in its possession.

The department refused, saying the information would only be available by the middle of next year.

The SPP says 3.5-million people were forcibly removed under various laws between 1960 and 1982, and hundreds of thousands more since then.

Several million blacks were also affected by influx control regulations.

Regaining land which is still held by

government is not going to be easy for black communities, but it will be "peanuts" compared with getting land which has now been sold to private farmers, says Rosalie Kingwill of the Grahamstown Rural Committee (GRC).

The GRC deals with eight communities who were threatened by "black spot" removals from the "white corridor" between Ciskei and Transkei. The communities have been reprieved — but want more land.

"Some of the land around where they live is owned by the SA Development Trust, which is affiliated to the Department of Development Aid. But the rest is owned by private farmers and it really is very difficult for them to reoccupy private land," she says.

The SPP says that the majority of "black spot" land from which 650 000 people were removed in the past 30 years is still owned by government departments.

But about 1.25-million labour tenants and farm workers were also forcibly removed from farms throughout SA, and the land they used to live on is now mainly in private hands.

People who were shifted into homelands or other urban areas under the Group Areas Act — numbering just under a million in all — have the same problem: their former homes are now privately owned.

In most of these cases, the land was sold by government to private owners. Otherwise it was legally owned all along by whites who claimed the land under colo-

nial laws, co-existing with labour tenants who saw the land as their own.

And most of these people — numbering about 2-million — never had a legal claim to the land from which they were ejected.

"The situation is highly complex and varies from region to region," says a SPP spokesman.

Some legal claims can be made. Many farming communities, like the Magopa in the Transvaal, had freehold title deeds to the land from which they were forcibly removed, according to the Johannesburg-based National Land Committee (NLC).

Others, like the Goedgevonden community, had strong historical and legal claims to their land.

Publicised

A small number of communities are preempting government action and moving back to the land from which they were removed. The Goedgevonden case, which is now before the Appeal Court, is the most publicised.

Afra, the Natal affiliate of the NLC, reports that three communities in Natal recently tried to reoccupy land they claimed as theirs, with limited success.

Some people were arrested while others remain on the land.

The Natal Provincial Administration (NPA) has promised to negotiate with these communities, says Liversage.

Other attempts to reclaim land have been reported, such as the "reoccupation" of government-owned land by communities bordering Transkei, and the move by a few

thousand blacks in the southern Cape who are reoccupying "private" land and challenging the Cape administration to produce the alleged owner, according to the Southern Cape Land Committee.

Pending the establishment by President F W de Klerk of an independent Advisory Committee on Land Allocation, negotiations are proceeding on a piecemeal basis with regional authorities.

Some communities are far more organised than others when it comes to negotiating. Kingwill says the eight communities in the Border "corridor" have all formed residents' associations and are negotiating with the local regional services council, which owns some of the land.

But dispersion is a major problem. Communities that were removed often scattered to different places over the years.

Many of those affected by Group Areas removals cannot claim to be communities at all, according to the SPP.

The case of the Mfengu community from the Tsitsikamma coastal region shows just how scattered the victims of forced removals can become. Kingwill says some of them are in Ciskei, some in Port Elizabeth and some in Johannesburg.

The web of problems caused by the victims' different types of claim to ownership, on the demand side, and by confusion over private and state ownership of land, on the supply side, have combined to create the complexities of the land issue facing the new SA.

This issue must be addressed, says the SPP, otherwise the fundamental basis for change in SA will not be established.

Subsidy for 100 000 poor families

123 CT 22/7/91
3 GEN.
SOME 100 000 low-income families are soon to become land-owners, according to the Independent Development Trust (IDT).

The IDT said yesterday that nearly 100 000 subsidised serviced sites across South Africa would be made available soon, to heads of households earning less than R1 000 a month.

"At a special meeting in Cape Town, the trustees of the Independent Development Trust gave approval in principle to 108 applications involving 99 800 sites," a statement said.

"This decision will enable poor people to acquire ownership of a serviced stand to which an Independent Development Trust subsidy of R7 500 will be attached. However, conditions on which these approvals are to be based will still have to be negotiated with the successful applicants."

Because of the potential for disputes in the event of these conditions not being met and an application failing, specific details of approved projects would be made public only when contracts were signed.

Apart from the income ceiling, those who would qualify to acquire

the land must be over 21, have dependants living with them, be first-time property owners and receive no other housing subsidy, it said.

"A massive exercise — unique of its kind in South Africa — was mounted in recent weeks through the deployment of 83 hand-picked consultants across the country to evaluate the applications," the statement said.

"Technical and financial assessments were made to check whether development proposals were implementable, and social assessments done on whether they were desirable.

"The scheme seeks to give very

poor people access as fast as possible to the housing process in a way they can afford and in areas which are likely to become economically sustainable communities."

IDT chairman Mr Jan Steyn said, however, that the IDT grants were only a beginning in impacting on the problem of homelessness.

"We must remember that the backlogs are enormous. The large numbers of unplanned, spontaneous, informal settlements are the best evidence of this fact. Our present effort will probably address only 10% of the problem.

Door to the promised land about to open for the poor

New plan will benefit 100 000 families in SA

Sowetan 22/7/91

3 GEN

THE DOOR to land-ownership is about to open for some 100 000 low income families in the country, according to the Independent Development Trust.

FOCUS

In a statement yesterday the IDT said nearly 100 000 subsidised serviced sites across the length and breadth of South Africa will become available shortly to heads of households earning less than R1 000 a month.

"At a special meeting in Cape Town, the trustees of the Independent Development Trust gave approval in principle to 108 applications involving 99 800 sites," the statement said.

"This decision will enable poor people to acquire ownership of a serviced stand to which an Independent Development Trust subsidy of R7 500 will be attached. However, conditions on which these approvals are to be based will still have to be negotiated with the successful applicants."

Disputes

Because of the potential for disputes in the event of these conditions not being met and an application failing, specific details of approved projects would be made public only when contracts were signed.

"The allocations consume all but a tiny residue of the R750 million earmarked by the IDT for the capital subsidy scheme," the statement said.

Apart from the income ceiling, those who will qualify to acquire the land must be over 21, have dependents living with them, be first time property owners and receive no other housing subsidy, it said.

A total of 66 percent of the applications were linked to city en-

vironments and 34 percent to smaller towns.

Some 65 percent were new sites and service projects, while the balance involved the upgrading of existing informal settlements.

Of the 108 developers, 37 percent were public authorities (including parastatals), 34 percent were community trusts, 20 percent were utility companies and nine percent were private developers.

In all, 404 applications involving 640 000 sites were submitted by land developers to the IDT.

Evaluate

"A massive exercise - unique in South Africa - was mounted in recent weeks through the deployment of 83 handpicked consultants across the country to evaluate the applications. Technical and financial assessments were made to check whether development proposals were implementable and social assessments done on whether they were desirable."

The project is headed by the IDT's director of housing, Mr Ben van der Ross, who appointed two co-ordinating consultants to work with a network of experts all over South Africa.

"The scheme seeks to give very poor people access as fast as possible to the housing process in a way they can afford and in areas which are likely to become economically sustainable communities."

The chairman of the IDT, Mr Jan Steyn, in releasing details of the initiative, said that because the need to relieve the country's acute housing problem was so great,

"we have had to move with almost abnormal speed in implementing our capital subsidy scheme," according to the statement.

"An extraordinary process had to be developed in order to apply the criteria which we set while still achieving our objectives within such a narrow timeframe," he said.

He emphasised however, that this was only a beginning in impacting on the problem of homelessness.

"We must remember that the backlogs are enormous. The large numbers of unplanned, spontaneous, informal settlements are the best evidence of this fact. Our present effort will probably address only 10 percent of the problem. An ongoing sustained process is essential to resolve the issue."

The statement said the consultants entered into a painstaking process of talking to a wide cross-section of the communities from which applications had come.

Strategy

"The consultants also interacted with the applicants themselves. They will be advised of the outcome in writing within a week."

Applications approved in principle would now be subjected, among others, to the following assessments before final endorsement was given:

- * A projected programme of activity in completing the development;
- * Details of a monitoring process to be applied to that programme;
- * The developer's policy in allocating sites to individuals;
- * A commitment to community involvement;



JAN STEYN

* An agreed strategy for advising the public and potential beneficiaries that subsidies have been granted.

The process of allocating R750 million had already had positive spinoffs in the housing field, according to Van der Ross.

"Many actors have been attracted into the process through the opportunity to gain access to our resources," he said on Saturday. This must increase the country's capacity to deliver suitable and affordable housing projects to the very poor.

"Secondly, the limits we set have compelled many proposers - both the authorities and communities - to accept the inevitability of lower standards.

"Thirdly, we know of many instances where previously hostile communities and authorities have co-operated in developing proposals.

"Also, our criteria have forced many developers to come to grips with the concept of community participation for the first time. Thus, even where applications are unsuccessful, we feel that this experience will influence them positively in future," Van der Ross said. - Sapa

Govt weak and rotten, squatting trial told

By Abel Mushi

^{Star} 22/7/91
An emotional Leandra farmer, standing trial for offences relating to allowing black squatters to occupy his land unlawfully, told the Evander Magistrate's Court on Friday that the Government was "weak, useless and rotten".

Michael Katz, owner of the Brakfontein farm in the south-eastern Transvaal, appeared on charges related to erecting or allowing the erection of structures on his

farm without having had their plans approved by the local authorities.

He is also charged with allowing a number of people to occupy his property illegally.

The trial has been postponed to Wednesday for judgment.

In evidence given by two policemen and a health inspector, the court heard that about 250 homeless people, who lived in 16 old caravans and about 35 brick and zink "houses", did not have an adequate water

supply or toilet facilities.

Mr Katz denied that the tenants, whom he claimed were staying on the farm "free of charge" except paying for electricity and water, were living in unhygienic conditions.

He said there were only about 22 brick and zink structures on the farm in addition to the 16 caravans.

Mr Katz was asked by police in January to produce plans for the structures and to get rid of the caravans within 30

days.

The tenants, most of whom are employed by Mr Katz, have been living on the property for periods ranging between three and 40 years, Mr Katz told the court.

"Because this Government allows people like these (policemen) to play with the law as they see fit, I can only conclude this Government to be weak, useless and rotten," he said.

He added that the trial was a "disgrace for the Government, who should

never have allowed it to happen".

Magistrate B J van Heerden threatened to charge Mr Katz with contempt of law.

Mohamed Bhabha, for the defence, argued that Mr Katz, who had inherited the farm from his late father in 1981, could not be held responsible for submission of the plans in question because the buildings had been standing on the farm for years when he took it over.

Unique park born after 18 years

Pretoria Correspondent

The tiny community of Kuboes in the northern Richtersveld was witness at the weekend to the signing of an historic agreement for the establishment of South Africa's first true mountain desert national park — ending 18 years of negotiations.

The agreement was signed by Louis Pienaar, Minister of National Education and of Environment Affairs, David Curry, Minister of Local Gov-

ernment, Housing and Agriculture; House of Representatives, Dr G A Robinson, chief executive director of the National Parks Board, Paulus de Wet of the management committee of the Northern Richtersveld and Willem de Wet, a resident of the Richtersveld rural area.

Attempts to establish a national park in the Richtersveld, acknowledged as an area containing South Africa's oldest and youngest rocks, its most varied geological formations and an exceptionally high percentage of endemic plant species, started in 1972.

In that year, South Africa, as part of its contribution to the International Biological Programme, recommended the proclamation of a large conservation area.

In 1975, the National Parks Board also accepted in principle that a national park should be proclaimed in the Richtersveld.

Negotiations were initiated time and again, only to be halted by objections from various parties involved and it was not until the contractual agreement was agreed upon that all parties concerned were happy to accept.

In terms of the agreement the people of the Richtersveld will not to have move out of the territory.

Nomadic stock farmers will retain their pastoral rights and communities in the 1 162 000 hectare park will not be adversely affected.

Farms adjoining the Richtersveld have, however, been set aside for stock farming and if people wish to leave and resettle on these farms they will not be hampered in any way.

Another plus for the establishment of the park is that it will create employment and entrepreneurial opportunities

in the area, highlighted by Mr Curry in his address at the signing function when he said that 11 tourists created one job opportunity.

Speaking after the signing, Dr Robinson said that once fully operational, the park would provide many job opportunities and the ripple effect generated in terms of provisions, services, curios and so on would also assist in increasing employment.

Now that the agreement has been signed, Dr Robinson is of the opinion that it will be gazetted "within the next three to four weeks and then we will start to get things going".

Star 23/7/91

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Police raid was harassment, residents claim

South 25/9-31/7/91

By Beverley Garson

THORNHILL residents have laid charges of assault and harassment against the Queenstown police after a police raid on Merino Walk farm on the Ciskei border last week.

Police have confirmed that they raided the homes of Thornhill residents occupying Merino Walk, a farm owned by the SA Development Trust, in search of arms and stolen goods. Police said nothing was found in the raid, which took place last Wednesday.

A spokesperson for the community, Mr Godfrey Ngqendeshe, said the community had laid charges of harassment and four youths brought charges of assault against the Queenstown police. He said police had referred the youths to the district surgeon for medical certificates.

The police district commandant, Colonel Trevor Hayes, said he was not aware of any charges or complaints brought against the police following the raid.

"Residents of Merino Walk farm feel the raid is part of a campaign to get them off the farm", Ngqendeshe said.

Star 25/7/91

Farmer who let squatters on his land found guilty

By Abel Mushi

A Leandra farmer who last week stood trial in the Evander Magistrate's Court on three counts relating to allowing squatters to occupy his property, was yesterday found guilty of erecting or allowing the erection of 34 shacks on his farm.

Michael Katz (42), owner of the Brakfontein farm in Leslie, Leandra, last week stunned the court when he described the Government as "weak, useless and rotten" for allegedly allowing policemen to harrass him.

He was fined R4 000 or two years imprisonment, suspended for six months on condition he submits to the local authorities plans of all the buildings on his farm within six months.

Mr Katz was acquitted on the count stipulating that some of the buildings on his farm did not comply with health regulations as well as failing to notify the authorities of the erection of said structures.

He was also found not guilty of erecting, or allowing the erection, of seven brick and wood structures, two rondavels and tents.

Two policemen and a health inspector had told the court that about 250 people, who lived in 16 old caravans and about 35 brick and zinc "houses", did not have adequate water and toilet facilities. Mr Katz had denied the allegations.

Goedgevonden kids immunised

By DAN DHLAMINI

city press
28/7/91

THE Anglican Church's Mothers' Union this week successfully put pressure on authorities to intervene in the health crisis faced by the Goedgevonden community which has been "under siege" since April - and unable to get health care.

Children of the black farmers who reoccupied Goedgevonden Farm - from where they were uprooted in 1978 - were immunised on Friday following pressure on health authorities by members of the union led by Maggie Nkwe, wife of the Klerksdorp Anglican diocese's Bishop David Nkwe.

Mothers' Union members also handed cakes, fruit, sweets and newspapers to the leader of the community, Olefile Segopolo, to distribute.

Nkwe said she would also arrange with the National Medical and Dental Association to send a team of doctors to Goedgevonden in a bid to ease the health crisis in the area.

Nkwe, a director of the Soweto-based Orlando Children's Home who is also a professional nursing sister charged with primary health care, told City Press she had persuaded the reluctant Transvaal Provincial Adminis-

tration Community Health Services to immunise the Goedgevonden children.

"I am delighted that the children have been immunised, but am equally disappointed that the principle of a mobile clinic, which should reach out to the people, was not adhered to. People had to walk about two kilometres to the gate to get service," she said.

Nkwe said earlier on a sister Venter told her that the road to Goedgevonden was bad and their vehicles could not travel there.

Nkwe took the matter up with the Western Transvaal TPA's regional Community Health Services chief director, Dr LL du Toit, who said the mobile clinic should go to the farm.

Du Toit said: "As you know Goedgevonden had been a sensitive area. We could not include them in our roster because they were there temporarily. They will get the service again after 10 weeks."

Segopolo said the community was at first suspicious about the presence of the mobile clinic, thinking that the Ventersdorp farmers who assaulted them in May were trying to poison them.

Farmers set to make millions

THE 19 white farmers who own 6 000 hectares of fertile land near Storms River stand to make a profit of more than 400 percent if they are allowed to sell their properties.

The farmers, granted 100 percent government loans, paid an average price of R229 a hectare for their farms, 150km west of Port Elizabeth.

The land is now valued at R5 000 a hectare. Even after deducting the bonds registered on some properties from the expected selling price, the farmers

S. Times 28/7/91
would clear at least R1-million on average.

A SA Land Bank spokesman said it was not unusual for farmers to borrow directly from the Department of Agriculture, as the 19 farmers did. Land Bank loans are granted at an average of 17 percent while loans from the department attract only eight percent interest.

An Agriculture Department spokesman said only farmers who had been refused loans by the Land Bank and commercial banks could apply for "relief" from the department.

Loan applications were reviewed by a committee and granted as "emergency aid".

As with the Land Bank, the department's loans are not bonded on the market price of the land but on the "possible agricultural yield" which would provide the money for repayment.

He said it was not uncommon

for farmers who bought state land to be granted state loans.

Deeds Office records in Cape Town show that Tsitsikamma farmer Friedrich Otto Wilhelm Anderson bought portion 4 (287,7 ha) of Farm 788, which had been divided into 14 portions.

The advertised price of the farm in 1982 was R59 935. He paid R60 788 in January 1983 and took transfer in December 1985.

Mr Anderson received an initial loan from the Department of Agriculture for the full purchase price. In 1985 he registered additional bonds with the department for R24 600, R30 000 and R40 000. A year later, he took bonds of R123 894 and R10 000.

At current prices his farm is worth an estimated R1 438 893.

Portion 8 (333,9 ha) of the same

(3) can
farm was bought for R73 046 by Mr Leon Laurence van Niekerk in January 1983. He took transfer in August 1985.

In 1985, he was granted bonds of R73 046, R16 400, R68 000, and R80 000, while he took an additional bond of R151 945 the following year.

His farm is now worth R1 669 842.

Mr Johan Dave! Meiring bought portion 13 (513,9 ha) of the farm for R80 718 in January 1983 — R1 350 more than advertised. Between November 1986 and November 1987, he registered additional bonds totalling R417 479.

At current rates, his farm is worth R2 569 583.

Deeds Office records show that all the other farmers in the area received similar assistance.

A FORMER cabinet minister has asked the Mfengu people of the Eastern Cape to forgive him for their forced removal — at gunpoint — from land granted to them in trust by Queen Victoria.

Dr Piet Koornhof, former Minister of Co-operation and Development and past ambassador to Washington, said he had "always" opposed forced removals and had stepped more than 18 of them in defiance of a government policy which he "knew all along was wrong".

These included removals from Crossroads near Cape Town and Alexandra near Sandton.

Speaking from his Stellenbosch home this week, Dr Koornhof said his decisions had provoked "tremendous opposition on the inside". He had received death threats and was called a "kaffirboetie" and a "liberal" by colleagues.

"When I became the minister in charge, it soon became clear that a policy of separate-but-equal was not going to work," he said.

"But when I inherited the department in September 1978, a lot of decisions about what we then called 'consolidation', had already been made.

"Of course it caused hardship — that's why I could not support the policy. It called for great sacrifices from black and white people.

"White farmers did not want to sell the land on which their forefathers were buried and blacks did not want to move off land on which they had settled hundreds of years before.

"Of course, one feels sad if one has been responsible for suffering.

"One asks for pardon and forgiveness. I was merely carrying out decisions made in Parliament. I am more sorry than anyone else," he said.

Dr Koornhof's plea for forgiveness comes at a time when representatives of the 4 000-strong Mfengu (Fingo) tribe are seeking Supreme Court intervention for the return of their land.

In papers lodged in the South Eastern Cape Division of the Supreme Court on May 7, 14 Mfengu community leaders have demanded that the SA Development Trust and 22 others — including 19 white farmers — return their land to them and asked the court to expunge the name of the State from the title deeds of other farms on "their" land.

The 8 000ha of fertile coastal farmland — 150km west of Port Elizabeth near the Storms River — was granted to the tribe in 1837 by Queen Victoria through Sir George Grey, as a reward for services rendered during the Frontier Wars against the Xhosa in the early 1800s.

TODAY, 6 000ha of the land on which the Mfengu lived for 140 years is in the hands of 19 white farmers. They bought it at an average price of R229 a hectare — with 100 percent government loans — in 1933.

The land is currently valued at R5 000 a hectare.

Portions of the land were registered in the name of the Moravian Mission Church superintendent and others in the name of the Civil Commissioner for Uitenhage, to be held in trust on behalf of the tribe and their descendants after it had been surveyed from 1841 to 1858.

In terms of the 1913 Land Act, a large portion of the area was set aside for exclusive occupation by blacks. The Land Act of 1936 vested nominal ownership of the land in the hands of the SA Native Trust, forerunner of the SA Development Trust.

I'M SORRY

9 Times 28/7/91

Fourteen years after one of apartheid's most notorious forced removals, former Cabinet Minister Piet Koornhof speaks of the hurt and hardship that it caused



The Mfengu people have become a cause celebre in the national row over land claims. EVELYN HOLTZHAUSEN investigates...

Legally, the trust was obliged to honour the original Mfengu claim to the land. But in keeping with government policy at the time, indigenous peoples were moved from "black spots" neighbouring white areas and resettled in homelands.

The Constitutional Amendment Bill consolidating the land from which the Mfengu had been removed into "white" South Africa was passed after an all-night sitting of Parliament on June 12 1982.

The Bill made no reference to the land being held in trust for the tribe and within six months of the "Mfengu Land Grab", the government was able to sell to white farmers who moved on to their farms in January 1983.

The farmers were restricted from selling their farms without ministerial consent for 10 years.

For this "excision" of the Mfengu land, and to maintain the 13:83 black/white ratio of land, an area of comparable size near Queenstown was later set aside for occupation by "blacks" (not specifically the Mfengus).

The sale of their land to white

farmers was the final blow for the Mfengus. Their eviction came in the early hours on a December morning in 1977.

More than 500 men, women and children were loaded on to trucks by members of the security forces and moved more than 450km to a desolate area of the Ciskei, known as Elukhanyweni — the place of light — near Keiskammahoek.

The Mfengus were paid no compensation for their land, livestock or crops. They were paid a one-off lump sum of R200 000 — an average of R429 a family — as compensation for their homes which were later demolished.

A PORTION of the remaining 2 000ha is still owned by the government and another by the Moravian Church. The church, which claims it has always honoured the trust, has also bought additional land in the area outside the trust portion.

The chairman of the Moravian Church of South Africa's board, Mr Martin Wessels, recently travelled to Europe to discuss

the issue with church leaders.

The former German parent of the church apparently transferred the Moravian Mission land held in trust for the Mfengus to the South African Moravian Church for an administrative fee of £1. Mr Wessels said the transfer honoured the Mfengu trust clause.

But the church is seeking legal opinion over the ownership of the land to establish exactly who the descendants of the original Mfengu tribesmen are. Mr Wessels said most Mfengus were members of the Moravian congregation.

He said the land was granted in trust "in perpetuity" and it had

to be established if the Moravian Church could ever legally hand the deeds of the land over to the tribe.

"We are willing to make land available to house about 50 families temporarily until the matter is settled, but we do not want a squatter settlement," he said.

"The church does not question that we hold some of the land in trust for the Mfengu people, but it is a very complicated issue. I don't know why church land was excluded from the black spot from which the Mfengus were evicted," he said.

Some of the church-owned land was rented to a farming company in 1976 on a 20-year

RIGHT: Ex-Minister and ambassador Piet Koornhof: 'One asks for pardon and forgiveness ...'

LEFT: The reality of removals — a woman and child wait to be trucked away to foreign fields

lease. Income from this has been used by the municipality to maintain the nearby mission-coloured township in which Mr Wessels' some descendants' tribesmen live.

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Some of the church-owned land was rented to a farming company in 1976 on a 20-year

lease.
Income from this transaction has been used by the church to maintain municipal services at the nearby mission-administered coloured township of Clarkson, in which Mr Wessels believes some descendants of Mfengu tribesmen live.

"But this has been difficult to establish beyond doubt because of inter-marriage and various other factors," he said.

This week, Mfengu leaders said they had no quarrel with the Moravian Church, which had given moral and financial support to their land claims.

With the help of additional loans of up to three or four times the original purchase price, the white farmers have transformed the area into the "New Zealand" of South Africa, producing the country's highest dairy yield.

refuse to call themselves parties but nonetheless act as such — must be required to keep fully audited accounts and membership lists that are open to public scrutiny on demand.

Third, all political organisations must be obliged to select their office holders, from the lowest grassroots convention delegate to senior leadership, through open election in accordance with an established and publicly promulgated set of rules

major actors seem ready to pay. Nobody, from the government to the SACP, wants to be accountable. They would rather connive in the shadows. Like gangsters.

And, regrettably, much of the outside world seems only too willing to play along. Try asking the US Agency for International Development for a full and detailed breakdown of who in South Africa has received its largesse and how the money was spent.

PLANS by some farmers to sell their land at enormous profits prompted the Mfengu community to seek relief from the Supreme Court.

They claim the farms cannot be sold, even after expiry of the 10-year ministerial "consent-to-sell" clause, because the present owners are not the rightful ones.

A Mfengu delegation — including Moravian Church vice-chairman Bernard Lottring and led by Archbishop Desmond Tutu — recently met President FW de Klerk, Deputy Minister of Education and Development Piet Marais and Deputy Minister of Agriculture Tobie Meyer in Pretoria to plead their case.

This was the first time since the 1977 evictions that Mfengu leaders have been granted an audience by the government.

Five years after the removals, Dr Koornhof refused to receive an Mfengu delegation which travelled to Parliament to discuss the tribe's grievances. He said at the time that since they had been moved to the Ciskei, they would have to approach that government.

This week, he said he had never been vindictive in his approach.

"If I did not see people, it was because I was bound by law. Money had changed hands, land was allocated ... etc," he said.

Questioned about the legality of the removals, Dr Koornhof said: "If a situation arose in which there were legal implications, I was not told."

LAST month, tribal leaders received an assurance from the state attorney that applications for ministerial consent to sell any of the farms would be held in abeyance until the matter was resolved.

The white farmers — some of whom have claimed also to be "victims" of government policy — have formed a committee, headed by Mr Hugo Meyer, to defend their right to their farms.

Mr Meyer would not discuss the matter this week because it was *sub judice*.

Mfengu community leaders said if the land was returned to the tribe, some members would be settled in a township which would have to be created while others would farm.

But a quick solution to their land battle seems unlikely.

A Cape Town conveyancer predicted that the case could drag on for at least two years, with both sides filing claims and counter-claims "for months on end".

The Mfengus, it is clear, are still a long way from being home and dry.

Give us more time ^{(3) GEN} — farmers

By George Nicholas
and Monica Oosterbroek

The South African Agricultural Union has made a desperate appeal to banks not to proceed with sequestrations until the outcome of negotiations with the Government on extended emergency aid for the affected farmers is known.

With prolonged drought throughout the country, particularly in the eastern Cape, combined with tough interest rates and soaring inflation, many farmers are sinking into debt, with little hope of recovery.

Some banks are sympathetic towards their plight, but others

are becoming nervous and are calling in their loans.

A commercial-bank official said: "As soon as a debtor reaches the point of no return, there is no reason for carrying on with his loan. State relief, if any, will probably be extremely limited and is unlikely to be of much help to a farmer in a serious financial predicament."

SAAU president Nico Kotze said: "We are urging creditors not to foreclose before we have made our representation to the Government. They are asked to bear in mind that many farmers are still in the process of delivering their crops and it will take time before they realise the proceeds."

First National Bank general manager Jimmy McKenzie said

the bank had supported farmers through thick and thin and would take action only when risks were too high.

Taking a similar stance, Tony Strutt, general manager of Standard Bank's commercial services division, said agriculture was important to the bank and it understood the difficulties and risks.

Even though reports from the eastern Cape indicated that up to 30 percent of farmers in that region were unable to pay their debts, Standard Bank had not changed its policy when assessing loans, he said.

A spokesman for the Land and Agricultural Bank said farmers were handled like any other clients. Each case was dealt with on its own merit.

Fears that squatting will get out of hand

(3) GEN (SAAU)
SQUATTING in SA could get out of control because the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act, though its provisions seemed adequate, was not being properly implemented, said the SA Agricultural Union (SAAU).

The union said that while there could be no justification for the public acting against squatters, the "extreme provocation" to which farmers were subjected had to be taken into account before such action was summarily denounced. (Day 3/1/79)

"Squatters are usually unemployed and tend to resort to theft so as to live," said the SAAU. "The theft is not limited to food and other articles, but includes large quantities of expensive equipment.

"In addition, neighbouring properties are entered, fences cut, crops damaged and the farmer's animals often wander through damaged fences onto public roads."

In most cases no insurance could be obtained for farms adjoining squatter towns and, if it was available it was extremely expensive.

The SAAU general council said at a recent meeting that the emphasis should be on the prevention of squatting rather than on reactive measures against squatters. Government should prevent illegal squatting and act promptly and effectively when it occurred.

The union welcomed the recently established policy framework announced by Planning and Provincial Affairs Minister Hernus Kriel. However, it said that, as with the Squatters Act, this would be successful only if implemented strictly so that a tense situation could be defused in good time.

Sweet relief for farmers

OWN CORRESPONDENT

DURBAN. — The South African sugar industry has donated 114 tons of molasses to farmers in the drought-stricken Eastern Cape, the industrial affairs manager of the SA Sugar Association, Mr Peter Nourse, said yesterday.

"All agricultural industries in South Africa have a common bond. The sugar industry notes with distress the tough times being faced by livestock farmers in the Eastern Cape," he said.

Eastern Cape Agricultural Union manager Mr Rory O'Moore said the position of some farmers was critical and the sugar industry's gesture "would definitely bring relief to farmers and their cattle" ET 2/8/91

Farmers' debt: No end in sight

③ GEN

CT, 5/8/91

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA — The R16bn debt mountain facing the agricultural sector at the end of December is expected to grow to R17bn by year-end.

Commercial banks are owed 30,8% of this, the Land Bank 20, agricultural co-operatives 23,8%, the Agriculture Department's Agriculture Credit Board 6,4%, private investors 7,1%, other financial institutions 9% and other creditors 1,9%.

An SA Agricultural Union spokesman said at the weekend this was a formula for ruin for

many primary producers.

However, spokesmen for commercial bankers said the banks were "bending over backwards" to accommodate debt-ridden farmers, but sooner or later a hard-nosed attitude would have to be taken to protect the interests of shareholders and other clients.

FNB agricultural adviser Frans Venter said commercial banks had been exceptionally understanding and responsible in their approach to farmers' debts. A Volkskas spokesman agreed and emphasised every effort was

made to accommodate farmers.

Nedbank executive GM Marketing and Communications John McCall said:

"We do all we can to avoid liquidation situations, but a time comes when there are few alternatives."

Government has to date not responded to an urgent plea by the SAAU for additional aid.

Last week SAAU president Nico Kotze appealed to commercial banks and other big lenders to ease pressure on farmers until a decision on a government rescue operation was known.

Agricultural debt 'to rise to R17bn'

GERALD REILLY

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KEN OWEN ON SUNDAY



S/Times 10/2/91

the next government. That is the nature of man.

Already, the most alarming feature of the ANC's policies is its desperate hostility to anything that might curb the power of the central government, which the ANC plans to use for social engineering on a scale matched only by apartheid. And they don't want interference from liberal ninnyes.

THE Nationalists have at last grasped the point: they had better tidy the place up before they hand it over. The realisation has created an extraordinary set of political circumstances in which the ruling elite perceives its own best interests to be served, not by its habitual corruption

and privilege, but by an austere sense of justice.

Foreseeing the loss of power, they see expediency as well as virtue doing unto others as others will see be doing unto them.

That is why we have been hectoring all week about the need to make sacrifices to overcome the great deprivation that exists all around us. We are told that we can quarrel about methods to eradicate deprivation, but there can be no argument about the need to do so.

Quite right. Some forms of sacrifice are overdue, and some may well be beneficial. For example, declining literacy and numeracy among white children has coincided with shrinking class size and a multiplication of soft options; it may do good

THE Population Registration Act is so loaded with evil symbolism — pencils in the hair, divided families, the examination of finger nails, and all the foul s of race classification — that De Klerk's promise to repeal it seems now to have been a turning point.

In any case, this is illusion. The National Party was already well past its prime when it was elected, and the repeal of the Act inevitable. What is mere politics: the techniques of method and timing, the details of law-making. In any case, the way is clear to create a new society.

The focus of Parliament, in this week, switched from ideology to practical questions of government. One by one, Nationalist leaders publicly denounced apartheid as they had never had anything to say about it, and warned solemnly of sacrifices to be made by rich people.

In this, cry "hooray!" In the first instance, it is right to set about correcting the inherited injustices of the past. In the second place, it is expedient to do so.

There is no morality so plainly defined. This country is destined through a social revolution as well as a political transformation.

and the nature of this double transition depends greatly on the order in which changes occur.

For example, if the military officers corps remains lily-white and overwhelmingly Afrikaans, as it is now, the army will be purged (within five years?) as it was purged of English officers after 1948.

If the judiciary remains lily-white, the courts will be quickly crammed with judges of dubious qualifications, just as the Nationalists packed the bench with judges whose qualifications (in the words of the outstanding barrister, Sydney Kentridge) were not always evident to the legal profession.

If white schools have 15 pupils in a class when power shifts and black classes 60, then every white pupil will find himself surrounded very soon by a majority of black children, without time or opportunity for adjustment. And so forth.

Moreover, the successor government — whatever its ideological hue — can be relied upon to misuse power in exactly the same manner as the National Party has done, and to use the same unjust laws for that purpose.

Every example of atrocious behaviour, or tyranny, or corruption, or the abuse of power by Nationalists will be gravely put forward as justification for similarly atrocious behaviour by

ment schemes" and "job programmes" launched by the state whenever it does not know what else to do, but productive, wealth-creating industrial jobs.

On this front, things are coming together. Austere monetary policies have begun to curb the ruinous inflation of the past two decades (more effectively, I believe, than most economists will yet acknowledge), sanctions are falling away rapidly, and excess capacity in transport and electricity generation gives the country a competitive edge.

The repayment of foreign debt, painful though it was, has left the economy lean and hard, and the effects are beginning to show in the export performance. That this will be a hard year is universally acknowledged; but the chances are good that towards the end of 1991 South Africa will begin its first long, low-inflation, production-led growth cycle since the 60s. If that can be achieved, this country will show its astonishing strengths.

But growth, while it is the most effective long-term way to overcome poverty, will not suffice in the short term. The needs are simply too urgent, and expectations are greater. If the transition from apartheid to democracy is not to be mindlessly disrupted, the government will have

to move very quickly in some areas which are, traditionally and correctly, within its purview.

The first, obviously, is education and training, but even that is an intractable task and a long-term investment. The second is shelter and land. The third is residual health care for the poor. And if any of this is to succeed, there is a need to rehabilitate the police force in order to ensure personal security in a time of great fear and continuing disorder.

THE politics of the coming year will be dominated by the constitutional negotiations. The all-party conference looks like beginning within months, and it is bound to generate turbulence in the streets as each party's followers try to bring pressure to bear on the negotiations. The ANC will resort to mass action; the communist-led unions will strike; the CP-led farmers will have picnics in the streets of Pretoria.

The government's best weapon is to govern, and to govern justly. President De Klerk has, perhaps unwittingly, put his party into an odd position where it best serves its own selfish interests by being unselfish. The new sanctimony of the Nationalists may be hard to bear, but don't complain: this is the way democracies are born.

larger classes reduced teachers to a tired, desperate effort to teach elementary grammar and maths — getting out the fancy stuff. The reduction of farm subsidies has shown how many farmers lack the skill, training or capital to succeed on their own land, where they have been sustained only by rigged markets and cheap credit.

THE over-protected industrialists are about to suffer much the same fate, and the trade unions — the new labour elite — will not escape the effects. In all this is no more than the beginning of obstacles. The only way to have a real impact on the general life of South Africans is to create a new society — not the make-work "employ-

Agriculture goes dung-ho

Star
6/8/91

② GEN

Organic farming could become a mainstream industry in South Africa if consumers actively want it and organic farmers can produce and distribute organic goods on a large enough scale.

Farmers who use real dung for fertiliser, weed by hand, have animals, fruit, grains and vegetables on one farm and generously allow their land time to recover, went out with the Industrial Revolution.

But they're coming back. Some farmers and retailers say organic farming could become the mainstream in South Africa — as in other parts of the world — if consumers want it and organic farmers can produce and distribute on a large enough scale.

Har Bjan, who runs a health food shop in Yeoville, Johannesburg, says organic or "biodynamic" farming culture has proved enormously successful in the United States, particularly in California. Large parts of Britain and Europe also farm organically.

The problem with chemical fertilisers, Mr Bjan says, is their deficiency in basic nutrients and trace elements, which makes the food grown in it lack basic nourishment.

Chemical fertilisers and pesticides are also mostly water soluble and so get into the food chain, putting humans and the environment at serious long-term risk.

Organic producers agree local supermarkets do not stand in the way of organic farming. Supermarkets are happy to sell organic

produce — if they can get consistent supplies at the right price.

So why is organic agriculture so marginal in South Africa?

"Mostly because of ignorance," says Mr Bjan. "Consumers are unaware of all the benefits of organic agriculture, so they don't insist on it.

"Umbrella structures such as the Dry Beans Board and the Oil Seeds Board are not offering farmers the organic alternative or helping them implement it. They are largely ignorant of the major health and environmental benefits.

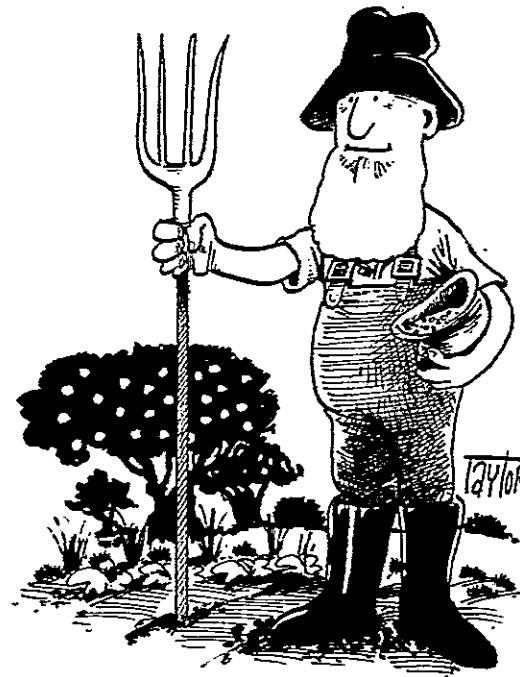
"Also, the chemical companies dominate. Their advertising, service and incentive schemes are very strong, and farmers are seduced by that.

"The price," says Mr Bjan, "is closely linked to economy of scale — consumer demand for greater volumes would make the organic enterprise more cost efficient."

Sue Jackson, a farmer who has recently expanded into organic crops, says: "In the Johannesburg marketplace very few consumers care how something is grown.

Organic produce has a reputation for being expensive, but that is mainly because it is produced for up-market areas and health shops.

"There is no reason



why it should cost more. In fact production is cheaper because one does not buy all those expensive chemicals.

"And organic usually means better quality — so there is every possibility the organic approach will become mainstream if we can produce enough. It is just a question of gearing for the daily volumes the major outlets require," she says.

Farmers at the Biodynamic Agricultural Association's week-long annual meeting, held recently just outside Johannesburg, discussed ways to expand their enterprise, but did not expect any sudden breakthrough.

Their "biodynamic" interpretation of organic methods is strongly centred in the values and life philosophy of Rudolf Steiner, which takes their *raison d'être* far away from interest rates and profit ratios.

They are more concerned in co-existing with the earth, nurturing the soil and being nurtured by it.

So, for the biodynamic farmer, marketing is not just selling produce.

It involves selling an entirely different attitude to food, the earth and life itself.

Biodynamic Association representative Alan Rosenberg says: "We are looking to en-

hance the quality of life — and that does not mean a TV, a Merc, and timeshare on the North coast.

"The biodynamic farm is a whole, a diversified system that links grains, animals, trees, fruits and vegetables. It strives to be an integrated, balanced, living system just like each plant and animal in it."

This holistic approach is the opposite of the specialisation which makes large industrial farms cost-efficient in the short-term. (Specialising makes the farm simpler and cheaper to manage, and it is easier to produce and market large volumes.)

Struggle

"Also, although our food is of a much better quality, we struggle to look as slick on the shop shelves," says Mr Rosenberg.

"Sprayed commercial fruit will not have a mark on it. Closed hydroponic systems can grow their tomatoes all the same colour and the same size.

"We just can't match that level of ornamental perfection because we don't set up an artificial system," he says.

"We don't poison any living thing. We operate within the balance of nature, and we accept birds, insects, even fungi as part of that balance."

ADAM GORDON

Interest 'will ruin farmers'

b p
6/8/91

PAUL ASH

(3) GEN

HIGH interest rates will ruin many farmers if conditions in SA agriculture do not improve.

This is the view of SA Agriculture Union (SAAU) chief economist Dr. Koos du Toit, who said yesterday high interest rates were unaffordable to debt-strapped farmers who faced low profits.

Farmers were experiencing negative financial leverage as the cost of borrowing capital was higher than profitability, he said.

Poor climate and deteriorating terms of trade were adding to the industry's woes.

Input costs — which included the buying of fertilisers, fuels and pesticides — were increasing faster than prices farmers could demand for their products.

"Everyone is moving backwards financially," Du Toit said, adding that greater purchasing power was one of the conditions needed to improve prospects in agriculture.

Other conditions included rapid economic recovery, greater demand for agricultural products and good prospects on export markets.

Tribal war threatens SA's water

In a bizarre twist of politics, faction fighting in Natal is now threatening a substantial part of South Africa's water supply.

Internece warfare is causing people to move higher and higher into the Drakensberg where new dagga fields and cattle encroachment are being witnessed at unprecedented heights on mountain slopes.

They are threatening one of the most magnificent areas of South Africa — the Upper Tugela area of the northern Drakensberg between Cathedral Peak and the Royal National Park. The area in question is 47 000 ha in size and to make matters worse the land is highly erodable.

Much of this part of the Drakensberg, a popular hiking area, is under the control of the KwaZulu Bureau of Natural Resources (KBNR), which is empowered to administer the region for conservation purposes.

KBNR director Nick Steele says that extensive dagga plantations and the migration of cattle to previously un-

thinkable heights of up to 2 200 m is causing serious "slips" or wash-aways of soil, which are becoming easily discernible from the lower slopes. (3) GEN

A major concern is that this area of the Drakensberg, predominantly two large valleys, the Mnweni Valley and the Ubusingata Valley, produces about 24 percent of Natal's runoff and 9 percent of South Africa's water.

Moving

The quality of water coming down from the mountains, especially from the Mnweni River Valley which feeds the Woodstock Dam, is deteriorating rapidly.

Faction fighting over the years is a major factor in substantial numbers of people moving higher up the mountains into inhospitable areas.

A multi-departmental committee, the Tugela Steering Catchment Committee, involving various private sector representatives and governmental bodies, including the bureau and the Natal

Agricultural Union, was started some years ago by the Bergville Farmers Association to rehabilitate the area because of its critical catchment situation.

Mr Steele says there is an urgent need to attract the more xenophobic tribesmen moving up the valleys, back down the mountainside to lower lying areas by developing home industries, but there are problems.

"The major tribe in the area is the Mangwane tribe who, along with the amaZizi tribe, were given this area as a so-called native reserve by the British. It acted as a buffer zone between the marauding Bushmen and the white farmers. These people have been there for decades and the bureau fully understands their sense of belonging," says Mr Steele.

But some of the tribesmen's attitudes towards conservation efforts and development or social upliftment projects are negative, even hostile, he says.

TRENDS REPORTER

Star 7/18/91

Star 7/18/91

USA

GEN

Right-wing farmers given solidarity aid

9/8/91 c. 1.
Own Correspondent (3) GEN

PORT ELIZABETH. — Nearly 150 trucks, heavily laden with fodder and food, rolled into Uitenhage yesterday — bringing drought relief to farmers opposing the government's land reforms.

Farmers from Transvaal, the Free State and the Northern Transvaal arrived in Uitenhage shortly after noon and paraded through the streets in convoy, bringing traffic to a stand still.

While some onlookers applauded, a few taunted the farmers with shouts of "Viva Mandela".

Leading the convoy, organised by Boere Krisis Aksie (BKA), was a bakkie flying the flags of the former Transvaal and Free State republics.

Conservative MP for Uitenhage Mr Willem Botha thanked the farmers and the BKA for their "wonderful" pre-conditions: The fodder will go only to opponents of the government's land reforms.

Land ~~Act~~ Acts ^{(3) GEN} the ^{Dumelan} focus _{13/5/91.}

THE Community Development Foundation is to hold a panel discussion on the repeal of the Land and Group Areas Acts tomorrow at the Downtown Holiday Inn from 9am.

Mr Mbulelo Rakwena of the CDF said the panel would discuss the implications of the repeal of the two Acts.

Panelists will include PAC secretary-general Mr Benny Alexander, political analyst Mr Eugene Nyathi, Mr Lybon Mabasa of Azapo, Democratic Party MP Peter Soal and Mr Phahle Sibisi of the ANC.

Teachers, pupils told to leave school

3 GEN
Sowetan
13/8/91

FIVE teachers have been fired and 15 matric pupils suspended indefinitely by a white Warmbaths farmschool owner after they allegedly objected to the teaching of mathematics in Afrikaans.

Liaison Officer for the Department of Education and Training Mr Geoff Makwakwa confirmed the dismissal of the five teachers at the Metse-Tshehla Secondary School in Vaalwater, Warmbaths, last Thursday.

Makwakwa said they were barred from entering the premises of the farm school by the owner, Dr P Farrent.

Makwakwa said the farm school, subsidised by the DET, was owned by Farrent.

"The DET has no jurisdiction over the school and the owner has the right to act as he did. We will, however, investigate the matter," Makwakwa said.

He said that the dismissed teachers were employees of the DET and efforts were being made to transfer them to other schools. The five have already been replaced at the farm school.

The DET spokesman also confirmed the indefinite suspension of 15 Standard 10 pupils at the same school by a white principal, Mr MD Buys. These students were allegedly responsible for the disruption of half-yearly examinations, Makwakwa said.

By MONK NKOMO

A source close to the teachers, however, said the incident was sparked off by pupils who objected to the teaching of mathematics by a white teacher in Afrikaans.

The pupils were dismissed and the five teachers barred from entering the premises following allegations that they instigated strike action, a source told *Sowetan*.

The five teachers are: Mrs TK Komane, Mrs MJ Mokgothu, Mrs MG Makinta, Mr TJ Mothapo and Mr MR Phoshoko.

Makwakwa said the pupils were due to appear before a DET disciplinary committee. Their parents would be invited.

"The DET is doing its utmost to negotiate their reinstatement," said Makwakwa.

He said they had received information from the assistant director in Warmbaths, Mr TF Friis, that trouble started at the school on June 25 this year when matric students refused to sit for examinations.

The 15 men led pupils to disrupt the examination programme by intimidating and forcing pupils out of classes.

"The school management addressed pupils on two occasions seeking a solution through negotiation before they were suspended," said Makwakwa.

APARTHEID BAROMETER

HUNGER STRIKERS

ABOUT 450 prisoners embarked on a hunger strike at Pollsmoor Prison this week, said the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union.

The fast is a protest over differences in treatment between white and black prisoners, as well as a demand for general amnesty for prisoners.

■ THREE political prisoners at Pollsmoor Prison have been on a continuous hunger strike since the beginning of July.

The two who are presently on a fast are Reverend Dan Nkopodi, serving 10 years, and Monde Khakaza, serving 24 years. They are both members of the Azanian People's Organisation. The third hunger striker is Pan Africanist Congress aligned Litha Mlahleki, serving 42 years.

■ UMKHONTO weSizwe member Joseph Koetle has been admitted to Johannesburg hospital. He is in the second week of a hunger strike in protest over the lack of progress regarding his indemnification. He faces, among other charges, a count of murder for the death of a policeman.

■ THREE right-wingers are still on hunger strike at the HF Verwoerd Hospital in Pretoria. They are awaiting trial prisoners Henry Martin, Adriaan Maritz and Dr Lodewyk van Schaikwyk.

Fodder, the political cannon from the right

W/Mail 16/8-22/89

By SHADLEY NASH: Port Elizabeth
NEVER mind political cannon fodder. Right-wing farmers are now using fodder as a political cannon.

Last week a large consignment of animal fodder arrived in Uitenhage, destined for drought stricken farmers in the Eastern Cape.

The fodder, from a right-wing group, Boere Krisis Aksie, was donated only to farmers who were not members of the Broederbond and were prepared to go on record as being opposed to President FW-de Klerk's land reform initiatives.

This was the second politically-loaded consignment of drought aid to farmers in the region.

The first arrived about a month ago. While some farmers accepted it gladly, others were angered and refused to sign a memorandum stating their opposition to land reform measures.

Conservative Party MP for Uitenhage Willem Botha received the latest fodder saying: "There are no words that can describe what you have done for us."

"Aiding the farmers is just a drop in the bucket compared to the way you have lifted the morale of the Afrikaners of Uitenhage," he said after dozens of heavily laden trucks rolled

into the CP-controlled town.

The wife of one farmer said 270 farmers had accepted the aid.

But farmers in the southern districts, closer to Port Elizabeth, are unequivocal in their rejection.

"I don't believe in any form of aid," was the response from Van Stadens farmer Niel Knou.

He said those farmers who were not profitable — and always the first to run for aid — should quit the business, and the tax structure should be revised.

Another Van Stadens farmer, Charles Heskitt, an executive member of the Eastern Cape Agricultural Union, said: "Organised farmers' unions are presently busy negotiating aid from farmers in the Transvaal."

"However, we have not even been approached and I doubt if we would have qualified for aid from the Boere Krisis Aksie."

Reports said members of the Broederbond and its youth wing would not be entitled to aid.

A BKA representative said: "If the government can give the taxpayer's money to organisations such as Inkatha, I don't see why we can't give aid to our own people." — Pen

w/ mail 16/8 - 22/8/91.

The farmer who was too kind for the law

Platteland farmer Michael Katz found himself in court for renting out houses to local black families.

His case raises some disturbing questions about how 'squatting' is defined in law ... and whether the government plans to stamp out private initiatives to upgrade informal settlements

By **RAYMOND NXUMALO**

OUTSIDE a small town in the south-eastern Transvaal stands a typical farm shop and filling station.

Tholi Khumalo, an old man who can't remember his age, is in charge of the Leslie Farmers Supply and Garage.

Khumalo lives with his wife Evelyn in a large disused garage a shout away from the shop. He has ingeniously divided it into a four-roomed house. The concrete floors are bare, as are the walls, except for a smoke-yellowed newspaper picture of Winnie and Nelson Mandela in the kitchen.

The rooms are modestly furnished: an antique "Welcome Dover" coal stove, swaying table and dilapidated cabinet in the kitchen. Nearby stands a caravan for rainy days, "when the roof leaks".

But now something worse than rain threatens the Khumalos, who have lived on the farm for "longer than we can remember".

Along with the estimated 250 people who make up the farm community, the Khumalos are about to be uprooted as illegal squatters.

But there is a twist to this tale. It is not the community but the owner who is being harassed by authorities.

Michael Katz, who owns the shop, the filling station and the smallholding, looks more like a businessman than a typical platteland farmer.

He believes he is being prosecuted for being too liberal in his attitudes.

He took over the smallholding in 1981 after his father's death. His father was heavily in debt at the time of his death. Katz, a bookkeeper, moved on to the smallholding. There were a few small houses and caravans there, occupied by local families — farmworkers and others.

A year later, he opened the café, but the local municipality would not give him a trading licence. He eventually obtained one in 1984.



3 GEN

Michael Katz and Tholi Khumalo ... I won't submit the plans because I don't have them and I won't pay the fine because I'm not a criminal!
Photo: KEVIN CARTER

"I knew back then that they were up to something. They have never stopped hassling me since," Katz says.

The hassles reached a climax last month in the Evander Magistrate's Court, where he faced charges under the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act and Building Regulations Act.

After a dramatic courtroom outburst, when Katz stated bluntly that "if such people (the police) are allowed to play with the law as they please, I can only conclude this government to be weak, useless and rotten", the magistrate found him guilty of allowing squatters to occupy his land.

Two policemen and a health inspector testified at this trial that about 250 people, who lived in 16 old caravans and about 35 brick and zinc houses, had neither an adequate water supply nor toilet facilities.

"That's not true," he says. "There are five families in brick buildings and they pay between R150 and R180. Those who stay in the smaller brick rondavel pay R116 and in the bigger one, it's R147. All these are furnished and serviced with water and electricity.

"Hey, these people pay because the prices suit their pockets. Nobody is forcing them to stay here. They do it of their own free will. They are happy here."

On a tour round the farm, Katz pointed out an ablution block containing several toilets, a bathroom and six showering bays, with hot and cold running water. "This is the heart of

the place," he said, pointing to a self-driven pump.

Katz is particularly worried by the uneven application of the law.

He was acquitted on charges of erecting buildings without approved plans, but he is now required to submit plans to local authorities within six months or pay a R4 000 fine (or two years in jail) for the "crime" of allowing squatting.

"The buildings were there for years before I came to this place," he said. "I won't submit the plans because I don't have them, and I won't pay the fine because I'm not a criminal."

Katz's case has received wide publicity, but the squatters on his land are not the first to be acted against in terms of the legislation.

About 2 000 people were removed from Tamboekiesfontein, Heidelberg, when the owners were convicted of squatter farming last year. They were relocated at the infamous Zonkizizwe squatter camp near Thokoza in the East Rand.

Then people from Weiler's farm were moved to Orange Farm. But today there are even more people on Weiler's farm than those removed in the first place.

The Urban Foundation policy document, *Housing for All*, published last year, pointed out the international trend was not to move squatters but to upgrade informal settlements wherever possible.

The action against Katz raises questions about how the word "squatter" is defined.

Magda du Toit of the Pretoria bureau of the Transvaal Provincial Administration described a squatter as someone who lives on land illegally.

To this she added another category of squatters: backyard dwellers, or people who have permission to "squat" on somebody's property.

"People cannot see an unoccupied land and decide to live there without proper authorisation. The law doesn't allow that," she said.

Mike Oelofse of the Urban Foundation's Informal Settlement Division pointed out that most houses in the rural areas qualified for informal settlement status.

This is where the technical hitches of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act will be put to extreme tests. Houses will have to comply with provisions of the Buildings Regulation Act. Every house must have a plan approved by the authorities.

The Agricultural Land Act also prevents anybody who is not a bona fide worker of a particular farm from living there.

Katz is not alone in his apprehension for the future. Tholi Khumalo is equally unhappy.

"It will be a terrible sin if they can force my boss off this land. What will become of us? Old as we are, who can give us a shelter and a job?" asked Khumalo, looking empty into space. He did not expect an answer.

Penguin reference books.
Great for students

Maize farmers face squeeze

B1 Day 16/8/91

GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — Maize farmers face the grim prospect of input price rises which could accelerate the sequestration trend in agriculture.

National Maize Producers' Organisation (Nampo) economist Kit le Clus said fertiliser prices would rise by between 15% and 25%, and three big companies were withdrawing discounts of up to 20%.

In addition, weedkillers would rise by 17%, pesticides by 16%, seed by 18% and diesel had gone up by 16% in the last 12 months.

Against this background, the Maize Board's recent announcement of a

16% increase in the scenario prices for the 1991/92 crop appeared inadequate and signalled a likely production decrease.

Le Clus said much of the R2,5bn needed by farmers to plant and grow the new crop would have to be borrowed at an interest rate of at least 20%.

"And there's no way a farmer can produce maize at a profit paying that kind of price for production credit."

He added that depressed tractor prices also mirrored farmers' finan-

cial difficulties. Lack of tractor capacity would affect the efficiency of operations and ultimately the quality of the maize.

Last year they purchased 1,95-million tons — representing a steady decline from a high of 3,3-million tons in 1981.

And Fertiliser Society of SA chairman J C van Solms said these factors had resulted in large scale rationalisation and retrenchments over the past few years.

However, this year the industry expected to export about 700 000 tons of intermediate and final products — half of it to African countries.

75% of jobs from small firms

extraordinary item

Board raises loan ceiling

B1 Day 16/8/91

GERALD REILLY (2) GEN

PRETORIA — The Agricultural Board has raised the maximum loan for crop production from R75 000 to R100 000.

SA Agricultural Union economist Koos du Toit welcomed the increase and said it was long overdue.

The R75 000 limit was fixed in 1984. Since then the average cost of production inputs like fuel, stockfeed and fertiliser had increased by 13,5% a year.

Du Toit said if the limit had been adjusted in relation to current prices of goods and services it would have increased to R160 000.

He said it was clear there was still a big backlog.

Only a small percentage of farmers qualified for Credit Board loans. These were farmers who could not raise credit from their co-operatives, financial institutions or the Land Bank.



People's hero . . . Warrant Officer Gideon Kriel. Picture: Jacob Rykliff

Policeman brings joy on pensioners' payday

By Zingisa Mkhuma

Warrant Officer Gideon Kriel is regarded as a hero by the Kliprivier farming community near Alberton, after he personally ensured that more than 200 black pensioners and disabled people got their pension money on time this month.

The 41-year-old Kliprivier station commander averted a potential crisis recently when he promptly organised his men to escort the money van to the payout point after the Department of Interior could not supply guards to escort the van.

Two hours later than usual, the pensioners and

handicapped people received their money.

"When the authorities phoned me to say I should tell the people that payments were postponed, I knew I could not let it happen because of the hardship this would bring to these people," W/O Kriel said.

Cheered

"I told the authorities I was not prepared to turn these people away and I would make a plan. I sent a police vehicle with my men in it.

"By 12 pm everyone had been paid. The people cheered when I made the announcement that they were getting paid, and they cheered again

after receiving their money," he said.

The married father of two said he saw himself as a friendly person who treated everyone with respect.

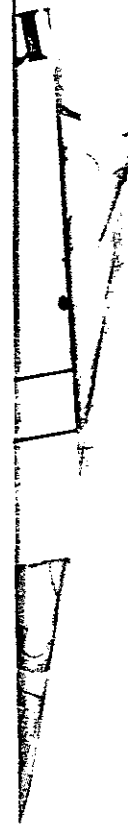
As The Star was talking to him in his office, he received a telephone call from a woman wanting to find out whether he knew of a house she could rent in the area.

"I see our role here at the station as providing a service to the community. I want this place to be seen as a lighthouse in this area and I am very proud of the work I am doing.

"People should always remember that a policeman is just a human being doing his job."

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BENEATH the turbulent surface of politics simmers a debate that may determine, more even than negotiations, the future shape of South African society. It is the debate on land, and liberals had better wake up to it.

At one extreme stands Tessa Marcus, member of a prominent communist family, who argues that land, as part of the means of production, should simply be nationalised. The effect would be to reduce all South Africans to permanent and inescapable tenancy, a life in bondage.

At the other extreme stands the government, trying desperately — and indeed, vainly — to cling to the pretence that the repeal of the Land Acts of 1913 and 1936, and of the Group Areas Act, will be sufficient to restore normality, and that the claims of black people can be met without really upsetting the vested interests of whites.

Between the extremes lies a minefield of special interests, hidden agendas, nationalist passions, and competing ideas of law, property, and justice. It is into this minefield that liberals must plunge if they wish to preserve the right to private property, without which we are all *byowners* of the state.

To make sense of the debate it is necessary to acknowledge that the

concept of land ownership, of title protected by law, has been discredited by the assault on property rights conducted in the pursuit, first of segregation, and later of apartheid.

To this day, black people wander from lawyer to lawyer, from bureaucrat to bureaucrat, clutching useless bits of paper that once gave them title to some or other patch of land, only to be told that "the law" has stripped them of their rights, and stolen their property. The law did not protect, it violated.

The spirit of justice in liberty, which is the glory of Roman Dutch law, has been leached out of property law by enactments intended to dispossess black people, and sometimes to strip them also of political rights, or citizenship. In some cases, to conceal the theft, the entire legislative history of areas of land has simply been wiped out of the Deeds Office records, and exists no more.

The most notorious laws, of course, were the Land Act of 1913 (which began as General Hertzog's attempt to destroy the property-based franchise of black people in the Cape), the 1936 Land Act (which helped to consummate that disfranchisement), and the Group Areas Act. Those laws have now been repealed, but that does not redress the wrongs.

Thirty years ago I tramped with a

KEN OWEN ON SUNDAY

3 Gans
SITimes

18/8/91



pathetic column of people from the mission farm Elandsfontein in the Cedarberg towards Cape Town to draw attention to their dispossession; the Verwoerd government was indifferent. Today, the survivors are claiming their land back.

ELANDSFONTEIN, Goedgevonden, Schmidtsdrift, Geweerfontein... The names are milestones on a path of atrocity, and their ghosts arise one by one to point accusingly at the government, at the discredited law, at the disgraced lawyers and judges who enforced it, and at the electorate that put race above justice. Those ghosts now demand more justice than the crippled law can offer them.

The litany of wrongs fills volumes. The Surplus People Project found that, between 1960 and 1983, in round

figures, 3 500 000 people were forcibly moved. They, and their families, and their tribes, and their people, ended up impoverished, communities shattered, families divided, hearts broken. They hold the Roman Dutch law in deserved contempt.

The passion now coming to the surface all over the country has been nurtured, generation after generation, by a deep sense of wrong. The day of reckoning is here.

Whites, as they look ahead, must understand that no title to property in the new South Africa will be secure unless it exists under a system which carries the trust and affection of black people. Unless such a system emerges, the law will offer no greater obstacle to the seizure of land from whites than it offered to the seizure of land from blacks.

and create an army of small landowners whose vested interest would be to protect private property.

The government would find unusual but important allies for such a scheme. Operation Hunger has calculated that families could be settled, with sufficient support to set them up as self-sustaining peasant farmers, for less than the cost of housing them in the cities. Indeed, there may be no other answer to the terrible want that has ensued from the retrenchment of migrant workers.

However, the government will not contemplate piecemeal solutions. It will not even restore to original owners or occupiers the land which it took from them, even if it still holds that land. It fears opening a Pandora's Box of land claims, dating back to 1948, and then to 1936, and then to 1913... At the end of that line lies a challenge to rights obtained by conquest, something which white South Africa will not cede without war.

But while the government dithers, the left is working hard to mount communal land invasions that will make nonsense of private title. One suggestion is to cut off all aid to white farmers, so that most of them will be driven to bankruptcy, and their land may be divided among the poor.

Fieldworkers are out, trying to persuade rural people to leave the land on which they were dumped 20 years ago, but which they have tamed and learned to love, to assert half-forgotten claims to ancestral lands once held under communal title. The methods, I gather, are not always gentle.

ALL of this is part of a campaign to dispossess white landowners, not for so tawdry a purpose as to steal their property, but to destroy forever any lingering faith in the security of private property. No wonder some property owners, trapped between past and future injustices, have begun to wonder whether fixed property does, after all, offer a secure investment.

Dare one bank in land? Surely not, unless liberal lawyers can devise a creative response which will secure private title in a way that revives the spirit of justice that inhabits Roman Dutch common law, and do so in a manner which recaptures the lost trust of the dispossessed. It will not be easy.

But it must be done, and done quickly, if we are not to end up as a nation of state tenants, our very homes in the uncertain gift of bureaucracy.

Don't blame the poor farmers

STimes 18/8/91

(3) GEN

SYMOND FISKE explains why food prices keep inflation on the rise

WHAT goes on in and around agriculture has an enormous impact on our cost of living.

With a weighting of 23,3 percent, food is the most important component in our national consumer price index. Beverages and tobacco account for another 2,3 percent and clothing and footwear for six percent.

The government is aware of this and acutely embarrassed by it. Having staked its reputations on bringing inflation under control, Finance Minister Barend du Plessis and Reserve Bank Governor Dr Chris Stals are dismayed at the stubborn way in which the CPI keeps rising.

Yet neither they, nor anyone else close to the government, seems capable of explaining why the food component in the index has been rising faster than the average at a time when farmers are being bankrupted in their hundreds because producer prices have been lagging behind.

Experiments

Lots of individual farmers know why. But their voices are seldom heard above street level because they are not the ones whose opinions are palatable in Pretoria — either to the public service or to the “officially recognised” agricultural unions which are still wedded to the concept of state and union sponsorship for co-operative distribution, processing and marketing.

The farmers who understand how and why this political intervention has helped reduce their

share of the consumers' food rand from 55 to less than 45 cents in the past 15 years are quick to point out that they are not opposed to experiments in co-operative marketing.

What they abhor is the system of state and union patronage which secures the perpetuation of such experiments when they fail to justify themselves competitively.

To give credit where it is due, both the Ministry of Finance and the Reserve Bank have recognised the problem — even if the Ministry of Agriculture has been slow to follow.

One reason retail food prices have risen more sharply than farm prices recently has been the steady withdrawal of direct state subsidies — on bread, for instance, and for the transport, handling and storage of maize after it has been delivered to co-ops. Those subsidies were inefficient as well as distorting. The big bakers, millers, co-ops, Land Bank and the railways benefited. But the cost to most long-suffering consumers and farmers was more than they received.

Consumers who object to the rising price of food should recognise, too, that the CPI doesn't always compare like with like. The quality of our fresh fruit and

vegetables, especially, has been improving by leaps and bounds. Cultivars with improved flavour and eating qualities now reach the housewife cleaner, fresher, better trimmed and more hygienically packed than they ever did in the 70s. Those improvements can't come free.

Forced

There are other forces at work and force is the operative word.

Among the many middlemen who add their costs to farm commodities as they wend their tortuous way from the primary producer to the end consumer are several who are put and kept there by political command instead of consumer demand.

They are forced upon us, with their costs. And having been forced upon us they conspire mainly to thwart both cost minimising and service maximising competition among all the other middlemen whose services we really do need.

How the unnecessary costs are built in varies from commodity to commodity and year to year. Typically though, there will be a “speciality organisation” affiliated to, often spawned by, the SA Agricultural Union. This, like the SAAU itself, will be fed and fattened with compulsory levies

imposed and collected by a control board.

The speciality organisation and the SAAU reciprocate the favour by insisting that the control board is both necessary and deserving of its own flow of compulsory levies — for “administration”; for “advertising and sales promotion”; for “price stabilisation”; and not infrequently to publish propaganda telling us how lucky we all are to be paying so little for such an admirable system governed by such public spirited fellows.

In theory, “producers” are guaranteed majority representation on all the control boards. In practice, names are selected by the Minister from short lists provided by the SAAU via its speciality organisations.

Partisan

As most of these are dominated by co-op directors, the 22 control boards which supervise the marketing of about 30 of our most important farm commodities are all partisan.

In common with half a dozen other organisations appointed by the Minister of Agriculture to “regulate” the marketing of products like sugar, wine, ostriches, lucerne and wattle bark (for which there are no specific control boards), they use their powers to create and entrench privileges; privileges which usually favour fewer than a fist-full of big business interests with the co-ops prominent among them.

— Symond Fiske is editor of *Effective Farming*

'Overworked and underpaid' in the Boere Utopia

THE WORKERS are restless in South Africa's white Utopia. The three municipal labourers in the small Boere homeland of Orania are fed up because they believe they are treated like "white kaffirs".

The trio, who were hired to clean Orania's roads and do menial tasks, claim they are poorly paid, overworked and discriminated against by the Orania settlers.

Mr Piet Luyt, Mr Christo Erasmus and Mr Beyers Kotze are paid R800 a month and get free accommodation, lights, water and schooling for their children. Now they are demanding "a living wage" with medical aid and pension benefits.

But they are also unhappy with their free accommodation — because it is a former coloured "location" outside the town.

Another grievance is that one of Orania's nine building labourers, hired to renovate houses, was given a "klap" by the town's first settler, Mr Johan Moolman, after being accused of being drunk after a braai.

"They have not kept their promises," said Mr Luyt, a retrenched mineworker and former South African Railways employee.

Decline

He "immigrated" to Orania from Volksrust eight weeks ago with his wife, Marie, and three children, Barend, 12, Quinton, 8, and Jean-Marie, 6.

"We were told we would get medical and a pension and that we would be treated properly. But we have been treated as if we are just white kaffirs.

"We can't even sit down and have a smoke break or a chat. It's just work, work, work, and more work all day long," he said.

By late this week, after a hastily convened meeting between the disenchanting workers and Professor Jozef Henning, managing director of Orania Bestuursdienste, the crisis had been resolved.

Volkstaat founder Professor Henning, a Pretoria city councillor and theoretical physicist with the CSIR, said the dissatisfied workers needed to be

'We're treated just like white kaffirs' claim angry workers

Report: EVELYN HOLTZHAUSEN □ Pictures: TERRY SHEAN

educated into the "culture" of the volkstaat.

"It is a new way of life for all of us," he said.

Professor Henning said that, as far as he was concerned, the term "white kaffir" did not exist.

"We do not speak in those terms here."

And he said the "location" where the labourers would live was a workers' village which had been built around the shell of the former coloured township.

Upholder

The workers had not been promised medical aid as there was a nursing sister at Orania and a doctor on call who would attend them at a minimum charge, he added.

But Mr Luyt said: "We will wait and see what happens. I don't want to leave here. I agree with the idea of an Afrikaner volkstaat. But they must treat everyone properly if it is going to work."

Mr Moolman, who is seen by some townsfolk as the upholder of moral standards in Orania, admitted he had given building labourer Mr Franz Pieterse a "klap".

Said Mr Moolman: "He had had a few drinks and he was driving in the



FIRST SETTLER... Johan Moolman, who hit a labourer for allegedly being drunk

streets. I stopped him, took away the keys to his bakkie and, when he argued with me, I gave him a klap.

"I will do it again if I have to," he added.

"I left Azania because of the decline in moral standards. We can't allow that sort of thing to happen here.

"We are beginning a whole new way of life here.

It requires an ability to work hard and adapt for an ideal," he said.

"People who come here must be aware that the motivation for work is not for financial reward.

"Settlers and workers must be motivated by the desire for a way of life which is guided by high and just moral standards, lived



DISSATISFIED... Orania labourers Beyers Kotze, Piet Luyt and Christo Erasmus who say the town has not fulfilled its promises

CP News 18/8/91
A BIZARRE SCENE ... Black workers on the Bloemhof farm of Ventersdorp victim Gerhard Koen had to sit behind the graveyard fence during his funeral ceremony yesterday, but were allowed to throw soil on to his coffin with white mourners. One black woman collapsed while hymns were sung after the ceremony. Koen was not an AWB member.

3 Gen



'Living in the belly of Pharaoh' ^{3 gen}

South
WHEN you steal a person's land, you steal that person's heart," says Mr Jan Januarie, chairperson of the Elandskloof committee and spokesperson for the 26 families who lived were "removed".

Robbed of their land, driven into the wilderness 30 years ago, the community have not given up their stubborn struggle to regain the land that was once theirs.

"I have seen this in my soul, I bear witness to the pain of my people. We have been living in the belly of Pharaoh from 1962," said Januarie.

The closest Januarie can now get to his birthplace is a mountain pass with a view of the fertile valley and the river winding through it.

Near the mountain tall oak trees planted generations ago provide shade for the church and school erected by

22/8 - 28/8/91
Januarie's forebears — buildings the new owners have turned into a storeroom and shearing shed.

Almost every person over the age of 30 at Allendale can remember the bleak day in 1962 when they were finally evicted from Elandskloof.

Police herded their livestock into Citrusdal, where their 700 head of cattle, donkeys, goats and sheep were stored in a shed. The few animals which survived the trek were sold to white farmers. None of the Elandsklowers were compensated.

"There was a pigsty at Elandskloof, but the pigs would not have been able to make the journey, so they were burnt alive by the police," said Januarie.

"Until today, I can still hear them screaming as the flames roasted them."



BARRED: Mr Jan Januarie on the road that leads to Elandskloof.

Give back our land, Elandskloof's people tell NGK

South 22/8 - 28/8/91

(3) Gen ~~1~~ ~~2~~

IN THE West Cape town of Citrusdal, a tiny community is facing — and resisting — its second forced removal in three decades.

They have been served with eviction notices — with an August 31' deadline — by the owner of the farm Allendale, where they have been squatting since their farm Elandskloof was sold to white farmers by the Ned Geref Kerk (NGK) in 1960.

But they are refusing to move on August 31 — unless it is back to Elandskloof.

The people of Elandskloof trace their

The Abolition of Racially Based Land Measures Bill, adopted by parliament in June, officially ended over 300 years of racial division of land. However, REHANA ROSSOUW discovered in Citrusdal last week that black people are still being forced off 'white' land:

history to 1861 when the NGK bought a piece of land on which a church and school had been built by the descendants of free slaves who were living under the protection of the church.

By the early 1890s the farming com-

munity living on the mission station had expanded, necessitating the purchase of additional land.

They petitioned Queen Victoria successfully and a further 2 826 morgen of land surrounding the farm

Elandskloof was granted, with the proviso that it should be used for mission purposes and that the people paid the cost of land surveying.

The community thrived for 60 years until the NGK decided in 1960 to sell

Elandskloof, informing the community that they would be given three months to leave.

Minutes of church meetings suggest that the decision to sell was related to complaints by white residents and farmers of Citrusdal that the Elandskloof community was influencing the local labour market by demanding higher wages.

The reason given by the church for selling the land was that the area was being farmed uneconomically, inefficiently and unscientifically.

The church offered each legal resident R200 to aid them in resettling, ignoring the fact that few viable alternative sites were available.

The farm was then sold to brothers Piet and Johan Smit, with the title deed amended to exclude the clause "for missionary purposes".

The community were locked out of their church and school, their crops were burnt, their homes destroyed and their domestic animals poisoned.

Last week a community delegation met NGK officials to ask them to "correct what they have wronged".

Church officials agreed to assist them in staying the order to vacate Allendale, but refused to intervene in their claim to Elandskloof.

"It is the church that did us this injustice, and they should repair the damage they caused," said Mr Nikolaus Dirks.

"I was born in 1925 on Elandskloof and since then I have maintained my faith in the Lord. But the white leaders of the church denied us coloured members our rights.

"So all that is left in my heart for the NG Kerk is bitterness and hate."

Mass meeting

Last Saturday the community held a mass meeting in Citrusdal to highlight their campaign against the August 31 deadline. Main speaker Dr Allan Boesak said the story of Elandskloof was the story of South Africa where black people were dispossessed of their land to make way for white farmers.

"It is a story of pain, of theft and of destruction of communities throughout the land," Boesak said.

Attempts to contact the owner of Elandskloof, Mr Johan Smit, and the mediator of the NGK for comment were unsuccessful.

The NGK was a signatory to the Rustenberg Declaration in November 1990, acknowledging its sin in accepting apartheid.

It further accepted that "as a first step towards restitution, the church must examine its land ownership and work for the return of all land expropriated from relocated communities to its original owners".

'For the sake of our ^{(3) Gen} children'

South 22/81 - 28/6/91

MRS Aletta Titus and her husband Sael were married at Elandskloof 35 years ago, and they hope to be buried there, alongside their ancestors.

"We must get Elandskloof back for the sake of our children," said Mrs Titus.

"I don't want to leave them this shack when I die. I want to leave them a proper house and some land the way my parents did.

"When we moved to Allendale we tried our best to keep the traditions of Elandskloof alive.

"We continued our prayer meetings and taught our children the way our teachers taught us at the school in Elandskloof."

Her daughter Mercia, 17, has seen her parents' former home on Elandskloof only once, but shares the longing to return.

"They talk about Elandskloof almost every day. I also regard myself as an Elandsklower. I want to go back with my parents and I want to live there until I die," she said.

Sael Titus has a reasonably well-paid job with a bus company, but swears he will walk out the day he can return to Elandskloof.

"That will be the best thing that could ever happen to me — to work for myself and be my own boss," Titus said.

Aletta Titus said she would never, and could never forget Elandskloof.

"I can go back tomorrow and walk in the dark without tripping once. I know where every stone, every rock is situated.

"It was very difficult to adjust to our new way of life. What was hard for me was having to buy what I needed from shops instead of picking it myself or making it myself."



DETERMINED TO RETURN: Sael and Aletta Titus were born on Elandskloof.

Govt bowing to the ANC, farmers say

01 Oct 23 1991
GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — Farmers are outraged at the 8c/l increase in the diesel price which they claim results from government submitting to ANC pressure to reduce the VAT rate, farmers' representatives said yesterday. ^{3 Gen}

In a statement yesterday, National Maize Producers' Organisation (Nampo) chairman Cernels Claassen said Finance Minister Barend du Plessis had "absolutely no concept of economic realities". ^{20/10/91}

Government's declared policy of a production-led economic recovery was being undermined by politics and short-term opportunism.

Claassen said Du Plessis had obviously reacted to ANC pressure.

The tax component of a litre of farm diesel was now a huge 24,6% and R20,58 of the diesel used in planting a hectare of maize went on tax.

The farm price of diesel had rocketed by 32% since August last year, Claassen said.

This type of tax, together with persistent high interest rates was destroying farming output and hampering farmers' efforts to recover from present financial difficulties.

Pest control: Group appointed

CT 23/8/91 (3)
PRETORIA. — A task group has been appointed to formulate rules for the safe use of hormone weed killers in sensitive agricultural parts of South Africa, according to Dr Kraai van Niekerk, the Minister of Agriculture and Agricultural

Development. He said here yesterday that the task group would replace the advisory ministerial committee. He also said at least 90% of pests were still being controlled with chemicals, and such de-

pendence was not likely to change in the near future. Pressure from certain quarters that agricultural chemicals should be banned were absurd and did not keep track with reality, he said. — Sapa

Mine effluent ruined my land

S/Times
25/8/91

3 Gen

25/8/91

By STEPHANIE HULL

AN ELDERLY farmer claims his land was destroyed by pollution from a nearby coal mine.

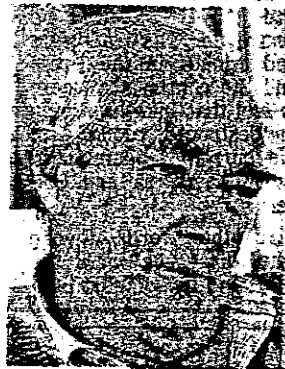
Mr Francis Hopkins, 65, plans to take legal action against Eskom and Genmin in his quest for compensation. He will also submit an affidavit to the attorney-general of Natal. He claims the companies are responsible for a flood of polluted water from a Newcastle colliery which contaminated his water, destroyed part of his grazing, caused the death of thousands of chickens and forced him to stop farming the land.

Mr Hopkins will demand more than R900 000 in damages as well as restoration of the land, which could cost as much as R3-million.

"They have destroyed my dream," said Mr Hopkins, who is on the verge of bankruptcy.

In hospital until last week with a heart condition, he is determined to ensure that those responsible restore the land.

According to the retired horticulturist, the 80-hectare farm on which he was farming thousands of chickens and some cattle was thriving until a year ago.



FRANCIS HOPKINS
Ailing and angry

He became aware that there was a problem when frogs deserted his dam and small animals disappeared from the veld.

Then his cattle became reluctant to drink from the dam.

Suffered

In August last year and again this January, his wetland area was flooded by a huge volume of water which, he claims, came from the Kilbarchan Colliery, owned by Eskom but run by a Genmin subsidiary, Trans-Natal Coal Corporation.

He claims the water has been intermittently running on to his farm ever since and that he was told by Kilbarchan that there was nothing it could do to stop the flow.

Elderly farmer demands massive damages

He commissioned Natal University scientist Professor Martin Fey to analyse his ground and surface water.

Dr Fey found that the dam and two of the three boreholes on the farm were severely polluted. He told Mr Hopkins it would take many decades to remove salts from the wetland, and that the boreholes might never recover.

Mr Hopkins said: "I would have liked to settle this matter out of court, but all the colliery has done to date is offer to buy my farm for R290 000.

"There's no way that amount will cover the losses I have suffered, but even more perturbing is that there is no guarantee they would restore the land if they bought it.

"I want to ensure that they either give me the millions needed to make this land arable again, or undertake to do so themselves."

Mr Johan Kriek, the senior manager of Natal mines at Trans-Natal, said when Mr Hopkins told him that "allegedly polluted" water from the mine was running on to his property, it was investigated and the flow was stopped. He denied that any water was still flowing.

He said Trans-Natal had offered to drill a new borehole and rehabilitate the polluted portion of the property "without accepting responsibility for the alleged pollution". The offer was rejected.

A spokesman for Eskom said that in terms of Trans-Natal's contract to run the mine, Trans-Natal was responsible for environment management and legal action against Eskom would be inappropriate.

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But they are also unhappy with their free accommodation — because it is a former coloured "location" outside the town.

Another grievance is that one of Orania's nine building labourers, hired to renovate houses, was given a "klap" by the town's first settler, Mr Johan Moolman, after being accused of being drunk after a braai.

"They have not kept their promises," said Mr Luyt, a retrenched mineworker and former South African Railways employee.

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He "immigrated" to Orania from Volksrust eight weeks ago with his wife, Marie, and three children, Barend, 12, Quinton, 8, and Jean-Marie, 6.

"We were told we would get medical and a pension and that we would be treated properly. But we have been treated as if we are just white kaffirs.

"We can't even sit down and have a smoke break or a chat. It's just work, work, work, and more work all day long," he said.

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Report: EVELYN HOLTZHAUSEN □ Pictures: TERRY SHEAN

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DISSATISFIED... Orania labourers Beyers Kotze, Piet Luyt and Christo Erasmus who say the town has not fulfilled its promises

WORKING FOR A BLACK BOSS!

Clipped 25/8/91

3 Gen



Special Correspondent

BRUCE Ivy has no problems working for a black boss.

What's more, the 33-year-old white manager of Thembisa millionaire businessman Charlie Moloi's two farms in the Delmas district reckons his rightwing farmer neighbours have also come to accept the new ownership status quo.

Some have already come over to welcome Bruce, who grew up on a Pietersburg farm, to the area.

This week when reporters visited Witklipbank, a 120 ha grazing farm with 100 cattle and 45 sheep that Moloi bought for R360 000 from rightwinger Bill Ruthven, Bruce was at first too busy to talk.

He was putting out a fire in the small camp behind the farmhouse which had apparently started when a worker accidentally dropped a cigarette in the hay.

"One of the ewes has just lambed," he announced excitedly after this chore, showing off the unsteady lamb among two goats, a few calves and some tame guinea fowl in the camp.

Bruce is presently living in the farmhouse on Witklipbank, but also keeps an eye over the nearby 670 ha Rietvallei maize farm that Moloi recently bought from another farmer, Andries van der Walt.

The plan is to also start growing vegetables on this latest acquisition to Moloi's growing farming empire.

It is pure coincidence that Bruce is now working for Moloi. He saw a

FARMING EMPIRE ... Tycoon Charlie Moloi.

photograph of Moloi in a newspaper, and about a month ago he ran into and recognised the tycoon.

They started chatting and Moloi asked Bruce if he would like to become his farm manager.

"I told Moloi I would like that. We said goodbye, but I thought he would forget all about it," Bruce said.

A few days later the two ran into each other again and Moloi invited Bruce to accompany him to a farm auction at Delmas.

"He introduced me to the other white farmers and, out of the blue, asked me when I could start as his farm manager on Witklipbank," he said.

Three weeks ago the bachelor manager moved into the huge farmhouse with his double bed, fridge and television set. His white BMW and red off-road motorbike is parked next to the house.



OUT OF THE BLUE ... Former Pietersburg farm boy Bruce Ivy now manages Thembisa tycoon Charlie Moloi's two farms near Delmas.

New SA hits in the heartland of conservatism

3 GEN
28/8/91
ARG

Black owner, white manager for farm

CHARLES LEONARD
The Argus Correspondent

DELMAS. — The new South Africa came to the conservative Transvaal heartland in the form of 33-year-old moustached farmer Mr Bruce Ivy.

It arrived quite spectacularly when this man's boss bought a farm in the Delmas district. As any farmer will tell, there is nothing special about a white farm manager. In fact many farmers in South Africa employ white managers.

What makes the case of Mr Ivy and his boss rather special is that his employer is black — flashy East Rand business tycoon Mr Charlie Moloi.

Millionaire Mr Moloi bought Witklipbank farm from its AWB owner for a reported R360 000 in cash.

And as if it were not enough for the locals that a black man bought a farm in the Conservative Party-dominated area — the CP MP for Delmas Mr Daan Nolte has himself 11 farms in the area — he has gone and appointed a white farm manager.

Softly-spoken Mr Ivy smiles and shakes his head: "I haven't had any problems from anyone in the community since my arrival last month. One chap even popped in the other day and invited me over whenever I felt lonely."

But what about the other farmers?
"Look, if it bothers them, tough luck. All I am interested in is to turn this farm into a profitable enterprise."

Mr Ivy, who grew up on a farm in the northern Transvaal, was almost as surprised by his appointment as some of his neighbours.

He was fetching post at the Olifantsfontein post office when he saw Mr Moloi getting out of his grey Mercedes. The two got chatting and after hearing about Mr Ivy's farm background, the Tembisa tycoon asked whether he would be interested to run his farms in the Delmas district.

"Of course I expressed my willingness, but at the same time thought it would never really happen," Mr Ivy says. "But, two days later, we bumped into each other again and Mr Moloi invited me along to an auction in Delmas.

"There he introduced me to the white farmers as his new farm manager," he says. "I was astonished when he asked me when I could start. Without hesitation I immediately accepted his offer."

Witklipbank is a 120ha grazing farm with a 100 head of cattle — "no, 101, a cow calved last night" — and 45 sheep. Mr Ivy also manages another 670ha farm close by for Mr Moloi. That farm is a maize farm, where Mr Ivy plans to plant vegetables "as soon as it has rained".

He answers the question of having a black boss matter-of-factly: "He is like any other good boss. I get a good salary and I am happy."

He is doing all right, judging from the small white BMW and a red scrambler motorbike underneath a big tree in front of his house.

Mr Ivy grew up on a farm near Pietersburg.

What does his family say?
"Although they are not unhappy, I would not like to draw them into this because they are in a rightwing area and it might affect their business with other farmers in their community."

Mr Ivy and his workers are busy with maintenance work because the farm was "quite neglected" when he took it over.

A variety of sounds, the type one would get on a "down on the farm" sound effects record, fill the air.

The clear fresh bleats of new-born lambs, the vigorous sound of spinning windmill in the August wind, the squirting sound of sprinklers confirm Mr Ivy's enthusiasm of making a success as the new farm manager of Witklipbank.

"I am going to run it as if though it is my own farm," is his recipe for success.



Picture: DEBBIE YAZBEK.

MOLOI'S MAN: Mr Bruce Ivy, the new farm manager on tycoon Mr Charlie Moloi's Delmas farm.

'Here in Allendale there is nothing but rocks'

3 cent

South 22/8-28/8/91

THE memory of Elandskloof is passed down from generation to generation. Children who have never set foot on the land that was their parents' birthplace long to return.

Mr Martinus Petrus Fransman, 61, still mourns the simple life that was wrested from him when he was forcibly removed from the house built by his grandfather.

"The land belonged to us, it belonged to me because I was born and raised there," Fransman said.

"We were raised with the church. We were a very spiritual community. All the children had to attend the services, prayer meetings and Sunday schools or else they were punished." Fransman remembers his school-

days clearly. As soon as he was old enough, he rose before dawn with his father to irrigate their fields by the light of a lantern before setting off to school when the sun rose.

His father grew potatoes, beans and mielies in the field that was allotted to the family and the excess was sold to white farmers.

"We lived in a brick house with a thatched roof, not a shack like this," Fransman said. "I want to go back to the land of my forefathers.

"Here on Allendale there is nothing but rocks. We only have a small piece of land on which we grow vegetables. It is not enough, but at least we are keeping in practice for when we return to our land."



TINY GARDEN: Mr Marthinus Fransman on Allendale.

'Sell extra butter here' ^③ call

CT 31/8/91

By PETER DENNEHY

SURPLUS powdered milk and butter should be sold locally at normal prices or lower, rather than exported at a loss, assistant director of the SA Co-ordinating Consumer Council Mrs Ina Wilken said yesterday.

She was reacting to news that the Dairy Board would export "thousands of tons of dairy products" — most of the surplus of 7 500 tons of milk powder and 3 000 tons of butter — at a loss.

"Consumers would have appreciated buying butter and powdered milk at a lower price," she said. "It cannot be right that a cheaper product will not create a market. I understand that Mr Eddie Roux, general manager of the

dairy board, said that if the price was reduced, people would not necessarily start buying it.

"If butter is cheaper than margarine, of course we will buy it."

Mr Roux said lowering the prices of dairy products to get rid of surpluses had been tried "many, many times" between 1975 and the mid-1980s.

"The market for dairy products is inelastic. Masters' degrees have been done on it. Our experience has shown that if we lower the price, we sell very little more."

In Port Elizabeth, consumers already struggling with high food prices have been dealt a further

blow with the shock increase in the price of milk.

The price increase of 15c (10%) per one-litre carton — the third in 11 months — comes into effect on Monday.

The increase has been slated as "absolutely ridiculous".

Port Elizabeth chairman of the Housewives' League Mrs Betty Harden said there must be "something very wrong" with the dairy industry.

"There are tons of surplus milk in the country and the dairy still has the cheek to increase the milk price here.

"Why can't they get milk from other parts of the country at reduced prices and in that way alleviate price increases?" she said.

Land 'will be taxed in new SA'

THE government of the new South Africa is likely to impose a land tax to force unused agricultural land into production and to force mines to put their abandoned former agricultural land to productive use.

This view was expressed by Stellenbosch agriculturalist Eckart Kassier during his presentation of a scenario for agriculture in a new South Africa to the SA Cane Growers Association in Durban recently.

He intimated that in South Africa, agriculture was being run on lines as unrealistic as those of the former communist bloc.

He said that although the Government had poured R10 billion in aid into farms over the last 10 years, farmers had run up debts of R17 billion.

"We all know about the failure of agriculture in the socialist countries. Partly, it failed because private initiative was ab-

JAMES CLARKE

sent. The other important aspect was that the communist bloc had governments that believed they could ignore market forces."

But, said Professor Kassier, in capitalist countries agriculture was also in trouble.

In the US and Australia large numbers of farmsteads had been aban-

'SA agriculture is being run on lines as unrealistic as those of the former communist bloc'

doned. New Zealand had refused to subsidise its farmers and in the United Kingdom, farmers' net income in real terms was the lowest since 1945.

Professor Kassier said he could quote some success stories from Zimbabwe and India, but in most Third World countries, agriculture had failed.

"I think we made a mistake in overestimating the market for our

products. When I say 'we', I include the leaders, the decision-makers in agriculture, the politicians, the academics and research workers.

"At the same time I believe we underestimated the capacity to produce. It is estimated that in the United Kingdom, 20 years from now a third of agricultural land will no longer be needed.

"We have always believed that land is our most limited resource. Often it is not. We really have an excess of agricultural land in the world today, although possibly not so much in South Africa.

"Because of all this over-optimism, we over-intensified our agriculture. We believed that improved yields ... could solve all problems. That is not so."

He said very few farmers — probably the top 10 percent — could intensify their farming effectively and make money.

It was this over-optimism, "this over-intensification of agriculture", which had pushed up land prices. Maize farmers, in

Star 31/8/91 (3) GEN

Policy will be to spur farming on unused ground, prof suggests

particular, were so over-optimistic that mealie farms in some areas of South Africa were now worth less than half what they were two years ago.

He said that farmers "thought they could defy the laws of supply and demand. You cannot do that over the long term. Farmers will have to look at ways of saving money, not ways of spending it. The days are over when you could spend yourself out of trouble. Now you should try to save yourself out of trouble."

He said a common term in agricultural cir-

cles worldwide today was "Lisa" — low input sustainable agriculture.

"Annual inputs on farms very often amount to between 25 and 50 percent of total assets — bought on credit at interest rates that agriculture simply cannot afford — means that one crop failure often means sequestration. It is unsustainable."

Advisory services in agriculture, and the farmers themselves, had tended to ignore overhead costs in farming, said Professor Kassier. Interest had become the

single biggest cost item on most South African farms.

Agriculture on arable land was likely "over time to move gradually away from animals and more to plants. With the exception of the intensively housed and extensive grazing systems of livestock, animals cannot compete with plants."

He warned that farmers producing bulky products were likely to experience problems in the future because agriculture could not afford to transport low-value bulk products over long distances.

"The real money spinners in South Africa in the future are going to be in vegetables, fruit and flowers."

He said another major issue in the new South Africa concerned ownership of land.

"There will have to be some redistribution of land. How exactly it is going to be done, how much will be involved and where, nobody yet exactly knows.

"However, there will without any doubt be af-

firmative action programmes under which those who were not able to buy land in certain areas in the past will, for example, receive low-interest loans in order for them to do so now.

"To believe that ... we can simply operate on a willing buyer/willing seller basis is also not realistic.

"One cannot compete in the hundred metres if the one competitor starts

'We have always believed land is our most limited resource. Often it is not'

at the starting line and the other half way down the track.

"Land nationalisation on a large scale is unlikely, provided that organised agriculture is willing to co-operate. The chance of rash action is a lot less when one sits around a table and reasonably discusses the alternatives.

"However, if organised agriculture is going to distance itself from any new dispensation, as

some unions have already done, the cry for land expropriation could become considerable."

Professor Kassier said the Subdivision of Agricultural Land Act, stipulating that one could not divide land into uneconomically small units, was not compatible with land redistribution and would probably be repealed.

"Whether it will be replaced, as suggested in certain quarters, by a ruling of one man, one farm with a limit on the size of holding is not clear."

Professor Kassier said a tax on land could be expected in the new South Africa.

"With devolution of decision-making or power in terms of regional services councils, there will probably have to be a land tax of some sort to keep the infrastructure in the rural areas going and to create new ones.

"The other reason for land tax will be to bring land either into production or on to the market. This action will initially be aimed mainly at land owned by the mines."

Water at 20c a can

3^{cen}

c/Pres
1/9/91



By DAN DHLAMINI

POLICE in the remote Western Transvaal town of Hartbeesfontein this week warned a white farmer not to provide water to residents of Tigane township, which has been "dry" for the past three weeks.

Yet the Tigane Town Council - which cut off water and electricity supplies and stopped removal of night soil due to the year-old rent boycott - is doing booming business selling water at 20c for five litres.

Now the small township, which is 80 percent shacks and mud houses, with not a single tarred street, smells like a dump.

Anyone driving into the township is hit by the bad smell. An open hole which serves as a septic tank is sited near some shacks and is a health hazard.

Residents buy vouchers and then have to queue for water which is drawn from a 2 500 litre drum.

Tigane manager P Koster denied the council was making a profit and said the water was sold to those who owed the council for services rendered.

But farmer warned to stop helping out

He also denied the water was not clean, as it was drawn from the main pipe which supplied Hartbeesfontein residents.

Koster said his council was now forced to buy water for cash at 20 cents a kilolitre from Hartbeesfontein Town Council and sell it to raise the R70 000 to get the water reconnected.

Western Transvaal police spokesman Const F Bezuidenhout confirmed that the farmer, Ockie Meiring, was prevented from selling water because he did not have a licence to do so.

Meiring, who lives about a kilometre from the township, told City Press he was only trying to help the desperate Tigane residents.

Tigane mayor Joshua Mojaki, who is also the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) organiser in the West-

ern Transvaal, told City Press residents who paid their rent were issued with vouchers to get water free.

He said their nightsoil buckets were removed regularly and their electricity was not cut.

But Tigane Civic Association Chairman Oupa Kgauwe refuted this and said even the schools' nightsoil buckets were not removed.

He said residents embarked on a rent boycott after the council had refused to meet his association to iron out problems facing the community.

Kgauwe, whose home has been attacked on several occasions, said the R40.90 rent was too high, there was no sewerage system, water was drawn from communal taps and the streets were in bad condition.

THE Government's new approach to agriculture will throw more farmers off the land. (3) Gen

Deputy Minister of Agriculture Tobie Meyer says the intention is to have a viable farming community. But not all farmers now on the land will stay. (S) Times

Mr Meyer says the number of farmers sequestered since 1984 amounts to 49% of a total of about 60 000 — not as bad as in Britain.

The new policy is in line with recommendations of a study of agricultural finance by Japie Jacobs, special economic adviser to the Minister of Finance. 11/9/91

Mr Meyer says: "We are adopting a new business-like approach to agriculture, involving far stricter credit control. Lending will depend on land productivity and repayment ability.

"The market value of the farm will play a lesser role in determining credit-worthiness. 11/9/91

"Interest subsidies under emergency conditions will continue, but will have to be applied in the restructuring of agriculture without disturbing productive land values." (B) Business

One recommendation is that the Government stop giving loans to farmers. The Jacobs report suggests greater involvement by the Land Bank and commercial banks in financing farmers, the Government intervening only in emergencies, such as severe drought.

More farmers face the axe

By DIRK TIEMANN

But Mr Meyer says the Government will probably continue to subsidise interest rates on farm loans. This has cost the taxpayer about R200-million annually for the past 10 years.

Among other recommendations are that:

● State debtors be transferred to the Land Bank. Farmers' debt to the Government is about R1,1-billion.

Summer

● Agreement be reached between banks and co-operatives about the division of crop earnings, depending on the respective shares of input credit provided to the farmer.

● Co-operatives' claim to crops be abolished.

● The Land Bank stop functioning as a non-profit organisation and accumulate capital and reserves.

● Protection under the Agricultural Credit Act be removed, but farmers may still appeal for deferment of legal action for 90 days.

● Co-operatives be allowed to engage in manufacturing and to conduct business with non-members.

● There be no more tax concessions to co-operatives.

A total of 275 farmers were sequestered in the first seven months of 1991 — up 57% on the same time in 1990. In the early 1980s only three or four farmers went under each year, says agricultural economist Symond Fiske.

National Association of Maize Producers (Nampo) research and development head Kit le Clus says 2 300 farmers in the summer rainfall area are surviving only because the State has guaranteed their debt to the co-operatives.

Of the estimated 60 000 farmers who use more than 50 hectares, only 8 363 have a turnover greater than R150 000 annually.

Mr Fiske says injudicious lending by the Land Bank and co-operatives to undeserving farmers in the past is a cause of the crisis. Bad farmers received cheap loans which they could not service when interest rates rose.

'Give us back our ancestral land'

By KURT SWART

A BELEAGUED rural community facing eviction from a farm — their second forced removal in three decades — have been granted two months' grace.

The community have dug in their heels and are refusing to leave the privately-owned farm Allendale in the Cape where they have lived as rent-paying tenants for the past 30 years. They say they

S/Times 1/9/91. (3) Gen

Coloured community face second forced removal in 30 years

will only leave if they are resettled on nearby Elandskloof, the ancestral land which they claim was given to them by Queen Victoria.

Allendale owner Danie du Plessis, who ordered the community to vacate his farm by the end of August,

said last month he was prepared to grant the community more time to leave. But he warned that if they were "stubborn" they have to be out by the scheduled date.

The community lived and farmed at Elandskloof, near Citrusdal, for almost 100 years before they were forcibly removed from the land in 1961 after the NG Kerk sold the property.

A delegation of NG Kerk officials met Mr Du Plessis on August 12 to discuss an extension of time for the community to vacate the farm.

Yesterday — the original deadline for eviction — the community said they had been told by a member of the church delegation that they had been granted an extra two months to leave the farm.

Chased

NG Kerk spokesman Reverend Ernst Lombard said: "We negotiated with the farmer and asked for a year's extension for the eviction. This would give us more time to help the community."

Mr Du Plessis has refused to comment.

The leader of the com-

munity, Mr John Januarie, 73, who was born on Elandskloof in 1918, said the community had been told by their grandparents that the land had been granted for missionary purposes for the coloured community by Queen Victoria.

"But the NG Kerk sold the land to a Mr Smit, who chased us off with the help of the police in 1961."

The NG Kerk has denied that the land was granted to the community with the intention that they would eventually obtain ownership rights.

Campaign

It backed its claim by quoting from a document dated 1898 in which land was ceded by Queen Victoria to the "Home Mission of the Dutch Reformed Church".

But lawyers for the community said the condition that the land be used for missionary purposes was removed from the title deeds by an executive council minute signed by then-Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd and Minister CR Swart in 1960 — apparently at the insistence of former State President PW Botha, then Minister of Coloured Affairs.

In their campaign to return to the land where they once lived as a cohesive and thriving farming community — "independent of white bosses" — the community has staged several protest marches to highlight their plight.



DIGGING IN . . . John Januarie and Martinus Fransman, who say they want their land back

Picture: AMBROSE PETERS

They marched on the NG Kerk offices in Cape Town last year and several weeks ago they marched to the Citrusdal police station.

Addressing a meeting of the community and concerned organisations last week, Dr Allan Boesak said Elandskloof was "the story of South Africa" where black people were dispossessed to make way for white farmers.

"It is a story of pain, theft and the destruction of communities throughout the land," he said.

Mr Januarie said that after the forced eviction 30 years ago the original Elandskloof community was scattered to Worcester, Atlantis and as far as Knysna.

"There were 600 of us, and only about 30 families stayed on the farm Allendale. But the community

wants to stay together. If we return to our land all those who left will return."

Mrs Molly Smit, the owner of Elandskloof, was adamant that the matter was closed.

"It was finalised years ago. We do not have any business with these people any longer.

"They pollute the area, they refuse to pay rent and their pets kill our farm animals," she said.



SA Co-ordinating Consumer Council director Jan Cronje and Business Practices Commission chair Louise Tager at the National Consumer Union Conference. Picture: ROBERT BOTHA

'Availability more important than cost'

PRETORIA — Farmers had no social responsibility to produce food at unprofitable prices to make cheap food available to lower income groups, Agriculture Minister Kraai van Niekirk said yesterday.

He said farm production would dry up if farmers sold their produce at a loss.

In a developing country with a fast growing population such as SA, the availability of food was more important than the price, Van Niekirk said.

He said because farmers did not determine the cost of inputs they were also unable to determine the final cost of what

they produced.

This implied that some form of price protection was justified to ensure reliable production of basic foodstuffs.

He said SA had a severe unemployment and income problem, and many consumers could not afford realistic food prices.

It was government's responsibility to ensure a stable agricultural industry and that products were consistently available.

The consumer often had little or no conception of the problems facing farmers.

6/10/91 4/9/91
GÉRALD REILLY

Farmers will ^{3 Gen}fight 'groups ^{Star 5/9/91}that misuse agriculture'

Special Correspondent

Organisations that manipulated agriculture for their own gain were playing with fire and would be rejected by farmers, says Transvaal Agricultural Union president Dries Bruwer.

He said in his opening address at the TAU congress in Pretoria yesterday that events in the Free State recently were a good example of this.

The "events" he referred to were the election of Conservative Party MP for Parys, Dr Piet Gous, as Free State Agricultural Union president at last month's annual meeting, followed by a declaration by former FSAU president Theuns Swart that he was a member of the Broederbond.

Mr Swart was forced to do so because of a resolution, passed before voting started, that required nominees for posts to declare whether they were members of the Broederbond, Free Masons or Toekomsgesprek.

"Each farmer and agricultural leader has the right to his own political viewpoint. Should he act in the interest of farmers and his actions do not suit some institution or another, he should not be accused of politicising — I am becoming tired of that," said Mr Bruwer.

Earlier this year the union called on leaders of organised agriculture to distance themselves from party politics.

Mr Bruwer said that the farmers' siege of Pretoria in January this year was, the biggest of its kind in world history — clear proof of how serious the farmers consider their problems to be. This should have given the Government food for thought.

Mr Bruwer said the TAU needed clear answers to key questions such as what the Government's plans were with regional services councils and why it had scrapped the 1913 and 1936 Land Acts against the will of the majority of farmers.

"A country that looks after its farmers, looks after its future. A government that looks after its agriculture, looks after its population. Economic recovery in SA can only take place if the agricultural sector shows economic growth," he said.

'Blood will flow over land in SA'

PRETORIA. — Blood would flow over land in South Africa, right-wingers warned at the Transvaal Agricultural Union's annual congress here yesterday.

TAU vice-president Mr Willie Lewies told delegates that, historically, white farmers had occupied their land

because it had been left vacant after "nomadic cannibal tribes" had eaten up previous black occupants.

He warned the authorities to heed the warning of Ventersdorp farmers.

"Let's not play with fire," Mr Lewies said. "The question of land ownership is

emotional. Blood will flow over land."

And TAU executive committee member Mr Egbert Hiemstra said: "Famine is on the cards for SA."

Boers and the government could not prevent this, he added.

Another delegate, Mr Gert Smit, said labour legislation

regulating farmers would promote joblessness.

The real culprits regarding unemployment were parents who conceived children regardless of the poor labour market conditions, he said.

The congress will discuss the rural security situation tomorrow. — Sapa

Agriculture 'needs more government protection'

(3) Gen

Blom 5/9/91.

PRETORIA — Agriculture needed greater protection from government and a better understanding on the part of financial institutions if a catastrophe was to be avoided, Transvaal Agricultural Union president Dries Bruwer said yesterday.

Speaking at the opening of the union's annual conference, Bruwer, who is also CP MP for Lydenburg, said the industry employed 1.4-million workers and directly fed and clothed about 7-million people.

As a strategic industry, agriculture had a right to increased state protection.

Bruwer said he welcomed the establishment of the National African Farmers' Union. As long as it recognised ethnic differences, it should be successful.

However an important policy difference was that Nafu favoured the redistribution of farm land and the agricultural union "drastically" opposed this.

Government put itself in the firing line when it scrapped the Land Acts, he said.

On farmers worsening financial plight, Bruwer said many had taken long- and medium-term loans at low interest rates which had increased greatly since.

Land Bank rates had doubled over the past few years and commercial bank rates

GERALD REILLY

had also soared.

He said many farmers faced financial ruin and bankruptcies were commonplace.

He said agriculture should be involved in political negotiations.

Transvaal Agricultural Union vice-president Willie Lewies told the conference the ruin of many experienced farmers was a price too high for SA to pay for the short-sighted monetary and fiscal policies of government.

Unemployment

He said the deterioration in the farming industry threatened whole districts and platteland towns with total collapse.

The ripple effects of failed economic policies were apparent in increasing unemployment, squatting and in the socio-economic infrastructural deterioration in the platteland.

Farmers total debt had probably already exceeded the R18bn mark, he said, adding that this should be measured against agriculture's total gross earnings of between R17bn and R18bn a year.

'Farmers not getting best service from their union'

6/13/91
6/9/91

GERALD REILLY (2) GEN

PRETORIA — A leading Transvaal Agricultural Union member launched an attack on the SA Agricultural Union (SAAU) yesterday, saying that despite its extensive resources, the national body was not serving farmers' interests.

TAU northern Transvaal representative Louis Bosman told the union's annual congress the SAAU was either unwilling or unable to serve the farming community.

The CP-oriented Transvaal union has frequently been at loggerheads over policy matters with the SAAU, which has closer ties to government.

The SAAU's status, Bosman said, should shrink to that of a secretariat in a confederation of provincial unions. More and more provincial unions were calling for greater autonomy.

Spending

The SAAU should be reduced to a co-ordinating body with a confederal structure to which regional unions and other agricultural oriented organisations could affiliate.

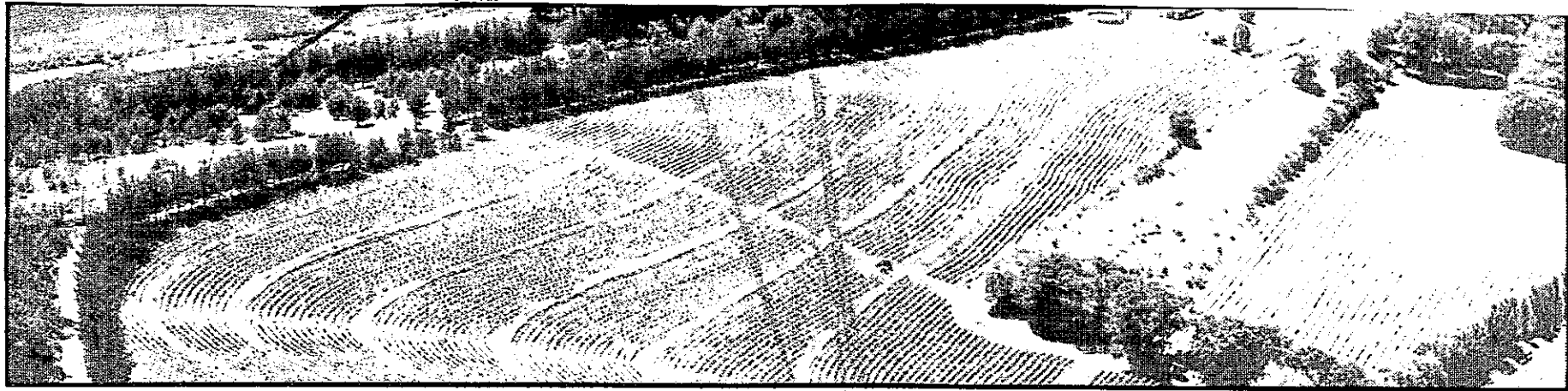
The SAAU's annual income was an astronomical R12,55m, said Bosman.

Its spending on administration alone amounted to R7,791m, compared with the Transvaal union's total expenditure of R1,6m.

The SAAU's media liaison division was bigger than the Transvaal union's entire staff, he said.

Sapa reports the congress decided to establish a security committee to look after the safety interests of farmers, who also want to be provided with arms and ammunition so they can protect their property and their interests within the framework of the law.

The congress, which ended yesterday, stressed the committee would work with the police.



African success stories highlight SA incompetence

The UK-based economic journal *New African*, in reporting the conference, said it revealed that Africa north of the Limpopo was not the cripple it was made out to be. "The famines are real enough but they are serious only in parts of six countries out of the continent's 52 nations."

The conference found that although, generally, Africa's food production was not keeping pace with population growth, the hungrier countries were improving, Zimbabwe, Tanzania and Zambia to a remarkable degree.

Sudan, thanks to the Global 2000 campaign headed by Jimmy Carter, keynote speaker at Arusha, has quadrupled wheat production to 600 000 tons in three years — enough for two-thirds of

its needs.

Nobel laureate Dr Norman Borlaug agreed. He told delegates that the improvements being made in Africa were coming not so much from the big commercial farmers but from

● See Editorial —
Page 10.

the peasants. Dr Borlaug created the Green Revolution of the 1960s with short-stalked high-yield wheat and rice strains.

At the Arusha conference President Mwinyi of Tanzania described a project at Kilimo which began with only 67 training plots, each managed by a

smallholder.

"Most of the farmers have achieved yield levels beyond their wildest dreams. They have managed to triple and even quadruple their yields of maize and sorghum within three years. As a result, the number of management plots has increased from 67 to over 10 000."

Apart from what was said at Arusha, many recent reports have lauded Zimbabwe's efforts to redistribute land.

Whereas South Africa expropriated black land and sold it cheaply to white farmers as part of its apartheid policy, the former Rhodesian government created tribal trust lands for blacks. These soon became exhausted from injudicious plough-

ing and overgrazing and, in any event, had mostly poor soils.

In resettling black families on former white-owned farms, the Zimbabwean government, according to the *New African Yearbook*, moved slowly in order to avoid frightening off white farmers and disrupting food production. It was able to achieve this goal, said the report, because 40 percent of Zimbabwe's potential agricultural land was under-used.

The yearbook says the government redistributed only 3 million ha of white-owned commercial farm land in the 10 years after independence (1980) and bought only "from willing white farmers". It said black farmers who moved on to commercial

farms did very well. Where white farmers, for instance, had been producing 5 t/ha of maize, black farmers produced 4 t/ha — still double South Africa's average yield.

It said Zimbabwe in 1984 — a low rainfall year — was ready to import 260 000 tons of maize but because of unexpectedly high yields from peasant farmers (380 000 tons that year) it actually exported maize. In the 1986/7 season, Zimbabwe exported maize to SA, the report said.

This part of the yearbook's report is contradicted by an Economist survey which says in 1984 Zimbabwe imported 200 000 tons. The Economist says that in 1987 "although output met less than half (Zimbabwe's) needs, stored

Star 7/9/91


3 Gen

BOX 4005
NOBUHLE TOWNSHIP
ENHAGE

AFRICA

Platteland farming

going to seed

Star 7/9/91 (3) Gen 

SOUTH Africa's agriculture is in a mess. Production is not much better than Third World standards, according to some reports.

Dries Bruwer, Conservative Party member of Parliament for Lydenburg, speaking at this week's annual meeting of the Transvaal Agricultural Union, warned of the total collapse of farming in the platteland.

He blamed the Government for not helping the country's 60 000 farmers sufficiently. Farmers owe nearly R18 billion in loans.

Some sources intimate that South African farmers are incompetent and lack acumen.

Compared with Zimbabwe's white farmers, and even perhaps with some of its peasant farmers who farm land similar to platteland, yields by South African farmers are only half as good.

In Tanzania and Ghana, where Western technological advice is being used, yields in some places are greatly improving.

The Star's agricultural correspondent, George Nicholas, earlier this year revealed that Zimbabwe had in 30 years trebled its dryland maize yields to 6 tons a hectare. Its "Ten Ton Club" farmers — those who get more than 10t/ha — often hit 13 tons.

A recent survey in The Economist says Zimbabwe's yields are among the best (dryland) yields in the world.

In the same 30-year period, South Africa's farmers moved from 1.5t/ha to barely 2t/ha, according to Nicholas — yields on a par with the Third World.

Zimbabwe's farmers, according to various reports, appear more professional, more businesslike and less inclined to call for help when the weather lets them down. Yet three-quarters of their land is considered agriculturally "risky".

Zimbabwe's wheat yields are four times SA's; groundnuts are double; as are soyabeans; sor-


JAMES CLARKE

ghum production is one-third higher; and sunflower oil and tobacco yields are double.

Brian Huntley, Roy Siegfried and Clem Sunter, in their recent book "South African Environments into the 21st Century", were not only critical of South Africa's low yields but said 20 tons of soil was lost for every ton of grain produced.

South Africa's 9 million head of cattle are so mismanaged that the country has to import meat. Zimbabwe has only 1.5 million head, but suffers less pasture damage, feeds its 9 million population — and exports.

According to a recent conference on agricultural production (at Arusha in Tanzania) "Zimbabwe and Zambia are the current leading exporters of food in Africa". It gave a lot of credit to small peasant farmers.

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grain covered demand and even allowed exports".

It appears some reports might be painting an exaggerated picture concerning the contribution of black farmers in Zimbabwe.

Robin Drew of The Star African Service reports that the government of Zimbabwe is bent on acquiring another 6 million ha of white-owned "commercial farming" for resettlement even though resettlement areas "have largely failed to live up to expectation".

Zimbabwe's government information service (ZIS) this year put out an article which was very critical of collective farms.

In one case (Mukuvapasi Collective Co-operative resettlement scheme in the Chetgutu area), 43 families were given 1 000 ha of farmland on which a white farmer had grown rich on cotton and maize. This year only 16 ha were cultivated — and the farmers were asking for food.

The article called for a more selective process in choosing farmers to settle on prime land.

Anthony Evans, a successful farmer and Rhodes scholar, writing in The Star last year, warned that South Africa should not use a heavy hand in expropriating land for blacks.

Stories of large tracts of unused white-owned farmland were myths. But, he said, the recession would cause much good farmland to come on to the market at reasonable prices.

The big question is, who in South Africa has the skill to farm it?

Farmers urged: Stand up and fight

By JOCELYN MAKER

THE atmosphere in the halls of the NG Kerk's syndical centre in Pretoria was heavy with despair this week.

Gone was the anger that dominated a mass meeting of Transvaal farmers in October last year.

Absent, too, was the boisterous defiance of the same farmers who brought traffic to a standstill in Pretoria three months later.

The 165 farmers who gathered on Wednesday for the Transvaal Agricultural Union's annual congress were men filled with hopelessness and bitterness.

Crisis ³ GEN

Said Mr Leonard Venter, Northern Transvaal farmer and member of the Boere Action Committee on the Springbok Flats: "Now it's up to the farmers to stand together and fight the government for what is left of agriculture in this country.

"Farmers are going bankrupt every day. On the Springbok Flats there are 37 farms up for auction. We are in a crisis, and there is no hope for farmers in the government's 'new South Africa'.

"Over the years we have issued many warnings, but the government does not



LEONARD VENTER
"We have to fight"

want to listen.

"It has now become clear that through their reforms, their laws, economic pressure, farmers' lack of control over prices, spiralling production costs and high interest rates, the government's plan is to force white farmers into bankruptcy so that their land can be handed over to the blacks.

"We will not stand for this."

Accused by Agriculture Minister Kraai van Niekerk in Parliament recently of squandering R5-billion of the current R17-billion agricultural debt on "coastal holiday homes, imported saddlehorses, gambling and other non-agricultural activities", the farmers insist that soaring interest rates, inflation and rising costs have brought them to their knees.

TAU executive member Lourie Bosman said between 15 and 20 farmers a week were being sequestrated.

"Fifteen years ago South Africa had 132 000 farmers. Today there are fewer than 60 000," he said.

"In the last 10 years, the voice of agriculture has been barely heard in the chambers where economic policies are formulated.

"In the same period, farming has been drowning in a sea of debt. The government doesn't care that farmers have to pay between 23 and 28 percent interest on their loans, and the SA Agricultural Union — whose sole purpose is to serve the farmer — has been both unwilling and unable to help," he said.

A spokesman for a com-

mercial bank which serves farmers said financial institutions were fast losing sympathy.

"Our figures are slightly different, but we are in full agreement with Dr Van Niekerk," he said.

"By our reckoning, farmers have squandered more than R3-billion on luxuries. When times were good, they took as much as they could get. Now they are sitting with debts they cannot meet — and badmouthing the banks for getting tough."

Guilt

But according to the SAAU's chief agricultural economist, Dr Koos du Toit, the banks are as culpable as the farmers for the present situation.

"There is collective guilt — the banks, the farmers, the government, the economic advisers, they have all made mistakes," he said.

"What we have to do now is learn from those mistakes, and hope for an end to the drought, an economic recovery and lower interest and inflation rates. There is a chance for agriculture to recover, but it will take time and co-operation," said Dr Du Toit.

Time, however, is running out, Transvaal farmers believe.

Said TAU Northern Transvaal spokesman Chris Wagner: "We want a white homeland. That's the only way to prevent blacks taking our land."

'Broederbond Nats politicised farming'

Star 10/9/91

3 Gen

The president of the Free State Agricultural Union last night accused Agriculture Minister Dr Kraai van Niekerk of belonging to the Afrikaner Broederbond (AB) — and alleged that the AB had for years manipulated and politicised agricultural organisations in the country.

Dr Piet Gouws said during an SABC TV debate, which centred on the role played by politics in South Africa's agricultural unions, that the National Party had for years appointed its secretly selected Broederbond members to key agricultural positions.

The aim was to manipulate and control agriculture and the farming community.

Pointing to two of his panel members, Dr van Niekerk and Louis Kriel of the fruit marketing organisation Unifruco, Dr Gouws said:

"The National Party has been controlling agricultural organisations for years through the Broederbond.

Just ask these two gentlemen here, both are Broeders and they know all about it."

He said that ever since the National Party had started to lose control of the agricultural unions — after farmers started to shun members of the Broederbond — the NP had suddenly started a lament against the politicising of agriculture.

Dr van Niekerk in turn then issued an appeal that the farming community elect non-political leaders to agricultural union posts.

Both Dr Gouws and Dries Bruwer, president of the Transvaal Agricultural Union, are Conservative Party Members of Parliament.

"Foreign countries are looking with critical eyes at us, and South African agriculture is

being tainted with right-wing politics," Dr van Niekerk warned.

Dr Gouws replied that Dr van Niekerk should leave such decisions to the farmers themselves.

"This is not like the good old days, when the Nats simply told the farmers what to say," he said.

Accusations were also levelled that the financial policies of the National Party were causing a wave of bankruptcies and dire impoverishment of the farming community.

Dr van Niekerk was not seen fighting in the Cabinet on behalf of the farmers, but was simply remaining silent.

Dr van Niekerk denied this, saying few farmers would still be producing anything if it had not been for the Government's system of farm subsidies. — Sapa.

P.O. BOX 4005
KWANOBULHE TOWNSHIP
6242
UITENHAGE

PREST IN CHARGE
REV. D.N. MUGO
TEL:

'Black spot' farmers may build, plough

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The people of Mogopa — the last "black spot" community to be forcibly removed — have been granted permission to plough and build permanent homes on the land from which they were uprooted.

The community began to re-occupy the land nearly four years ago. Originally, the authorities took court action, but then renewed negotiations after the Acting Chief Justice recommended this.

The resulting concession, which followed meetings between the community and Deputy Minister of Development Aid Piet Marais, is reported in Land Update, a publication of the National Land Committee.

"The significance of the agreement for Mogopa is that at last the Government has come to accept the permanence of the community in the area. It is now only a matter of time until the title deed is returned to the community," the writer of the article comments.

Mogopa is in the tension-ridden Ventersdorp area of the western Transvaal, near Goed-gevonden, where re-occupation of land by black farmers drew a violent response from right-wing farmers.

The return of the Mogopa people followed an Appeal Court judgment that the original removal was unlawful. Neighbouring farmers have not shown resentment at the community's return.

According to the article, one of the conditions imposed by the Government is that the Department of Development Aid be accepted as the planning agent with powers over land use.

Eastern Cape ^③ farmers' aid ^{GEN}

PORT ELIZABETH. — Farmers and their labourers in the drought-stricken Eastern Cape are to get a helping hand from farmers in the Porterville area of the Western Cape, who have offered to employ them this summer.

They will be used as managers, foremen and labourers during the harvesting season from October to March next year.

The employees and their families will be taken to the Western Cape and returned to their houses by the farmers. They have the option of staying on longer.

● Cattle farmers in financial straits in drought-stricken areas in which drought aid schemes have been instituted, should apply to their nearest agricultural extension office without delay if they wish to qualify for the one-off subsidy of up to R10 000.

This was announced in Pretoria this week by the superintendent-general of the Department of Agricultural Development, Dr F J van der Merwe. — Sapa.

Single agriculture ministry 'now possible'

PRETORIA — The creation of one agriculture department to replace the 10 in SA and the homelands had become a possibility, Agriculture Minister Kraai van Niekerk said yesterday.

He told a conference of homeland agriculture ministers, one department would be better equipped than 10 to advance agricultural interests.

Agricultural services were top heavy, creating problems in the administration and handling of agricultural issues, he said.

But informed sources said yesterday there was strong opposition to the proposal from homeland ministers, who were reluctant to surrender control in their own territories. *Bidom 10/9/91*

□ Sapa reports that cattle farmers in the drought-hit Eastern Cape and Karoo

GERALD REILLY

should apply to their nearest agricultural extension office without delay if they wish to qualify for a subsidy of up to R10 000.

Superintendent-general of the Agricultural Development Department F J van der Merwe, said in Pretoria yesterday that application forms were available at extension offices in districts qualifying for the subsidy. *(3) Gen*

Eastern Cape farmers and labourers can also get help from farmers in the Porterville area of the Western Cape, who have offered take them into service.

They will be employed as managers, foremen and labourers during the harvesting season, from October to March next year. — Sapa.

Govt won't allow (3) GEN nationalisation of farms — FW

Star 12/9/91
 The Government would not agree to a political system that would lead to the nationalisation of farms and other property, State President de Klerk said last night.

Opening the annual congress of the Natal Agricultural Union, Mr de Klerk also announced that fire-ravaged areas in Natal and the Free State had been declared disaster areas, which would enable people to claim damages from the Disaster Aid Fund.

Details about how to claim from the fund would be released today by National Health Deputy Minister Fanus Schoeman, he added.

Mr de Klerk assured farmers that their title deeds would be a safe guarantee against nationalisation.

He dismissed rumours of nationalisation and the sellout of farmers as horror stories (spook-stories).

The Government had the power to veto a constitution which did not conform to its values, which were in line with those of the most successful democracies. The Government would receive international support in implementing these norms.

Thus, there was no party that would be able

to enforce its will and standpoint.

"Negotiations will not be those of capitulation."

Turning to agricultural unions, the State President said the politicisation of agriculture constituted a serious danger to the image of organised agriculture.

He conceded agriculture was suffering serious financial problems and that restructuring was needed.

The Department of Agriculture Development Services was being restructured to meet these challenges.

Other problems were:

- Much more food would have to be produced, despite the country's limited natural resources and the vulnerability and retrogression of large areas of farmland.
- Water for irrigation was limited and underground resources were already overused.
- Widespread use of insecticides and weed killers were becoming less acceptable.
- Producer prices were not keeping pace with the rise in prices of farm requisites, which negatively affected farming profits.
- Labour costs would rise, which would require more efficient working and training. — Sapa-Own Correspondent.

Relief measures for fire-ravaged areas

PRESIDENT F W de Klerk yesterday declared emergency areas in those parts of Natal and the Free State that were ravaged by fires last weekend.

Opening the Natal Agricultural Union's annual congress last night, De Klerk said people who had suffered personal losses in the fires would receive assistance from the Disaster Relief Fund.

About R19m in damage had been caused by the fires, which burnt 128 000ha of land spread across 10 magisterial districts in the two provinces. *Blom 12/9/91*
De Klerk said details of the relief would

(3) Gen
TANIA LEVY

be announced today by Deputy National Health Minister Fanus Schoeman.

In his speech, De Klerk said he wanted to recommit government to the sensitive handling of agricultural problems.

De Klerk quoted figures produced by Stellenbosch University's Futures Research Institute which showed that SA's population would grow from 37.3-million in 1990 to 47-million by the end of the decade. If this prediction was correct, agriculture would face an enormous challenge, he said.

R5-m damage in fire horror

Own Correspondent

(3) Gau

Star 12/9/91

DURBAN — The full horror of the suffering and damage caused by northern Natal fires this week is now emerging.

Bergville Farmers' Association chairman Dr Hylton Lee said yesterday the main need was to accommodate the homeless after 30 homesteads had been burnt.

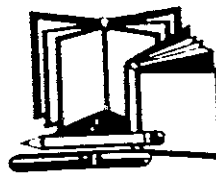
Another urgent need was grazing for 4 000 cattle and aid in transporting feed.

Dr Lee said damage estimates were approaching R5 million.

In the Bergville/Geluksburg area, at least 95 farms were affected and 70 000 hectares of grazing burnt out. Stored feed worth R400 000 was destroyed.

About 140 cattle, 2 000 sheep and five horses died in the area. Buildings damaged included a R100 000 homestead and other buildings valued at R300 000. Equipment damage was estimated at R275 000.

SKILLS FOR LEARNING



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Skills for rural development

New Nation (Learning N) 13/9-19/7/91.
 Youth in traditional African societies followed a path into manhood or womanhood that guaranteed them a place in the social order. It was possible to look forward to receiving the respect society gave to people with more experience of life, no matter what their status in the community.

Most people wanted to maintain the social order because they benefited from it, even in a small way. Those in power, in particular the chiefs, made sure that the needs of their people were met so that no-one could challenge them.

Conservatism

This conservatism of the society was a strength, especially in the face of colonial expansion and other forces. The social order held people together and focused their energy on survival tasks such as raising offspring, producing food and preparing for self-defence in case of attack.

Education

In pre-capitalist African society there was no formal schooling as we know it today; education took place informally in the family, as well as at initiation schools from which children graduated into adulthood.

In this way children were integrated into the household economy at an early age and given useful social roles which gave them a sense of being a part of society.

As the household economy collapsed under pressures from capitalist forms of social and economic organisation, especially migrant wage-labour, the social order in African societies also began to collapse. The link between informal education and society started to break apart with the result that formal schooling became the only channel to a job, and a wage.



Development Education

We are now faced with the task of challenging for political power and democracy. After years of destructive capitalist exploitation and apartheid government policies, especially in the rural areas, the economy must be re-built so that ordinary people can survive.

The question which must be answered is: What kind of education system will meet the needs of rural (and urban) people? Will this education system prepare youth for a useful role in society?

It is obvious that youth from communities with a history of oppression need opportunities for exposure to technological and political developments to enable them to succeed in the wider society.

The concept of "development education" does not imply education for inferiority. Bantu Education denied students access to the world of technology — by discouraging the development of mathematical and scientific skills. It also cut them off from the world of international politics by limiting their political knowledge to the borders of the "homelands".

Many oppressed countries are struggling to find an education system that is appropriate to their needs. It can take generations to change an education system and the social values that support it.

Development education — like people's education — could encourage the development of technological and political skills in oppressed communities to empower them to break out of the limitations of the present social order.

It will need innovative strategies to develop an alternative to the present education system, especially to prepare oppressed communities for a democratic future.

Resource centres - a strategy for getting resources to rural areas

One of the results of higher rates of unemployment and inflation is that migrant workers are unable to send enough money home to their families. This means that women in the rural areas must find ways of coping financially in their husbands' absence.

Many of the strategies which helped people to survive

apartheid are now changing. In the face of growing rural poverty, some people find ways to work together for survival, either by joining a self-help or church group, or by starting a small gardening co-operative to produce food.

Other people buy food, vegetables, fruit and other goods with the money sent home by migrant workers and sell them to make a small profit to pay for school fees or clothes.

Costs of schooling

More families are unable to afford the costs of sending children to school and this is affecting the educational chances of many rural youth. These costs include: school building fees and other levies; transport; books and stationery; shoes and uniforms.

Women, especially, attempt to improve their educational level and attend literacy and other adult classes at schools in the hope of getting a job. Some school "drop-outs" attempt to write exams as private/part-time candidates, but lack books, study aids and adequate tuition. Many private candidates also help their families generate income through part-time jobs, as well as carry out social duties for their families such as organising weddings and funerals.

This disrupts study programmes, particularly if part-time students need to attend classes at study centres or participate in study groups.

Resource/study centres

One way to help people with these problems is to form resource centres which are stocked with study aids and text-books, as well as tables and chairs for individual and group study. Many students do not have books - and cannot afford to buy them - or quiet places to study in overcrowded homes.

These resource centres could also provide people with information about events in the wider society through books, newspapers or magazines. Other materials in these resource centres could include:

- information on bursaries, careers and job-finding skills, and suggestions for income-generating activities
- books and magazines on development issues
- information on resource organisations

Democracy

As we have seen, the old hierarchical social order was difficult to change, because it was supported by strong religious beliefs which claimed it was "unnatural" (and dangerous) to challenge the most powerful members of society.

But this order was challenged by colonialism and capitalism, with the result that its authority structures have collapsed. Youth, in particular, have rejected the beliefs of their parents, but do not have any social values to guide them in life. This has made it difficult to enforce communal laws about morality.

Many youth are demanding change and are attempting to organise themselves into SRC's, youth organisations and civics. This is the birth of democracy. Democratic societies need values, laws and structures to work effectively.

The education system must allow people to learn about struggles for democracy and socialism in other parts of the world so that we can develop democratic structures and practices in our own society.

Difficult words

social order: (see below)
pre-capitalist: before capitalism
household economy: production in the family
innovative: new, creative

What is a social order?

Pre-colonial African societies (and feudal societies in other parts of the world) organised themselves into levels from top to bottom. This is known as a hierarchical social order. African society was organised as follows:

TOP
 Supreme Being/God
 Ancestors/gods
 Chiefs/Kings
 Headmen
 Clan Heads
 Family Heads/Fathers
 Women
 Children/Youth
 BOTTOM

The social order was reinforced by religious beliefs which claimed that it was "natural", given by God/the Supreme Being, and could not be challenged.

HEALTH MATTERS



Back injuries at work

By *Learning Nation* Learning Nation 13/9-11/91



Back injuries at work are an important issue, because they are so common and cause so much pain and suffering to workers and because they result in loss of earnings for the worker as well as loss of production. Many studies overseas have estimated the number of working days lost due to back problems as high as 15 million working days per year and more than 13 million visits to doctors for the same problem. In Britain, there are over 6000 back operations every year. In South Africa the number of back injuries at work is very high, but statistics are not available.

there is no improvement, or if it is getting worse, you must go and see your doctor.

The disc is a part of the back which is very commonly injured at work, especially when a worker lifts up a very heavy load. Discs are situated between the bones (vertebrae) of the back. Each disc has a jelly-like structure inside (the nucleus) which allows it to operate as a shock absorber, like shock absorbers in a car. Excessive wear and tear may cause the disc to become weakened in some areas and cracked in other areas. When a worker lifts a too heavy load this causes the pressure inside the disc to increase. When this pressure is very high or if the disc is weakened, then the disc will rupture. When the disc ruptures, the jelly-like substance escapes from the disc. This substance may then press on a nerve and cause pain or even paralysis. Sometimes a disc will rupture and not press on a nerve. Then you will get pain in your back, but it will not go down your leg.

The disc becomes harder with age and therefore is injured more easily. Repetitive force also makes the disc harder and more prone to injury. Other factors which cause increased pressure inside the disc are movements such as bending, carrying heavy weights, sitting badly, etcetera. Twisting movements also increase the risk of injury to the disc. In fat people, the forces on the disc are even greater, making you more prone to injury.

Carrying very heavy loads places very high pressure on the disc, causing it to rupture. The forces are increased even more if you bend your back while carrying the load or turn around with the load.

Ruptures of the disc can be treated with bed rest, tablets and physiotherapy, while other cases may require an operation.

There are many parts to the back and any of them can get injured. It is sometimes difficult to know exactly where the pain is coming from. It may come from muscles, ligaments or discs. If this problem is caused by overuse, it is called "mechanical backache". In many cases, the worker feels the pain, but the doctor cannot find anything wrong. Of every 1000 people with back pain, an abnormality will be detected in only one or two patients.

Other diseases like arthritis of the back can also cause back pain. Some people are born with structural abnormalities of the back and these may also cause backache or make people liable to back problems later in life.

The place where most back problems occur is in the lower back because this area moves the most and carries the greatest weight.

There are other medical problems which may cause pain in the back. These include kidney problems, hernias, lung diseases, prostate problems and abdominal problems.

How is the back injured?

The back is injured when the forces that are applied to the back are greater than the back can bear. These forces may be large forces (a jump from three metres) or repetitive smaller forces that occur over a long period of time (carrying one hundred 20kg bags every day).

Large forces cause quite serious damage which occurs quite suddenly. Repetitive forces cause damage which weakens the back over a long period.

If a worker sits in a bad position all the time, for example if she is constantly bending over a machine, the muscles and ligaments in the back are under constant strain. This may cause fatigue. When muscles or surrounding structures are damaged, they go into spasm and may become rigid. This will result in back pain and difficulty in moving. However, this will heal with rest. If

How can we prevent back problems?

It is important to "skatter" your back. Back problems are very difficult to treat and therefore the best policy is to prevent them. Here are a few simple rules to follow in order to protect your back:

1. When lifting a weight

Do not bend from the waist when carrying a weight. Bend the knees and keep your feet apart and firmly on the ground. Hold the weight close to your body and face the direction in which you want to move. Use your stomach muscles to give you extra support, and lift the weight using your knees and holding your back as straight as possible. Put the weight down the same way that you have lifted it up. Do not lift too heavy weights, get somebody to help you. Push rather than pull a weight if you have to.

2. Standing

When standing, do not arch your back too far forward. If possible, rest one leg on a foot rest and try to bend your back, bend your knees as well.

3. Sitting

When sitting, keep your neck and back as straight as possible. Do not slouch in a chair because this increases the tension on the back. Do not sit for long periods. Take regular breaks and walk around.

4. Exercise

Strengthen your stomach muscles and stretch your back/thigh muscles as these will lessen the pressure on your back. Also strengthen your back muscles, but make sure you don't strain your back.

5. General

Avoid sudden movements, don't stay in any position for too long and don't wear high-heeled shoes. Try to lose weight and keep fit.

Hold heavy objects close to you

Bend your knees and hips not your waist

INCORRECT
Upper back is stooped, lower back is arched, or because of clutch legs and feet, sit up.

CORRECT
Sit fully on back, buttocks, waist and feet straight.

When you bend over always bend your knees as well

The use of a footrest straightens your back. The aim is to have your knees higher than your hips

If a chair is too high, your back won't be straight

TV slump strains neck and shoulders, as well as the back

If you follow this advice, you will have a better back and a healthier life.

Compensation

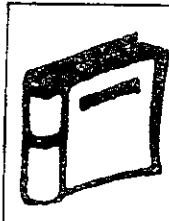
As we explained earlier, the doctor may not be able to find anything wrong, even though the worker feels the pain. Because of this, the worker will be refused compensation. But, if you rupture your disc and require an operation then the compensation committee should pay you for time off and medical expenses.

How can we prevent back problems at work?

It is important to take up the issue of better working conditions in the union. We have found many workers who have injured their backs at work who have lost their jobs because they cannot work well any more. This also makes it difficult to find another job. Therefore it is better to fight for better conditions than to be without a job. Here are a few of the issues we can take up in the unions:

- We must refuse to carry heavy loads. If heavy loads need to be carried, then management must get somebody to help or get a machine such as a trolley to help with the carrying.
 - The union must assess the ergonomics* at work, or get some service organisation to help with this. This includes an assessment of seating for workers, the types of machines used, if a worker has to stand all day and how his/her work station is designed, etcetera. *Ergonomics means proper workplace design. The union must make it healthy and comfortable for our workers to work and to strain any more of the body.
 - If a worker has a back injury, he/she should be put off work until the injury has healed and then given light duty until fully recovered.
 - Management must provide adequate training and education to workers on correct lifting and working methods.
 - We must also fight for compensation to be paid to all workers with back problems which have been caused by work.
- If you need to deal with this issue, contact your union or a health and safety service organisation in your area.

This article was written for Learning Nation by the Industrial Health Research Group (IHRG) at the Sociology Department, University of Cape Town.



MATRIC LITERATURE

Close to the Sun 7: Parent-Child relationships

We have already come across some parent-child relationships in *Romeo and Juliet* as well as in *I heard the owl call my name*. In *Romeo and Juliet*, the children were not free to love one another because they belonged to families who were enemies. In *I heard the owl call my name* there is also one example of a child who is not free to love whom she likes. This is Keetah's sister, Mrs Hudson, her grandmother, is absolutely against the idea that she should marry a man who is not Indian. (See pp.54-55 in the novel.)

1. Go through the contents page of your short stories and think about each prescribed story in turn. In which two stories do we find people who are unable to express their love for another person because of family circumstances? Explain your answer.

2. Which story is similar to *Romeo and Juliet* in that a family feud determines whom the children are allowed to love?

The above questions deal with *The Consequence* and *The Love Potion*. In these stories the children are very much part of a traditional family structure. The children's own desires are subordinated to family interests. Just like *Romeo and Juliet*, *The Consequence* shows up these sorts of circumstances especially well. There is no question that Zuziwe could consider marrying Bhuqa, even if she loves him.

Notice how *The Consequence* presents the mothers of the two families. Mamtolo and Mrs Langa are both very worried about and protective over their daughters. (See pp.167, 169, 172-3, 179-80) Many of our stories present mothers as the people who worry more about their children than the fathers worry. We find the figure of the 'worrying mother' on pp.40 and 43 in *Power*, on pp.118-20 and 132 in *The Claws of the Cat*, p.137 in *Masilo's Adventures* and on pp.198-9 and 207 in *Through the Tunnel*.

Depending on what sort of story we are reading, however, the mother's worry is presented in different ways. *Masilo's Adventures* is concerned with action, so the author does not spend much time discussing Mosili's emotional anxiety over Masilo. All we read is:

"Though she feared for his life, she could not refuse him permission to go because she believed what his father had told her." (p.137)

The Claws of the Cat, on the other hand, is much more concerned with the relations between Japie and his parents. Cloete's story compares the father's and the mother's attitude to Japie. The father says

*"He is old enough."
But the mother says
"He's only twelve ... He's young to live alone on the farm."* (p.118)



"Why, darling, would you rather not come with me?"
— *Through the Tunnel*, p.198

These words suggest that the mother worries more than the father about Japie. At the end of the story she says that she should not have left him alone, while the father seems to have no regrets at all. In *The Consequence*, Mamtolo and Dakada have opposite attitudes towards Ntombi. Mamtolo refuses to acknowledge that Ntombi could do anything wrong, while Dakada beats her brutally. Mamtolo even throws herself over Ntombi to protect her from her father's blows, and she gets beaten by her husband as a result.

Compare the mothers in the above stories with the way in which Doris Lessing describes Jerry's mother in *Through the Tunnel*. Zuziwe, Ntombi and Japie are not burdened by their mother's concern over them. In *Through the Tunnel*, however, Jerry feels guilty for wanting to leave his mother alone on her safe beach. (See p.198)

Jerry's situation is not determined by traditional family circumstances. He has no father who could serve as a model for his own behaviour. Both in *Masilo's Adventures* and *The Claws of the Cat*, we are told that Masilo and Japie are like their fathers. (See pp.118-9, 123, 132, 135-7)

In *Masilo's Adventures* and in *The Claws of the Cat*, Masilo and Japie prove that they are like their fathers. Masilo's mother's poverty and Japie's father's sickness provide opportunities for Masilo and Japie to test their abilities. *Through the Tunnel* has a holiday setting and therefore there are no such opportunities for Jerry.

Jerry's mother has to give such an opportunity in a rather artificial/unnatural way to Jerry. We read:

*"She was thinking of these
her sudden wishes being
worn out. How I been keeping
myself like. He must feel
no regret to go with me. I must
be careful."* (p.198)

Compare Jerry's mother to Andre's parents in *Power*. Although Jerry is only one year older than Andre, Andre's parents treat him like a young child. They give him tidings for 'being naughty' (p.37). They are authoritative parents who are not interested in considering their son's point of view. On p.40, Andre's mother does not let him finish his sentence and a little further on we read:

*"He looked at me and said
nothing more. He could see my
father was Gideon's father, and
that meant he did not want to
hear anything more."*

On p.46 we read about his mother:

*"She's a dead cross and he was
scared stiff."*

Andre is scared of his parents. Compare the above quotations with Jerry's mother's words on p.198:

*"Why, darling, would you
rather not come with me?"*

When Jerry tells her that he can hold his breath for three minutes, she says:

*"Confound that!" she said.
Well I should wonder if I
don't think you should swim
any more today.
She was ready for a battle of
wits." (p.207)*

The words "She was ready for a battle of wits" suggest that she was ready to talk with Jerry. Unlike Andre's parents, she does not insist on having the last word.

The Wasteland does not deal with a mother-figure. In this story we read only about a father and his son. They are total opposites. The father is still a traditional father because he supports his family with his wages. (p.194) The son, on the other hand, has rejected traditional family structures. He acts completely outside of these structures. Compare the proud and loving way in which Japie fulfils his father's job, with Freddy, who is obviously not proud of his father because he intends robbing him. *The Wasteland* is a social comment portraying a society living in the middle of waste and rubble/rubbish. Under such circumstances, traditional family concerns have become irrelevant. We read the father's thoughts:

*"His wife could be made a
widow by his children made in-
herless, nothing counted
against that. Merry was the
unknown one." (p.194)*

Each of the stories discussed in this article gives us different insights into children's relationships with their parents. We have also discovered that these relationships will always reflect broader social structures.

Over the next four weeks we will use this page for exam practice. We will have one exam practice lesson per set-work, starting with *Romeo and Juliet*.

Answers

- 1. The Love Potion and The Consequence.** In Bosman's story, Oom Schalk Lourens tells us that one girl's father hit his daughter's lover in the face so that he lost all his teeth (p.5). Also, Gideon and Lettie are unable to express their love for one another freely. Gideon has to pretend that he is visiting Lettie's father. Presumably he is not allowed to see Lettie on her own. (p.10-11) In *The Consequence*, Zuziwe is not allowed to express her love for Bhuqa. (p.169, 170, 176)
- 2. The Consequence**

In South Africa today the state has been able to exploit the low level of organisation in the countryside (especially in the Bantustans) and tensions between urban and rural people to divide the people and frustrate struggles. The fact that urban and rural divisions exist so starkly in South Africa today still is due to the apartheid capitalist state's laws such as the 1913 and 1936 Land Acts and the fact that capitalism used the migrant labour system and the Pass Laws.

Attempts to build democratic mass organisation in the rural areas are also hampered by divisions within rural communities - divisions caused by that same history of apartheid capitalism. In this series we shall look at struggles to build organisation in the rural areas.

Youth and civics in rural areas

One of the most difficult issues confronting rural activists at the moment is the nature of chiefs and tribal authorities. In some areas, progressive organisations have worked hard to draw chiefs into the struggle. Some chiefs have agreed to join the Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa (Contralesa), while others have used it as an opportunity to manipulate progressive organisations.

Many parents still respect chiefs and expect to be led by them. This has led to conflict between youth and the political leadership in their communities, who have closer links with chiefs and traditional beliefs, while the youth have been canvassing for civics and opposing corruption in local government.

Practical problems

It is very difficult to hold a successful public meeting unless a chief has shown support for it, and this has limited the progressive organisations' ability to recruit membership among parents in rural areas.

Because chiefs have been used to oppress the people by the apartheid state and yet are part of traditional life in many rural communities, activists have debated the role of chiefs in the struggle for a truly democratic South Africa. For example, a discussion document put out in the ANC Eastern Transvaal region suggested that chiefs should remain, and civics play a developmental role in consultation with existing tribal authorities.

Civics have an important role in the development of the community, but cannot grow without the support of the older generation, especially parents. Because civics and youth organisations were formed as part of the UDF, most people link these organisations to the ANC. And many older people in the rural areas have not yet seen the ANC as their organisation.

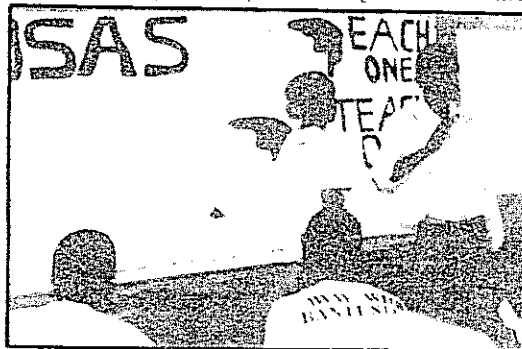
Land

During the 1970s, the state and white farmers evicted many families from "white" farms in the Northern Transvaal. These families moved into villages in the bantustans, where they were forced to live in "closed settlements" or rural townships, under tribal authorities to which they owed no allegiance.

Tribal authorities who were threatened by the struggles of the community have used land as a powerful means of control. Families, or individuals who represented a threat to the chief would face threats of forced removal or very high tribal fines.

In some cases, tribal levies for school building funds and other activities, such as tribal initiation, would be imposed at will by unpopular chiefs. The tribute (sebe go) system also became a form of control. Migrants offered tribute to chiefs as a guarantee of a burial site in the tribal graveyard, and were forced to retain close linkages to the chiefs.

In the traditional system of the past, land belonged to the tribe. After the



Rural Education

1936 Land Act, the land which was owned by the apartheid capitalist state was administered by tribal authorities. These powers were exercised through magistrates. Communities needed the chief's permission to have a meeting with a magistrate.

Tribal funds were banked through district magistrates who made it difficult for communities to see tribal financial statements, which led to numerous accusations of corruption in local affairs.

The bantustan governments used the law, the magistrates, the departments and the police to control the growing resistance to their administration. These were some of the reasons for the people rising up in 1986.

Education in the bantustans

Many parents realised their children would need schooling to secure jobs as clerks in the expanding bantustan departments, as well as in hospitals and schools. Community-funded schools sprang up in many villages during the 1970's.

Some community schools achieved academic success in the beginning. But most schools failed afterwards, undermined by conflicts with the education and tribal authorities, financial problems, over-crowding, or student struggles. Teachers were reluctant to take jobs in schools faced by such difficulties, and principals had to employ under-qualified teachers. By the 1980s the education system, which had expanded rapidly in response to popular demand in the 1970s, had begun to collapse.

Unemployment

In the period between 1976 and 1986 more and more families felt the effects of unemployment and inflation. Migrant workers' incomes were unable to meet their families' needs, and communities were unable to build new schools or classrooms: school buildings fell apart; and the student drop-out rate grew each year.

Social problems such as alcoholism, drug abuse, prostitution, and theft grew. Relationships between youth and parents became increasingly problematic. Many youth rejected practices such as initiation and tributes (sebe go) which traditionally secured their allegiance to chiefs — who gave people land, helped migrants find contract jobs, and performed social rituals.

Women, forced to find means to supplement household income to send children to school, faced constant police harassment for selling goods without licenses in market places near shops and transport routes.

Youth revolt and People's Education

In the 1985-90 period of popular revolt, political activity spread, particularly among youth. In 1986, the struggles in the townships overflowed into the Northern Transvaal, initially into Lebowa, and then spread to KwaNdebele, Gazankulu, KaNgwane and Venda.

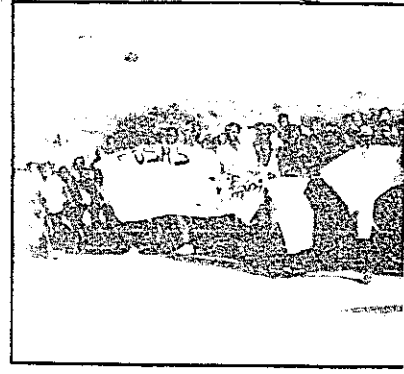
Before the explosion, there were tensions between youth and local authorities when activists tried to build UDF structures in communities, and campaigned against "bantustans".

Student Representative Councils (SRCs) were rejected by the Department of Education when the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) aimed their campaigns at corruption in school committees and local authorities and attempted to isolate chiefs known to be collaborators with the bantustan administrations.

Schools were closed. In some areas political education around the Freedom Charter took place on hills outside villages. This provided some protection from attack by police.

But peoples' education programmes never got off the ground as activists lacked resources and skills to transform schools, and failed to win the support of most teachers. In some schools SRCs even used corporal punishment against "undisciplined" students.

When police and army detained "comrade" leaders organisational discipline collapsed, and criminal elements destroyed the reputation of the comrades in the community. Many youth fled to townships in the PWV to avoid detention. Links with activists at the University of the North (Turfloop) who had provided political education and support, were broken when the army occupied the campus and detained student leadership.



Although youth have challenged the legitimacy administration, they have often been impatient and I build strong democratic organisation.

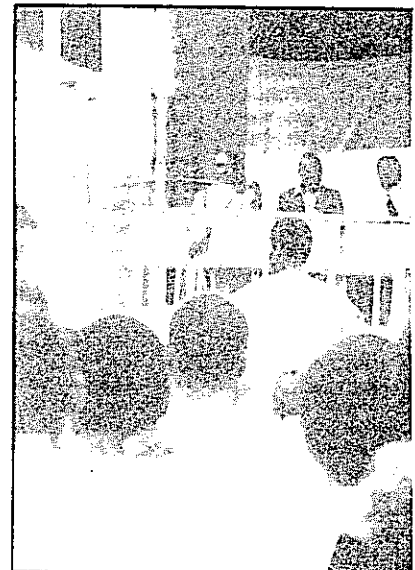
The potential does exist for building strong organisations and parents can unite around local issues such as education (pre-school, school and adult), democratic productive land and market-places, as well as water, adequate health care. To achieve this unity however, to demonstrate to ordinary people, who live in respect can meet their needs effectively.

It will not be an easy task for civics to establish th to co-exist with the corrupted remains of chiefly r who should have moral authority in the rural area

Resource centres and community development

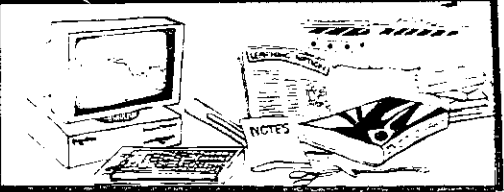
These centres link up with other education, develop organisations. In this way networks can be set up to h links within the rural area and between the countryside resource centres can be used for workshops on organ methods, and for discussions on community issues. Centr at a relatively low cost compared to libraries by buildings and volunteer staff.

It will help a lot if these resource/study projects co local businesspeople and churches to cover the costs of

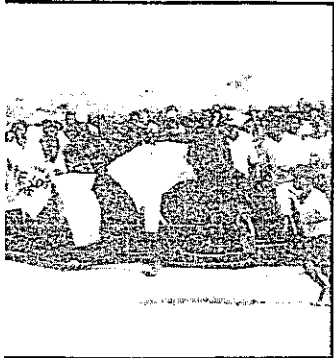


Sekhukuneland Chiefs on the stage

RESOURCES



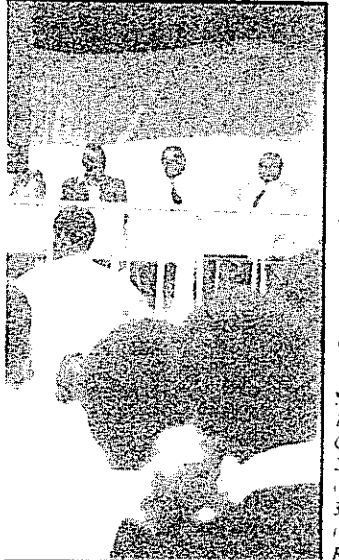
Focus 1



allenged the legitimacy of the bantustan ten been impatient and lacked the skills to organisation. or building strong organisation. Young people nd local issues such as rights of access to ol and adult, democratic local government, -places, as well as water and electricity, and hieve this unity however, civics must be able couple, who live in respect of chiefs, that they vely. k for civics to establish themselves, not least ted remains of chiefly rule, or to establish thorty in the rural areas.

and opment

other education, development and political -works can be set up to help people to make d between the countryside and the cities. And l for workshops on organisational and study ncommunity issues. Centres can be established mpaired to libraries by using community iff. 'resource/study projects can get support from rches to cover the costs of building, furniture



chiefs on the stage at a rally

and books. Project members should be encouraged to contribute money or resources to the centres. This has been done by Study Projects in areas of the Northern Transvaal, who have joined together in a network to share ideas and experiences, as well as organise training workshops for their members. In one area members have been involved in a community development programme which includes building a health centre, a resource study centre, and improving a village's water supply. Other study projects have formed cultural groups, helped women to start preschool centres, and offered organisation skills workshops for youth organisations. Resource centres can become an important part of a rural area's development activities, especially if they offer its members training in organisational methods and development strategies.

Difficult words

- informal: not formal, loosely structured organisation, open to others who want to join
- expectations: what you really want to know, or for someone to do for your organisation or community
- evaluation: checking to see if an organisation has achieved its goals effectively, and how to improve its work
- confronting: demanding an answer (from), challenging
- canvassing: asking for support (for a campaign)
- legitimacy: having the right to rule
- rituals: traditional religious and social practices
- implement: make an idea work in practice
- moral authority: confidence to represent the people

Contact organisations

These organisations can be contacted for information, advice or help. The list is not complete, so please ask them to refer you to useful organisations closer to your area:

- Transvaal**
1. Environmental and Development Agency (EDA), Box 62654, Marshalltown 2017: Resources and advice on rural community development issues.
 2. Co-operative Planning and Education (COPE), Box 185, PO WITS 2050: Information about co-operative development.
 3. Akanani Rural Development Association, Box 43, Elm Hospital Road: Information about co-operatives & community education
 4. Sekhukhuleni Education Projects Forum, Box 434, Jane Furse Hospital 1085: Resource network of rural education projects
 5. Rural Advice Centre, Box 358, Johannesburg: Advice on water and sanitation, and income-generating strategies for rural women

- Western/Northern Cape**
1. Careers Research and Information Centre (CRIC), Box 378, Athlone 7760: Information about careers and job-finding, as well as survival skills for the unemployed
 2. Centre for Adult and Continuing Education (CACE), University of the Western Cape, Private Bag X17, Bellville 7530: Courses in community development and organisation skills.
 3. Community Development Resource Association (CDRA), 6 Beach Road, Woodstock 7925: Advice on project development, management, and evaluation

- Natal**
1. Community Resource Centre Training Project, Room 55, Edmenon Centre Trust, 21 St Andrews Street, Durban 4001
 2. Centre for Adult and Continuing Education (CAE), University of Natal (PMB), Box 375, Pietermaritzburg 3209
 3. Community Organisation for Research Development and Education (CORDE), University of Natal, King Edward V Avenue, Durban 4001: Research into co-operative issues.
 4. Community Service Training Programme (CSTP), University of Natal, King Edward V Avenue, Durban 4001



Chief Alfred Kekana: Any government that can ever dream of abolishing chieftainship is making a grievous mistake because we will stand up and fight. Chiefs are royal blood."

Eastern Cape/Transkei

1. Catholic Development Centre, Box 55, Umtata
2. Each Working in Education (EWE), Box 326, Grahamstown 6140: Information on starting education projects
3. Power Station Project, Box 587, Grahamstown 6140: Resources for co-operatives.
4. Zingisa Educational Project, Box 655, King William's Town 5900

Co-operative Networks

Southern Africa Co-operative Network (SACNET), Box 1416, Joubert Park 2044: A network of co-operatives in Southern Africa, e.g. Botswana and Zimbabwe, also linking regional networks in South Africa

Useful books

Please ask the contact organisations above to suggest some useful books to read and addresses where you can buy or borrow them. Some of these organisations will post materials to you on request

1. "Primary Clinical Care" — a manual for Primary Health Care Workers in rural and developing areas" available from the Health Services Development Unit (HSDU), Department of Community Health, University of Witwatersrand Medical School, York Road, Parktown 2193.
2. "Skills for Organising" available from CACE
3. "What is a Co-operative?" available from COPE
4. "Education is ours" available from EWE
5. "Bridge", "How organisations work", "Action notes" and other useful books on how to contact organisations, organisational development, e.g. bookkeeping, budgeting, etc. available from the Human Awareness Programme (HAP), Box 95134, Grant Park 2019
6. Resource book lists: EDA: Write to the EDA Resource Centre.

Suggestion

If you want to let others know about your community development group, write to Learning Nation, P.O. Box 11356, Johannesburg, 2000 and say what you are doing and why

essentials," he said.

laugher.

Home— for just a day

5 Times 15/9/91
TODAY, for the first time in 14 years, the Mfengu people are going "home".

But it will be for one day only — and they will be defying a government order.

The leader of the displaced tribesmen, Tsitsikamma Exile Association co-ordinator Mashwabada Msizi, said the return was "deeply symbolic".

A commemorative service will mark the day in 1977 that former State President PW Botha signed an eviction order banishing the 500-strong Mfengu community to the Ciskei.

The tribe was granted 8 000 hectares of fertile

By EVELYN
HOLTZHAUSEN

coastal farmland by Queen Victoria in 1837. Now 6 000 hectares of the land is in the hands of 19 white farmers, who bought it from the government in 1983.

Mr Msizi said he was confident that by Christmas about 50 Mfengu families would be permanently settled on land adjacent to that from which they were evicted. The land is owned by the Moravian Church.

The chairman of the Board of the Moravian Church of South Africa, Mr Martin Wessels, confirmed that negotiations were

taking place to move the families on to the land.

He said the land was given to the church in trust for the Mfengus "in perpetuity". It had to be established if the deeds for the land could be legally handed over to the tribesmen.

In papers lodged in the South Eastern Cape Division of the Supreme Court on May 7, 14 Mfengu community leaders demanded that the SA Development Trust and 22 others — including the 19 farmers — return the land to them.

They asked the court to expunge the name of the state from the title deeds of other farms on "their" land.

WASTELANDS

FROM the black steel watchtower on his boundary, farmer Ken Mostert can see the steady advance of squatter shacks from Khotsoing township.

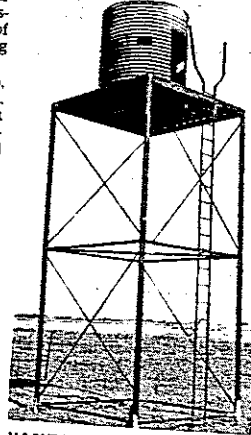
Seven years ago the township, near Bothaville in the Free State, had 19 000 residents. Now that figure is closer to 70 000. Unemployed farm labourers, sacked miners, illegal Mozambican refugees and victims of forced removals live in the shackland around the township.

For the first time, says Mr Mostert, he is seeing women from the township waiting at the roadside to scoop up mealie kernels that have fallen from the trucks. It feeds their starving families.

FENCE

The value of Mr Mostert's farm, Taaibospan, has fallen by 50 percent. He sometimes thinks of leaving, but will not; he refuses to give away his farm at a rock-bottom price. Nor does he have anywhere to go or anything to do. And so Mr Mostert plans to build an electric fence around his house — a last defence against a world beyond his boundary that has changed unrecognisably and ominously.

Taaibospan and Khotsoing are two faces of the same silent revolution now engulfing the plat-



VANTAGE POINT ... Ken Mostert's watchtower
SUNDAY TIMES 15/9/91

land. White farmers, broke or plundered, are leaving their land or hanging on grimly from behind barricades. Black peasants, landless and jobless, surge into platterland towns to live by their wits or by crime.

Says Mr Mostert: "My sheds are stripped overnight. An entire roof was stolen the other night.

2) IT IS assumed that the specific total sales figure of R8 14

My fences fall over because the poles are stolen. "I've had to grow sunflowers instead of mealies because every time I went into the mealie field, I'd see about 40 heads ducking down in the rows. This year I have to plant mealies again otherwise I will damage the soil.

"My neighbour's house was cleaned out while he was at church. Another was attacked inside her house. We have been stoned driving along the road. Nobody has broken into our house yet, but I think it's coming."

Mr Mostert understands why it happens: "I can't blame a man for stealing when he is starving. But we are sitting on a time bomb here."

But it is not the stock thieves that are the greatest headache to farmers. For many, the real war is against the banks and a government which the farmers believe is conniving to force them off their land — and probably hand it over to black farmers.

The statistics speak it out. Dr Kit le Clus, agro-economist for the National Maize Producers' Organisation, says 266 farms were sequestered in the first seven months of 1991, compared to 345 in 1990. He predicts that the number will grow to a record 524 by the end of the year if trends continue.

And it could get worse. The government has decided to stop guaranteeing co-operative loans to at least 2 300 farmers. All face potential ruin.

INTEREST

Part of the farmers' plight is their own fault. The debts of the agricultural sector now stand at R17-billion (of which vast amounts were allegedly squandered on items not related to agriculture). In the good years, farmers borrowed to the hilt, encouraged by financial institutions and unrestrained by the government. With inflation higher than interest rates, it made sense.

Then interest rates rose above inflation rates. The cost of the borrowed money became crippling and the government ended its elaborate financial subsidy structure. Land prices fell — in



Report and pictures by
DAWN BARKHUIZEN

some cases farmers found they owed more to the banks than their farms were worth.

The elements have also taken their toll. Seven years of drought in the summer rainfall areas were followed by torrential rains which flooded 42 000 hectares of maize in the Bothaville area

ARE INCLUDED IN THE

DESPERATE ... crippling financial problems have forced farmer Pieter Brink to seek another job

alone. Production costs were up, yields were down.

Mr Johan Hoffman, an agriculture graduate, considers himself an efficient farmer. This year he suffered a direct loss of R350 000 when 150mm of rain flooded his crop in just 30 minutes.

He said: "This was my first bad year. If I have another bad one, I'm out. Before this I was a cash farmer. But I've had to borrow R350 000 to keep going. My interest alone is R71 000.

"Had I been making a profit, I would have been able to sustain a crisis, but I have been running at a loss. It costs me R725 to produce two tons of maize and I get R644 for it."

How do the farmers survive?

Some finance their farms with money from small businesses in the towns. Others, like Bothaville-born farmer Pieter Brink, 36, simply sink.

"My father was 15 when he took over his father's farm. He was one of the biggest farmers in the area," he says.

"When we went into liquidation we owed R2.7-million. The bank took everything.

"After we were liquidated I tried again, but every year I owed a little more.

"Now I've got a job here at the co-op as a parts salesman."

But the plight of white farmers is only one side of the rural tragedy. Black people make up the

'I can't blame a man for stealing when he's starving. But we're sitting on a timebomb here ...'

Hunger set malnutrition in some parts of the Free State at 50-60 percent.

In Ficksburg, dairy hand Lizbeth Rakoloi says she left her job in May after her life-long employer chopped R20 off her R55 monthly salary for rent.

Farm worker Abel Mohlabi, 65, also from Ficksburg, says he was ordered off a farm when he became ill. Now bedridden, Mr Mohlabi lives in a two-roomed shack with his extended family of 11. He has no pension and he exists on R35 and a 12kg bag of mealie meal provided by Mr Mahlabi's son every month.

SETTLE

But there are others, also squatting on the Free State veld, who were once landowners. They dream of having land.

"Any land! Anywhere! We just want somewhere to settle," says Mrs Angelina Tseki, leader of a small group of Southern Sothos living in tents on the outskirts of Botshabelo. She was among 158 families who moved when their land was incorporated into the Ciskei in 1979.

The old order is collapsing in rural South Africa. A new one has not yet been built. Meanwhile, in limbo, Ken Mostert and Abel Mohlabi, Johan Hoffman and Angelina Tseki somehow survive.

remainder of the silent revolution. As farmers go to the wall, scores of labourers and their dependants are left jobless. Others are laid off by farmers who fear the new labour laws will make them responsible for all employees and dependants on their land.

There are still others who trek miserably to townships because life on the farms has become just too hard to bear.

Their chances of employment are slim in the small towns. In Bothaville, for example, the white population has dropped from 5 000 to 3 350 over the same period that the black township has exploded.

Recent surveys by Operation

Plea for more farming land

S Times 15/9/91

3 Gen

OPERATION Hunger executive director Ina Perlman this week made an impassioned plea to the government to allocate portions of SA's three-million hectares of available land to subsistence farmers — and to do it fast.

"The hunger situation is now too big for any private organisation to handle. I pray that government does something fast," she said.

Her appeal comes in the face of soaring unemployment, a burgeoning squatter population and rampant malnutrition throughout the country.

The charity organisation, which feeds 1.3-million people daily, is receiving a record number of appeals for emergency feeding each week.

Part of the answer lies in the government making land and funds available for development, she said.

"It is time to stop the political posturing and get on with allocating what is available. Even if it isn't the best land in the country, people can get cracking and can easily be made self-supporting on their own land," said Mrs Perlman.

"I know the long-term outlook for subsistence farming is not good, but our people need it as a survival mechanism."

"It will provide an interim breathing space for the huge clump of people who are under-educated and will have no place in a new capital-intensive economy. It will give us the 20-year breathing space we need to achieve a turn in the economy."

By establishing six groups of subsistence farms in various parts of South Africa, Operation Hunger has rehabilitated 38 376 people.

Community rerieved

CIP 15/9/91

3 GEN

By DAN DHLAMINI

RESIDENTS of the Welverdiend Diamond Diggings farm near Lichtenburg - who were given notice to vacate the land they have lived on for decades - were this week temporarily rerieved.

Eight of them, including a 64-year-old woman, spent 11 days in custody last month before their trespass charges were withdrawn.

Now Miriam Melato, 64; Samuel Masia, 53; Jan Sekoko, 52; Agnes Ndlovu, 52; Wilson Matebesi, 39; Johanna Moswang, 37; William Sikhali, 33 and Angeline Mashaba, 30; are considering legal action against the police for what they claim was unlawful arrest, unlawful detention and malicious prosecution.

Western Transvaal Lawyers for Human Rights regional director, Iqbal Motala, confirmed he had been instructed by the community to act on their behalf, but he would still have to study the documents before taking action.

Motala told City Press negotiations with the Transvaal Provincial Administration and farm owner Willem Mouton, regarding the removal, were still going on.

Masia claimed his community had been living at Welverdiend since 1926 when it was proclaimed a township for diamond diggings employees. It was later expropriated, he said.

Masia said they were arrested on August 3 following a complaint by Mouton.

When they appeared before magistrate H Frazer on August 5 he said they would be granted free bail on condition they evacuated the farm pending the outcome of their case.

They refused to make such an undertaking and were then kept in custody until August 14 when charges against them were withdrawn.

Prosecutor Ansie Maree said the matter had been referred to the Attorney-General for his ruling.

C

Farmers owe R3,21-b

³ GEN
The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Farmers owed the Land Bank R3,21 billion in long- and medium-term loans at the end of 1990, the bank's annual reports has shown.

This was R248 million more than at the end of the preceding year.

On long-term loans, farmers

were in arrears for R3-billion.

Unpaid interest and capital came to about R202 million and R49 million, respectively. Unpaid instalments amounted to R251 million, which was R36 million more than 1989.

The report attributed the increase in total arrears to abnormal rainfall patterns in the summer-rainfall areas.

Displaced communities reject Govt commission

South
REPRESENTATIVES of 19 displaced communities countrywide yesterday rejected the Government's proposed Advisory Commission on Land Allocation.

They called instead for

16/9/91
a commission that included people not appointed by the State.

The representatives, addressing a Press conference after a two-day workshop hosted by the National Land Committee, complained that the Government had turned down requests for a meeting.

"If the Government doesn't listen to our demands, we've got no alternative but to move back forcibly," said Mr

(3) Gen
Mashwabada Msizi of the Mfengu community in the Eastern Cape.

"We feel this matter should be addressed through negotiation and when the Government refuses to meet with us, then it means it is resorting to its old tactics of ignoring us and causing us to take the law into our hands."

Communities represented included Goedgevonden in the Far Northern Transvaal. -

Dispossessed urge return of own land

By Jo-Anne Collinge

A demand for a "workable" land commission with powers to actually settle land claims and make awards was made at the weekend by representatives of 19 communities subjected to forced removal.

Delegates from these communities met in Johannesburg under the auspices of the National Land Committee.

They made it clear that the Government's Advisory Commission on Land Allocation fell far short of their demands.

The communities also stated: "We want our own land back. We reject alternative land. The land was taken away from us

by force, without proper compensation. Therefore we should not have to buy the land back."

They added: "Where white farmers have been sold land stolen from us, the Government should fairly compensate them and return the land to us."

Spokesman Mashwabada Msizi of the Mfengu (Fingo) community expressed disappointment that President de Klerk had not agreed to meet the group and had referred them to Minister of Development Aid Jacob de Villiers.

"We are not taking that lying down — we intend to pursue that meeting," he said.

Many delegates said their communities were determined to reoccupy their land should other methods fail. Five have already begun to do so.

In the 19 communities' eyes, the Advisory Commission falls short in the following ways:

- It can only advise the State President and is not empowered to restore land to claimants.
- It does not include representatives of affected communities.
- In terms of legislation, it need report only once a year.
- It has no jurisdiction in the homelands. "There are many communities in the homelands who are forcibly incorporated and who also have land claims in SA," the communities noted.

They demanded that the Government begin to give notice to farmers leasing land from which "black spot" communities had been removed. Where such land was being used by the police or SADF, these forces should be moved off the land.

Not quite a bed of roses in the flower industry

SEVERAL times a week flower hawker Ephraim Dlomo, who sells his blooms to motorists at a busy downtown intersection, joins dealers in Multiflora auction hall at City Deep, Johannesburg.

Along with his helper Mhlaba Ndebele, Dlomo competes with wholesalers, florists and other street-sellers, taking his chances in downward bidding, hitting his buzzer when the price reaches the right level.

These are tense moments. The buyers wait, watching the price come down, hoping that they, and not some other nervous, trigger-happy merchant, will be the ones to stop the clock.

The Multiflora market, going since 1945, is the only official flower market in the country. It is run by a board of directors, who are also all flower growers, prompting criticism from some industry players.

Interflora president Ronnie Ball said SA's flower marketing, partly based on the Dutch system, was monopolistic.

Florists were forced to buy whatever they could and could not benefit from lower prices which would be the case if there were two flower markets, as is the case in the Netherlands.

Ball said many growers were bypassing Multiflora and selling directly to florists.

Most of SA's flowers are grown in the PWV area, Roodepoort and Krugersdorp being the most important areas.

Other areas are around Brits, Rustenburg, Hartbeespoort, Belfast, Nelspruit and in the northern Transvaal.

The rest are grown mostly in the Cape and Natal.

Flowers are generally grown in greenhouses on massive flower farms although veld flowers, such as proteas and Cape fynbos, make up a large part of the market.

Of the 80% of commercial flowers grown in the PWV area, 75% are sold through the market, said Multiflora MD Neels Botha.

Nearly 99% of the flowers on auction daily were sold and the rest destroyed.

Multiflora's turnover was seasonal, with sales of R50m a year, Botha said.

The organisation had seen 20% growth a year over the past three years although political and economic difficulties would bring that figure down to 17% this year.

Total annual turnover for SA's flower industry is estimated by growers to be about R120m.

This figure is boosted to R400m once retailing is taken into account.

Rolf Flowers owner Rolf Julicher, also a Multiflora board member, said the market was a free enterprise success story.

Like the JSE, demand and supply regulated price, he said.

PAUL ASH

The recent Secretaries' Day and the beginning of spring boosted prices to unprecedented levels, said Flowerite buyer Ken McNamara.

"People will pay almost any price to get what they want."

Market prices were not stable for various reasons, one of which was the market's accessibility to the public, he said. People came to auctions to buy flowers for dinner parties and would bid for what they wanted when the price reached the levels charged by wholesalers.

The trend among some growers to bypass Multiflora is more evident in the Cape, where various growers sell direct to wholesalers or to retailers.

Kenly Flowers, one of the larger grower-wholesalers in the Cape, operates almost as a market on its own because of the volume it buys from other growers, owner John du Preez said.

Oak Valley, one of Kenly's suppliers, also markets its flowers directly to its western Cape customers, which include Woolworths. The value of the Woolworths account is about R50 000 a month.

Exchange

SA flower exports are still small compared with world leaders such as Holland, Colombia and Kenya. In 1990, export revenue was R62,03m compared with R52,52m previously.

This includes revenue from bulbs, roots, live trees, plants and foliage, as well as cut flowers.

Colombia earns R700m a year in foreign exchange, making floriculture its third most important agricultural industry after coffee and bananas.

The potential for SA flower exports is hampered by the Lome Agreement and new growers in the Pacific Rim countries, where air freight rates to Europe are far more competitive, Du Preez said.

Demand for proteas has also dropped off.

The national flower still has a speciality value but a 20-year exposure to world markets had seen the end of its rich pickings.

SA also imports flowers, mainly roses, from Zimbabwe and Zambia, and anthuriums from Mauritius if there is a shortfall locally.

Meanwhile, Ephraim Dlomo has hit the road, hoping to sell his stock, if business is good, in two days. "Best quality, best price. People always buy flowers" he says.

Drought aid pours into stricken E Cape

The Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — Aid continues to pour into the drought-stricken Eastern Cape where livestock and game are dying in large numbers and farms are being turned into dust bowls. ③ Gen. Advt. 17/9/91

This week the Cape fruit industry handed over a donation of R350 000. The donation consisted of a cash grant of R200 000 to the Drought Aid Committee of the East Cape Agricultural Union for humanitarian aid, a cash donation of R100 000 to Operation Hunger in support of the organisation's feeding project among farm workers and a donation of apples worth R50 000 to be distributed by Operation Hunger.

Donations of fodder are still coming in from other parts of the country. Farmers who are desperately trying to keep depleted herds alive rely heavily on aid from other areas.

Severe dust storms result in young animals getting separated from their mothers. The young often die. Emaciated animals, ribs and hip bones protruding, are a common sight.

Kudu carcasses are being found alongside fences. The animals are trapped when they are too weak to jump the fences.

More and more farms are up for sale as farmers try to find work in towns. Although rain is desperately needed a sudden deluge accompanied by cold could wreak further havoc.

Rain and cold weather could result in further stock losses. Most animals are in poor condition and would not be able to survive a sudden cold spell.

Meanwhile the supply levels of Port Elizabeth's three main dams continue to drop. The largest of the three, the Paul Sauer, now has 32.2 percent capacity.

Star 17/9/91
**SAAU protester
loses 21 farms
in Act auction**

Staff Reporters (3) GEN

One of the leading protesters among the 200 khaki-clad farmers who gate-crashed the South African Agricultural Union congress in Pretoria last year has lost all his northern Transvaal properties in terms of the Agricultural Credit Act.

The 21 crop and livestock farms belonging to Cerneels van der Merwe were sold by the curator of his estate at a public auction this month.

Mr van der Merwe said a nine-year drought and interest on costs had finally become too much.

Last year, Mr van der Merwe organised and hosted several meetings of farmers in the northern Transvaal. They demanded relief aid from the Government.

He continued to hold the Government responsible for the plight of these farmers, Mr van der Merwe said yesterday.

He is now farming a property which his mother is helping to finance.

Estelle van der Merwe said her husband's farms and other property were sold for about R8 million.

Agricultural profits, ^{ET} income in decline ^{(3) GEN} 1991

PRETORIA. — The agricultural industry's income in the year to end-June declined to R19,36bn, while profits declined by 25% to R4,870bn, Deputy Agriculture Minister Tobie Meyer said yesterday.

He told a meeting in Potchefstroom the decline in net profits could be ascribed mainly to interest payments on farmers' debt which increased by R182m to a high of R2,4bn.

The industry's contribution to GDP declined to less than 5% last year.

Interest payments made up about 50% of profits. Producer prices increased by 4,3% while the price of farming requirements rose by 10,6%.

Meyer said those employed in primary agriculture amounted to 32,8% in 1950, but only 13,6% by 1985. Numbers decreased from 1,6m in 1971 to less than 1,3m at end-June.

However, agriculture's contribution to other industries was clear. The value of products bought from other sectors, including stockfeed, fertilisers and others amounted to R7,6bn in 1989/90 — 40% of the industry's gross income.

Farmers' profits 'fell by 25% in past year'

6/10/91
19/9/91 GERALD REILLY (3) Gen

PRETORIA — The agricultural industry's income in the year to end-June declined to R19,36bn, while profits declined by 25% to R4,870bn, Deputy Agriculture Minister Tobie Meyer said yesterday.

He told a meeting in Potchefstroom the decline in net profits could be ascribed mainly to interest payments on farmers' debt.

These payments had increased during the 12 months by R182m to a high of R2,4bn.

The industry's contribution to GDP declined to less than 5% last year.

These figures reflected a substantial weakening of the financial position of the industry, Meyer said.

Interest payments made up about 50% of profits.

Producer prices increased by only 4,3% while the price of farming requirements rose by 10,6%. High interest rates and increasing input costs indicated the industry's financial base would continue to weaken.

Meyer said the role of the industry as an employer had declined since 1950. The economically active part of the population employed in primary agriculture amounted to 32,8% in 1950, but only 13,6% by 1985.

The number employed had decreased from 1,6-million in 1971 to less than 1,3-million at end-June.

However, agriculture's contribution to the strength of other industries was clear. The value of products bought from other sectors, including stockfeed, fertilisers, dips, fuel and others, amounted to R7,6bn in 1989/90. This was 40% of the industry's gross income.

Farms crisis meeting

GOVERNMENT's standing agricultural liaison committee meets in Pretoria today to discuss the industry's growing financial crisis. It is understood that a possible extension of the 5% interest subsidy scheme on Land Bank long-term loans currently affecting about 18 000 farmers will be discussed at the meeting. (3) Gen

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SAAU plea to banks

THE SA Agricultural Union (SAAU) has appealed to commercial banks and financial institutions not to summarily reject farmers' applications for production credit for the new season.

SAAU vice-president Boet Fourie said at the weekend that Agriculture Minister Kraai van Niekerk had undertaken last week to give immediate attention to the SAAU's representations for further aid to farmers. *(3) Gen*

Banks and financial institutions should therefore await the outcome of the representations before they decided on credit applications, he said.

NEWS IN BRIEF

VAT: farmers warned

LESS than half of SA farmers have registered as VAT vendors, says SA Agricultural Union vice-president Boet Fourie. *(3) Gen*

Fourie, chairman of the SAAU's VAT committee, warned that non-registered farmers would have to pay VAT on their inputs and certain services but would not be able to claim repayments.

*16/6/91
E. P. van der Merwe*

There's no gloom down in Lowveld

By Clyde Johnson ^{Staw}
Lowveld Bureau ^{24/9/91}

WHITE RIVER — The Lowveld is blooming in spite of gloomy economic times because it has a healthy agricultural base, a vibrant tourism industry, good industrial relations and high quality people, according to Lowveld Regional Development Association (LORDA) chairman Leon van Rensburg.

Delivering his annual report at LORDA's 38th annual general meeting at White River at the weekend, Mr van Rensburg said Region F, of which the Lowveld formed part, had more than doubled its contribution towards the total well-being of South Africa from 1970 to 1989.

The region had the lowest unemployment rate and personal income was among the country's highest.

In the past five years, more than R140 million had been spent on tourism.

And with a prosperous future predicted in this field, the Lowveld was looking forward to a tourist boom.

"Rather than adopt a wait-and-see attitude, Lowvelders have, and continue to strive for, a let's go and get it together viewpoint."

He extended an open invitation to the KaNgwane government as a stakeholder to co-operate with LORDA in coordinating development of the Lowveld.

3

Gen

Jan
25/9/91

Pesticide ban pleas 'absurd'

About 80 percent of South Africa's crops were produced with the aid of chemical substances, Minister of Agriculture Kraai van Niekerk, said in Pretoria recently.

He described calls for a total ban on pesticides and fertilisers as "absurd".

Speaking to the Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Association he said that "conservatively" about 90 percent of the country's agricultural pests were controlled chemically. This dependence on chemicals would not change in the foreseeable future.

He said food production could not be maintained without chemicals but that what was needed was better control over their use.

TRENDS REPORTER

Seeff branches into game farms

8/10/91
26/9/91 LINDA ENSOR (3) Gen

CAPE TOWN — Seeff property organisation has established a separate division in the Lowveld to market game and conservation farms in SA and abroad.

And the firm's agricultural division has sold five farms in the western Cape for a total of R11,6m in the past few weeks.

Agricultural branch manager Jan Hofmeyr said the demand for SA fruit in Europe and the development of the West Coast had created a strong market for farms.

"We expect the demand for export fruit farms to remain strong, but although there are keen buyers around, we are finding that some farms are being priced out of the market."

There is also strong demand for fairly priced smallholdings and the sale of wine farms is expected to escalate next year.

Seeff's Lowveld office is negotiating with a Far East company for the purchase of a large farm to be used for public relations events and entertaining.

A spokesman said there was a lot of interest in game farms by those involved in wildlife conservation.

6/27/91
6/22/91
6/19/91

Farmers' plight 3 Gen

THE S.A. Agricultural Union at its upcoming annual congress in Durban will ask government to scale down tariff protection for SA industry to retard the increase in input costs through greater competition.

The conference will also highlight the alarming rate of farmers' sequestrations — more than 400 in the past two years.

How to use the materials in *Rural Focus* in a workshop

New Nation (Learning N) (3) Cen 27/9-3/10/91.

In the *Rural Focus* series, we have looked at the problems of youth, the role of civics and resource centres, and skills needed for development work. The series has looked at these issues from the point of view of youth, in particular.

Here is an outline of a workshop which could help you use the *Rural Focus* series to develop a youth organisation.

Planning group

The planning group could be a sub-committee of a local youth organisation, and should meet at least three times before the workshop to:

- * discuss the programme topic and agenda
- * determine the objectives of the workshop
- * allocate responsibility for items on the programme agenda, for contacting the speaker and participants, **distributing reading materials before the workshop**, and for organising the venue.

Venue

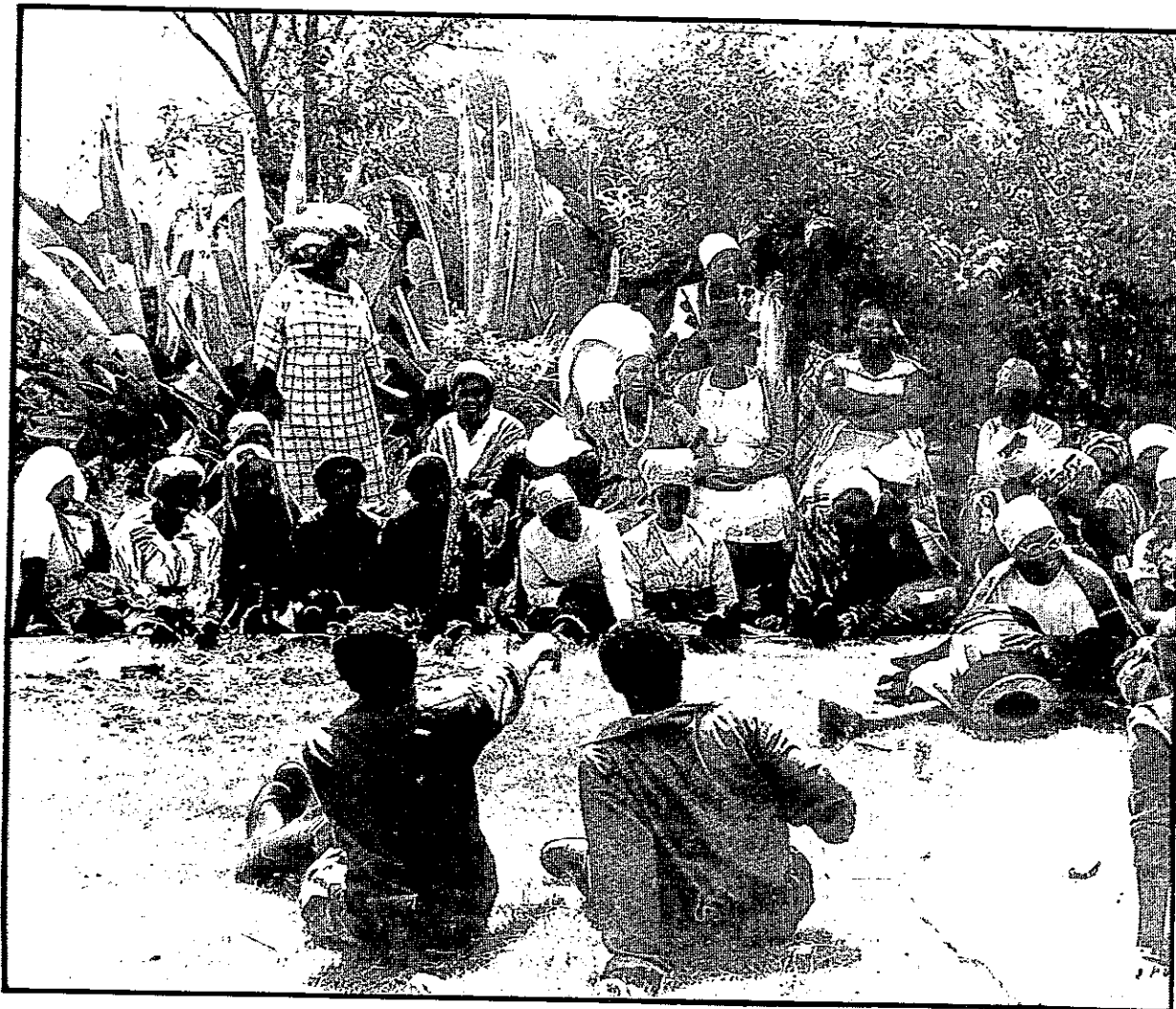
A church hall, resource centre, school classroom, tribal office, or under a shady tree

Materials needed

1. Copies of Learning Nation Rural Focus series
2. Information from other sources eg. magazines
3. Newsprint and koki pens (if available)
4. Chalkboard, especially if you can use a classroom, chalk, a duster
5. Loose sheets of paper, or school exercise books, and spare pens for participants

Suggested programme

1. **Topic:** "What resources and skills do we need in our youth organisations?"
2. **Introduction:** Welcome to participants, introduction of planning group, clarification of programme and objectives (10 minutes)
3. **Objectives:** To identify resources and skills in our communities, and decide what we can do to find resources and skills we need for our youth organisations
4. **Warm-up exercises:**
 - a. Ask people to get into different "taxis" (groups) eg. "all people from Village A over here, Village B over there, etc"; "divide into groups by Signs of the Zodiac, etc"; "all first-borns over here, last-borns over there, etc". Think of any other "taxis" (groups) that people will enjoy: the aim is to help people find out something about each other quickly, overcome shyness, and have fun. (10 minutes)
 - b. Form a circle; ask each participant to introduce him/herself and say what he/she expects to learn from the workshop, and say what he/she thinks are resources and skills. (10 minutes)
5. **Groups:**
 - a. Divide into groups of three/ five, depending on the number of participants, to discuss:
 - * What are the problems we have in our communities?
 - * What resources and skills do we need



to develop our communities and solve these problems? (20 minutes)

* What skills and resources do we have in our communities, especially in our youth organisations?

- b. Ask each group to prepare a short play/ drama on one problem in the community (10 minutes).
- c. After each group has finished presenting, ask the rest of the participants what they saw in the play/ drama, and then check their interpretation with the group. (20/30 minutes)
- d. Ask each group to report back to the workshop on their discussion of skills and resources in the community and youth organisations. Ask one participant (or a member of the planning group) to write up the reports on newsprint or the chalkboard. Allow brief discussion of the reports. (20/30 minutes)

6. **Take a break for 10 minutes!**

7. **Speaker:** "Issues facing rural youth organisations" (30 minutes/ 60 minutes with translation)

8. **Groups:** Divide the participants into groups of three/ five and make recommendations on the following:
 - * How can we use our own resources and skills to develop the members of our youth organisations?
 - * What action can we take to get resources and skills we need/ which we don't have in our communities or youth organisations? (20 minutes)

9. **Report back:** Ask each group to report back its recommendations, making sure that points are not repeated. Write up reports on newsprint/ chalkboard. (10 minutes)

10. **Action:** Ask for volunteers or nominations for a sub-committee to take action on the workshop's recommendations, and plan the next workshop. (10 minutes)

11. **Next meeting:** Set the date, time venue and topic for the next meeting. (5 minutes)

12. **Evaluation:** Ask participants to say briefly what they learnt from the workshop and if their expectations were met. (5 minutes)

Time

The workshop should take about three hours to finish, if participants are encouraged to keep to time. This may be difficult to enforce at the beginning, but will become easier as the benefits of time-keeping become clearer.

Planning group

The planning group will need to write letter to organisations asking for resources. If these resources (and postage) cost money, it may be necessary to raise funds from members or local businesses. This may mean youth organisation members will need training in fundraising and bookkeeping, which could be a topic for a follow-up workshop.

Rural Resources: Organisations and materials

New Nation (Learning N/S)

③ Gen
2719-310/91

It can be very difficult to get resources for group discussion and workshops in rural villages or townships. It is also difficult to know which organisations to contact to help you with particular needs. This list can help you find information you need. It is not a complete list, so make sure you ask for more references when you write - and say clearly what you need to know!

Useful references:

Magazines

1. **Work in Progress**, PO Box 32716, Braamfontein, 2017: a magazine with articles on political developments, civics and youth
2. **Horizon**, PO Box 31604, Braamfontein 2017: the journal of the ANC Youth League (also contact local offices of ANC/ANCYL)
3. **Mayibuye**, PO Box 61884, Marshalltown, 2307 (also contact local ANC/ANCYL offices)
4. **Language Projects Review**, PO Box 378, Salt River, 7925: a magazine with useful discussions on language issues and development
6. **Speak**, PO Box 45213, Mayfair, 2108: a magazine on issues concerning women's rights, including debate on traditional practices and beliefs
7. **New Ground**, a Journal of Development and the Environment, Environmental and Development Agency (EDA), PO Box 322, Newtown, 2113: a magazine which puts environmental and development issues in political perspective

Documents

8. **History Workshop**, University of the Witwatersrand, PO Wits, 2051: publications which will put you in touch with the latest historical research on rural struggles
9. "A case for rural development": available from Rural Advice Centre, PO Box 358, Johannesburg, 2000: a booklet which includes some useful information on rural areas in South Africa, and arguments for rural development
10. **ANC Land Commission**, PO Box 61884, Marshalltown, 2107: publications and policy discussion documents on land issues
11. **The Urban Foundation**, PO Box 1198, Johannesburg, 2000: the UF's Resource Centre has policy discussion documents on urban-rural development issues, eg. "Policies for a New Urban Future", including "Rural Development: Towards and new framework"
12. **Development Bank of Southern Africa**, PO Box 1234, Halfway House, 1685: a useful source of (critical) government reports on Bantustans and development, including a magazine "Development Southern Africa"

Organisations and Resource Centres

Resource centres

13. **Environmental and Development Agency (EDA)**, PO Box 322, Newtown, 2113: EDA's resource centre has a list of useful articles, magazines and books on environmental and V:F7 development struggles in South Africa and other countries
14. **Transformation Resource Centre**, PO Box 1388, Maseru 100, Lesotho: helpful information on development issues in Southern Africa, including a newsletter "Work for Justice".

Civic resources

15. **PLANACT**, PO Box 93540, Bellevue, 2143: a resource organisation for civics in the Transvaal, and has information on civic issues in its Resource Centre
16. **Development Action Group (DAG)**, PO Box 15873, Vlaeberg, 8018/101 Lower Main Road, Observatory, 7925: gives help to civics in the Southern/ Northern/ Western Cape.

Legal resources

17. **Legal Resources Centre (LRC Publications)**, 71 Ecumenical Centre, 20 St Andrews Street, Durban, 4001: information, including an excellent book, "A handbook for public interest lawyers", on topics such as Legislative Authorities in African Areas (ie. tribal authorities), African Marriages with Emphasis on Women's Rights, Pensions, Unemployment Insurance Law, Education, etc., in fact an excellent resource for community workers!
18. **Legal Education Action Project (LEAP)**, Institute of Criminology, University of Cape Town, Private Bag, Rondebosch, 7700: a handbook "Working for Justice", which includes a list of advice centres, advice centre forums, para-legal resources, public interest lawyers, etc.
19. **Black Sash**, 54 Long Street, Mowbray, 7700 (attention Mark Smit): distributors of a handbook "Your Guide to farmworkers and the law" (published by the Rural Legal Services Project, PO Box 5227, Cape Town, 8000)

Network (Natal)

20. **Natal Rural Forum**, Suite 301/3 Metal Industries House, Ordinance Road, Durban 4001: a network of rural service organisations concerned with land and education in the Natal coastal region

Land issues

21. **National Land Committee**, PO Box 16858, Doornfontein, 2028: a network of organisations working on land and development issues such as farmworkers, forced removals, etc.. Its affiliates are:
 - a. **Grahamstown Rural Committee**, 10 Hayton's Building, 94 High Street, Grahamstown, 6140: publications on rural, land and local government issues
 - b. **Farmworkers Resource and Research Project**, PO Box 114, PO Wits, 2050: information, advice and training for advice centre workers on farmworker issues
 - c. **Association for Rural Advancement (AFRA)**, PO Box 2517, Pietermaritzburg, 2000
 - d. **Transvaal Rural Action Committee (TRAC)**, PO Box 2827, Johannesburg, 2000
 - e. **Surplus People's Project (Western Cape)**, PO Box 468, Athlone, 7760
 - f. **Southern Cape Land Committee**, PO Box 9015, George, 6530
 - g. **Eastern Cape Land Committee**, Room 311/7 Capitol Building, 545 Main Street, North End, 6096
 - h. **OFS Rural Committee (OFRUC)**, PO Box 7702, Bloemfontein, 9300

Suggestion

Once you have read the articles in this Rural Focus series, form a group to discuss some of the issues raised. If you need more information on some of the topics, study the lists of resources provided in the series and write to the organisations for more information. If you cannot find



the information you need in the lists provided, write to Learning Nation, P.O. Box 11350, Johannesburg, 2000.

When you feel you have enough information, or have received more information from organisations, organise a workshop for members of your church group, youth organisation or civic.

We have provided you with some ideas about how to organise a workshop on the Skills Page in this edition of Learning Nation.

Some questions for discussion

In the "Rural Focus" series we have analysed some of the social, political and economic forces which are changing the face of rural South Africa. But there are still many questions to be answered:

- What is the future of rural areas, particularly after Bantustans have been buried forever?
- What kind of government policies - in local government, education, health, and so on - will offer the people who live in isolated rural areas a secure future?
- How can we build civic organisations to advance the struggles of ordinary people in rural areas?
- What is the role of traditional leaders (Chiefs), beliefs and practices in the process of rural transformation and development?

Readers are welcome to send their views to Learning Nation, PO Box 11350, Johannesburg, 2000.

De Klerk reassures farmers

CAPE TOWN — The Government would not agree to a system which required farms and other properties to be nationalised, President de Klerk said yesterday. (3) GEN

Speaking at the Elsenburg Farmers Day near Stellenbosch, Mr de Klerk said the farmer's property would be safe in the new South Africa.

A small group of right-wing farmers heckled

star 28/9/91
Minister of Agriculture
Dr Kraai van Niekerk at
the start of the meeting.

Dr van Niekerk said he knew Mr de Klerk as a friend of the farmer and the hecklers aired their comments loudly.

When Mr de Klerk rose to speak, the group of men got up noisily and walked out, to some jeers from the almost 2 000 strong audience. — Own Correspondent.

Hopes of cheap tractors in danger

1810 am 29/1/91
LOCAL farmers' hopes of obtaining cheap tractors from Poland appear to be in jeopardy.

3 Gen
MARC HASENFUSS

Polish tractor company Ursus has been declared insolvent after running up debts of more than \$106m, only a month after Cape Town-based Janisch Industries was awarded the right to distribute Ursus tractors locally.

Janisch GM Ronnie Holtzhausen said on Friday there was no cause for concern.

"As far as we are concerned, it is business as usual ... as recently as yesterday we received confirmation of our latest order for tractors."

Holtzhausen said Janisch had re-

ceived assurances of continuity of supply from the highest level in government and from Ursus.

The tractors were to be sold at a price about 20% lower than other makes and Janisch hoped to capture about 10% of the local market.

Sapa-AP reports that the state-owned tractor manufacturer, one of Poland's best known enterprises and stronghold of the Solidarity trade union during the 1980s, could not meet its July payroll and was seeking a government bail-out to continue operations.

Right-wingers exact a price for drought aid

By BILL KRIGE

HUNDREDS of farmers are reaping a bitter harvest as the worst drought on record continues to parch the land.

Many Eastern Cape farmers, faced with losing everything, have been made political pawns.

Relief convoys bringing fodder from the Free State have become a familiar sight — and a welcome one to those willing to pay the price of espousing right-wing causes.

In the Jansenville and Steytlerville districts, in particular, thousands of goats and sheep are still alive because farmers signed declarations that they opposed the government's land reforms.

Those who refused to be blackmailed have had to scrounge help from elsewhere. Much of it came from Natal, from areas since devastated by fire.

Fire has added to the agony of the Eastern Cape, too — 70 farms in the Molteno and Dordrecht districts have been destroyed.

The trickle of people leaving the land is reflected in the latest census statistics — 2 700 fewer people of all races in the Camdeboo region than the 72 000 five years ago.

Even the dominees have left Steytlerville and Jansenville, whose communities are now too poor and too small to support them.

The bad news from the chief forecaster at the Department of Environmen-

tal Affairs, Mr Gerard Schulze, is that South Africa is in the middle of a dry cycle.

Moreover, El Nino, the Pacific Ocean phenomenon which affects climate throughout the southern hemisphere, had made the prospect of rainfall "unpromising", he said.

Tens of thousands of tough angora goats and dorper sheep have starved to death in an area stretching through the southern Karoo to Tarkastad.

Stench

At the heart of the Eastern Cape dustbowl is Klipplaat, nucleus of the world's richest mohair industry — but now a disaster area.

Here, where hundreds of carcasses have been ploughed into mass graves, there is a particular hell that farmers call "Die Strook" (The Strip).

"It's hard going," said Mr Carey Hobson, the last to survive of three Klipplaat brothers farming Die Strook. "I've lost about 800 livestock in a year, 200 of them in a week. When the wind blew, the stench was appalling."

The disaster has rippled out to the surrounding towns. Itinerant shearers are destitute and starvation is on the rise, according to Operation Hunger.

In camps behind Mr

Hobson's farmhouse, Mr Daniel Skosana hand-rears orphaned kids and lambs.

Mr Andre Oelofse, like Mr Hobson, has been deeply touched by the generosity of other farmers, especially those who have not demanded a political price.

"One day the phone rang and it was an old school friend who said, 'Come, bring 400 animals.' So I drove them to Burgersdorp and while I was there another man I didn't even know said I could bring him 200."

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Victims of removal to talk to govt

REPRESENTATIVES of 20 communities, victims of forced removals, were expected to meet Development Aid Minister Jacob de Villiers today, the National Land Commission said yesterday.

The commission said the repeal of the Group Areas and Land Acts as well as the overall change in government policy had given rise to expectations that the communities' land would be returned to them.

"The government's White Paper on Land Reform and the legislation which accompanied it did not address the demands of these communities," a commission statement said.

The delegation would also propose to the Minister that white farmers leasing land belonging to the communities vacate the land.

"Where white farmers have been sold land which was stolen from us, the government should fairly compensate them and return the land to us," the statement added. — Sapa.

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Meeting *80 we fan* on land

REPRESENTATIVES of 20 communities, victims of forced removals, are expected to meet Development Aid Minister Jacob de Villiers today, the National Land Commission said yesterday.

The NLC said the repeal of the Group Areas and Land Acts had given rise to expectations that the communities' land would be returned to them. *(3) cen*

The delegation would propose that white farmers leasing land belonging to the communities vacate it. - *Sapa 4/10/91*

Blame rising prices on transport, say farmers

Blaney
2/10/91

GERALD REILLY

~~2/10/91~~ (3) GFJ

PRETORIA — Drastic increases in Spoornet tariffs for transporting farm products, coupled with the effect of VAT, could send consumer prices into orbit, the Transvaal Agricultural Union (TAU) warned yesterday.

TAU president Dries Bruwer said blame for escalating food prices should not be laid at farmers' doors.

The gap between their prices and consumer prices was widening by the day mainly because of soaring input costs, including transport costs.

He warned that "extraordinary" increases in Spoornet tariffs could lead to distribution problems, particularly of fresh produce, and lead to market shortages.

Currently there were shortages of some products in Cape Town while there was an oversupply in Johannesburg, mainly because farmers were avoiding expensive long-haul transport.

Detailing the tariff increases, Bruwer said that where producers had paid R1,53 to transport a case of mangos from Tzaneen to the Epping market in Cape Town, this would now cost R3,48. The cost of railing a case of pawpaws from Tzaneen to Cape Town had increased on September 1 from R3,07 to R6,96. The transport tariff from Tzaneen to Pretoria had risen 92c a case to R2,32. For the same journey the tariff for a case of mangoes was increased yesterday from 46c to R1,36.

more details

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group visiting the City Hive in
Picture: ROBERT SOTHA

Blame rising prices on transport, say farmers

Blame
2/10/91
GERALD REILLY

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Zambian maize plan details

Blame
2/10/91
LUSAKA — Zambia expected to import 1,7-million bags of maize from SA this year using some of its copper export earnings as collateral, Finance Minister Rabson Chongo confirmed yesterday.

Chongo said his government had secured a loan from a commercial bank to import the maize, but he refused to name the bank or the amount involved.

The government has also increased the producer price of maize from 800 to 1 200 Zambian kwachas per 90kg bag for the 1991/92 marketing season. The increase was intended to encourage farmers to grow more maize.

Chongo denied reports that the Zambian government, facing a severe maize shortage, had mortgaged all its 1992 copper exports proceeds for the imports. "There is no way we can mortgage all our earnings for one year. The copper is being used as collateral to secure a loan from a commercial bank. It is merely a guarantee that we will be in a position to pay."

Chongo said Zambia was using a similar arrangement for weekly imports of 70 000 tons of oil.

Zambia earns between \$900m and \$1bn annually from copper, the minister said.

Chongo said maize imports from SA would cover more than half of the expected shortfall in the 1991 Zambian crop.

He said at worst \$40m would be spent on maize imports in 1991. Western diplomats estimate the bill will be up to \$90m.

Chongo said the government was also negotiating with Washington for more maize imports.

Zambia faces payment problems for maize imports because Western donors last month froze its balance of payment and import support fund when it failed to repay World Bank arrears.

The government has also dithered on implementing austerity measures such as raising prices of the staple maize meal ahead of the first multiparty elections in 20 years on October 31. — Sapa-Reuter.

Who'll decide whose land it is?

3 Gen
Star 2/10/91

THE Welverdiend community, now numbering about 200 families, has lived on diamond-bearing land near Lichtenburg since 1924 and worked on nearby diggings. Residents have no title to the land, but for decades held permits to be at the diggings. They built the village.

Then, when the farm was deproclaimed as a digging in 1989, residents became squatters in the eyes of the law, according to the Transvaal Provincial Administration.

Willem Mouton, a Lichtenburg building contractor, and his wife are the joint owners of Welverdiend. They acquired the property about five years ago. The Moutons do not live on Welverdiend but graze some cattle on the land near the settlement.

Mr Mouton wants the Welverdiend community to leave. He has given them notice, invoking the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act. They refuse to go.

Whose claim to the land is the more legitimate — the long-term residents' or the title holders'? And who should decide this and similar cases?

The arbiter should be an independent court empowered to settle land claims, insist a wide range of organisations — from the National Land Committee (NLC), with its constituency of victims of forced removal, to the National Maize Producers Organisation (Nampo), representing a large body of white farmers.

But the only mechanism that the Government has provided is an advisory commission on land allocation, which will leave final decisions to the State President and which is not empowered to decide private disputes.

The Government has been slow to appoint the commission, which was provided for in the Abolition of Racially Based Land Measures Act. But there are signs that an announcement is imminent. It is unlikely to be greeted with enthusiasm.

"Virtually everybody views the Government's commission with real concern because we just don't believe the Government has the credibility needed to handle land disputes," says Dr Kit le Clus, head of research and development for Nampo.

"It is merely an advisory commission under the State President. We would prefer a court of law because this is a matter where a claim is being made against someone else's property."

The Government seems set to make its first tentative land reforms — and has walked straight into controversy. Report by JO-ANNE COLLINGE.

Joanne Yawitch of the NLC argues that while general land policy — including the question of redistribution — is a matter to be negotiated among political parties, specific disputes should be referred to a land claims court.

Dr le Clus highlights the fact that while the Government is looking at allocating State land for settlement, more and more private land disputes are surfacing. Claims have already been registered by black communities on land sold to white farmers — as with the Mfengu (or Fingo) people of Humansdorp in the eastern Cape.

The NLC, various lawyers and communities who were subjected to removal are clear that land claims cannot be considered in terms of residual apartheid laws, such as the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act — arguing for the negotiation of new criteria taking into account the complexities of de facto South African land tenure.

The land allocation commission will undertake a far more limited task. According to the Act, its brief will be:

- To identify State land which is undeveloped or has not been allocated for any purpose, and rural land which the State might acquire for agricultural settlement.
- To recommend how the land can be planned and developed to offer the greatest number of people "a decent living" in agricultural areas or "adequate living space" in residential areas.
- To recommend how this land is to be allocated "with due regard to claims by persons disadvantaged in respect of "previous racial land policies".

The commission's limited terms of reference have undermined its credibility in advance of its launch. But the message from 19 communities seeking to reclaim their land is that the commission may yet win a measure of recognition if it is representative of diverse interests and if it makes an urgent attempt to bring consistency to the Government's dealings with victims of forced removal. □

'Revive the land commission!'

3ben
TWENTY communities forcibly removed from their areas have demanded that a commission of inquiry on land allocation be taken out of mothballs within three weeks.

Community representatives from throughout South Africa raised the issue with Minister of Development Aid and Land Affairs Mr Jacob de Villiers in Pretoria this week.

Several other matters, including land claims, were discussed and a second meeting was planned for this month.

The State President's Advisory Commission on Land Allocation was created during the last parliamentary session following the repeal of the Group Ar-

By
THEMBA MOLEFE

reas and Land Acts.

The National Land Committee, which led the community delegation, told the Minister the victims were extremely dissatisfied with the terms of reference of the commission, saying they felt it had no powers.

The NLC said: "However, the communities are prepared to co-operate with the commission but, to make it effective, certain critical issues have to be addressed immediately.

"For instance, the displaced people want the inactive commission in action within three weeks. Most of them are desperate, as they cannot survive

where they have been resettled by the Government.

"Membership of the commission is crucial. It must be seen as an independent body and none of its members should belong to the present or past Governments.

"All affected communities should have the right to place their claims before the commission.

"The communities do not want charitable handouts from the Government. They insist on returning to the land which they believe is rightfully theirs and which has been forcibly taken from them."

De Villiers said the meeting was fruitful and that he would take the matter up with Cabinet.

Criticism mounts over land reform

Southern 3/10/91

③ Gen

THE Welverdiend community, now numbering about 200 families, has lived on diamond-bearing land near Lichtenburg since 1924 while working on nearby diggings.

Residents have no title to the land but for decades held permits to be at the diggings. They built the village.

When the farm was deproclaimed as a digging in 1989, residents became squatters in the eyes of the law, according to the Transvaal Provincial Administration.

Mr Willem Mouton, a Lichtenburg building contractor, and his wife are the joint owners of Welverdiend. They acquired the property about five years ago.

The Moutons do not live on Welverdiend but graze some cattle on land near the settlement.

Mouton wants the Welverdiend community to leave. He has given its members notice, invoking the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act. They refuse to go.

Whose claim to the land is the more legitimate - the long-term residents or the title holders? And who should decide this and similar cases?

The arbiter should be an independent court empowered to settle land claims, insist a wide range of organisations - from the National Land Committee, with its constituency of victims of forced removal, to the National Maize Producers' Organisation, representing a large body of white farmers.

But the only mechanism that the Government has provided is the Advisory Commission on Land Allocation, yet to be appointed, which will leave final decisions to the State President and which is not

FOCUS

empowered to decide private disputes.

There are signs that appointments are imminent to the commission, which was provided for in the Abolition of Racially Based Land Measures Act.

The appointments are unlikely to be greeted with enthusiasm.

"Virtually everybody views the Government's commission with real concern, because we just don't believe that the Government has the credibility needed to handle land disputes," says Dr Kit le Clus, head of research and development for Nampo.

Advisory

"It is merely an advisory commission under the State President. Will any of the affected parties have a real say? Why not a court of law? We would prefer a court of law because this is a matter where a claim is being made against someone else's property," he said.

Ms Joanne Yawitch of the NLC argues that while general land policy including the question of redistribution is a matter to be negotiated among political parties, specific disputes should be referred to a land claims court.

"Why? Because one needs a legitimate and an independent process. It's got to be something that is seen to be fair - that is open to all citizens and that operates accord-

Months after scrapping the Land Acts, the Government appears set to make its first tentative moves on land reform - walking straight into controversy. JO-ANNE COLLINGE reports.

ing to very clearly established criteria and procedures. Also, because a court has powers. It can actually make decision and awards," she said.

Adjudicating property disputes is not the sort of thing to leave "to a wing of the bureaucracy", she argues, pointing out that Government commissions have traditionally had problems with implementation, while court orders are enforceable.

Le Clus highlights the fact that, while the Government is looking at allocating State land for settlement, more and more private land disputes are surfacing.

Claims have already been registered by black communities on land sold to white farmers - as with the Mfengu (or Fingo) people of Humansdorp in the Eastern Cape.

"And there are claims on private land by so-called labour tenants," says Le Clus.

He says Nampo has no strong views on whether existing courts or special courts should deal with land disputes.

But he stresses: "It's important for white farmers as well as for the blacks that there be an opportunity for redress."

The NLC, various lawyers and communities who were subjected to removal are clear that land claims cannot be considered in terms of residual apartheid laws, like the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act.

Le Clus feels sure that Nampo would want to participate in the criteria-setting process.

The Land Allocation Commission will undertake a far more limited task. According to the Act, its brief will be to:

*Identify State land which is undeveloped or has not been allocated for any purpose and rural land which the State might acquire for agricultural settlement;

*Recommend how the land can be planned and developed to offer the greatest number of people "a decent living" in agricultural areas or "adequate living space" in residential areas.

*Recommend how this land is to be allocated "with due regard to claims by persons disadvantaged in respect of the land concerned" by previous racial land policies.

The commission's limited terms of reference have undermined its credibility in advance of its launch.

But the message from 19 communities seeking to reclaim their land is that the commission may yet win a measure of recognition if it is representative of diverse interests and if it makes an urgent attempt to bring consistency to the Government's dealings with victims of forced removal.

Isolated land struggles have gone on unabated in the lull after the storm that surrounded the scrapping of the Land Acts - at Goedgevonden, Humansdorp, Mogopa, Welverdiend, Charlestown and elsewhere.

Those affected by these struggles watch with vital interest as the Government stirs out of its inertia on the land question.

Communities push for say on land issue

star 3/10/91
By Jo-Anne Collinge

In finalising the membership of the new Advisory Commission on Land Allocation, the Government will consider proposals made jointly by 20 communities which were subject to forced removal.

This was announced yesterday by the National Land Committee (NLC) after a meeting in Pretoria between Minister of Development Aid, Public Works and Land Affairs Jacob de Villiers and representatives of the communities.

According to a statement by the NLC, the communities voiced their impatience at the delay in launching the commission as more than three months had passed since the enabling legislation was enacted.

They pressed for the State President to meet a three-week deadline in setting up the commission. "The communities are in a desperate situation, as they cannot survive at the places where they were resettled by the Government," the NLC statement stressed.

Comprising up to seven members, the commission will advise the State President on utilising, acquiring and allocating land for settlement and agricultural development.

Mr de Villiers' office de-



Fruitful talks . . . Minister of Land Affairs Jacob de Villiers

scribed the talks as very fruitful and said the Minister had undertaken to discuss with the Cabinet a number of issues raised.

"On his part, Mr de Villiers put certain matters to the representatives for their consideration. It was agreed that a further meeting would be arranged before the end of October to report back on progress made."

The NLC said communities remained deeply dissatisfied with the terms of reference of the commission, particularly its advisory status.

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"However they are prepared to co-operate and to try to make it effective, if certain critical issues are now addressed."

These included:

- Ensuring that membership of the commission was "properly representative and balanced".

If it failed to include "people who have the confidence of the communities", these communities would perceive the commission as a delaying tactic and would refuse to take part in the process.

- Ensuring that the commission was perceived as independent.

This meant that past or present Government officials should be excluded.

- Guaranteeing that all affected communities would have the right to place their claims before the commission.

"These communities are not looking for a charitable hand-out from the Government. They are claiming the return of land which they believe is rightfully theirs because it was forcibly taken away from them."

Delegates urged the Government to avoid pre-empting the work of the commission. This meant it should halt court proceedings against communities who have reoccupied their land and stop development on land which might be returned to the people.

**DEPARTEMENT VAN NASIONALE
OPVOEDING**

No. 2382

4 Oktober 1991

WET OP NASIONALE GEDENKWAARDIGHEDEN,
No. 28 VAN 1969

VOORLOPIGE VERKLARING VAN 'N NASIONALE GEDENKWAARDIGHEID: DIE EIENDOM TESAME MET DIE DUBBELVERDIEPING-HUIS BEKEND AS "MOUNT PLEASANT" DAAROP, GELEË TE NUWELAND-STEEG 10, NUWELAND, KAAPSTAD

Kragtens artikel 5 (1) (c) van die Wet op Nasionale Gedenkwaardighede, 1969 (Wet No. 28 van 1969), verklaar die Raad vir Nasionale Gedenkwaardighede hierby die eiendom tesame met die Dubbelverdiepinghuis bekend as "Mount Pleasant" daarop, geleë te Nuweland-steeg 10, Nuweland, Kaapstad, soos hieronder volledig beskryf, voorlopig tot nasionale gedenkwaardigheid.

Beskrywing

Die eiendom tesame met die dubbelverdiepinghuis bekend as "Mount Pleasant" daarop, synde die Restant van Erf 46182, Kaapstad te Rondebosch, geleë in die stad Kaapstad, Kaapse afdeling.

Transportakte T20483/1990, gedateer 11 April 1990.

G. S. HOFMEYR,

Direkteur: Raad vir Nasionale Gedenkwaardighede.

ALGEMENE KENNISGEWINGS

KENNISGEWING 915 VAN 1991

DEPARTEMENT VAN OPENBARE WERKE EN
GRONDSAKE

KENNISGEWING VAN ONTEIENING KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 13 (1) VAN DIE ONTWIKKELINGSTRUST EN GROND WET, 1936 (WET 18 VAN 1936), GELEES MET ARTIKEL 12 (1) VAN DIE WET OP DIE AFSKAFFING VAN RASGEBASEERDE GRONDREËLINGS, 1991 (WET 108 VAN 1991) (MET AANBOD)

Aan:

Madhlangala Dukuza Ndabezita

of sy eksekuteurs of regsverkrygendes of enige opvolgers in reg en titel of enigeen wat 'n belang, soos bedoel in artikel 7 (4) van die Onteieningswet, 1975 (Wet 63 of 1975), in ondergemelde eiendom het.

1. Geliewe kennis te neem dat die hieronder beskrewe eiendom tesame met alle verbeterings daarop en alle mineraalregte verbonde aan die grond (hierna "Die eiendom" genoem), hierby kragtens artikel 13 (1) van die Ontwikkelingstrust en Grond Wet, 1936 (Wet 18 van 1936), gelees met artikel 12 (1) van die Wet op die Afskaffing van Rasgebaseerde Grondreëlings, 1991 (Wet 108 van 1991), asook met die Onteieningswet, 1975 (Wet 63 van 1975), onteien word

**DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL
EDUCATION**

No. 2382

4 October 1991

NATIONAL MONUMENTS ACT,
No. 28 OF 1969

PROVISIONAL DECLARATION OF A NATIONAL MONUMENT: THE PROPERTY TOGETHER WITH THE DOUBLE-STOREYED DWELLING KNOWN AS MOUNT PLEASANT THEREON, SITUATED AT 10 NEWLANDS AVENUE, NEWLANDS, CAPE TOWN

In terms of section 5 (1) (c) of the National Monuments Act, 1969 (Act No. 28 of 1969), the National Monuments Council hereby provisionally declares the property together with the double-storeyed dwelling known as Mount Pleasant thereon, situated at 10 Newlands Avenue, Newlands, Cape Town, as fully described below, to be a national monument.

Description

The property together with the double-storeyed dwelling known as Mount Pleasant thereon, being the Remainder of Erf 46182, Cape Town at Rondebosch, situated in the City of Cape Town, Cape Division.

Deed of Transfer T20483/1990, dated 11 April 1990.

G. S. HOFMEYR,

Director: National Monuments Council.

GENERAL NOTICES

NOTICE 915 OF 1991

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND
LAND AFFAIRS

NOTICE OF EXPROPRIATION IN TERMS OF SECTION 13 (1) OF THE DEVELOPMENT TRUST AND LAND ACT, 1936 (ACT 18 OF 1936), READ WITH SECTION 12 (1) OF THE ABOLITION OF RACIALLY BASED LAND MATTERS ACT, 1991 (ACT 108 OF 1991) (WITH OFFER)

To:

③ GEN

Madhlangala Dukuza Ndabezita

or his executor or any successors in right and title or any person who has an interest, as contemplated in section 7 (4) of the Expropriation Act, 1975 (Act 63 of 1975), in the undermentioned property.

1. Kindly take notice that the undermentioned property, together with all improvements thereon and all rights to minerals attaching to the land (hereinafter referred to as "the property"), is hereby expropriated on behalf of the South African Development Trust in terms of section 13 (1) of the Development Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act 18 of 1936), read with section 12 (1) of the Abolition of Racially Based Land Matters Act.

namens die Suid-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrust, welke eiendom geleë is binne 'n gebied bedoel in artikel 10 (2) (b) van genoemde Ontwikkelingstrust en Grond Wet, 1936:

Onderverdeling 111 ('n onderverdeling van Onderverdeling 52) van die plaas Wilgefontein 869, geleë in die administratiewe distrik Natal, groot nul komma vier nul vier sewe (0,4047) hektaar, gehou kragtens Transportakte T1584/1907 gedateer 28 September 1907.

2. Die onteiening word van krag dertig (30) dae na die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing in die *Staatskoerant*, op welke datum die eiendomsreg op genoemde eiendom op die Suid-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrust oorgaan.

3. Ingevolge artikel 12 (1) (a) en (2) van genoemde Onteieningswet word die totale bedrag van R18 400 (agtienduizend vierhonderd rand) u hierby as vergoeding vir die eiendom aangebied.

4. Ingevolge genoemde Onteieningswet—

(a) word u aandag hierby daarop gevestig dat die vergoedingsaanbod—

(i) teruggetrek kan word indien 'n huurder, deelsaaiër of bouer 'n reg bedoel in artikel 9 (1) (d) (i), (iii) of (iv) van gemelde Wet op die onteiene eiendom het;

(ii) kragtens die bepalinge van artikel 10 (5) van genoemde Wet as deur u aanvaar beskou sal word indien u nie binne agt (8) maande (of sodanige langer tydperk as wat die Minister bepaal) vanaf die datum van die vergoedingsaanbod 'n aansoek om die vasstelling van die vergoedingsbedrag by 'n vergoedingshof of 'n afdeling van die Hooggeregshof wat jurisdiksie het, indien nie, tensy daar voor die verstryking van bedoelde tydperk ooreengekom is om die geskil aangaande die vergoedingsbedrag aan arbitrasie te onderwerp of om sodanige bedrag deur 'n vergoedingshof te laat vasstel;

(b) word u hierby versoek om binne sestig (60) dae vanaf die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing in die *Staatskoerant* aan my by die adres onderaan hierdie kennisgewing gemeld, 'n skriftelike verklaring te lewer of te laat lewer waarin—

(i) u aandui of u die vergoedingsbedrag hierin gemeld, aanneem en, indien u die bedrag nie aanneem nie, wat die totale bedrag is wat u as vergoeding eis en watter gedeelte van dié bedrag elk van die onderskeie bedrae bedoel in artikel 12 (1) (a) en (2) van gemelde Wet verteenwoordig, en waarin u volledige besonderhede van die samestelling van die afsonderlike bedrae verstrek;

(ii) u, indien u genoemde vergoedingsbedrag nie aanneem nie, volledige besonderhede verstrek van alle verbeterings op die betrokke onteiene eiendom wat, na u oordeel, die waarde van die eiendom raak;

(iii) u, waar van toepassing, die volgende besonderhede verstrek:

(aa) Indien die eiendom voor die kennisgewingsdatum vir sake- of landboudoeleindes verhuur is by wyse van 'n ongeregisteerde huurkontrak, die naam en adres van die huurder, vergesels van die huurkontrak of 'n gewaarmerkte afskrif daarvan indien dit op skrif is, of volledige besonderhede van sodanige kontrak indien dit nie op skrif is nie;

1991 (Act 108 of 1991), as well as with the Expropriation Act, 1975 (Act 63 of 1975), which property is situated within an area contemplated in section 10 (2) (b) of the said Development Trust and Land Act, 1936:

Subdivision 111 (a subdivision of Subdivision 52) of the farm Wilgefontein 869, situate in the Administrative District of Natal, measuring nought comma four nought four seven (0,4047) hectares, held by virtue of Deed of Transfer T1584/1907 dated 28 September 1907.

2. the expropriation shall become effective thirty (30) days after the date of publication of this notice in the *Gazette*, on which date the ownership of the said property shall vest in the South African Development Trust.

3. In terms of section 12 (1) (a) and (2) of the said Expropriation Act the total amount of R18 400 (eighteen thousand four hundred rand) is hereby offered to you as compensation for the property.

4. In terms of the said Expropriation Act—

(a) your attention is hereby invited to the fact that the offer of compensation—

(i) may be withdrawn if a lessee, sharecropper or builder has a right as contemplated in section 9 (1) (d) (i), (iii) or (iv) of the said Act in respect of the expropriated property;

(ii) shall, in terms of section 10 (5) of the said Act, be deemed to have been accepted by you if you do not, within eight (8) months (or such longer period as the Minister may allow) from the date of the offer of compensation, apply to a compensation court or a division of the Supreme Court having jurisdiction for the determination of the amount of compensation, unless, prior to the expiry of the said period, it has been agreed to submit to arbitration the dispute regarding the amount of compensation or to have such amount determined by a compensation court;

(b) you are hereby requested to deliver or cause to be delivered to me at the address given at the end of this notice, within sixty (60) days from the date of publication of this notice in the *Gazette*, a written statement in which—

(i) you indicate whether you accept the amount of compensation mentioned herein and, should you not accept it, what total amount you claim as compensation and what portion of such amount represents each of the respective amounts referred to in section 12 (1) (a) and (2) of the said Act, and you furnish full particulars of the composition of the various amounts;

(ii) you furnish, should you not accept the said amount of compensation, full particulars of all improvements on the expropriated property in question which, in your opinion, affect the value of the property;

(iii) you furnish the following particulars, where applicable:

(aa) If, prior to the date of notice, the property was leased for business or agricultural purposes by unregistered lease, the name and address of the lessee, accompanied by the lease or a certified copy thereof, if it is in writing, or full particulars of such lease if it is not in writing;

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(bb) indien die eiendom voor die kennisgewingsdatum deur u as eienaar verkoop is, die naam (name) en adres(se) van die koper(s) vergesel van die koopkontrak of 'n gewaarmerkte afskrif daarvan;

(cc) indien 'n gebou op die eiendom opgerig is en die gebou onderworpe is aan 'n retensiereg ten gunste van 'n bouer uit hoofde van 'n skriftelike boukontrak, die naam en adres van die bouaannemer, vergesel van die boukontrak of 'n gewaarmerkte afskrif daarvan;

(dd) indien die eiendom op die kennisgewingsdatum deur 'n deelsaaier bewerk word, die naam en adres van die deelsaaier, vergesel van die deelsaaierskontrak of 'n gewaarmerkte afskrif daarvan indien dit op skrif is, of volledige besonderhede van sodanige kontrak indien dit nie op skrif is nie;

(iv) u die adres verstrek waarheen verdere stukke in verband met die onteiening aan u gepos moet word.

5. Verder word u hierby versoek om binne sestig (60) dae vanaf gemelde datum van publikasie die titelbewys van die betrokke onteienende eiendom of, indien dit nie in u besit of onder u beheer is nie, die naam (name) en adres(se) van die persoon (persone) in wie se besit of onder wie se beheer dit is, skriftelik aan my te lewer of te laat lewer.

6. Die eiendom wat hierby onteien word, word deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrust in besit geneem op die datum waarop die onteiening van krag word of op sodanige later datum as waarvoor ooreengekom word.

J. C. ESTERHUIZEN,

p.p. Minister van Openbare Werke en Grondsake (Kragtens Spesiale Algemene Volmag PA55/1989 gedateer 10 Februarie 1989).

Adres: Die Direkteur-generaal van Openbare Werke en Grondsake
Privaat Sak X65
Pretoria
0001.

Plek: Pretoria.

Datum van ondertekening: 23 September 1991.

As getuies:

1. J. C. E. Bure.
2. L. E. Velthuysen.

(4 Oktober 1991)

KENNISGEWING 916 VAN 1991

DEPARTEMENT VAN OPENBARE WERKE EN GRONDSAKE

KENNISGEWING VAN ONTEIENING KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 13 (1) VAN DIE ONTWIKKELINGSTRUST EN GROND WET, 1936 (WET 18 VAN 1936), GELEES MET ARTIKEL 12 (1) VAN DIE WET OP DIE AFSKAFFING VAN RASGEBASEERDE GRONDREELINGS, 1991 (WET 108 VAN 1991) (MET AANBOD)

Aan:

Die eksekuteur in die boedel van wyle Allison Nkabini (gebore 2 Julie 1935)

of sy erfgename of enige opvolgers in reg en titel of enigeen wat 'n belang, soos bedoel in artikel 7 (4) van die Onteieningswet, 1975 (Wet 63 van 1975), in ondervermelde eiendom het.

(bb) if, prior to the date of notice, the property was sold by you as the owner, the name(s) and address(es) of the buyer(s), accompanied by the contract of purchase and sale or a certified copy thereof; ~~3~~ GEN

(cc) if a building has been erected on the property and such building is subject to a builder's lien by virtue of a written building contract, the name and address of the building contractor, accompanied by the building contract or a certified copy thereof;

(dd) if, on the date of notice, the property was being farmed by a sharecropper, the name and address of such sharecropper, accompanied by the sharecropper contract or a certified copy thereof, if it is in writing, or full particulars of such contract if it is not in writing;

(iv) you furnish the address to which further documents in connection with the expropriation are to be posted to you.

5. You are hereby further requested to deliver or cause to be delivered to me, within sixty (60) days from the said date of publication, the title deed of the expropriated property in question or, if it is not in your possession or under your control, the name(s) and address(es) in writing of the person(s) in whose possession or under whose control it is.

6. The property hereby expropriated shall be taken into possession by the South African Development Trust on the date on which the expropriation becomes effective or on such later date as may be agreed upon.

J. C. ESTERHUIZEN,

p.p. Minister of Public Works and Land Affairs (By virtue of Special General Power of Attorney PA 55/1989, dated 10 February 1989)

Address: The Director-General of Public Works and Land Affairs
Private Bag X65
Pretoria
0001.

Place: Pretoria.

Date of signature: 23 September 1991.

As witnesses:

1. J. C. E. Bure.
2. L. E. Velthuysen.

(4 October 1991)

NOTICE 916 OF 1991

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND LAND AFFAIRS

NOTICE OF EXPROPRIATION IN TERMS OF SECTION 13 (1) OF THE DEVELOPMENT TRUST AND LAND ACT, 1936 (ACT 18 OF 1936), READ WITH SECTION 12 (1) OF THE ABOLITION OF RACIALLY BASED LAND MATTERS ACT, 1991 (ACT 108 OF 1991) (WITH OFFER) ~~32~~ GEN

To:

The executor in the estate of the late Allison Nkabini (born 2 July 1935)

or his heirs or any successors in right and title or any person who has an interest, as contemplated in section 7 (4) of the Expropriation Act, 1975 (Act 63 of 1975), in the undermentioned property.

(bb) indien die eiendom voor die kennisgewingsdatum deur u as eienaar verkoop is, die naam (name) en adres(se) van die koper(s) vergesel van die koopkontrak of 'n gewaarmerkte afskrif daarvan;

(cc) indien 'n gebou op die eiendom opgerig is en die gebou onderworpe is aan 'n retensiereg ten gunste van 'n bouer uit hoofde van 'n skriftelike boukontrak, die naam en adres van die bouaannemer, vergesel van die boukontrak of 'n gewaarmerkte afskrif daarvan;

(dd) indien die eiendom op die kennisgewingsdatum deur 'n deelsaaier bewerk word, die naam en adres van die deelsaaier, vergesel van die deelsaaierkontrak of 'n gewaarmerkte afskrif daarvan indien dit op skrif is, of volledige besonderhede van sodanige kontrak indien dit nie op skrif is nie;

(iv) u die adres verstrek waarheen verdere stukke in verband met die onteiening aan u gepos moet word.

5. Verder word u hierby versoek om binne sestig (60) dae vanaf gemelde datum van publikasie die titelbewys van die betrokke onteienende eiendom of, indien dit nie in u besit of onder u beheer is nie, die naam (name) en adres(se) van die persoon (persone) in wie se besit of onder wie se beheer dit is, skriftelik aan my te lewer of te laat lewer.

6. Die eiendom wat hierby onteien word, word deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrust in besit geneem op die datum waarop die onteiening van krag word of op sodanige later datum as waarvoor ooreengekom word.

J. C. ESTERHUIZEN,

p.p. Minister van Openbare Werke en Grondsake (Kragtens Spesiale Algemene Volmag PA55/1989 gedateer 10 Februarie 1989).

Adres: Die Direkteur-generaal van Openbare Werke en Grondsake
Privaat Sak X65
Pretoria
0001.

Plek: Pretoria.

Datum van ondertekening: 23 September 1991.

As getuies:

1. J. C. E. Bure.
2. L. E. Velthuysen.

(4 Oktober 1991)

KENNISGEWING 916 VAN 1991

DEPARTEMENT VAN OPENBARE WERKE EN GRONDSAKE

KENNISGEWING VAN ONTEIENING KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 13 (1) VAN DIE ONTWIKKELINGSTRUST EN GROND WET, 1936 (WET 18 VAN 1936), GELEES MET ARTIKEL 12 (1) VAN DIE WET OP DIE AFSKAFFING VAN RASGEBASEERDE GRONDREËLINGS, 1991 (WET 108 VAN 1991) (MET AANBOD)

Aan:

Die eksekuteur in die boedel van wyle Allison Nkabini (gebore 2 Julie 1935)

of sy erfgename of enige opvolgers in reg en titel of enigeen wat 'n belang, soos bedoel in artikel 7 (4) van die Onteieningswet, 1975 (Wet 63 van 1975), in ondervermelde eiendom het.

(bb) if, prior to the date of notice, the property was sold by you as the owner, the name(s) and address(es) of the buyer(s), accompanied by the contract of purchase and sale or a certified copy thereof; (3) GEN

(cc) if a building has been erected on the property and such building is subject to a builder's lien by virtue of a written building contract, the name and address of the building contractor, accompanied by the building contract or a certified copy thereof;

(dd) if, on the date of notice, the property was being farmed by a sharecropper, the name and address of such sharecropper, accompanied by the sharecropper contract or a certified copy thereof, if it is in writing, or full particulars of such contract if it is not in writing;

(iv) you furnish the address to which further documents in connection with the expropriation are to be posted to you.

5. You are hereby further requested to deliver or cause to be delivered to me, within sixty (60) days from the said date of publication, the title deed of the expropriated property in question or, if it is not in your possession or under your control, the name(s) and address(es) in writing of the person(s) in whose possession or under whose control it is.

6. The property hereby expropriated shall be taken into possession by the South African Development Trust on the date on which the expropriation becomes effective or on such later date as may be agreed upon.

J. C. ESTERHUIZEN,

p.p. Minister of Public Works and Land Affairs (By virtue of Special General Power of Attorney PA 55/1989, dated 10 February 1989)

Address: The Director-General of Public Works and Land Affairs
Private Bag X65
Pretoria
0001.

Place: Pretoria.

Date of signature: 23 September 1991.

As witnesses:

1. J. C. E. Bure.
2. L. E. Velthuysen.

(4 October 1991)

NOTICE 916 OF 1991

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND LAND AFFAIRS

NOTICE OF EXPROPRIATION IN TERMS OF SECTION 13 (1) OF THE DEVELOPMENT TRUST AND LAND ACT, 1936 (ACT 18 OF 1936), READ WITH SECTION 12 (1) OF THE ABOLITION OF RACIALLY BASED LAND MATTERS ACT, 1991 (ACT 108 OF 1991) (WITH OFFER) (3) GEN

To:

The executor in the estate of the late Allison Nkabini (born 2 July 1935)

or his heirs or any successors in right and title or any person who has an interest, as contemplated in section 7 (4) of the Expropriation Act, 1975 (Act 63 of 1975), in the undermentioned property.

BID TO DEFUSE LAND ROW

AGRICULTURE Minister Jacob de Villiers will meet the National Land Committee and leaders of 19 dispossessed communities in Pretoria on Saturday in a bid to sort out differences over the newly appointed advisory commission on land allocation.

The land committee and community leaders last week rejected the commission and called for the body to be suspended pending

By DAWN BARKHUIZEN

further negotiation.

The commission has been briefed to advise President FW de Klerk on possible means to compensate victims of forced removals, and to identify rural land which the government could buy for them.

The row erupted when the committee learned that none of its five nominees

was on the seven-man committee appointed by Mr De Klerk 10 days ago.

Department of Agriculture spokesman Manny da Silva said most of the nominees had been approached, but had turned the job down. (3) Gen

ANC national land commission president Aninka Claassens said the failure to appoint committee nominees was seen as an act of bad faith.

(ix) Die eiendomsreg op pypleidings binne die serwituutgebied berus by die Departement/Suid-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrust.

(x) Die serwituutgebied moet deur middel van bakens aangedui word, en sodanige bakens mag nie versteur word nie.

(xi) Die Departement/Suid-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrust is nie aanspreeklik vir enige skade aan dienste nie, tensy sodanige skade deur amptenare in sy diens in die uitvoering van hulle amptelike pligte veroorsaak is.

(xii) Die Departement/Suid-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrust of kontrakteurs in sy diens moet uitgrawings behoorlik opvul om insinking of erosie te voorkom.

3. Gemelde onteiening word van krag dertig (30) dae na die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing in die *Staatskoerant*, op welke datum die eiendomsreg op genoemde serwituutgebied op die Suid-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrust oorgaan en die serwituutgebied in besit geneem word.

4. Inevolge artikel 12 (1) (b) van genoemde Onteieningswet word die totale bedrag van R4 646 (vierduisend seshonderd ses-en-veertig rand) hierby aan u as vergoeding aangebied.

5. Ingevolge genoemde Onteieningswet word u aangedag hierby daarop gevestig dat die vergoedingsaanbod kragtens die bepalings van artikel 10 (5) van genoemde Wet as deur u aanvaar beskou sal word indien u nie binne agt (8) maande (of sodanige langer tydperk as wat die Minister bepaal) vanaf die datum van die vergoedingsaanbod 'n aansoek om die vaststelling van die vergoedingsbedrag by 'n vergoedingshof of 'n afdeling van die Hooggeregshof wat jurisdiksie het, indien nie, tensy daar voor die verstryking van bedoelde tydperk ooreengekom is om die geskil aangaande die vergoedingsbedrag aan arbitrasie te onderwerp of om sodanige bedrag deur 'n vergoedingshof te laat vastel.

6. U word hierby versoek om binne sestig (60) dae vanaf die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing in die *Staatskoerant* aan my by die adres onderaan hierdie kennisgewing gemeld, 'n skriftelike verklaring te lewer of te laat lewer waarin—

(i) u aandui of u die tersaaklike vergoedingsbedrag hierin gemeld, aanneem en, indien u die bedrag nie aanneem nie, wat die totale bedrag is wat u as vergoeding eis vir die serwituut wat hierby onteien word;

(ii) u die adres verstrek waarheen verdere stukke in verband met die onteiening aan u gepos moet word.

7. Verder word u hierby versoek om binne sestig (60) dae vanaf gemelde datum van publikasie die titelbewys van die betrokke eiendom of, indien dit nie in u besit of onder u beheer is nie, die naam en adres van die persoon in wie se besit of onder wie se beheer dit is, skriftelik aan my te lewer of te laat lewer.

J. C. ESTERHUIZEN,

p.p. Minister van Openbare Werke en Grondsake (Kragtens Spesiale Algemene Volmag PA 55/1989 gedateer 10 Februarie 1989).

Adres: Die Direkteur-generaal van Openbare Werke en Grondsake
Privaat Sak X65
PRETORIA
0001.

Plek: Pretoria.

Datum van ondertekening: 23 September 1991.

As getuies:

1. J. C. E. Bure.
2. L. E. Velthuysen.

(4 Oktober 1991)

(ix) The property rights to pipelines within the servitude area shall vest in the Department/South African Development Trust.

(x) The servitude area must be marked by beacons and such beacons may not be disturbed in any way.

(xi) The Department/South African Development Trust shall not be responsible for any damage to services except when such damage is caused by officers in its service in the execution of their official duties.

(xii) The Department/South African Development Trust or contractors in its service shall fill up excavations properly to prevent subsidence or erosion.

3. The said expropriation shall become effective and the servitude area shall be taken into possession thirty (30) days after the date of publication of this notice in the *Gazette*, on which date the ownership of the said servitude area shall vest in the South African Development Trust.

4. In terms of section 12 (1) (b) of the said Expropriation Act the total amount of R4 646 (four thousand six hundred and forty-six rand) is hereby offered to you as compensation.

5. In terms of the said Expropriation Act your attention is hereby invited to the fact that the offer of compensation shall, in terms of section 10 (5) of the said Act, be deemed to have been accepted by you if you do not, within eight (8) months (or such longer period as the Minister may allow) from the date of the offer of compensation, apply to a compensation court or a division of the Supreme Court having jurisdiction for the determination of the amount of compensation, unless, prior to the expiry of the said period, it has been agreed to submit to arbitration the dispute regarding the amount of compensation or to have such amount determined by a compensation court.

6. You are hereby requested to deliver or cause to be delivered to me at the address stated at the end of this notice, within sixty (60) days from the date of publication of this notice in the *Gazette*, a written statement in which—

(i) you indicate whether you accept the amount of compensation in question stated herein and, should you not accept it, what total amount you claim as compensation for the servitude hereby expropriated;

(ii) you furnish the address to which further documents in connection with the expropriation are to be posted to you.

7. You are further requested to deliver or cause to be delivered to me, within sixty (60) days from the said date of publication, the title deed of the property concerned or, if this is not in possession or under your control, written particulars of the name and address of the person in whose possession or under whose control it is.

J. C. ESTERHUIZEN,

p.p. Minister of Public Works and Land Affairs (By virtue of Special General Power of Attorney PA 55/1989 dated 10 February 1989).

Address: The Director-General of Public Works and Land Affairs
Private Bag X65
PRETORIA
0001.


Place: Pretoria.

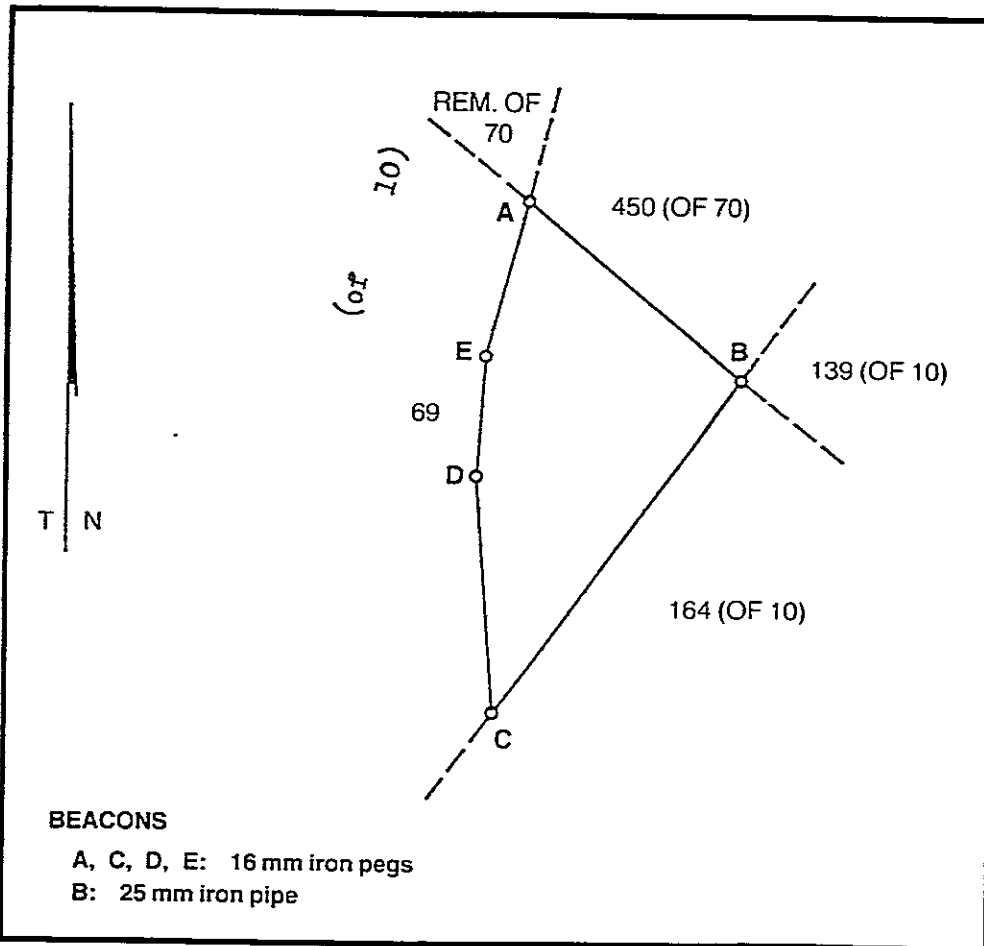
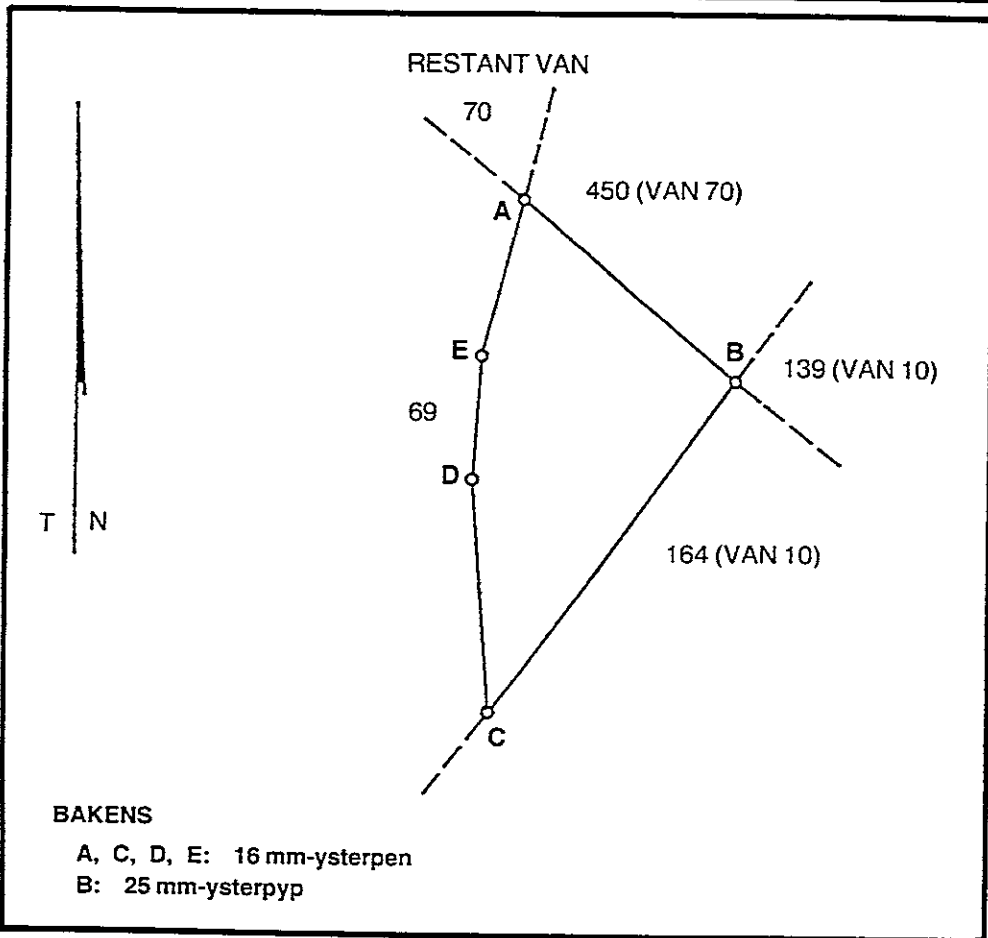
Date of signature: 23 September 1991.

As witnesses:

1. J. C. E. Bure.
2. L. E. Velthuysen.

(4 October 1991)


③ GEN



KENNISGEWING 917 VAN 1991

DEPARTEMENT VAN OPENBARE WERKE EN
GRONDSAKE

KENNISGEWING VAN ONTEIENING KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 13 (1) VAN DIE ONTWIKKELINGSTRUST EN GROND WET, 1936 (WET 18 VAN 1936), GELEES MET ARTIKEL 12 (1) VAN DIE WET OP DIE AFSKAFFING VAN RASGEBASEERDE GRONDREËLINGS 1991, (WET 108 VAN 1991) (MET AANBOD)

Aan:

Simunge Mbambo ka Mtshopo of Chief Mandhlakayise ook bekend as Simunge Mbambo (geboortedatum onbekend)

of sy eksekuteur of enige opvolgers in reg en titel of enigeen wat 'n belang, soos bedoel in artikel 7 (4) van die Onteieningswet, 1975 (Wet 63 van 1975), in ondervermelde eiendom het.

1. Geliewe kennis te neem dat 'n padserwituut, groot ongeveer driehonderd-en-agt (308) vierkante meter, soos aangedui deur figuur ABCDE op die sketsplan hieronder, oor die volgende onroerende eiendom waarvan u die geregistreerde eienaar is, hierby kragtens artikel 13 (1) van die Ontwikkelingstrust en Grond Wet, 1936 (Wet 18 van 1936), gelees met artikel 12 (1) van die Wet op die Afskaffing van Rasgebaseerde Grondreëlings, 1991 (Wet 108 van 1991), asook met die Onteieningswet, 1975 (Wet 63 van 1975), ten gunste van die breë publiek onteien word namens die Suid-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrust, welke eiendom geleë is binne 'n gebied bedoel in artikel 10 (2) (b) van genoemde Ontwikkelingstrust en Grond Wet, 1936:

Onderverdeling 69 ('n onderverdeling van 10) van die plaas Groeneberg 844 geleë in die administratiewe distrik Natal, groot twee komma sewe vyf een vier (2,7514) hektaar, deur u gehou kragtens Transportakte T3027/1920 gedateer 28 Junie 1920.

2. Die onteiening van die serwituut is onderworpe aan die volgende voorwaardes:

(i) Die serwituutgebied sal vir padverbetering gebruik word.

(ii) Die Departement/Suid-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrust moet alle heinings wat deur die padserwituut geraak word, verskuif of herstel.

(iii) Die Departement/Suid-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrust is daarop geregtig om enige ander diens, soos pylleidings of kables, binne die serwituutgebied te lê, met toegangs- en deurgangsreg te alle tye vir die doeleindes van inspeksie, onderhoud, herstel, uitbreiding of rekonstruksie vir die Departement/Suid-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrust, sy amptenare, werknemers, kontrakteurs in sy diens of andere wat hy behoorlik daartoe gemagtig het.

(iv) Die Departement/Suid-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrust is daarop geregtig om enige materiaal wat hy tydens die konstruksie, aanlê, instandhouding of verwydering van dienste uitgrawe, tydelik op die grond te plaas wat aan die serwituutgebied grens, en die Departement/Suid-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrust is voorts geregtig op redelike toegang tot die betrokke eiendom vir voornoemde doeleindes.

NOTICE 917 OF 1991

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND
LAND AFFAIRS

NOTICE OF EXPROPRIATION IN TERMS OF SECTION 13 (1) OF THE DEVELOPMENT TRUST AND LAND ACT, 1936 (ACT 18 OF 1936), READ WITH SECTION 12 (1) OF THE ABOLITION OF RACIALLY BASED LAND MATTERS ACT, 1991 (ACT 108 OF 1991) (WITH OFFER)

3 GEN

To:

Simunge Mbambo ka Mtshopo or Chief Mandhlakayise also known as Simunge Mbambo (date of birth unknown)

or his executor or any successors in right and title or any person who has an interest, as contemplated in section 7 (4) of the Expropriation Act, 1975 (Act 63 of 1975), in the undermentioned property.

1. Kindly take notice that a road servitude, measuring approximately three hundred and eight (308) square metres, as depicted by figure ABCDE on the sketch plan below, over the following immovable property in respect of which you are the registered owner, is hereby expropriated in terms of section 13 (1) of the Development Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act 18 of 1936), read with section 12 (1) of the Abolition of Racially Based Land Matters Act, 1991 (Act 108 of 1991), as well as with the Expropriation Act, 1975 (Act 63 of 1975), in favour of the general public, on behalf of the South African Development Trust, which property is situated within an area referred to in section 10 (2) (b) of the said Development Trust and Land Act, 1936:

Subdivision 69 (a subdivision of 10) of the farm Groeneberg 844, situate in the Administrative District of Natal, in extent two comma seven five one four (2,7514) hectares, held by virtue of Deed of Transfer T3027/1920 dated 28 June 1920.

2. The expropriation of the servitude is subject to the following conditions:

(i) The servitude area shall be used for road improvement.

(ii) The Department/South African Development Trust shall move or repair any fences that are affected by the road servitude.

(iii) The Department/South African Development Trust shall be entitled to do any other construction work where necessary, such as the laying of pipes and cables, inside the servitude area and to have access to and through the area for purposes of inspection, maintenance, repair, extension or reconstruction for the Department/South African Development Trust, its officers, employees, contractors in its service or others whom it duly authorises thereto.

(iv) The Department/South African Development Trust shall be entitled to place any material excavated during the construction, laying, maintenance or removal of services temporarily on the land adjacent to the servitude area, and the Department/South African Development Trust shall furthermore have reasonable access to the property in question for the above-mentioned purposes.

(v) Na voltooiing van die werk moet die Departement/Suid-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrust op eie koste die materiaal verwyder en die terrein in paragraaf 2 (iv) hierbo genoem in die oorspronklike toestand herstel en alle heinings, struik en plante wat beskadig is, herstel of vervang.

(vi) Die Departement/Suid-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrust is nie aanspreeklik nie vir enige liggaamlike besering, lewensverlies of verlies van of skade van enigiets binne die serwituutgebied wat veroorsaak word deur of ontstaan uit of verband hou met enigiets wat bona fide gedoen of verrig word in die uitoefening of verrigting van 'n bevoegdheid, werksaamheid of plig ingevolge die regte wat kragtens die serwituutakte en/of enige wetgewing aan die Departement/Suid-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrust verleen is.

(vii) Die eienaar mag geen permanente bouwerk of struktuur of plaveisel in die serwituutgebied oprig of lê nie.

(viii) Die eienaar, mag geen bome of struke plant of rotstuine of grondhope aanbring in die serwituutgebied nie.

(ix) Die eiendomsreg op pypleidings binne die serwituutgebied berus by die Departement/Suid-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrust.

(x) Die serwituutgebied moet deur middel van bakens aangedui word, en sodanige bakens mag nie versteur word nie.

(xi) Die Departement/Suid-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrust is nie aanspreeklik vir enige skade aan dienste nie, tensy sodanige skade deur amptenare in sy diens in die uitvoering van hulle amptelike pligte veroorsaak is.

(xii) Die Departement/Suid-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrust of kontrakteurs in sy diens moet uitgrawings behoorlik opvul om insinking of erosie te voorkom.

3. Gemelde onteiening word van krag dertig (30) dae na die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing in die *Staatskoerant*, op welke datum die eiendomsreg op genoemde serwituutgebied op die Suid-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrust oorgaan en die serwituutgebied in besit geneem word.

4. Ingevolge artikel 12 (1) (b) van genoemde Onteieningswet word die totale bedrag van R280 (tweehonderd-en-tagtig rand) hierby aan u as vergoeding aangebied.

5. Ingevolge genoemde Onteieningswet word u aandag hierby daarop gevestig dat die vergoedingsaanbod kragtens die bepalings van artikel 10 (5) van genoemde Wet as deur u aanvaar beskou sal word indien u nie binne agt (8) maande (of sodanige langer tydperk as wat die Minister bepaal) vanaf die datum van die vergoedingsaanbod 'n aansoek om die vaststelling van die vergoedingsbedrag by 'n vergoedingshof of 'n afdeling van die Hooggeregshof wat jurisdiksie het, indien nie, tensy daar voor die verstryking van bedoelde tydperk ooreengekom is om die geskil aangaande die vergoedingsbedrag aan arbitrasie te onderwerp of om sodanige bedrag deur 'n vergoedingshof te laat vasstel.

(v) After completion of any work the Department/South African Development Trust shall bear the costs of removing material and shall restore the site mentioned in paragraph 2 (iv) above to its original state and shall repair or replace any fences, shrubs or plants that have been damaged. ~~3~~ 3 GEN

(vi) The Department/South African Development Trust shall not be responsible for any physical injury, loss of life or loss of or damage to anything inside the servitude area that is caused by or arises from or is connected with anything that is done bona fide in the execution or performance of a qualified activity or duty in terms of the rights granted to the Department/South African Development Trust by virtue of the servitude deeds and/or any legislation.

(vii) The owner may not erect any permanent building or structure or lay any paving in the servitude area.

(viii) The owner may not plant any shrubs or trees or create rockeries or mounds of soil in the servitude area.

(ix) The property rights to pipelines within the servitude area shall vest in the Department/South African Development Trust.

(x) The servitude area must be marked by beacons and such beacons may not be disturbed in any way.

(xi) The Department/South African Development Trust shall not be responsible for any damage to services except when such damage is caused by officers in its service in the execution of their official duties.

(xii) The Department/South African Development Trust or contractors in its service shall fill up excavations properly to prevent subsidence or erosion.

3. The said expropriation shall become effective and the servitude area shall be taken into possession thirty (30) days after the date of publication of this notice in the *Gazette*, on which date the ownership of the said servitude area shall vest in the South African Development Trust.

4. In terms of section 12 (1) (b) of the said Expropriation Act the total amount of R280 (two hundred and eighty rand) is hereby offered to you as compensation.

5. In terms of the said Expropriation Act your attention is hereby invited to the fact that the offer of compensation shall, in terms of section 10 (5) of the said Act, be deemed to have been accepted by you if you do not, within eight (8) months (or such longer period as the Minister may allow) from the date of the offer of compensation, apply to a compensation court or a division of the Supreme Court having jurisdiction for the determination of the amount of compensation, unless, prior to the expiry of the said period, it has been agreed to submit to arbitration the dispute regarding the amount of compensation or to have such amount determined by a compensation court.

6. U word hierby versoek om binne sestig (60) dae vanaf die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing in die *Staatskoerant* aan my by die adres onderaan hierdie kennisgewing gemeld, 'n skriftelike verklaring te lewer of te laat lewer waarin—

(i) u aandui of u die tersaaklike vergoedingsbedrag hierin gemeld, aanneem en, indien u die bedrag nie aanneem nie, wat die totale bedrag is wat u as vergoeding eis vir die serwituut wat hierby onteien word;

(ii) u die adres verstrek waarheen verdere stukke in verband met die onteiening aan u gepos moet word.

7. Verder word u hierby versoek om binne sestig (60) dae vanaf gemelde datum van publikasie die titelbewys van die betrokke eiendom of, indien dit nie in u besit of onder u beheer is nie, die naam en adres van die persoon in wie se besit of onder wie se beheer dit is, skriftelik aan my te lewer of te laat lewer.

J. C. ESTERHUIZEN,

p.p. Minister van Openbare Werke en Grondsake (Kragtens Spesiale Algemene Volmag PA55/1989 gedateer 10 Februarie 1989).

Adres: Die Direkteur-generaal van Openbare Werke en Grondsake
Privaat Sak X65
PRETORIA
0001.

Plek: Pretoria.

Datum van ondertekening: 23 September 1991.

As getuies:

1. J. C. E. Bure.
2. L. E. Velthuisen.

6. You are hereby requested to deliver or cause to be delivered to me at the address stated at the end of this notice, within sixty (60) days from the date of publication of this notice in the *Gazette*, a written statement in which—

(i) you indicate whether you accept the amount of compensation in question stated herein and, should you not accept it, what total amount you claim as compensation for the servitude hereby expropriated;

(ii) you furnish the address to which further documents in connection with the expropriation are to be posted to you.

7. You are further requested to deliver or cause to be delivered to me, within sixty (60) days from the said date of publication, the title deed of the property concerned or, if this is not in your possession or under your control, written particulars of the name and address of the person in whose possession or under whose control it is.

J. C. ESTERHUIZEN,

p.p. Minister of Public Works and Land Affairs (By virtue of Special General Power of Attorney PA55/1989 dated 10 February 1989).

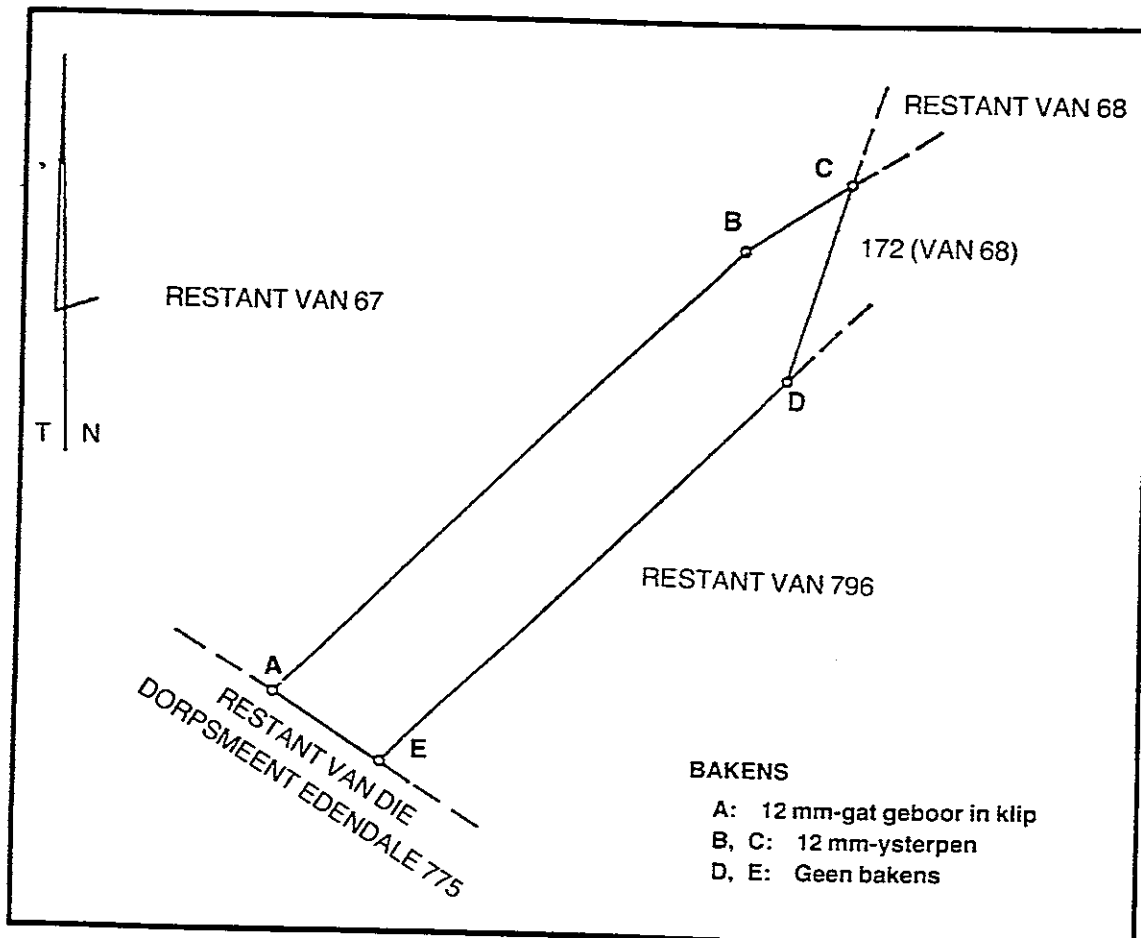
Address: The Director-General of Public Works and Land Affairs
Private Bag X65
PRETORIA
0001.

Place: Pretoria.

Date of signature: 23 September 1991.

As witnesses:

1. J. C. E. Bure.
2. L. E. Velthuisen.



New ways to fund farmers sought

③ GEN

PAUL ASH

A MAJOR probe into a more efficient financing mechanism for farmers is under way following this week's announcement that government would no longer finance agriculture directly.

SA farmers are R15,86bn in debt according to the most recent official figures, although industry sources believe the figure to be closer to R18bn.

SA Agricultural Union (SAAU) chief economist Koos du Toit said yesterday that more streamlined and efficient financing mechanisms were being sought.

Deputy Agricultural Development Minister Tobie Meyer said on Wednesday that no more direct loans would be made avail-

able to agriculture from state funds.

Speaking in Grahamstown, he said: "A subsidy on the interest payable on loans defined as agricultural debt by the Land Bank, co-operatives and commercial banks will, however, still be payable."

Du Toit said conditions for credit would be much stricter in future.

While much of the debt was "solid" agricultural debt, its concentration in certain sectors was worrying.

Du Toit said relief on interest rates was needed. Farmers should pay prime plus

□ To Page 2

Farmers

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4/10/91

2% interest, but with interest subsidies, they were paying between 16,5%-17%.

Farmers have consistently blamed their troubles on high interest rates.

In future, government would spend the R350m a year allocated to agriculture on a general interest subsidy to ensure a better spread of the limited funds available, Du Toit said. The new measures would also indicate to farmers government's plans for agricultural aid.

Effective Farming editor Symond Fiske said if government stopped interfering in the industry, market forces would sort the

③ Gen

□ From Page 1

proficient farmers from the inefficient, and the "non-problem" would disappear.

Fiske said it was difficult to estimate how much of the debt was real agricultural debt. As agricultural debt was subsidised, farmers could write off as business expenses mortgages on other investments such as beach cottages.

Evidence showed that debt increased sharply in boom years as farmers spent to avoid paying tax, while in poor years, they borrowed less.

Sources estimated R5bn of the debt was from non-agricultural expenditure.

Property rights protected in draft constitution

PATRICK LAURENCE

Star 5/10/91

THE South African Communist Party affirms its commitment to common ownership of the "key means of production" in a draft constitution to be discussed at its congress scheduled for December.

At the same time the draft document also declares that the party will protect "all personal non-exploitative property" and any additional private property which "may be necessary for effective economic development".

The commitment to protect some private property represents a major change for the SACP, judging by its existing constitution.

Adopted in Havana, Cuba, in 1989, the present constitution defines as one of its main aims the destruction of the "system of capitalist exploitation" and the establishment of a "socialist republic based on the common ownership of the means of production".

The draft constitution, however, makes no direct reference to the events which shook the Soviet Union after the failed coup attempt against Mikhail Gorbachev in August.

Unlike many communist parties around the globe which have abandoned the label "communist", the SACP's draft constitution makes no attempt to hide behind euphemisms for communism.

"The ultimate aim of the party is the building of a communist society in which all forms of exploitation of person by person will have ended and in which all the products of human endeavour will be distributed according to need," it says.

Lenin recognised

But it adds an important corollary: "The attainment of such a society will require an interim socialist formation in which reward will be measured by contribution."

Unlike the SACP's draft manifesto — which was released for discussion about a month ago — the draft constitution specifically recognises the importance of Lenin as a revolutionary.

Committing itself to the "principles of Marxism", it says: "The foundations for these principles were laid by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels."

But it stresses that Marxist principles have to be applied in South Africa and thus require "indigenous elaboration" in order to take account of the realities of the South African situation.

The draft constitution, unlike the existing one, commits the SACP to multiparty democracy and to attaining its ends by winning the support of the majority of the voters rather than through a revolutionary seizure of power.

The draft constitution says: "The SACP will primarily dedicate itself to advancing the interests of the working class and its allies in democratic contest with other political forces."

The draft constitution aims to do what SACP leaders believe President Gorbachev should have done in the Soviet Union: introduce the principles of democracy and accountability into the ranks of the Communist Party.

It states: "All higher organs (of the SACP) shall be accountable to lower organs and to the membership in the formulation and implementation of policy."

It lays down that the election of people to leadership positions in the party shall be "by secret ballot unless a minimum of 75 percent of the delegates (at the pending congress) decide otherwise."

SACP modifies its line



UNITY .. Rev Stanley Mogoba

End legacy of land apartheid

CP Reporter

*CP News
6/10/91.*

THE Church should have a common mission in the world and stop competing in a manner which contradicts its very nature.

So said Rev Stanley Mogoba, presiding bishop of the Methodist Church in Southern Africa, at the Church's 108th annual conference in Port Elizabeth on the theme "Sharing".

On the positive side, the Church in South Africa had almost been united in its condemnation of apartheid and in exercising a ministry of reconciliation, Mogoba said.

On the question of one land for

all, Mogoba said the racial zoning of South Africa was a monumental blunder. (3) Gen (S)

The Group Areas Act balkanised the country in such a way that different groups became strangers instead of neighbours. But apartheid failed because it did not partition South Africa successfully. It remained effectively one country.

"Apartheid simply had to fail because it is a heresy based on greed and selfishness."

Every law that inhibited full sharing - particularly land and equal opportunities - had to be speedily removed.

Stressing that the question of

land was not an easy one to resolve, Mogoba suggested a few guidelines:

■ Land should be available to all without any consideration for race, class, sex, colour or creed.

■ Agricultural land should be used for food production in a well-planned and more productive way.

■ People who did not live on their farms but who had other means of income should be made to relinquish the land for occupation and use by new farmers who would clearly come from the black people who had been forcibly removed from their land in the past.

■ Black farmers should be assisted generously as a form of affirma-

tive action. In addition, they should be given intensive training.

■ People living on farms and in the rural areas should be assisted with modern infrastructure such as schools, clinics, recreation and training centres.

■ Agriculture as a whole should be regarded as a primary industry, inferior to none other.

■ Farms should be kept under strict surveillance and any failure to meet the necessary standards should disqualify the farmer.

■ Farmers should be drawn from people who love the land and whose loyalty to the country is not in question.

Food exports will keep farmers alive

9 pms 6/10/91 (3) Gen

MONEY TALK

FOOD production is becoming a key issue in southern Africa with its rapidly-expanding population.

Only South Africa and Zimbabwe are completely self-supporting in that their farmers produce sufficient quantities of staple foods – mainly maize – to feed their populations.

South Africa is by far the largest producer, but unfortunately many South African farmers are in deep financial trouble because the high inflation rate causes production costs to soar, while the prices they receive for their produce increase at a far lower rate.

The end result of this process, if the market mechanism is allowed to follow its course, will be that so many farmers will go out of business that prices will have to rise strongly to entice them back into farming and/or to encourage the remaining farmers to produce more.

The government has been trying to keep as many farmers as possible on the land, because it is fully aware of how vulnerable South Africa can become should we become dependent on imported food.

However, South Africa's weakened economy and the pressure on State finances is making it increasingly diffi-

cult to assist farmers in keeping their heads above water.

One can only conclude that consumers will be paying considerably higher prices for basic foods in future.

However, there are indications South Africa can depend on a far bigger market, because grain crop production in neighbouring states continues to decline.

Other states in the subcontinent are becoming more dependent on South African surpluses to feed their expanding populations.

They are also becoming more dependent on technical expertise from South African research institutions to enhance their crop production.

South Africa is expected to have a maize surplus this year of more than one million tons – of which a considerable proportion will probably be exported to Zambia, which had to mortgage its 1992 copper production to buy 2,5 million bags of maize to feed its people.

Zimbabwe is also in the market for about 100 000 tons of white maize.

Other growing markets for South African-produced foods are Mozambique, Angola and Zaire, which means South Africa is becoming the "bread basket" of the subcontinent.

It is therefore important that South Africa looks ahead when deciding on the future of its agriculture, because its output is bound to play an increasing economic and political role.

The farms no one wants to buy

SITimes 6/10/91

(3) car

THE Land Bank is sitting on more than 100 farms that nobody wants to buy, not even at rock-bottom prices.

All the Land Bank wants for 100 000ha of good land is enough to pay off the outstanding debts on the land.

But low market prices and heavy outstanding loans mean the Land Bank often cannot auction the farms off at prices which recover its initial loans.

Land Bank general manager HS Hattingh said three-quarters of the farms that his organisation repossessed from indebted farmers this year could not be auctioned off at prices sufficient to cover the bank's loans.

The bank was now holding 100 000ha — more than ever before in its history. Most of the properties were located in the Western Transvaal and Free State. In terms of the Land Bank Act the bank was obliged to buy back farms when public auctions failed to raise the amount of money owing to the bank.

The slump was said to be worse this year than it was during the 1933 depression or in the 1960s when there was a drop-off in prices.

Pressure

In some cases the value of land in the summer grain area had dropped from an estimated R2 500 a hectare to R700, said Nampo agro-economist Dr Kit le Clus.

He said more land was coming on to the market as a succession of white farmers collapsed under economic pressure. Insecurity about the future or lack of finance was holding back potential buyers.

According to figures from the Land Bank a total of 298 farms were put up for auction between January 1990 and August 1991. Of these only 83 were resold on the day of auction at prices covering amounts owed to the Land Bank.

Of the 170 farms reclaimed in the first eight months of this year only 67 had been resold at economic prices — 43 on the day of auction and 24 at a later date. A further 14 cases were being negotiated.

Statistics showed that the situation was deteriorating — of the 298 farms put up for auction, 128 farms (43 percent) were reclaimed during 1990. The majority (57 percent) were reclaimed in the first eight months of this year.

By DAWN BARKHUIZEN

Mr Hattingh cited as an example a 147ha farm on which R231 000 was owing. When this amount could not be raised at a public auction the Land Bank bought back the property for R225 000. Attempts to re-sell the property for R240 000 had failed.

Mr Hattingh dismissed allegations from white farmers that the bank was holding on to land with the intention of handing it over to black farmers.

He said: "The bank is an autonomous institution free of control by any state department. It is a business operating within the parameters of the Land Bank Act. There is simply no possibility that it can donate or hand over farm property to anyone."

Business

He said the Land Bank was not permitted to hold land other than that required for business, hence the provision that land bought in on account of debt be sold promptly.

Dr Le Clus said 266 farmers had been sequestered in the first seven months of this year and predicted that the number would reach a record 524. A further 2 300 faced ruin following the government's decision to stop guaranteeing co-operative loans.

REBECCA MABE, 67, remembers family her youth in the hills of Majeng, in the northern Cape. Her community prospered then, producing bumper crops of groundnuts and selling milk to the nearby white-owned co-operative.

A victim of a forced removal 11 years ago, she now lives in a two-roomed shack in barren, remote Kgomoiso in Bophuthatswana. Life in this overgrazed township near Tanga has been "hard and bitter".

"There is no work here at Kgomoiso. Our pensions are R300 quarterly. We have no fields where our cattle can graze. We have no dreams for our children," she said.

But while representatives from her community and 19 others were this week actively seeking the restoration of their ancestral land Mrs Mabe has no wish to go back to the land where she spent her youth.

"No! No! No! I will not move another time." Her shouts of protest are accompanied by much shaking of her head and waving of her arms.

Desperate

Were she to go back to the fields that her forebears tilled since 1668 she believes she would be shot.

She is not alone in her attitude. An estimated 3.5 million blacks have been forcibly removed over the past 30 years — many frog-marched into government trucks at gunpoint.

Many, struggling to survive in barren townships in Bophuthatswana, Ciskei and KwaZulu are desperate to return to the fertile fields of their forefathers.

Five communities have already taken matters into their own hands and moved on to the soil they once farmed. Despite strong opposition from police and white farmers some have succeeded. Others are poised to act unless their desires are addressed.

Others, like Mrs Mabe, want no part in yet another upheaval.

She remembers clearly the day, 11 years ago, that the police came and, in lashing rain, chased her family into the hills.

"We hid under the shrubs — like when Jesus went to the mountain to pray after Judas betrayed him. They caught us with their guns.

Representatives of 20 communities subjected to forced removals met Land Affairs and Development Aid Minister Jacob de Villiers this week in a bid to see the land they once occupied restored to them.

But while many community members have a burning desire to return to the land of their forefathers, others have no wish to do so. DAWN BARKHUIZEN reports on the dispossessed communities of the northern Cape ...



DIVIDED ... Ngonyane Nqunde and daughter Constance, who disagree on whether to return to their land

Families split over return to tribal turf

They made our horses flat with bulldozers and put us in trucks.

"They took us to Vaalbosboek, a place with many stones. We could not plant crops and many of our old women died. It got so bad that Lucas Mangope had to move us and then we were put in tents at Kgomoiso."

"It was a terrible time. I never want to move again."

Opinion in the Noku family, formerly of Schmidtsdrift, is split. From his four-roomed house in Kimberley's township, David Noku, 61, dreams of rebuilding his family homestead at Schmidtsdrift, near Douglas.

But he must overcome two hurdles: evicting 31 Bushmen Battalion from Schmidtsdrift and securing the capital and labour to clear an area overgrown with thorn trees.

For assistance, he is counting on his son and also the ANC's representative in the northern Cape, Wesley Matloapanane.

Mr Matloapanane says he is hoping for financial aid "from the Japanese".

Graves

It is primarily a lack of finance that worries the branch of the Noku family who were "resettled" at Die Wyke in 1968.

Despite harsh and isolated conditions, losing most of their cattle to foot-and-mouth disease, lack of water and rocky terrain, they somehow survived.

Said one family member:

"We were put into government trucks at gunpoint. I never wanted to move, but I have built a life here. My wives' graves are here. All I have is here. I left Schmidtsdrift more than 20 years ago. I do not want to go back — and if I do, who will pay?"

In nearby Deerward, Bophuthatswana, is another divided family.

Retired warrant officer Ngonyane Nqunde, 64, was one of 3 000 people forced out of Dithakwaneag near Vryburg at gunpoint in 1973.

He is eager to relocate to the area in which Bathaping Chief Tholitana took up residence in 1869. He is certain he will be compensated should he do so.

"Dithakwaneag was a wonderful place for ploughing. There was always water in the river. We had tall grass for the donkeys, sheep, goats and cattle. We

had apples, peaches, grapes and figs.

"Then the police and army came with dogs and guns and told us to get out. They burnt our houses. It took us six days to walk our cattle to Deerward."

Life in Deerward, said Mr Nqunde, was tough. Education and health care were expensive.

There was no water for irrigation and foot-and-mouth wreaked havoc on his herd.

Married

Only 15 families stayed on. The rest went in search of work in Kuruman, Tanga and Rustenburg.

Despite the community's fragmentation, Mr Nqunde is confident that most are eager to return.

Mr Nqunde's 27-year-old daughter, Constance, does not, however, share her father's view. All her friends have moved into the towns and cities. She herself is marrying shortly and moving to Postmasburg.

"Me go back to the farm?" she shakes her head and laughs. "I left when was nine years old. Only th old men are interested."

Farmer slays squatter ^{(3) Gen} ~~(2)~~

By Mkeed Kotlolo
Pretoria Bureau

Star 7/10/91

A resident of the Majakaneng squatter camp near Brits was shot dead and another seriously wounded by a Brits farmer at the weekend.

Liaison officer for the northern Transvaal SAP, Lieutenant Jan Crouse, said the incident occurred on Friday night when three white boys, all aged 16, went to hunt in the nearby open veld at about 9.30 pm.

The three, driving in a bakkie, got involved in a quarrel which resulted in a fight with a taxi driver near the Majakaneng squatter camp.

"One of they boys ran away

and the other two drove off and informed the missing boy's father about the incident," said Lieutenant Crouse.

He said the three went to the squatter camp to look for the missing boy. "On arrival they were allegedly attacked by two black men, one armed with a 1,5 m chain.

"The father of the missing boy fired a shot at the man with a chain, killing him instantly and wounding the other in the right arm," he said.

The wounded man was rushed to the Ga-Rankuwa Hospital for treatment.

No arrest was made but police have opened murder and attempted murder dockets, according to Lieutenant Crouse.

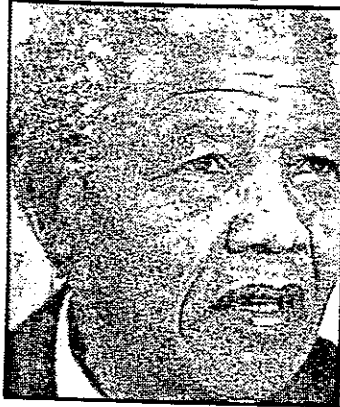
Wildlife would be safe, vows Mandela

Star 8/10/91
By Garner Thomson
Star Bureau

LONDON — Nelson Mandela has pledged that the ANC will remain firmly committed to the preservation of South Africa's wildlife parks and the conservation ideal, despite land-hunger and poverty which are still causes of deep bitterness among blacks in SA.

Even though the legacy of apartheid had created resentment among blacks towards conservation, the ANC — should it become the government of South Africa — would try to abide by the internationally accepted principle that 10 percent of every country should be set aside for reserves, he adds.

In fact, he tells Grant Mansfield of the BBC's "Nature" series, the parks could become part of the solution to the problems of poverty. "They can create jobs and generate a measure of wealth," Mr Mandela



Mandela ... parks could become part of the solution.

says. "... Once people see the benefits, parks would become fertile grounds for us to preach the conservation message."

The ANC leader's interview with Mansfield is published in the latest issue of the BBC magazine, Wildlife, and will form part of a documentary, "Fair Game", to be shown next week.

In it, Mr Mandela acknowledges that apartheid did a great deal of damage to conser-

vation because blacks became alienated from their link with the land.

The treatment of blacks, including forced removals, did "a lot of damage to our attitude towards ecology".

But in order to carry out a commitment to preserve SA's rich heritage of plant and animal life, the ANC would have to make the people part of the conservation process. "The idea of the ANC is that the people themselves should be involved, like, for example, the experiment ... in the Mthethomusha game reserve."

The reserve experiences no poaching because the land is part-owned by the people, it generates a measure of wealth, and the people regard the experiment as their own.

Mr Mandela rules out the possibility of the ANC reclaiming land inside the Kruger Park from where the Tsonga people were forcibly removed.

"The Kruger Park is now an established fact, whether we like or not how it came about."

Wildlife would be safe, vows Mandela

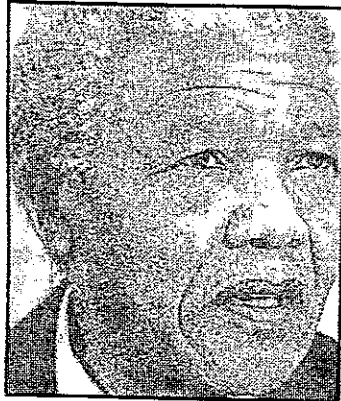
Star 8/10/91 (S) Gen

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Eviction threat ⁽³⁾ _{Gen} to farm families

S. Times (C.M.) 13/10/91

By KURT SWART

A SMALL rural community has been given seven days to leave a farm it has occupied for 30 years since being removed from land it claims was a gift from Queen Victoria.

Citrusdal farmer Mr Danie du Plessis has begun court proceedings to evict the 28 families from his farm, Allendale, where they have been rent-paying residents since 1962.

Summonses were served on the community by attorney Mr "Boy" Burger on Tuesday. The families were given seven days to oppose the action, failing which they would have to leave by this Friday.

The community moved to Allendale from Elandskloof, where it had farmed for about 100 years, after the NGK mission church that owned the property sold it into private hands in 1961.

Stipulation

"A stipulation by Queen Victoria that Elandskloof be used for mission purposes was removed from the title deeds," said Surplus People Project field worker Miss Lala Steyn.

"Legally the land belonged to the church, but in the people's perception it's theirs."

The community has turned down offers to resettle it at Piketberg or Citrusdal, saying it will not move unless it can return to its "ancestral land".

The residents have contacted their lawyer.

"Where must we go?" said one of them, Mrs Aletta Titus.

"We don't have another place."

Mr Burger said: "Mr Du Plessis gave them three months' notice to leave by the end of August."

Community leader Mr Martinus Fransman's wife, Leah, died the day summons was served.

"Leah will be buried on Allendale farm," Mrs Titus said. "She will never see Elandskloof again."

on and
SHEAN

SA tractor firms struggle to survive

B/Day 17/10/91 (3) Gen

LOCAL agricultural machinery manufacturers are getting bogged down in a sluggish new tractor market which is unlikely to exceed a meagre 2 600 sales this year.

The handful of tractor assemblers still operating locally are adopting desperate survival tactics in realisation that the industry is unlikely to relive the halcyon days of 1981 when 24 000 new tractors were sold.

The boom sales periods in the late seventies and early eighties saw the market average out at more than 15 000 units a year.

But this rapidly changed as the heavy agricultural debt burden, high interest rates, prolonged periods of drought and political changes threshed fixed investment levels in the farming sector.

Some industry sources believe that tractor sales will recover slowly and expect the market to remain under 3 500 units for the next five years.

However, Econometrix's Tony Twine says that, with agricultural sector fixed investment levels at a two decade low, a turnaround in the new tractor market could be dramatic.

He said if climatic conditions reverted to their long term averages the improvement in agricultural product would necessitate farmers replacing old tractor stock.

The cost of replacing new tractors and depressed agricultural yields in the last decade have caused farmers to delay the renewal of their tractor fleets. This has pushed the local tractor lifespan to an average of 12 to 14 years.

Theoretically, tractors should be replaced every eight to nine years and industry sources say that extending tractor lives could prove costly in the long term.

Older tractor models devalue relatively rapidly and farmers are unable to recoup replacement parts and labour costs on the resale price.

SA Agricultural Machinery Association (Saama) chairman Bert Pepler says the "big four": John Deere, Massey-Ferguson, Fiat and Ford, now represent about 80% of the new tractor market.

MARC HASENFUSS

Deutz, Agrico, Aco and Pillman still operate locally but on a relatively small scale.

Landini (previously owned by Malco-mess) has been incorporated with Massey-Ferguson in line with rationalisation in the industry.

The production MB-Trac, assembled locally by Mercedes-Benz SA, will cease worldwide at the end of the year after higher production costs for new models increased selling prices by between 10% and 20%.

Some manufacturers have undertaken large scale rationalisation programmes in which the number of employees and models were slashed.

He said the rationalisation in the industry was likely to continue well into next year although there were indications that the new tractor market had bottomed out.

Janisch Industries recently provided cash strapped farmers with a viable alternative by importing a low cost Polish made Ursus tractor.

Cheaper

Janisch GM Ronnie Holtzhausen says that 65% of the first two consignments of Polish tractors have already been sold.

He says the tractors sell between 20% and 25% cheaper than the average locally assembled tractor and that 90% of the tractors' parts were interchangeable with a well established local manufacturer's models.

Holtzhausen says the group could capitalise on the parts market by providing compatible parts for other tractor models at a 20% to 25% discount.

Pepler believes there are definite export possibilities for local tractor makers north of SA's borders but that these were being hindered by the shortage of foreign exchange in most African countries.

He said the industry received numerous enquiries from various African countries but attempts to organise finance almost always proved fruitless. "By the time the necessary finance is arranged the price of tractors has escalated again."

Innovative thinking rewarded.

Right-wing town sets healthy

③ Gen Star 17/10/91

DENIS BECKETT suffered from unsung reservations about oversung heroines — until he called on a rare farming district and saw what happens when good intentions are pushed with vigour.

Viljoenskroon in the north-west Free State is flat, fertile, Conservative, and has been national leader in its own brand of peace initiative since before peace initiatives were thought of.

For the setting of a South African answer to "Gone with the Wind", the district would do fine. Except the O'Haras had no flamingos.

Here, the pan outside town is lined with a pink so vivid that the modern mind takes it at first for an odious kind of industrial junk. A closer view is humbling: flamingos by the thousand in the startling hue that is one of nature's brighter gifts to Africa.

The dorp itself was doubtless charming in its day, but hides it well. The township, once placid, is laden with the turmoils of the times — squatter camp on the west, headlong middle-class building on the east, diggings everywhere for a new waterworks, and burnt-out relics of recent clashes offset about the middle.

But the farms! The farmhouses look like pictures from Country Life. The staff villages look like advertisements.

Farm workers live in villages: neat settlements with lawns and fruit trees and vegetable patches and civic centres. In one, a licensed clubhouse. On a farm! For the blacks! Unknown.

Also schools. Schools all over, and among them a welter of the nursery schools that are Viljoenskroon's special trademark.

Last week the Rural Pre-School Development Trust held its first congress — at Viljoenskroon, logically. One feature was a tour.

Farm after farm showed tidy labourers' villages.

It could have been Switzerland but that the street signs — yes, part of the fashion — were in Afrikaans and Sotho.

And the pre-schools were stocked with toys and furniture made in farm workshops.

This is CP territory. The district has a CP MP. The town has a 100 percent CP council. And in terms of schooling input per black child, Viljoenskroon is runaway national path-breaker.

How come? Jane Evans offers her answer: "People think right-wingers must be bad employers. That's not always true, you know."

One notices that she glosses over some other factors: the lead was clearly set on her non-CP husband's own group of farms; thriving Viljoenskroon hardly reflects the average farmer's life.

Nonetheless, she has a point. Get a success story rolling and it soon transcends politics.

It goes deep into arenas of morale, self-

respect, mutual respect, confidence, trust and peace.

Mrs Evans hates being labelled the Mother of the Pre-Schools. Which is tough, because she's rightly stuck with it.

Abel Dlamini, principal of the higher primary on one of the district's farms, sums it up.

Faced with visitors oohing and aahing at all the impressiveness, he jerks a thumb in Mrs Evans's direction and observes: "It's her. Nothing would have happened if it weren't for her."

A decade ago, Mrs Evans spent a year inveigling the first six farmers to join up.

It was risk: "What! More teachers I must bale out every second month!?"

It was cost: "Another school building I must put up!?"

It was trouble: "Don't I have enough suspicion from the labourers?"

It was hard and it still is, now that there are 250 schools in on the act and a lot more coming up.

And it's a lesson: one frail mortal with ferocious determination does move mountains.

example

Farmers in arrears will lose farms — ANC

(3) Gen
cf press 20/10/91
THE ANC would sequestrate farmers who were in arrears with the Development Bank and nationalise about 4,5 million hectares of land occupied by them, a Western Cape ANC official said on Friday.

Bulelani Ngcuka, also a member of the ANC's constitutional committee, was speaking at the Western Cape Institute of Estate Agents indaba on "Real Estate in the New South Africa".

Ngcuka said nationalisation was the only way to redress historical imbalances in a country where 58 000 white farmers owned 85 million hectares of land, where 2 000 Indians owned 72 000 hectares and coloureds owned 1,7 million hectares in semi-desert areas.

It was not enough to scrap legislation which prohibited blacks from owning land nor would it be desirable to grab land indiscriminately, he said.

The land court would have to look at the claims of people who were victims of forced removals and the desire of farm labourers to own and farm land.

Acquisition of land by the State would be done in a manner involving some form of compensation and adjudication in the land claim court, he said. — Sapa

NEWS IN BRIEF

B/Doc 21/10/91

ANC policy on farmers

THE ANC would sequestrate farmers who are in arrears with the Development Bank and nationalise their 4,5-million hectares of land (3 Gen

Speaking at the Western Cape Institute of Estate Agents in SA (IEASA) indaba on "Real estate in the new SA", Western Cape ANC executive member Bulelani Ngcuka said the ANC would examine the monopoly and underutilisation of land.

Farmers warn ANC 'We will defend land'

By Brendan Seery

Transvaal farmers have warned the ANC that it is playing with fire if it is thinking of taking over land from farmers who are in arrears with their loans from the Agricultural Bank.

This follows a weekend report that the ANC plans to sequestrate farmers in arrears and nationalise about 4,5 million hectares occupied by them.

Western Cape ANC official Bulelani Ngcuka, who is a member of the ANC's constitutional committee, made this statement at a Western Cape Institute of Estate Agents con-

ference on "Real estate in the new SA".

From his farm outside Ellisras, Transvaal Agricultural Union vice-president Willie Lewies said: "That sort of thing is the surest manner in which to ensure blood-letting in this country — to talk about taking away the land of the boere."

"If they force us to, we will take up our weapons — there must be no doubt about that."

A report from Cape Town quoted Mr Ngcuka as saying the nationalisation of farming land was the only way to redress existing imbalances, whereby a small minority of white farmers owned most of SA's productive land.

Mr Lewies said the remarks by the ANC official about unproductive or under-utilised land showed a "total lack of understanding of agriculture".

"They just see land which has not been ploughed and they think it is not being used. They obviously know nothing about farming."

Mr Lewies warned that the ANC should not try to "bugger around" with white commercial farmers.

Points from Mr Ngcuka's remarks included:

● A land commission, and adjudication by a land claim court, would examine companies' monopoly of land, or one person's ownership of "38 big farms" on

land that was not being used or was under-utilised.

● A capital gains tax would be implemented because "we need to have that tax on the rich". A new, equitable tax system was also needed.

● Although land belonging to producer farmers would not be nationalised, excess, unused land would be considered for this purpose.

Strongly supporting nationalisation, Mr Ngcuka said it was the only means of redressing historical imbalances in a country where 58 000 white farmers owned 85 million hectares, 2 000 Indian farmers 72 000 hectares and coloureds 1,7 million hectares in semi-desert areas.

Right seeks control of farmers' union

PRETORIA — A right-wing bid to gain control of the SA Agricultural Union (SAAU) is expected at its annual congress which opens in Durban tonight. (3) GEN

The Transvaal Agricultural Union (TAU) has claimed the majority of Transvaal and Free State farmers are angered by the SAAU's "passive" attitude to the scrapping of the 1913 and 1936 Land Acts which opened the way for blacks to own land previously reserved for whites.

The SAAU has also been accused of

22/10/91
GERALD REILLY

being government-oriented at the expense of farmers' interest.

SAAU president Nico Kotze has announced his intention to resign. He is likely to be succeeded by his vice-president Boet Fourie.

Leading the right-wing attack will be TAU president and CP MP for Lydenburg Dries Bruwer and CP MP for Parys and president of the Free State Agricultural Union Piet Gouws.

Post Office's big loss

81 Day 23/10/91 GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — An expected Post Office loss of R500m for the 1991/92 financial year would have to be recovered by an increase in efficiency, productivity and tariffs, SA Post Office Ltd chairman Donald Masson said yesterday.

Masson said although staff salaries constituted 65% of expenditure, no jobs were in danger.

One of the challenges was to change the approach and culture of what was traditionally a civil service undertaking to a more business-oriented organisation.

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'Future of farmers lies in free market'

3 GEN

GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — The future of the country's agricultural industry lay firmly in a free market environment and not in a controlled or socialistic economy, Agriculture Minister Kraai van Niekerk said in Durban last night.

Opening the annual congress of the SA Agricultural Union (SAAU), he assured farmers government would protect them from the dumping of highly subsidised products from abroad through import tariffs and countervailing duties.

"We cannot rely on subsidies and non-market related prices to keep ourselves in business."

The depressed economy had placed the domestic market under great pressure and business confidence essential for an economic upturn was at a low ebb.

While an uphill battle lay ahead, he was confident that the agricultural industry would survive and emerge stronger.

On the controversial land ownership issue, Van Niekerk said he stood by President F W de Klerk's rejection of the "ghost stories" over nationalisation and the selling out of farmers in general.

Government, he said, would never agree to a system which included the nationalisation of farms and other properties.

He warned against party political interference in the affairs of agriculture. It would be disastrous if party politics got their tentacles around the SAAU.

While "voices from the past" demanded greater control on producer prices, government's deregulation policy provided producers with the opportunity of exploiting the advantages of a free market.

On food security, he said the availability of food was more important than the price. However, it was not the farmers' responsibility to produce food at a loss to ensure food security.

The pressure for better service conditions in farm labour should not be seen as negative. In most cases this was merely written confirmation of what already existed.

Van Niekerk said discussions on a single agricultural department had taken place and proposals formulated for further talks.

However, a single department from the 14 departments within the present constitutional dispensation was not attainable.

It was said government was partly or indirectly responsible for farmers' financial plight, but government was not the only role player. Farmers owed the private sector R8bn, the Land Bank and co-operatives R7,5bn, and the Agricultural Credit Board R1,3bn.

Agriculture had been given high priority by government. This was clear from the R12bn in aid given over the past 10 years.

Outlook for agriculture 'continues to worsen'

GERALD REILLY 3 GEN

PRETORIA — Drought, veld fires and other major setbacks had seriously aggravated the stricken agricultural industry, SA Agricultural Union (SAAU) president Nico Kotze said in Durban last night.

He told the SAAU congress that industry's financial position continued to worsen. Long term problems were being treated with short term aid, he said.

The economy had deteriorated further in the past year and nothing had come of the expected relief in interest rates. Unemployment was escalating.

Kotze said the gross income of the industry for 1990 was 0,6% less than the previous year at R19,361bn. Farming profit was 25,4% or R1,7bn down.

Labour costs were the biggest single item and had increased by 14,4% to R2,59bn in 1990/91. Interest costs, the second largest item, increased to R2,4bn (8,2%).

Fuel costs had virtually doubled in the past three years to R1,25bn — a 16,4% increase.

Average producer prices were a mere 5,3% higher than 1990/91.

"It is clear therefore the farming community is caught in a severe cost-price squeeze which is systematically undermining its economic viability".

Food prices increased 16,4% in 1990/91 — almost 2% higher than the CPI. Increases in retail food prices had exceeded by far producer price rises of 5,2%.

Kotze said it was obvious the farmer was not responsible for the persistent abnormal increase in food prices.

Of VAT, Kotze said it would impose a greater administrative burden on the industry than GST.

Kotze said the continued deterioration of the industry's financial position made farmers increasingly dependent on government aid.

"However, the message we get from government is that demands on the Treasury by agriculture are becoming unaffordable. New plans must be made to help more farmers survive with available funds."

German Minister visits SA

8 Day 24/10/91
GERMAN Agricultural Minister Ignaz Kiechle arrived in SA last night to assess agriculture and trade opportunities between the two countries, a German embassy official said yesterday.

Kiechle will meet President F W de Klerk, Foreign Minister Pik Botha, Agriculture Minister Kraai van Niekerk, ANC secretary-

BILLY PADDOCK

general Cyril Ramaphosa and members of the ANC's Land Commission.

3 Gen
It is understood Kiechle will discuss land distribution in SA with a view to suggesting Germany may help resolve the issue with its experiences after the Second World War.

Natal farmer is new SAAU boss

(3) Gen
By Helen Grange
Pretoria Bureau

Star 24/10/91,
of the Transvaal Agricultural Union Willie Lewies.

Some affiliates to the South African Agricultural Union breathed a sigh of relief yesterday when a Natal farmer was elected national president of the union in the face of a strong right-wing challenge.

The new president is Boet Fourie, a citrus and cane-grower and former vice-president of the SAAU as well as former president of the Natal Agricultural Union.

Mr Fourie was elected at the SAAU congress in Durban yesterday — in spite of the challenge by right-wing candidates including vice-president

Positive

Thinus Hartman, president of the Eastern Cape Union, was elected vice-president, succeeding Conservative Party MP for Parys and president of the Free State Union Dr Pieter Gouws.

A spokesman for the National Maize Producers Organisation said Mr Fourie's election was "positive" in the light of the recent right-wing attempts to seize power of the union, saying the union was opposed to politics playing a role in its affairs.

Violence 'claimed 200 lives' on farms this year

CF 25/10/91 (3) (22)

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — About 200 people have died so far this year in incidents of unrest, robbery and murder on South African farms, and livestock worth R30 million has been stolen over the past 12 months, the SA Agricultural Union (SAAU) congress heard yesterday.

Introducing a motion that the SAAU collaborate more closely with the government, the SAP and the SADF, Mr E C A Hiemstra of the Transvaal Agricultural Union claimed that murders of whites rose by 48% and of blacks by 28% last year.

In the same period, robberies increased by 27% and break-ins at white homes by 22%, he said. Veld fires had increased by 500% in some areas, leading farmers to suspect arson.

The situation created "a vacuum which is going to be filled by private security forces and organisations", he said.

Delegates voiced fears that the government was "unable to stem the tide of squatting".

New labour legislation that extends industrial relations law into the agrarian sector was rejected by congress as disruptive of "the sound labour relations that exist on farms".

Top-level meeting will put focus on agriculture

Sowetan 25/10/91

THE German Minister of Agriculture, Food and Forestry, Mr Ignaz Kiechle, was scheduled to meet President FW de Klerk and Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha during separate meetings in Pretoria yesterday.

He was also due to meet his South African counterpart, Agriculture Minister Dr Kraai van Nickerk, and representatives from black opposition groups, and from agricultural business and research organisations, ac-

ording to a news release from the German Embassy.

Keichle, a dairy farmer, arrived at Jan Smuts Airport, near Johannesburg, on Wednesday night, directly from a meeting of the European Community's Agricultural Council in Luxembourg.

Bilateral

The news release said Kiechle wanted to discuss agricultural and trade questions of bilateral and international concern with

3 Gen
his South African counterparts.

Germany's imports from South Africa totalled R2,9 billion in 1990, while South Africa's imports from Germany came to R7,9 billion, the release said.

With respect to agricultural products, Germany imported mainly fruit, canned vegetables and fruit juices from South Africa, and exported mainly hops, sausage casings and malt to South Africa. - *Sapa*

Relief over election of SAAU chief

By Helen Grange
Pretoria Bureau

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He was elected at the SAAU congress in Durban. *Star 25/10/91*

● The South African Women's Agricultural Union has challenged its members to prove that because they care they are willing to share by adopting community enrichment as the 1992 project.

Announcing the theme during the final day of SAWAU's three-day congress in Pretoria yesterday, Sybil le Roux, president of the union, warned members not to disregard the "crying need" for development among women of other race groups.

Mrs le Roux said this need was particularly evident among older women, who had not been afforded the opportunities to learn to read and write.

ber 27 1991★

A harvest of despair for farmers at congress

S Times 27/10/91
By CHARLES LEONARD

IN ITS 87th year of existence, the South African Agricultural Union did not have a happy congress in Durban this week.

The financial position of farmers has never looked worse. At least 25 percent in the summer grain area expect to be "phased out" by the end of this year.

The unity that once characterised the agricultural sector was something of the past and an expected breakaway by rightwingers was narrowly averted.

Agriculture Minister Kraai van Niekerk's opening speech left little doubt the traditional safety net which the government had always held ready for

farmers in trouble was being rolled up.

Manpower Minister Gene Louw's suggestion that labour legislation be extended to agriculture gave rise to a lively debate on labour and the farmer.

On Wednesday, the atmosphere in the conference centre at the plush Elangeni Hotel was several degrees heavier than the humid air outside as delegates nominated candidates for the SAAU presidency.

The moderates opted for incumbent deputy Boet Fourie.

Transvaal Agricultural Union deputy president Willie Lewies was the choice of the rightwingers.

Despite allegations from the right of support from the Broederbond, Mr Fourie won hands down.

Strong support from the Free State and Transvaal unions was not sufficient to get charismatic Conservative Party MP Dr Piet Gous elected to the post of deputy president. This went to another moderate, Tinus Hartman.

Gloom set in when the economics of agriculture in the 90s came up for discussion.

The debt burden increased last year by 7,9 percent, from

R14,7-billion to R15,9-billion. On the other hand, the value of capital assets increased by only 3,2 percent during 1990, compared to an average annual increase of 9,2 percent in the previous 10 years.

The desperate calls to government to support farmers financially painted a picture of an industry collapsing under high interest rates, lack of profitability, low product prices, a less sympathetic government and staggering input costs.

"What do farmers do to absorb this pressure?" asked Pieter Erasmus of the Eastern Cape Agricultural Union.

"It spells catastrophe not only

for agriculture, but for the country as a whole."

The minister's propagation of the free market system found little favour with the farmers.

"It's easy to defend the free market in theory," said Transvaal farmer Wilkau Beukes. "But it simply won't work in industries like agriculture."

Dr Gous said even in highly capitalist societies like the EC countries, the United States and Sweden, the state subsidised farmers to a huge extent.

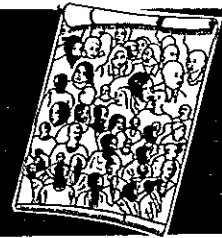
National Maize Producers Organisation president Cerneels Claassen warned that the removal of farmers would have a domino effect on the platteland.

"Whole communities will be destroyed and thousands of farm workers will be unemployed," Mr Claassen said.

Not even deputy minister Tobie Meyer could lift the gloom when he told farmers at the end of the congress how much the government depended on them.

Delegates left to go back to the land sure of only one thing: an uncertain future in the new South Africa and one in which their calls for more state support would fall on deaf ears, hundreds of them could join the queue of the unemployed, their workers would be unionised and their neighbours could be black subsistence farmers.

POLICY



LAND 1 ^{(3) Gen} CURRENT STRUGGLES ^{New Nation} 25/10 - 31/10/91 ^(Learn by Nation)

The Land Acts of 1913 and 1936 have always been seen as one of the cornerstones of apartheid. During the last session of parliament, the government formally removed racial restrictions on land ownership by abolishing these acts. But people's struggle for land is not yet over. The effects of these apartheid laws and the policy of forced removals remains.

While very few old-style forced removals or incorporations into bantustans still occur, the question of who owns and benefits from land in South Africa has not been resolved. Many communities are at the moment engaged in bitter struggles about land.

What are the main themes of these struggles?

RESTORATION OF THE LAND

Many communities, uprooted from land they had owned or occupied for generations, have never lost the desire to return to their land. At the moment, there are 20 rural communities around the country actively involved in attempts to return to land they regard as theirs. And there are probably many more people who wish to return, but have not yet organised themselves. Many readers will have heard of the Mogopa people's story of forced removal and return. They occupied their land in defiance of the government two years ago. After protracted negotiations and court cases they have recently won the right to remain on their land. But there are many other communities who have not been so fortunate.

Since November 1990, the Barolong tribe of Machavie and the communities of Goedgevonden (in the Transvaal), Crimen, Charlestown and Roosboom (in Natal) and Macleantown (in the Border region) have all tried to reoccupy their land. Only some of the people of Goedgevonden and Roosboom have been able to remain on the land, but their position is still insecure as they await the outcome of court actions and negotiations. Other communities like the Mfengu of Tsitsikama and the people of the farm Doornkop near Middelburg have been engaged in protracted correspondence with the government and land owners about their right to have land restored. They have had no success yet.

DEVELOPMENT

Most communities that won reprieve from forced removal or incorporation into a bantustan, remain underdeveloped. This is because the area has

been deliberately neglected by a government which until recently was trying to push blacks out of "white" South Africa. Residents of townships like Tshikota (near Louis Trichardt), Koster (near Ventersdorp) and Lawaakamp (near George) are now trying to improve their housing, services and facilities at an affordable cost.

Water supply, health and education facilities are serious problems in many rural settlements. In areas such as Driefontein and Daggakraal (in South Eastern Transvaal), Mooiplaas and Kwelera (in Border region) and Matiwane's Kop in the Natal Midlands, there is severe overcrowding.

Because of previous policies which tried to force all black from "white land", areas like these became the refuge of homeless people and now there is not enough land for farming.

These areas need to get a share of available resources to develop their settlements and improve the everyday lives of people living there. In particular, women in these areas are starting to demand the right to help determine priorities for development, since they are often the ones who must run the household when the men are working in the cities.

RURAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT

To develop their areas, communities will have to work through strong accountable local government structures. Under apartheid, local government was used by officials to control and oppress communities. In the new South Africa, communities will have to think about how they want to administer their areas. This raises many questions about the role and composition of current structures - for instance should they be the civics, residents' associations, community authorities or tribal authorities?

Should they be hereditary or democratically elected? Which structures will serve the community best? Can all sectors of the community (for example women, youth) participate equally?

At the moment the government is trying to change legislation about rural local government. Several communities feel that the proposed changes are not a great improvement on the present apartheid legislation. They want to work out a whole new system that will serve their needs and have the support of their people.

While there is a lot of discussion about development and local government in urban townships,



there has been little about rural local government.

BANTUSTANS

Under apartheid, the government established bantustans and cast millions of people into the "care" of these puppet governments.

Communities in the bantustans feel excluded from the debates and discussions about the new South Africa. In particular people living under the rule of Bophuthatswana have seen little change or improvement in their situation. Repression has continued, and the South African government is unresponsive to people's pleas for assistance. So even though the South African authorities are making concessions about reform in "South Africa", they still refuse to take responsibility for people in the bantustans.

Communities who were forcibly incorporated and who opposed Bophuthatswana face continued harassment by bantustan police and vigilantes. The tragic story of Braklaagte in the Western Transvaal was told in an earlier edition of Learning Nation. Other communities such as Thornhill and Peleton in the Border region are affected by similar problems in relation to the Ciskei. Until constitutional agreements for a new government include the land and people of the bantustans there will be no real change in South Africa.

FARM WORKERS AND LABOUR TENANTS

The National Manpower Commission has finally recommended that farm workers' conditions of employment should be controlled by legislation. This is a major breakthrough for one of the most exploited sectors of workers in our country. But their rights to land and housing has not been addressed. Farm work-

ers live at their places of work and need to have some form of security or offer of an alternative place to live if they are evicted. Their situation is becoming worse as more and more farmers are deciding to reduce the number of their employees. These farmers fear future legislation over wages, unionisation and working conditions. Homeless and unemployed, evicted farm workers face a desperate future.

The problem may be even harder for labour tenants. These are people who farm land in exchange for working a few months a year for the farmer. In many cases, the families of labour tenants have lived on the particular farm for generations, often witnessing the selling of land from white farmer to white farmer. But they have no legal right to this land. They are also farmers and in most cases have no desire to go into wage labour. But when a farmer decides he no longer wants them on the land, they have no legal right to stay even though they have invested in housing and livestock and may have lived there much longer than the current "owner". The land claims of labour tenants has to be addressed in a creative way which offers both tenants and farmers entrenched security of occupation.

There is no mention of their situation in the new legislation on land.

Next week, we will look at the government's 'White Paper' on land reform and legislation. We will also offer some guidelines for future land policy.

This article was produced by The Transvaal Rural Action Committee (TRAC) of: Khofo House, 25 Anderson St, Johannesburg. Ph: (011) 833-1063

AGRICULTURE — GENERAL

1991

NOV. — DEC.

HOUSING 2

New Nation (Learning Nation)

1/11 -- 7/11/91. *Ben*

Last week, we looked at the fact that the majority of the working class in South Africa do not have access to proper housing. We observed that workers' wages do not enable them to buy proper houses at market prices. From this, we drew the conclusion that capitalists are not likely to have any interest in building proper houses for the working class in the foreseeable future. We saw that the government too does not want to build houses for the working class. The result? - a huge housing shortage, estimated by the Urban Foundation to be 1,8 million.

This week we will look at what the state and the capitalists are doing about the housing crisis. We will also look at Cosatu's proposed solution to the housing crisis. Finally, we will raise some additional problems that will need to be tackled if the housing crisis is to be solved in a 'new' South Africa.

STATE STRATEGY AROUND HOUSING

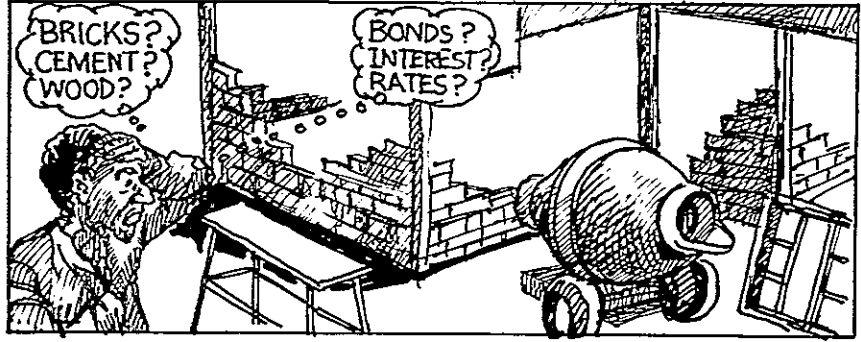
The state first involved itself in working class housing in the 1940s, when the manufacturing industry was growing rapidly. Throughout the 1950s and into the 1960s, many townships were built, to house a growing black 'labour force'. But, by 1968, the state had stopped building townships in 'white' South Africa and was building townships only in the 'homelands' - as part of an emerging 'homelands' strategy aimed at exploiting workers but getting rid of the 'evidence'. Since the 1980s, the state has been trying to get the capitalists to build houses in the urban townships, and to sell rented township houses to residents.

The present strategy of the state is a continuation of the policy started in the 1980s. Instead of actively trying to solve the housing crisis by building more houses for the working class, the state is in fact moving away from building any houses at all. It is leaving this entirely to building companies and private 'developers'.

This is not to say that the state now has nothing to do with housing. Its present strategy includes:

- selling existing township houses to residents at a discount.
- making land available for 'development' by building companies.
- providing infrastructures and services through the Regional Services Councils.
- giving direct subsidies to state employees and to first homeowners who buy houses costing less than R65 000.
- giving tax reductions to companies that have housing schemes.
- providing site and service where 'orderly' squatting has occurred.
- the involvement of the Development Bank, together with black local authorities, in housing - through the extension of credit at a reduced rate of interest for housing.
- the establishment of an Independent Development Trust (IDT) with R2 billion for 'development', including housing.

What is most obviously missing from this list is the actual building of houses.



HOUSING FOR PROFIT

The capitalist building companies have been building houses in the townships. None of these houses cost under R35 000 and therefore they have only been sold to the better-off sections of the middle class. Loans and bonds for buying these houses have come from private banks and building societies. The capitalists have therefore been involved in township housing through

- bonds and loans given by the financial institutions and
- The provision of market-priced housing - built by the building companies on a pure profit basis. These initiatives have catered only for sections of the black middle class and have done nothing to solve the crisis faced by the working class.

SITE AND SERVICE

The state and the bosses are both very keen on and proud of the site and service approach. Yet all that this means is that a small number of working class families will end up with a tiny plot of land, some services such as running water and sewerage, but no house! So, we see that this much-applauded solution of the state and the bosses means that, in order to solve the housing crisis, the state and the bosses will build no houses! Workers will again build their own 'houses', in other words, they will end up in shacks again.

COSATU'S SOLUTION TO THE HOUSING CRISIS

At its fourth congress in July this year, Cosatu adopted a (composite) resolution on land, housing and hostels. The resolution notes that the present housing crisis is the direct result of the apartheid capitalist system. It goes on to say that it is the state that has overall responsibility for the provision of housing, and spells out how this should be done.

The Cosatu resolution is weakened by its composite nature, that is, by trying to combine different affiliates' resolutions on the question. The result is that while the resolution clearly recognises that housing is the overall responsibility of the state, it still goes on to direct its demands at both the state and the bosses. Thus, the resolution is not clear on whose responsibility it is to solve the housing crisis.

For example, there is one clause which demands of both state and the bosses that they initiate housing programmes. Yet we have already seen that the bosses only build houses for profit.

At the same time, the resolution calls for the elimination of profiteering from housing. But if you eliminate profiteering, then there will be less and less reason for bosses to build houses. It is therefore clear that, on its own, this resolution won't help matters.

Another clause calls for the state to underwrite and/or subsidise any provident fund investments in low cost housing. But, if housing is a state responsibility, as Cosatu is calling for it to be, then there is no reason why workers' money should be used to build houses.

Yet another clause calls for measures 'to force financial institutions to make small loans available to all citizens'. Once again, if the state is building houses on a non-profit basis, than why should a person need to apply for a loan to get proper housing?

In spite of these criticisms, aspects of the Cosatu resolution can at least serve as a starting point for solving the housing crisis. This applies particularly to the following two clauses from the resolution, namely that:

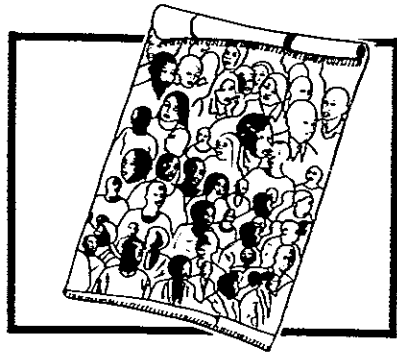
- the land and housing markets be regulated to eliminate profiteering and speculation;
- the cost of building materials be substantially reduced either through subsidies, state control of this market and/or nationalisation of this sector.

These points both go to the heart of the housing crisis. The fact that housing is built for profit creates the huge housing shortage for a working class which cannot afford to buy houses. Secondly, monopoly control over the building materials industry makes housing particularly expensive, even for the state. So, it is only when the profit motive is taken away from the provision of housing, and the control of monopolies over the building materials industry is broken, that the housing crisis can be solved for the working class.

What do these things mean practically? The only way for profiteering and speculation to be removed from housing is for the state to take responsibility for housing. It would be pointless to make housing a state responsibility and then leave the building material monopolies in place. These would simply continue to make high profits, except that the money would now be paid by the state out of workers' taxes. Secondly, the cost of building materials would remain high and this would definitely limit how many and what quality houses the state could build.

So, not only must the provision of housing be made a state responsibility, but the building materials cartels must also be broken, with laws passed that regulate the price of building materials. It is with combined strategies of this nature that progress can be made in addressing the housing crisis.

POLICY



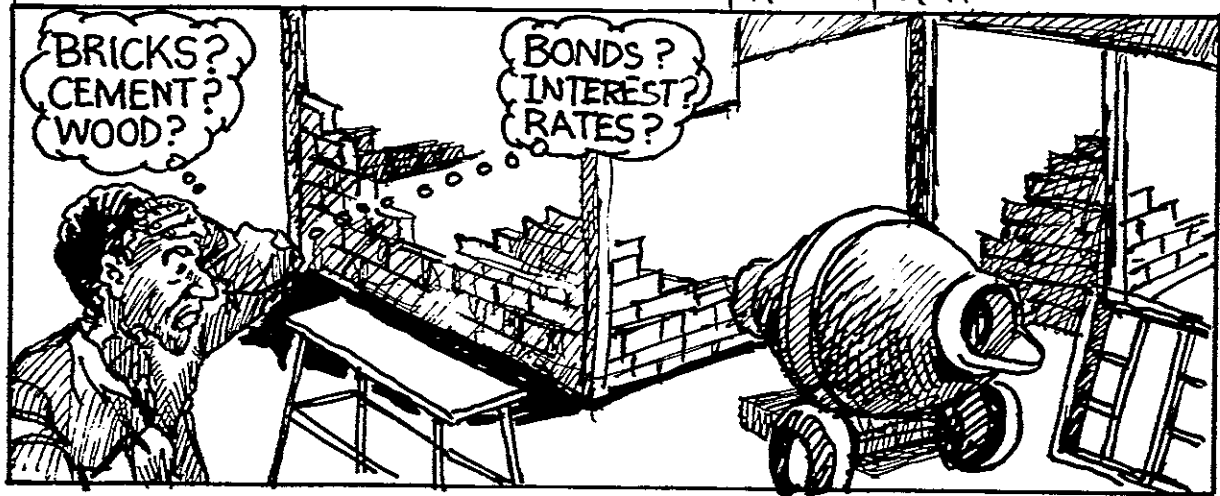
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1/11 - 7/11/91

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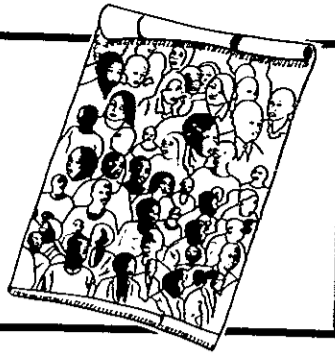
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- the establishment of an Independent Development Trust (IDT) with R2 billion for 'development', including housing.

What is most obviously missing from this list is the actual building of houses.

POLICY



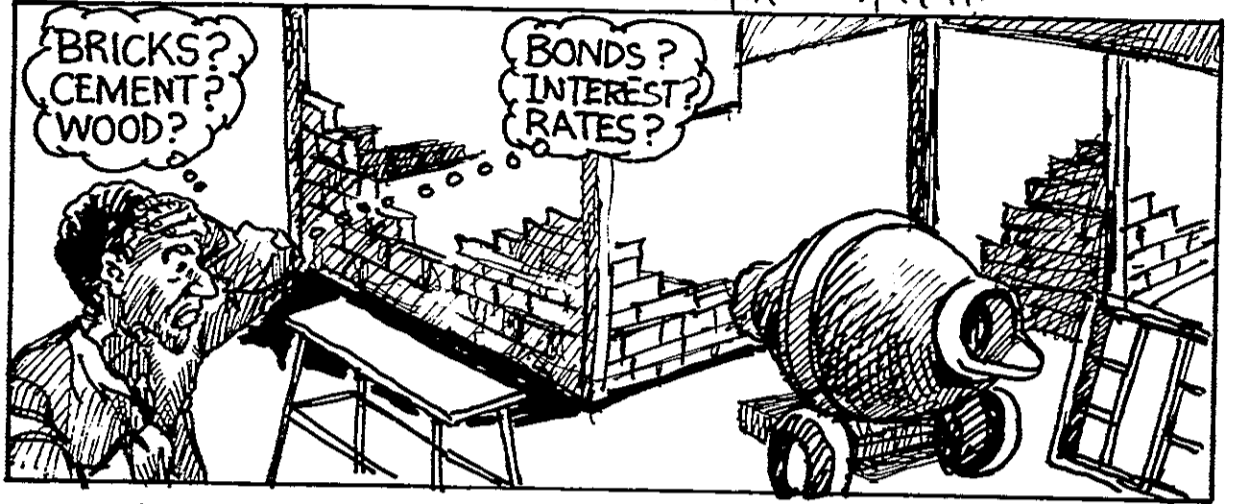
HOUSING 2

New Nation (Learning Nation)

1/11 - 7/11/91

Last week, we looked at the fact that the majority of the working class in South Africa do not have access to proper housing. We observed that workers' wages do not enable them to buy proper houses at market prices. From this, we drew the conclusion that capitalists are not likely to have any interest in building proper houses for the working class in the foreseeable future. We saw that the government too does not want to build houses for the working class. The result? - a huge housing shortage, estimated by the Urban Foundation to be 1,8 million.

This week we will look at what the state and the capitalists are doing about the housing crisis. We will also look at Cosatu's proposed solution to the housing crisis. Finally, we will raise some additional problems that will need to be tackled if the housing crisis is to be solved in a 'new' South Africa.



HOUSING FOR PROFIT

The capitalist building companies have been building houses in the townships. None of these houses cost under R35 000 and therefore they have only been sold to the better-off sections of the middle class. Loans and bonds for buying these houses have come from private banks and building societies. The capitalists have therefore been involved in township housing through

- bonds and loans given by the financial institutions and
- The provision of market-priced housing - built by the building companies on a pure profit basis. These initiatives have catered only for sections of the black middle class and have done nothing to solve the crisis faced by the working class.

SITE AND SERVICE

The state and the bosses are both very keen on and proud of the site and service approach. Yet all that this means is that a small number of working class families will end up with a tiny plot of land, some services such as running water and sewerage, but no house! So, we see that this much-applauded solution of the state and the bosses means that, in order to solve the housing crisis, the state and the bosses will build no houses! Workers will again build their own 'houses'; in other words, they will end up in shacks again.

COSATU'S SOLUTION TO THE HOUSING CRISIS

At its fourth congress in July this year, Cosatu adopted a (composite) resolution on land, housing and hostels. The resolution notes that the present housing crisis is the direct result of the apartheid capitalist system. It goes on to say that it is the state that has overall responsibility for the provision of housing, and spells out how this should be done.

The Cosatu resolution is weakened by its composite nature, that is, by trying to combine different affiliates' resolutions on the question. The result is that while the resolution clearly recognises that housing is the overall responsibility of the state, it still goes on to direct its demands at both the state and the bosses. Thus, the resolution is not clear on whose responsibility it is to solve the housing crisis.

For example, there is one clause which demands of both state and the bosses that they initiate housing programmes. Yet we have already seen that the bosses only build houses for profit.

At the same time, the resolution calls for the elimination of profiteering from housing. But if you eliminate profiteering, then there will be less and less reason for bosses to build houses. It is therefore clear that, on its own, this resolution won't help matters.

Another clause calls for the state to underwrite and/or subsidise any provident fund investments in low cost housing. But, if housing is a state responsibility, as Cosatu is calling for it to be, then there is no reason why workers' money should be used to build houses.

Yet another clause calls for measures 'to force financial institutions to make small loans available to all citizens'. Once again, if the state is building houses on a non-profit basis, than why should a person need to apply for a loan to get proper housing?

In spite of these criticisms, aspects of the Cosatu resolution can at least serve as a starting point for solving the housing crisis. This applies particularly to the following two clauses from the resolution, namely that:

- the land and housing markets be regulated to eliminate profiteering and speculation;
- the cost of building materials be substantially reduced either through subsidies, state control of this market and/or nationalisation of this sector.

These points both go to the heart of the housing crisis. The fact that housing is built for profit creates the huge housing shortage for a working class which cannot afford to buy houses. Secondly, monopoly control over the building materials industry makes housing particularly expensive, even for the state. So, it is only when the profit motive is taken away from the provision of housing, and the control of monopolies over the building materials industry is broken, that the housing crisis can be solved for the working class.

What do these things mean practically? The only way for profiteering and speculation to be removed from housing is for the state to take responsibility for housing. It would be pointless to make housing a state responsibility and then leave the building material monopolies in place. These would simply continue to make high profits, except that the money would now be paid by the state out of workers' taxes. Secondly, the cost of building materials would remain high and this would definitely limit how many and what quality houses the state could build.

So, not only must the provision of housing be made a state responsibility, but the building materials cartels must also be broken, with laws passed that regulate the price of building materials. It is with combined strategies of this nature that progress can be made in addressing the housing crisis.

STATE STRATEGY AROUND HOUSING

The state first involved itself in working class housing in the 1940s, when the manufacturing industry was growing rapidly. Throughout the 1950s and into the 1960s, many townships were built, to house a growing black 'labour force'. But, by 1968, the state had stopped building townships only in the 'homelands' - as part of an emerging 'homelands' strategy aimed at exploiting workers but getting rid of the 'evidence'. Since the 1980s, the state has been trying to get the capitalists to build houses in the urban townships, and to sell rented township houses to residents.

The present strategy of the state is a continuation of the policy started in the 1980s. Instead of actively trying to solve the housing crisis by building more houses for the working class, the state is in fact moving away from building any houses at all. It is leaving this entirely to building companies and private 'developers'.

This is not to say that the state now has nothing to do with housing. Its present strategy includes:

- selling existing township houses to residents at a discount.
- making land available for 'development' by building companies.
- providing infrastructures and services through the Regional Services Councils.
- giving direct subsidies to state employees and to first homeowners who buy houses costing less than R65 000.
- giving tax reductions to companies that have housing schemes.
- providing site and service where 'orderly' squatting has occurred.
- the involvement of the Development Bank, together with black local authorities, in housing - through the extension of credit at a reduced rate of interest for housing.
- the establishment of an Independent Development Trust (IDT) with R2 billion for 'development', including housing.

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Race is on to guard PWV's 'green lung'

By Shirley Woodgate

The race is on for control of agricultural land to the north of Randburg, Sandton, Krugersdorp and Roodepoort where smallholders have presented Pretoria with far-reaching plans to form a controlling Local Area Committee.

Chairman of the Greenbelt Action Group, Anthony Duigan, said the initial blueprint had been favourably received by the Council for Local Government Affairs (previously the Transvaal Board for the Development of Peri Urban Areas), but details would have to be thrashed out in negotiations.

The nucleus of the area includes Kalkheuwel, Broederstroom, Roodekrans, Hennops River, Riverside Estates, Vlakfontein, Vlakplaas and Hills and Dales.

Problems include individual applications and existing LAC's within GAG's proposed LAC which is bounded roughly by the

four existing towns.

CLGA spokesman Henning Visser said viable regions were encouraged to apply for LAC status, which was the first step towards autonomy taken by municipalities such as Midrand and Sandton.

But, he added, the shaping of the latest LAC would also have to include debate on proposals by Randburg, Sandton, Roodepoort and Krugersdorp to extend their boundaries to the north.

The region under the microscope was one of the last areas within the PWV where there was still little control, Mr Visser said.

Mr Duigan said central to the LAC concept for the region was the Kareebos Conservancy, a nature concept which had taken off in Natal and the Free State, but which was still in its infancy in the Transvaal.

The 100 ha reserve straddling three rivers and a mountain range from Diepsloot Nature Reserve to Broederstroom, was launched in 1988 by landowners in the Diepsloot area after plans

for the controversial township Norweto were scrapped.

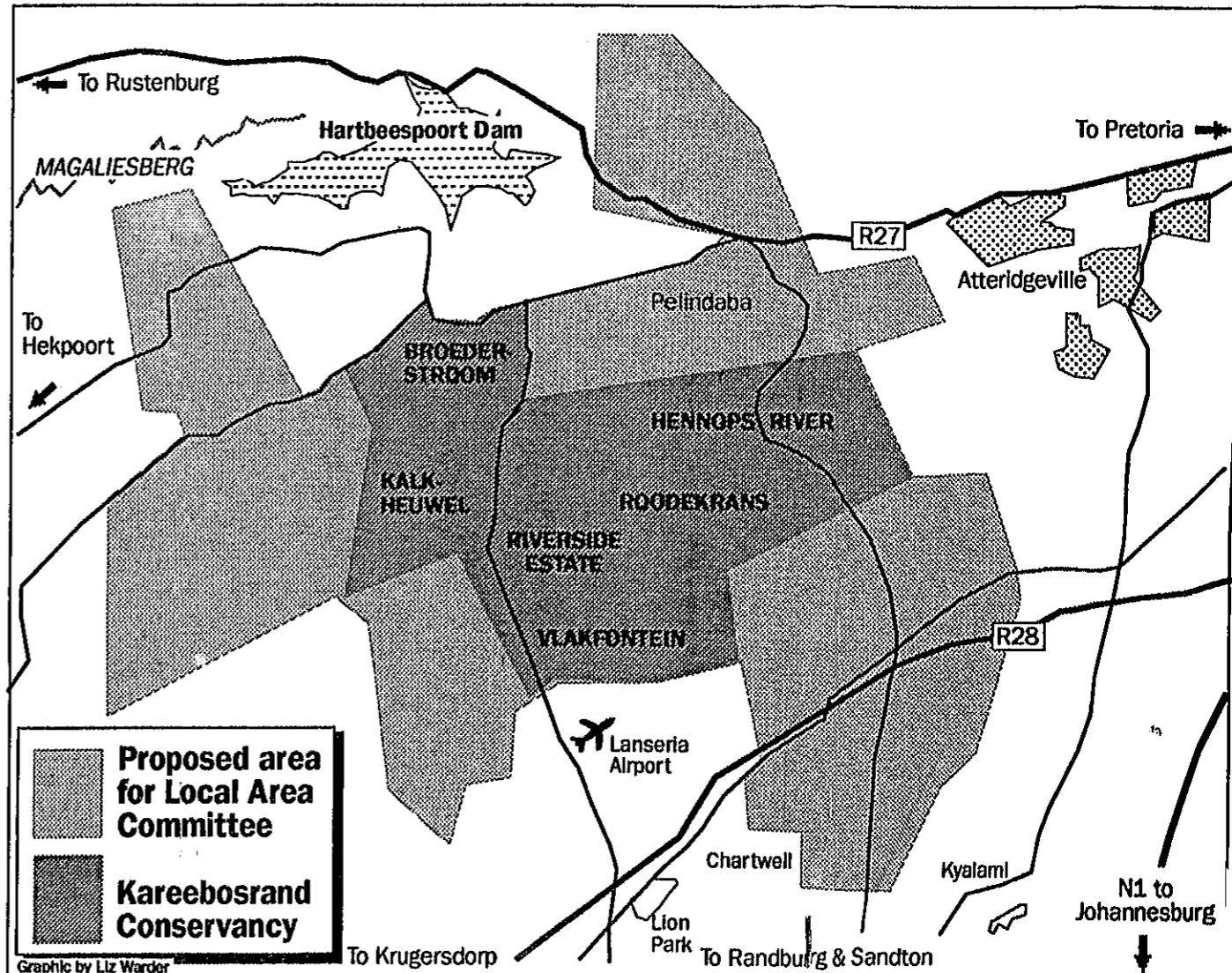
Seen as a future recreation area for the entire PWV area, GAG vice-chairman Bert van de Pijperkamp said: "Working towards a goal of a united nature area, we have developed hikes and bird walks.

"The aim over the years has been to link the Magaliesberg, Hartbeespoort Dam and the areas around the Crocodile, Hennops and Jukskei rivers into a single green lung for planning purposes.

"The fact that we have got together such a large area for the walks has strengthened the concept of an integrated planning area covering about 23 areas in the greenbelt zone," he added.

A major benefit of a LAC would be the blocking of ad hoc planning which destroyed tracts of land, said Mr Duigan.

He was confident that although the actual boundaries of the proposed LAC were very much in the melting pot, planners were presented with a viable area in terms of the proposed recreational Mecca.



Graphic by Liz Warder

Put away pricey ploughs, bring out the pigs, urges ecologist

BILL Mollison is telling South African farmers to put their expensive tractors away and to plough their fields using pigs.

He says pigs are ideal at rooting the ground and enriching it with their manure "and 100 pigs will plough 2 ha in six weeks".

Mollison is an advocate of "permaculture", a permanent cycle of environmentally friendly agriculture. His energy and money saving ideas for producing food have been implemented from the pastures of New Zealand to the slums of Brazil and the inner city mess of New York's Bronx district.

Invited

He was invited to South Africa recently by conservation and development groups seeking a cure for the country's massive problems of poverty, soil erosion and homelessness.

"On conventional farms, for example, the greenhouse and the chicken house will be separate buildings," he said.

"But if you build them next to each other, heat given off by the greenhouse can keep the chickens warm and carbon dioxide produced by the chickens can be used by plants in the greenhouse. Pollution is just a product that's not being

3 GEN
stew 2/11/91

AN Australian ecologist says South African farmers have taken a paradise and turned it into a desert. ANTON FERREIRA reports

used properly."

Growing plants with natural defences against pests, planting trees that add nitrogen to the soil and using compost from organic waste can reduce the need for synthetic fertiliser and pesticide.

Mollison condemns conventional agriculture as highly inefficient at converting energy to food.

"For every 100 barrels of diesel a conventional farmer uses, he produces the equivalent of six barrels in food. South African farmers are even more inefficient. They've taken a paradise and turned it into a desert."

South Africa's rate of top soil loss, largely caused by poor farming practices, is estimated at more than 200 million tons a year.

Mollison proposes building a model village in South Africa to demonstrate how permaculture principles can cut food and energy costs to nearly nothing, for urban and rural dwellers alike.

"A properly designed house needs no firewood to heat it," he said.

Among the co-sponsors of his visit was the Development Bank of Southern Africa, whose experts are working on ways to alleviate poverty. Other sponsors included conservationists campaigning for the protection of wildlife habitats.

One promise of permaculture is that its techniques would dramatically cut the area of land needed to feed the world's population, saving wilderness areas from encroachment by farms.

Reliance

The low-input, organic principles on which permaculture is based are gradually gaining acceptance by mainstream institutions. The US National Academy of Sciences has recommended cutting reliance on chemicals as a way of helping farms operate more profitably.

In April, the Dutch government and the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) organised a conference on what has become known as sustainable agriculture.

It called for training in the use of resources like animal dung, vegetable waste and energy generated by the wind and sun. — Sapa-Reuter.

Afrikaans? Ag moenie worry nie

S1 Times 3/11/91

I FOUND my hope for the survival of Afrikaans in the Orandia "boerestans" in the northern Cape. Let me hasten to add, it had nothing to do with these "my hart verlang na apartheid" fanatics in their never-never land.

This hope came with three people from that barren part of South Africa. One cannot ask for three more disparate sources than Ouma Paulina Agterdam, Pinkie Khumalo and Oom Lammie Brand.

But why this concern about Afrikaans? Recently, the Afrikaanse Taal en Kultuurvereniging entered the debate on whether the language will survive with an innovative campaign to "re-launch" the taal.

They say in this campaign there are 13,3-million reasons to speak Afrikaans — the number of South Africans who understand and speak the language. Being one of them, I agree it

THE ATKV is campaigning to "re-launch" Afrikaans. CHARLES LEONARD tells why he has no fears for the taal's survival

will survive, but not necessarily for the same reasons.

To get back to my three: Why them?

It is because of the way they speak the taal. Here I agree with many non-Afrikaans-speakers who, often in a patronising yet well-meaning way, say "you know, Afrikaans is such an expressive language". At least that is better than people, often white and English-speaking, simply hating the language.

Anyway. Let me introduce you. "I am not sure when I was born, Meneer," says Ouma Paulina, 80 years old, more or less. "I pray every night to the

Lord to come and take me. My heart is so weak."

She is sitting outside her shelter. The oomatjie was born here in Schietfontein, where the Karoo town of Carnarvon really started. Her legs gave in about 30 years ago and the suffering shows in the raisin-like face.

EVERY week her husband, Oom Klaas, pushes her five kilometres into town in her dilapidated wheelchair to visit her beloved dominee with her thank-offering.

Her Afrikaans is as strong as her faith, as earthy brown as her skin. She has never known another language.

Although the Liewenheer might take her away soon, her tongue will live on in her children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

Pinkie Khumalo's booming, rhythmic Afrikaans fills the *voorkamer* of his matchbox

house in Paballelo, the black township outside Upington.

Khumalo, one of the Upington 14, spent two years on Death Row before being released a few months ago. He and his co-accused were found guilty of murdering a municipal policeman.

"The fear of death is the overriding emotion. You live with death every day," he says, recalling the dark days in the shadow of the gallows. "Then there is the longing for your wife and children — will you ever see them again?"

His articulate Afrikaans is the language you hear in townships like Paballelo, where many of the people have it as their mother tongue — and Xhosa as a second language. It is a vibrant language of dusty streets, of resistance and survival.

The mood in the Ilanga Hall in Durban's Elangeni Hotel was

gloomy as farmers were discussing their desperate plight. "Meneer die voorsitter," says an accent that smells of fresh sheep dung mixed with kameeldoring blossoms. "The most important 'ou' at the funeral is the dead ou. It is a pity he has to die for people to notice him."

THE man behind the microphone at the South African Agricultural Congress was Oom Lammie Brand of the Karoo.

With his humour and lazy westwind drawl, Oom Lammie can get away with anything — some prissy types might think it borders on blasphemy, but it is certainly not intended that way.

To me, these three people epitomise the vibrancy that is spoken Afrikaans.

It does not need to be protected by laws. It does not even have to be one of the official languages any more. That, I

think, is what gave Afrikaans its 76 Soweto image, its Jimmy Kruger "dit laat my koud" image and its finger-wagging image. It will survive very well on its own, dankie. People who still think it is the language of the oppressor should think again. Hein Willemse, well-known poet and Afrikaans lecturer at the University of the Western Cape, has the following to say in New Era magazine: "... black Afrikaans-speaking people have striven for their liberation — also in that language. "Many of us will recall the songs of battle produced in the Western Cape: 'Die marmmas, die pappas/ die boeties, die susters/ die uncles, die kantes/ die hondjies, die katries/ is almal saam in die strugle.'"

Not the stuff of Broederbond documents, but also Afrikaans and as fresh as it comes.

WHEN Gabriel Penzhorn visited Groot Marico in the '30s needing colour and atmosphere for his new book, he wanted the locals to tell him about veld lore — red skies in the morning, and when the tinkinkies fly over the dam, you can tell what sort of rain-shower is coming.

Instead, this anti-hero of Herman Charles Bosman's short story, *Local Colour*, is informed at length about the controlled price of mielies at 24 shillings a bag, higher rail tariffs and the middlemen boosting egg prices. Not much has changed.

The little village lies clustered on the banks of the river that gives the town its name. The river, fed from an eternal spring high up in the mountains around Groot Marico, has never run dry and is the lifeline to the many farmers who line its banks.

Nearly 35 000 people depend on the tobacco, chillies and wheat grown on farms carved out of the surrounding bushveld in the fertile valley.

"Marico will die if the farmers leave," town lawyer Lettie van den Berg says. The national drought, which started in the early '80s, and high interest rates, took a heavy toll on the region's farmers, she says.

Garage owner Tom Norman agrees. Bent over a '60s vintage lawnmower, being repaired for the 54-pupil primary school, he says the survival of his business depends on the farmers. "It's not raining money," he says, looking up at the thunderheads gathering overhead.

The town has all the administrative trappings — police station, post office, magistrate's court and railway station. However, the local magistrate's post has been made redundant and a magistrate travels the 40km from Zeerust once a month to try cases. There is no longer a station master either. The pharmacy has also closed as doctors can now sell medicines, Van den Berg says. However, Groot Marico no longer has any doctors either, she adds, and the nearest medical help is in Zeerust.

However, while locals fret about the decay of the town, it survives. Availability of land and the region's natural beauty are powerful selling-points for outside buyers. Land is relatively cheap with undeveloped

Struggling farmers adapt to keep Groot Marico alive

Bl/day 4/11/91.

PAUL ASH

(3) Pen

ground selling for about R500/ha.

Estate agent Tina Maré says many buyers are from the PWV area, looking for weekend retreats close to the Reef. Farms under irrigation below the dam sell for much more, usually about R5 000/ha. Higher up the river, farms with water and nice surroundings go for about R1 000/ha. While some locals are unhappy with the "weekend farmers", Maré says it is encouraging to see abandoned plots being cared for again. "It's a good place to retire," Van den Berg adds.

Meanwhile, the farmers have mixed feelings about the area's future. The drought seems to have broken, but there are problems.

"Interest rates are making it impossible to get by," farmer Hennie Swart says. "Product prices are controlled but input costs are not, and profits are so low, I can pay only my interest."

Koos Swart, also a farmer, echoes his brother's concerns: "Middlemen are taking all the money and, as a result, our net profits are too low. The US government subsidises their farmers' interest rates down to 5%. Why can't ours do the same?"

Despite gloomy finances, the Swart brothers are expecting a better year. All farmers have received their full irrigation quota from the Water Affairs-run Riekersdam and the wheat price has been set at about R600/ton.

The Land Bank is also optimistic

about Groot Marico farmers. About 147 farmers have 248 long-term loans worth R22.2m and 38 medium-term loans worth R1.34m. Only 8% of these farmers are in arrears with their payments, Land Bank assistant GM Andre Jansen says.

Since the beginning of the year, the bank has held only two farm sales in the area, one of which was through insolvency. The bank bought out the

other farmer when he was unable to meet his obligations.

There is an awareness in the district that farmers have to become hard-nosed businessmen to survive. Wikus, the young farmer in the Groot Marico Hotel bar says he is saving up to buy a computer. Farming is now a matter of serious management and not just running a family business, he says.

Farmer Alf Sephton carries a Filofax containing everything from irrigation diagrams to names of workers, and farms with solid management techniques. "Structures are vital," he says.

Sephton's workforce is divided up into teams, each with its own leader. "I make a point of spending one minute four times a day with each team leader and the same with every team member," he says.

He is pleased about the current season's wheat price, but adds that profit margins in agriculture are diminishing steadily. "There aren't massive profits in farming anymore, but my family and I enjoy a quality of life that I could not have anywhere else," he says.

Farmers believe their problems have to be addressed by government. However, they say, genuine non-political grievances are being treated — and dismissed — as political issues, which all agree is unfair.

"The housing shortage, interest rates and our demand for different labour laws are not political. Far-

mers are involved with natural processes which don't shut down over weekends like businesses and governments," Sephton says. The only issue which the Transvaal Agricultural Union (TAU) has politicised is the land question.

On the issue of controls in agriculture, Sephton says that while all farmers have benefited somewhat from protection, market forces regulate prices constantly and there is less unnatural movement as a result.

One area where farmers believe they are developing rapidly is in the creation of an efficient, skilled and contented labour force. Farmers are obliged to build decent housing for workers and many farmers have schools on their properties. However, while government provides subsidies for housing and schools, these are often far too low to build anything close to required standards.

One farmer near Zeerust says it is impossible to build acceptable housing with a subsidy of only R5 500 a house. "The absolute minimum we were quoted for building a spartan house is R9 000," he says.

Several farmers have also begun improving labour relations with the implementation of development programmes on their farms.

Development of all members of the Marico's population is the key to survival, Development Aid Department official Santa van Bart says. A shortage of schools in the area has led to high illiteracy rates and a backward and poor rural population.

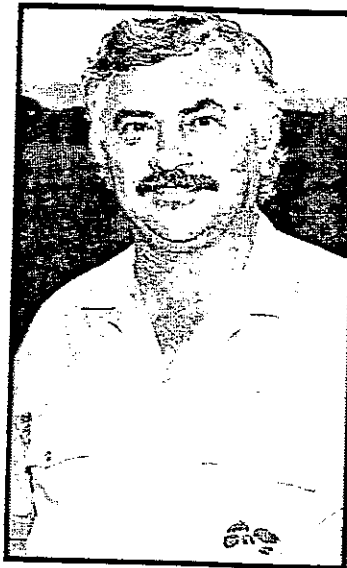
To rectify this, the department has started development programmes, with the help of several farmers, to educate workers and give them some practical training.

The Saamwerk Saal lies decaying in the middle of the village and Van Bart wants permission and funds to turn the hall into a training centre.

Linked to this is a tourist initiative which involves interaction with the locals to generate capital.

Tourists are taken on tours of farms in the valley and visit the old lady in the hills who has the last legal mammoer still in the district. Accommodation is provided on farms for a near-nominal rate of R10 a day.

"We have to bring in something from outside to generate income, and this way, Marico will survive," Van Bart says.



□ ALF SEPHTON

By George Nicholas
Agricultural Correspondent

Big co-op records R¹/₂-m loss ^{(3) Gen}

One of South Africa's most stable agricultural co-operatives, the Taurus Stock Improvement Co-operative, recorded a loss of R500 000 in its financial year ended last June.

Taurus specialises in the provision of semen for the arti-

ficial insemination of tens of thousands of livestock a year.

The loss compares with a profit of nearly R1 million in the preceding year.

Taurus chairman Willie Hewett described the loss as disturbing. He told the annual

meeting that, like other co-operatives, Taurus was compelled to absorb more member debts than could be regarded as financially healthy.

He said devastating droughts had caused a financial crisis in

the farming operations of many Taurus members, and this was largely responsible for the loss.

The sale of dairy bull semen during the year had dropped by 5,8 percent and of beef bull semen by 16,7 percent. A one percent drop in sales created a

loss of R112 000 in income.

Mr Hewett said the milk-recording service, financed from semen sales, lost nearly R1 million. The rules of the service had, however, been changed and Taurus's infrastructure was being abused. "Irregularities, causing members to subsidise non-members, can no longer be tolerated and an alternative system has to be found."

Star 4/11/91

Report claims Africa has just 3 'classic' democracies

By KIN BENTLEY

THERE are now nine functioning democracies in Africa, while at least 20 states, including South Africa, are moving in a democratic direction.

This is the finding of the African Governance programme of the Carter Centre of Emory University, details of which analysis are reproduced in a paper entitled *The Democratic Transition in Africa*.

The paper, by Dr Stephen Riley, senior politics lecturer at Staffordshire Polytechnic, was published this week by the London-based Research Institute for the Study of Conflict and Terrorism.

Dr Riley stresses that only an interim judgment can be given at present, but he believes that the Carter Centre's analysis is useful.

It indicates that there are just three "classic" democracies in Africa — Botswana, The Gambia and Mauritius.

Corruption

But even these cases are far from perfect, although the World Bank recently noted that "the two countries with the best economic performance in Africa — Botswana and Mauritius — both have effective parliamentary democracies and a free Press".

In the cases of Botswana and The Gambia, wrote Dr Riley, "the over-heavy influence of the government machinery upon the ruling party's support in elections has been identified and some evidence of corruption has been found."

"However, the citizenry has gained from electoral competition, and virtually all opposition voices are freely heard. These were isolated outposts of (albeit imperfect) liberal democracy. But they are becoming less isolated."

The full list of those classified as functioning democracies is: Benin, Botswana, Cape Verde, The Gambia, Mauritius, Namibia, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal and Zimbabwe (despite recent threats to introduce a one-party state).

Two other states are regarded as quasi-democratic, with a "structured" political system, namely Egypt and Morocco.

And, with the growth in democratic pressures since the early 1980s, the Carter Centre — sponsored by former US President Jimmy Carter — cites 20 states that are heading in a democratic direction.

While moving "at different speeds and with different levels of commitment", they are: Algeria, Angola, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Congo, Gabon, Ghana,

Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Niger, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda and Zambia.

Low in priority

Those with "authoritarian politics" are: Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Kenya, Libya, Malawi and Swaziland. Those with "competing sovereignties or civil wars" are: Ethiopia, Liberia, Somalia, Sudan and Western Sahara.

Dr Riley had this warning for African countries which fail to democratise and introduce economic reforms, as the Cold War ends and the new world order takes hold in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union:

"Africa has been on the margins of these developments: it represents only 4% of total world trade and ranks low down the priorities of the major world powers. It is now often seen as a less worthy recipient of further aid and assistance than Eastern Europe.

"These developments in world politics will mean that there is likely to be even less goodwill towards those African countries with poor debt repayment records, corrupt authoritarian politics and little evidence of a commitment to reversing economic decline and stagnation."

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③ CT 4/11/91
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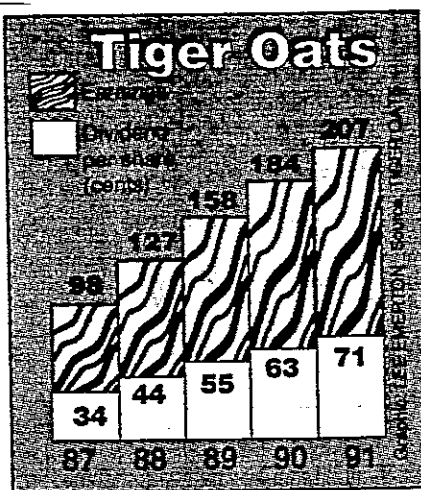
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Tiger bounds in with good results

MARCIA KLEIN

TIGER Oats, the diversified consumer-based arm of Berrlows, increased earnings 13% to 207c (184c) a share in the year to end-September on the back of its broad portfolio of established brand names.

Chairman Robbie Williams said the development of a broad and balanced spread of interests across the food and pharmaceuticals industries, backed by exports, had contributed to good results in a competitive trading environment.

Although results were lower than market expectations, Tiger did well to show a 21% growth in operating profits to R598m (R495m) off an 18% turnover increase to R7,98bn (R6,78bn), reflecting improved margins. *Bloway 6/11/91*

Turnover showed a lower rate of growth than the 21% rise reported at the interim stage. Williams said turnover was bolstered by the inclusion of Beacon Sweets' results for the full year, so in real terms turnover had not improved.

He said the recession and the increase in unemployment had contributed to reduced consumer spending, and placed pressure on food volumes and margins. But effective asset management and cost controls

□ To Page 2

(3-General)

Tiger Oats *Bloway 6/11/91*

had contributed to the earnings increase.

Income from investments rose to R12m (R10m) and the interest bill increased by 37% to R89m (R65m), resulting in an 18,4% growth in pre-tax profits to R521m (R440m). After tax of R173m (R156m), profits were 23% up at R348m (R284m).

However, a good performance by partly owned subsidiaries Langeberg and Beacon Sweets saw profits attributable to outside shareholders in subsidiaries and preference shareholders in the group double to R59m (R29m).

This resulted in attributable earnings increasing by 13% to R289m (R255m) on a slight increase in shares in issue.

A final dividend of 46c a share was declared to bring the full year dividend up by 13% to 71c (63c) a share.

MD Clive Wolpert said the canning, confectionery, distribution and shipping divisions had achieved strong performances, but results from the edible oils, broiler,

eggs and bakery operations were below expectations.

In the pharmaceutical division, both Adcock Ingram and Logos Pharmaceuticals had reported good results, with major brands showing good growth.

Despite low anchovy quotas and reduced lobster catches, Oceana Fishing Group maintained its earnings.

Tiger spent more than R300m during the year, of which 65% was for new production facilities and the expansion of existing plant.

The widely based capex programme included the new mill in Maritzburg, which would come on stream next year, a new distribution centre for Spar, two new bakeries, and a new shipping facility.

Wolpert said Tiger was well positioned for exports, and although it had been exporting throughout the sanctions period, it would become increasingly easier without the strain of having to discount prices.

□ From Page 1

PAUL ASH

Restored old tractors are keeping lands ploughed

HALF of Groot Marico farmer Alf Sephton's tractor fleet is more than 50 years old. Considering the average lifespan of a modern tractor is about eight years, this is quite a record.

Some nostalgia but mostly business sense has been responsible for Sephton keeping a stable of four Field-Marshall two-stroke diesel tractors running.

The Field-Marshalls — British built between 1938 and 1945 — look archaic and have an engine beat like an idling fishing trawler. Starting them is a laborious process involving priming and frantic swinging on a massive crank.

Sephton keeps the tractors running, not only because he learned to plough with them when he was young, but also because doing so makes sense.

"Ten years ago I could buy a few tractors from the proceeds of one crop but now I need a few crops to pay for just one," Sephton says.

The average price of a new 72kw tractor is about R100 000, says Vetsak senior manager Johan Haasbroek.

Escalating prices and lower agricultural yields have prevented farmers from buying new tractors on the scale they did in the boom years of the late 1970s, when tractor sales

averaged 15 000 units a year.

According to the December 1990 issue of Agfacts Newsbrief, 1990 tractor sales amounted to R350m. In the eight months of this year, sales have plummeted 33,5% to less than 3 000 units.

The market over the year has been "fairly depressed" with only 2 700 units sold so far, Haasbroek says. "This is an all-time low since stats were first kept in the 1960s."

The success of the wheat crop and the summer crops, consisting mainly of maize, would determine any improvement in the market. Good crops could boost sales by more than 1 000 units, Haasbroek says.

The high number of bankruptcies is also affecting the market. "There is a lot of second-hand machinery on the market and we are battling to sell new equipment," he says.

The working age of the average tractor is also increasing. Farmers are now almost rebuilding tractors to extend their lifespan beyond the average of eight years.

Overhauls and rebuilds are Ottosdal tractor dealer Deon Pretorius's

bread and butter.

Pretorius has not sold a new tractor for some time. He says a tractor should be replaced after six or seven seasons, but most farmers are running theirs for much longer.

Tractor maintenance is expensive. A gearbox overhaul costs R12 000 while a full overhaul can run to R22 000. "The farmers are battling and it is often some time before I get paid," he says.

While running old tractors might cost farmers dearly, it's still cheaper than buying a new one.

"A small tractor costs around R85 000," Sephton says. Replacing two of his newer tractors would set him back about R200 000.

His biggest tractor, used for heavy work, is due for replacement. A "fairly recent" model, it is costing him around R15 000 a year in maintenance.

Sephton has bought a further two Field-Marshalls, found abandoned on a Northern Transvaal farm.

"I can't believe these guys just left them there," he says.

B1004 6/11/91

③ Gen

Rural development and organisation will be key issues addressed at a conference organised by the ANC for December.

REHANA ROSSOUW spoke to ANC regional executive member Johnny Issel about affirmative action outside cities:

ANC launches rural offensive

A PARTHEID HAS LEFT South Africa with a legacy of urban bias and rural neglect — a status quo within which the ANC has operated, says Mr Johnny Issel.

“To correct this imbalance, the rural conference (organised by the ANC for December) will be a major offensive to empower rural people.”

At its regional conference in September, the ANC in the Western Cape had almost 19 000 members in rural towns. However, members in rural areas have complained the organisa-

tion gives preference to urban areas, Mr Issel said.

ANC members say because a high percentage of rural dwellers are poorly educated farm workers, building and maintaining branches is extremely difficult. They argue it was necessary for the ANC to practise “positive discrimination” towards deprived communities.

Factors impeding progress in rural areas include a lack of infrastructures, distances between areas and a lack of transport and funds.

“During the period of the UDF, we

reached out to the rural areas in a resistance mode,” said Issel.

“Because the ANC is facing an electoral/political battle, this requires different methods and approaches.

At a meeting in Worcester last month, 90 representatives from ANC branches and organisations met to flesh out issues to be discussed at the conference on December 7 and 8.

The conference will give attention to socio-economic development of rural people.

Political development, affirmative action for rural women and the devel-

opment of culture and sports in rural areas will also be on the agenda.

Housing and services, energy provision and environmental conservation were also identified as important issues for discussion.

“People also felt ANC campaigns were an urban matter and rural areas were often excluded,” Issel said.

“The ANC has to take an upfront position on land problems, unemployment and local government issues. The projects in the rural areas will not be implemented immediately but the conference will provide a framework for how we proceed.”

“There is also a possibility of establishing a Rural Development Trust to facilitate development.”

South 4/11 - 13/11/91.

3 GEN



Right to ³ own land: _{CT 11/11/91} Azapo calls for caution

PIETERSBURG. — The inviolable entrenchment of private ownership of property in the South African Law Commission's proposed Bill of Rights had to be approached with extreme caution, Azapo secretary-general Mr Don Nkadameng said yesterday.

The people of SA should decide at a constituent assembly which rights should be sacrosanct, he said.

"Whites own and occupy 87% of our land and also some of the remaining 13%. By providing for the sanctity of private ownership of property the Bill of Rights places this wealth and the bulk of the land permanently out of reach of the majority of the people."

Mr Nkadameng also said the ethnic and tribal parties at the Patriotic Front conference had adopted a declaration describing the government as illegitimate, but later appointed a government minister to represent them at a multi-party conference. The "ethnic and tribal parties appointed the regime's own Constitutional Development Minister, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, to speak for them at the coming multi-party conference", he said.

● The ANC's Women's League yesterday criticised the draft Bill of Rights for not mentioning women as a specific sector warranting special focus in a future constitutional order.

Agricultural exports 'to slide by R450m'

3

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Drought and other adverse conditions will slash SA's agricultural export earnings by almost R450m, the Agriculture Department predicts.

The department estimates exports will earn R4,85bn this year, compared to R5,295bn last year. The sharp decline is forecast despite good performances by the deciduous and citrus industries.

Wool has been a poor performer. Wool Board figures show foreign earnings fell R787m in 1989/1990 to R697,1m in 1990/91 and predictions were that the current season would see a further decline to R564,4m. *et 8/11/91*

Foreign earnings from maize exports this calendar year are expected to be around R210m — slightly down on last year's figure.

A SA Sugar Association spokesman said export earnings this year were expected to reach R500m. This is roughly the same as last year.

Exiled leader denied his last wish

A LEADER of Tsitsikamma's exiled Mfengu community was denied his final wish — to be buried on his ancestral land.

Mr Moses Hlela, 65, was buried instead in a cemetery at the nearby Moravian mission at Clarkson after an application to be interred in the land of his birth was opposed by white farmers embroiled in a dispute with the community about ownership.

The land was granted to the Mfengus in perpetuity in 1837 by Queen Victoria

in acknowledgment of help given to the Cape government in frontier wars against the Xhosas.

The community was destroyed in 1978 when the last black *bittereinders* — including Mr Hlela — were loaded up at gunpoint and trucked 400km to Ciskei to

begin a miserable exile at Elukhanyweni, the Place of Light.

About 500 Mfengu mourners made the pilgrimage to Clarkson, an idyllic mission at the foot of the Kareedouwberge, which was established just two years after the Mfengus first set foot on their 8 000ha grant in the Eastern Cape.

By BILL KRIGE

S/Times 10/11/91

3 GEN

'Acts will ^{GEN} bring chaos to farms'

GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — The Transvaal Agricultural Union (TAU) was shocked at the Cabinet's decision to extend the Labour Relations Act and the Wage Act to the agricultural industry, TAU president and CP MP for Lydenburg, Dries Bruwer said yesterday.

In a statement he warned the Acts would force farmers to rationalise, which could mean large-scale retrenchment of farmworkers. *B/0au*

This increase in unemployment would mean greater security risks on the platteland and in urban areas. *12/11/91*

The greater financial pressure the Acts would exert would result in more farmers being phased out of the industry or farmers producing food at higher prices. This, in turn, would increase inflationary pressures as well as consumer food prices.

Bruwer said Manpower Minister Eli Louw had caused a crisis of confidence between organised agriculture and government.

Well-motivated inputs by organised agriculture opposed to the two Acts had been ignored by government.

TAU, Bruwer said, was convinced the application of the Acts to agriculture would create a chaotic labour situation on farms.

Govt scraps one of its land reform Bills

GOVERNMENT has been forced to scrap the second of its five land reform Bills, designed to end land apartheid, after strong opposition from the ANC, Labour Party, the Urban Foundation and the National Land Commission.

Yesterday the Development Aid Department announced that the Cabinet had decided to scrap the Rural Development Bill after the parliamentary standing committee on land reform legislation recommended it be redrafted pending consultation on a broad front. (3) GEN

During this year's parliamentary session, government was forced to tone down

BILLY PADDOCK

and eventually scrap the Residential Environment Bill, which critics claimed was an attempt to entrench white suburbs.

Labour Party MP Desmond Lockey said yesterday the Rural Development Bill had been drafted by the SA Development Trust and Development Aid officials who were concerned about their future and wanted to ensure they had jobs.

Apparently they were aware that the department was to be phased out. President F W de Klerk announced recently that the department was being abolished.

□ To Page 2

Land Bill

He said the Bill was too prescriptive, with elements of socialism in it where the Minister and government would provide and do everything, "treating people just like pawns".

With government acting unilaterally, it was bound to fail.

The Bill proposed the establishment of a National Development Corporation, agricultural settlement schemes, and the use of agricultural land for communal agricultural settlement.

Apparently the strongest opposition to the Bill came from the National Land Commission, Wits University's Centre for Applied Legal Studies, the agricultural sectors of the homelands, and the Urban Foundation.

The committee recommended a broadly representative forum be established to set up a national development structure.

Other criticism of the Bill included that:

□ It envisaged commissioning of a

national development council to work out policy, whereas this was not the task of a parastatal;

□ It sought merely to give a new guise to the SA Development Trust, regarded by blacks as the agent responsible for forced removals, by making it the National Development Corporation;

□ Rural communities regarded occupation of traditional land as a human right and resisted proposals that traditional land be transferred to private ownership;

□ The Bill was too narrow in its definition of rural development and did not take into account issues such as schooling, roads, health services or industrial development; and

□ The SA Agricultural Union and the Transvaal Agricultural Union felt the Bill would result in viable agricultural land becoming squatter areas.

Another source said any programme had to see rural development in an integrated way.

□ From Page 1

8/Day 12/11/91

(3) GEN

Land redistribution talk 'irresponsible'

Business 12/11/91

(3) GEN

DURBAN — Irresponsible remarks made in some circles regarding the general redistribution of land did not serve the long-term interests of agriculture, Agriculture Minister Kraai van Niekerk said yesterday.

He told an agriculture meeting at Scottburgh such aspirations did not take into account the realities of

agriculture in SA and would serve only to create expectations which could not be met.

"We must embark on a policy to enhance growth, and not to stifle it.

"If we intend to distri-

bute wealth in SA, it would serve no purpose to redistribute the well-developed commercial agricultural sector.

"We will not shy away from the reform process, although it is an unhappy fact that the costs of adjust-

ment have to be borne before the overall benefits become fully apparent," Van Niekerk said.

"I am, however, optimistic that the fruits of private ownership will eventually be reaped by agriculture." — Sapa.

ANC wants to 'use unused land'

Own Correspondent

③ CT 12/11/91

DURBAN. — The African National Congress wants a fundamental redistribution of land, not by nationalisation and seizure of private property, but by using "vast tracts" of under-utilised land.

This was said yesterday by ANC deputy secretary-general Mr Jacob Zuma at a special indaba at Crocodileworld, near Scottburgh on the South Coast, where about 100 leaders of agriculture and related industries gathered to hear the ANC, the government and the Inkatha Freedom Party express their views.

Mr Zuma called for an adjudication process to deal with land claims stemming from forced removals and for legal access to land for all in SA.

A history of wars of dispossession, racial separation and apartheid laws had led to a dual system of agriculture: the subsidised white commercial sector and the overcrowded black subsistence sector.

This skewed development had caused a crisis in agriculture that required "comprehensive reform".

Agricultural Minister Dr "Kraai" van Niekerk said he knew of no "vast tracts" of unused land.

Inkatha Institute executive director Dr Gavin Woods said the IFP wanted greater unionisation of farm labour and resolution of the tribal lands issue.

'No purpose' in redistribution

The Argus Correspondent (3) ARG 12/11/91

DURBAN. — It would serve no purpose to redistribute South Africa's well-developed commercial agriculture, Dr Kraai van Niekerk, Minister of Agriculture, said at an ICI Agricultural Indaba at Croeworld on the Natal South Coast.

The seminar was set up to enable representatives of various organisations to discuss the future of the agricultural industry.

Dr Van Niekerk said yesterday that free enterprise was the most successful way in which to organise agriculture.

Recent history in other parts of the world and in Africa, where centrally planned agricultural activities ended up in virtual chaos, supported the acceptability of free enterprise for agriculture, he said.



Taking their turn . . . Ratanda residents queue up for water from a borehole supplied by local farmer Piet Pienaar.

Picture: Alf Kumalo

Heidelberg farmer helps township after water cut off

Staff Reporter

Star
13/11/91

Local farmer Piet Pienaar has come to the help of Heidelberg's Ratanda township's 50 000 residents, who have been without water for the past five days.

Mr Pienaar has donated two water tankers to the Ratanda Town Committee and made available pipe borehole water on his farm.

Yesterday hundreds of residents queued with buckets, drums, dishes and plastic con-

tainers at Mr Pienaar's farm and at the Ratanda Town Committee offices — pushing and shoving for their share.

The Heidelberg Town Council cut water to the township on Friday because it has been R114 000 in arrears since July.

Heidelberg town clerk Gawie Scholtz maintained that it was not a political decision but the fault of the Ratanda Town Committee.

"A contract is a contract. The town committee failed to meet its obligations and that's it."

Ratanda town clerk Dawie van Rensburg blamed the impasse on the civic association, which had insisted on paying a R10 flat rate that could not meet the expenses.

Mr van Rensburg said the flat rate was not feasible as it meant the poor subsidising the rich, which was unfair.

He added that the civic association had reneged on its undertaking to persuade residents to start paying the rates on November 1. Until yesterday only

R12 000 had been collected.

Mayor Michael Mokone urged residents to pay for services as his committee had tried to persuade the Transvaal Provincial Administration to come to their rescue, but to no avail.

The association's publicity secretary, Zakes Machitje, condemned the heavy-handedness of the CP-dominated Heidelberg Town Council despite residents' attempt to resolve the problem.

Mr Machitje described the council's action as a slap in the

face for the community. He called for the resignation of the town committee and for it to be replaced by the administrator, who was appointed by the TPA and the community.

Mr Machitje urged the Heidelberg business community to pressure the town council into having a change of heart.

He added that if all else failed, the community would embark on mass action including a consumer boycott and stayaways.

Commonwealth help for SA?

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — Commonwealth secretary-general Chief Emkeka Anyaoku has written to President F W de Klerk and leaders of the other parties he met during his recent visit to South Africa, suggesting ways the Commonwealth can help in the negotiating process. CT 13/11/91

A Commonwealth secretariat spokesman confirmed yesterday that Chief Anyaoku had also writ-

ten to a group of 11 Commonwealth heads of government to brief them on his eight-day visit which ended last Friday.

According to informed sources, among things the Commonwealth may offer the parties in SA are the services of constitutional experts to assist in the drafting of a new constitution.

The Commonwealth, which sent a large team of observers to the Zambian elections, could also

offer assistance in ensuring that a future non-racial election in SA is free and fair.

An offer of assistance in combating the ongoing violence in SA is also expected to be made — although it seems unlikely the government will want to see any Commonwealth involvement in this sensitive area.

The spokesman said that towards the end of this month feedback should have been received from the member states.

Govt land decision³ welcomed

JOHANNESBURG. — The National Land Committee (NLC) yesterday welcomed the cabinet decision to drop the Rural Development Bill.

The NLC said it saw the Bill as part of a preemptive land policy that would have entrenched an institutional approach to rural development, and a practice that would have been to the detriment of many rural communities. CT 13/11/91

The NLC said it believed that in this period of transition, no unilateral decisions on policy should be made. "In this regard it is imperative that any policy decisions be taken on the basis of widespread and thorough consultation."

● The Labour Party yesterday also welcomed the announcement of the scrapping of the Bill. — Sapa

Sam Moss set to make comeback

JOHANNESBURG. — Veteran politician Mr Sam Moss, 69, looks set easily to beat the Democratic Party antique dealer candidate, Mr Geoff Klass, 43, in the Ward 16 by-election tomorrow for the Johannesburg city council seat.

Mr Moss occupied the seat until his defeat in the 1988 elections. — Sapa

Nam probes foreign funds

WINDHOEK. — The Namibian National Assembly is to appoint a select committee to investigate external funding to political parties.

Namibia National Front leader and Deputy Justice Minister Mr Vekuii Rukoro on Monday tabled an amendment to an earlier motion by Prime Minister Mr Hage Geingob on financial support to political parties.

Earlier this year South Africa admitted funding parties opposed to the South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo) during the 1989 United Nations-sponsored election, prior to

Namibia's independence from South Africa.

In his motivation, Mr Geingob said there was nothing to stop the South African government from attempting to sabotage future Namibian elections.

Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) leader Mr Dirk Mudge, whose party was funded by South Africa, said the motion had been introduced to discredit the opposition and stop external funding so that it would not gain victory in the coming local and regional elections. — Sapa

Rural Development Bill ③ withdrawn after rethink

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — In what appears to be a rethink of its land reform policy, the government has withdrawn the Rural Development Bill — one of the five Bills proposed in the controversial White Paper on Land Reform and accepted by parliament earlier this year.

The Bill was withdrawn after representations by several interest groups, the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs, Mr Jacob de Villiers, said in a statement yesterday.

The Bill made provision for the establishment of a National Development Corporation and agricultural settlement schemes, as well as the use of agricultural land for communal agricultural settlement.

It has drawn sharp criticism from organisations such as the Urban Foundation, the South African Agricultural Union, the South African Council of Churches and political parties on the left and right of the spectrum, including the African National Congress and the Conservative Party.

It was argued that legislation in the absence of a comprehensive rural

strategy was meaningless. *NRG 13/11/81*
Some organisations strongly rejected the prospect of centralised control of rural development, building on the "development corporations" of the past.

The Urban Foundation said the lack of community participation in the formulation of the bill would lead to conflict. The organisation advised the government to consult the major political groupings before formulating a rural development policy.

The withdrawal of the Rural Development Bill will not affect the scrapping of the four "apartheid" acts — the Black Land Act of 1913, the Development Trust and Land Act of 1936, the Development of Black Communities Act of 1984 and the Group Areas Act of 1966.

According to Mr De Villiers's statement, the Rural Development Bill served before the joint committee on Land Reform Legislation, where various interest groups submitted oral and written representations.

As a result of these submissions, the government had decided to withdraw the bill, he said.

Pledge by ANC on redistribution of land

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — ANC deputy secretary-general Mr Jacob Zuma says the organisation does not intend to redistribute privately-held farmland, but will do so to vacant land and unused land.

The statement was described as

"greatly encouraging" by Dr Gavin Woods, director of the Inkatha Institute, at a conference on agricultural perspectives for a new south Africa, held near Scottburgh on the Natal South Coast.

Mr Zuma was replying to a question by Mr Dudley Smith, chairman of the Creighton Farmers' Conference.

Despair is hallmark of new SA,⁽³⁾ GEN says Steyn

Bl day (4/11/91)

LINDA ENSOR

CAPE TOWN — The social fabric of SA society was deteriorating rapidly. Independent Development Trust (IDT) chairman Jan Steyn said yesterday in an opening address to a rural development conference organised by the Rural Foundation and the Konrad Adenauer Foundation in Stellenbosch.

"While the struggle for power is pursued relentlessly, while constitutional models are being developed and charters of human rights designed — all essential components of a democratic future — the levels of poverty increase apace, the rates of unemployment and crime rise exponentially and despair, not hope, becomes the hallmark of our society."

Steyn said rural poverty on the scale experienced in SA could not be most effectively addressed through a restructuring of ownership and production patterns within the agrarian sector as happened in other African countries.

Nor could urban wage employment provide relief to the rural sector in the medium term, he said.

"The creation of a core of effective

smallscale farmers who can help to transform the rural economy will only be a small — although important — part of the strategy, rather than a dominating theme."

More significant in terms of scale would be programmes of community enablement.

"Rural employment guarantee schemes, public works programmes in association with land conservation measures, and food-for-work programmes aimed at the rural poor are examples of such programmes, provided that there is both a commitment of public sector (or other major donor) funding and valid community involvement."

Steyn saw it as the state's responsibility to embark on a programme of land acquisition under a programme of land reform and to provide services to a new cadre of small farmers, such as irrigation, agricultural inputs, marketing and credit and technical services.

He emphasised the need for agrarian reform in the institutional and legal field.

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Land issue key to problems - Azapo

Sowetan 15/11/91

3 Gen (21)

By DON SEOKANE

SOUTH Africa's political problems could be solved only when the land question had been addressed, Azapo general secretary Mr Don Nkadimeng said at a symposium held at the University of the North yesterday.

The seminar, organised by the Department of Agriculture, heard viewpoints from representatives of political organisations such as the ANC, PAC, Democratic Party, Development Bank's Dr Simon Brand and Nafcoc's Mr Sam Motsuenyane.

Notable exclusions were National Party and Inkatha who were initially called to address but had their invitations withdrawn due to pressure on campus.

Differing radically from earlier speakers, Nkadimeng said more than 80 percent of the population of the country do not have access to 87 percent of the land.

"Few white farmers control about 95 percent of agricultural land and an economy, particularly agricultural economy, cannot be built under such circumstances,"

he said.

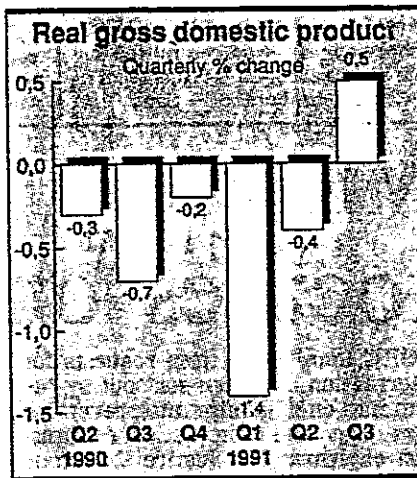
Mr Siphon Ngwenya, representing the ANC, said his organisation believed that the land issue was a political problem rooted in ideology and policies of the past governments.

"There should be redistribution of wealth with just compensation because the country cannot afford to have vast sums of unused land while people are suffering.

"Our objective is that agricultural land should be used productively to address the question of poverty," Ngwenya said.

Mr Mark Shinnars of the PAC said agriculture and, in particular, the farmer should be the backbone of the economy.

"Economic programmes should be in line with agricultural development so as to stimulate growth," Shinnars said.



Graphic: FIONA KRISCH Source: CSS

Agriculture gives fillip to economy

15/11/91 ANDREW GILL (3) GEN

THE economy technically popped out of recession in the third quarter, growing by 0,5% on the back of continued strength from the agricultural sector to end seven consecutive quarters of contraction.

However, economists warn that the real uptick has not appeared yet and the economy is still bumping along the bottom.

According to Central Statistical Service figures released yesterday gross domestic product (GDP) grew at a seasonally adjusted and annualised 0,5% compared to the previous quarter's 0,4% fall.

The agricultural sector continued to support the figures, growing by 6%, but leaving the non-agricultural sector virtually flat with a 0,1% fall.

Manufacturing continued to suffer the worst of all sectors with a 1,4% fall compared to a 2,4% fall in the second quarter and a 5,5% contraction in the first.

Sanlam chief economist Johan Louw said the figures showed the downswing was still very much in force. The fourth quarter could, however, show an improvement with a possible pick-up in the wake of the implementation of VAT.

Nedbank chief economist Edward Osborn was less optimistic about the possible windfall from increased activity in the wake of VAT. The expected post-VAT resurgence was not showing itself at retailers and finance houses.

The figures effectively showed no change from the previous quarter, he said, and only agriculture had shown real

□ To Page 2

Economy ^{by day} 15/11/91.

strength. The strong performance from that sector was probably due to the early rains but the fourth quarter could be less pleasing because of the lengthy dry spell in October.

First National Bank chief economist Cees Bruggemans said the cyclical upturn was very much under way after the economy bottomed out in the middle of the year. The recovery, he said, was coming on

(3) GEN (3) GEN □ From Page 1

the back of government spending, a relatively strong export performance and the agricultural strength.

The recovery appeared to have a similar profile as the slow pick-up in the US. "Cyclical turnings are always a messy affair," he said.

Manufacturing is the only sector still in recession with mining and tertiary joining agriculture in the growth stakes.

'Disappointment' over new land commission members

81 Day 15/1/91. (3) GEN

GOVERNMENT'S appointment yesterday of seven members to an Advisory Commission on Land Allocation was immediately condemned by organisations representing victims of forced removals as "deeply disappointing and dissatisfactory".

The Cabinet ordered the commission be established to advise President F W de Klerk on possible means of compensation for victims of forced removals. Commission members are: Appeal Court judge Mr Justice T H van Reenen; academic lawyer Prof N J Olivier; former University of the Western Cape rector Prof Richard van der Ross; former SA Agricultural Union president Nico Kotze; SA Reserve Bank economist D C Krogh; UCT anthropology head Prof H Ngunane and Apostolic Methodist Church Archbishop T W Ntongana.

The National Land Committee, which represents forcibly removed rural communities, said yesterday none of the five people it had nominated to be members of the commission had been appointed.

"Our initial response is of deep disappointment and dissatisfaction," a spokesman said.

The committee has been in contact with government over land compensation issues, and the spokesman said government had recently appeared "keen to keep up cordial relations".

In announcing the names, Agriculture Minister Jacob de Villiers said

DARIUS SANAI

the commission's exact role had not been established yet. However, it would have to act within the parameters of current law, he said.

He said the main purposes of the commission would be to identify land belonging to the state which could be given to forcibly removed communities as compensation, and to identify rural land which government could buy for the same purpose.

He declined to say whether the commission would be able to adjudicate in cases of disputed ownership, where forcibly removed former tenant farmers claim land owned by white farmers. But the commission would have only an advisory role.

Victims of forced removals and their representatives were invited to make representations to the commission, which would be considered in open hearings. The commission would then report to the President.

He also said the commission would advise government on how the private sector could help develop land for displaced people.

He said government had discussed the formation of the commission with the National Land Committee and "representatives of organisations close to the ANC". However, he declined to comment on members' political affiliations.

Disappointment over land body

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The Government made its long-awaited announcement of members of the Advisory Commission on Land Allocation yesterday, and victims of forced removal signalled "deep disappointment" that none of its nominees made the seven-person list.

Acting Appeal Court judge Mr Justice T H van Reenen will chair the commission, created mainly to adjudicate land claims by people who were displaced under apartheid law.

Nic Olivier, former Democratic Party par-

liamentarian, who has academic expertise in development studies, is vice-chairman.

The other members are Professor Richard van der Ross, former rector of the University of the Western Cape; N J Kotze, former SA Agricultural Union president; Professor Harriet Ngunane of Cape Town University's anthropology department; Dr Desmond Krogh, adviser to the governor of the Reserve Bank; and Zionist Bishop T W Ntongana.

Minister of Regional and Land Affairs Jacob de Villiers said the commission had been appointed "to solve the

problems relating to land claims effectively and expeditiously".

The National Land Committee (NLC) and 20 communities which have been subject to removal said yesterday that none of their five nominees had been appointed.

"Our initial response is one of deep disappointment and dissatisfaction," they said.

"The NLC will convene an emergency meeting on Sunday with representatives of the 20 communities to discuss what attitude they should adopt towards the commission in the light of these appointments," they added.

Star 15/11/91

③ GEN

Signs of sanity FM

- 15/11/91

Overwhelming opposition from organisations across the political spectrum forced government to withdraw the Rural Development Bill, which was part of a package of land reform measures published earlier this year.

Though the National Party initially regarded the package as a major move away from apartheid, many critics argued that racism and authoritarian control would be maintained in some of the measures.

Shortly after announcing the package, government also watered down and finally withdrew the Residential Environment Bill, which proposed a high level of bureaucratic interference in the lives of private individuals in urban areas. The Bill was widely regarded as draconian.

Even stronger opposition led to the withdrawal of the rural Bill. It was slammed by political groups on the government's Left and agricultural organisations to its Right. It eventually became clear that the measure was supported by virtually no-one other than bureaucrats and Nat MPs.

Government may have learnt a valuable lesson over the past few months. While the Bills were reformist in that they moved away from race-based laws, they still represented top-down planning with no community involvement. Bureaucrats with vested interests were deciding what was good for the people.

The National Land Committee (NLC), an ANC-aligned organisation that monitors land issues, said at the time that the package repeated "a classic hallmark of apartheid by placing unchallengeable discretionary powers in the hands of officials and put black people in the position where they are the objects of administrative decrees."

It argued that while the Bills may have de-racialised the language of land laws, they did not "democratise" them. In some cases they gave people less control over their lives than they had under apartheid.

The NLC noted prophetically: "The top-down approach embodied in the Bills is doomed to fail. The process of developing land legislation is one that needs to prioritise local level participation and control."

It acknowledged that finding consensus on land reform would be difficult, but said it was essential to do so for the sake of future

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CURRENT AFFAIRS

FM 15/11/91 ③ GEN

stability and prosperity. "No one party can impose its solution on others. If it does, ongoing conflict and division will mar the future of SA. For this reason, the only way forward is for broad consensus to be reached on a future land reform programme."

The Urban Foundation's Ann Bernstein agrees. She says consultation on rural and urban development plans were essential before passing new legislation. While government was "courageous" to scrap race-based land laws, it needed to use the opportunity to formulate generally acceptable land policies.

The foundation argued at the time for the establishment of representative interim working groups to consult with all interested parties and debate the content of new policies before laws were drafted.

This week, NLC co-ordinator Joanne Yawitch was "delighted" that the Bill had been withdrawn and says the NLC's role in opposing it had played a significant part in government's decision.

In a submission to the parliamentary committee considering the Bill, the NLC questioned the need to introduce a wide-ranging new policy and bureaucratic structure on the eve of political transition. The committee suggested that it was a pre-emptive move to establish and entrench certain structures ahead of transition.

"My guess is that government will now opt for a consultation process. It seems to realise that it is operating in a policy vacuum," Yawitch says.

Though the status quo in rural areas will probably be maintained for the time being, the Department of Development Aid will be abolished next year and the administration of "black" rural areas will probably be taken over by the provincial administrations. ■

Halt *Sowetan* land *18/11/79* body Govt urged

COMMUNITIES dispossessed of their land under the apartheid policy of "black spot" removals have demanded that the Government suspend the activities of the newly appointed Advisory Commission on Land Allocation.

Grave dissatisfaction with the composition of the commission, which was announced last week, has prompted this demand by representatives of 19 communities who met in Johannesburg at the weekend.

The main function of the commission will be to adjudicate land claims by communities such as the group of 19.

Fruitless GEN

Mr Dan Goeieman presented the group's view that their consultations with the Government about the terms of reference and membership of the commission had been fruitless since none of the five people they proposed as potential commissioners had been appointed.

"Contrary to the spirit of these discussions and our belief that our input was being taken seriously the Government has chosen to totally disregard our contributions," Goeieman said.

"Given this situation, we feel we have no choice but to reject the commission in its present form. We therefore believe that the commission should be suspended until such time as its terms of reference and composition enjoy our full confidence."

Call for land (3) GEN commission's Stew 18/11/91 suspension

By Jo-Anne Collinge

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The 19 communities are to take the following steps to give effect to this demand:

- Approach the Government to inform it of the stance taken.
- Communicate the communities' attitude to the seven commissioners.
- Contact other communities wishing to reclaim their land "to inform them of the present situation...".
- Approach national organisations with an interest in land restoration "to actively support and take forward our demands". These organisations will include the Patriotic Front, the ANC, PAC, IFP, Azapo and the DP.
- Hold a national day of prayer on December 15 and a national day of action for land restoration on December 16.

Banks clamp down on cash-strapped farmers

PRETORIA — Summer grain farmers are finding it tougher to raise production credit this year.

—Most financing sources have clamped down on "easy" money, say agricultural authorities.

•They expect a greater number of farmers will be dependent on borrowed funds this year.

It is estimated that maize farmers will have to spend more than R2bn to plant and grow the 1991/92 crop.

The latest estimate says it will cost up to R700 a hectare to establish a crop which this year is expected to cover 3-million ha according to the National Maize Producers' Organisa-

Bidau 18/11/91
GERALD REILLY

tion (Nampo).

Farmers who have lost their creditworthiness because of successive droughts and failed crops will have to appeal for assistance to the Agricultural Credit Board.

And Maize Board sources said that with input cost inflation at close to 20%, more production funds than ever before would be needed.

Demands on the Credit Board's limited resources are expected to be heavier than for many years.

Earlier this year the SA Agricultural Union (SAAU) appealed to com-

mmercial banks to slow down on forcing cash-strapped farmers into bankruptcy.

But a senior bank source said last week that the banks would take a tough line on requests for substantial credit.

The risks associated with summer crop financing were too great for "easy" credit, he said.

A Volkskas spokesman said that of the agricultural industry's total debt — it is estimated to be more than R16bn — 21% was owed to the Land Bank, 30% to commercial banks, 24% to agricultural co-ops and 6% to the Credit Board.

Project proves that the land serves the people

B10am 19/11/91 (3) GEN

THE key to the success of the Phinda venture lies in involving the local community in as many aspects as possible.

Conservation Corporation executive chairman Dave Varty says: "For the project to work, we have to demonstrate the land serves the people of the region."

The project is based on the idea of sustainable development, the utilisation of all resources to generate economic growth.

The formula will upgrade the area by bringing wealthy visitors to an underdeveloped community, using wildlife as the link.

Involved

The local community has been involved from the beginning, Varty says.

Construction of Phinda Nyala, the reserve's first lodge, provided work for more than 400 people and some R2.2m was ploughed back into the local economy in the form of local wages and salaries.

"We will ultimately employ about 10% of the surrounding population, helping an area

"Already employment for some 230 local people has been established on Phinda with 180 associated with tourism activities and the rest in conservation work.

"In the next five years, Phinda will spend around R17m in wages and salaries," he says.

Phinda is assisting the local community in various ventures, including the harvesting of natural resources such as ilala palm wine, wood, charcoal and medicinal plants.

There will be other joint business ventures.

Transport of guests from Mkuze Airport will be in the hands of a private taxi operator, while fuel for the reserve's vehicles will be supplied by a local contractor.

"The chef who cooks in our

kitchen will be able to grow vegetables at home, which he can then sell to the lodge," corporation MD Alan Bernstein says.

All market gardening and other operations such as brick-making and meat supply will be placed in local hands, he says.

Rural development is part of the corporation's mission,

with proceeds from conservation going back into local communities to provide facilities such as schools, a community centre and a day clinic.

Once the community experiences the benefits coming out of conservation activities they will be encouraged to look after their natural environment and conserve resources.

Londolozi paves way to success

THE Londolozi Game Reserve, situated in the Sabi Sand Reserves adjacent to the Kruger National Park, has pointed the way for the success of the Phinda Resource Reserve.

Owned and managed by brothers Dave and John Varty, Londolozi's success is based on a holistic approach to conservation and tourism.

Besides providing a quality wildlife experience in luxurious surroundings, careful use of the natural environment and involvement of the local community have played important roles in their success.

Looking after the natural environment involves water conservation, clearing of exotic plant species and implementation of anti-erosion schemes. Conservation Corporation executive chairman Dave Varty says.

Encouraging the local community to provide services such as transport, carpentry, sewing and food production, is also vital.

If the local community develops financially and socially from activities on the reserve, it will promote its presence, he says.

Through a participative management culture at

Londolozi, staff are given responsibility over their own areas and freedom to develop their own ideas.

Londolozi also operates in a partnership with other private reserves in the area.

Internal boundary fencing has been removed to allow the game to move freely and all members follow the same land use and maintenance practices.

Some 30 000 tourists have visited Londolozi during the past five years.

The Londolozi Model, as it is called, forms the foundation philosophy of the Phinda development.



Community resource utilisation is part of the philosophy.

Not-so-silent women join hands to fight for rights

Beauty Mkhize of the eastern Transvaal village of Driefontein stands at the helm of the newly formed Rural Women's Movement, a unique "bottom-up" organisation drawing together women's groups across the Transvaal platteland.

A blast from a policeman's shotgun at a community meeting nearly nine years ago set her on course for this role. It resulted in the death of her husband Saul, who had headed the fight of the Driefontein people against forced removal.

Mrs Mkhize soon became the only woman member of the Driefontein Council Board of Directors, the non-statutory representatives of the community. Her transformation was remarkable. There was little to recall the lightly charming woman Saul had brought from Johannesburg to keep his Driefontein home.

The struggle for Driefontein's survival and her fight to surmount her husband's killing became one, says Mrs Mkhize. "It was important for me to be with the Driefontein community," she recalls.

Driefontein and neighbouring kwaNgema won a reprieve from forced removal in the mid-'80s. It was the first sign that the Government was about to abandon its policy of "black spot" removals.

Mrs Mkhize says it is no coincidence that the Rural Women's Movement, launched at Lobethal Mission in Lebowa at the weekend, includes many organisations from areas which have struggled against removal or incorporation into homelands.

As her husband's death changed her, so the prospect of removal transformed other women. "Just

Star 19/11/91
Rural women, the most silent of silent majorities, are finding their voice. JO-ANNE COLLINGE reports.

being threatened — that's where they changed.

"The question of ploughing — they tell you not to plough because you must move.

"I know if I cannot plough I am not going to live. How am I going to start a new life somewhere else?"

The common threat meant "we started thinking of each other and of ways to come together and share our difficulties".

The Rural Women's Movement is simply structured, with each village organisation retaining its autonomy. It is open to "all oppressed rural women who wish to join our struggle for women's rights".

The 120-odd women who adopted the constitution earlier this month spanned a wide age range, sported ANC pins and ZCC badges, sloganed T-shirts and print dresses. Discussion flowed in Sotho, Zulu and Tswana.

The aims outlined in the constitution speak of the deprivation and alienation that rural women feel. They want equal rights to the land, access to literacy and training, an end to social practices and laws which disadvantage women.

Many of the delegates were keenly aware that the fact that they were not literate and not fluent in English kept them out of po-

litical forums. They made a claim for "a say in political matters at a national level and in our communities" and called for closer links between urban and rural women.

The formal business of the launch workshop was preceded by a day of sharing handicrafts and other skills and a night of self-performed entertainment. In building an organisation of those who have suffered greatest oppression it is important to focus on achievements and knowledge as well as problems, Mrs Mkhize insists.

The Rural Women's Movement certainly has no monopoly on organising women in rural areas. For instance, the Housewives' League and ANC Women's League have a rural constituency. But these organisations are controlled from the urban centres and often their programmes are dictated by their urban base.

The Rural Women's Movement has little urban dilution. At the moment it links organisations in 26 communities — many of them already serviced by development agencies and with ongoing projects. The Transvaal Rural Action Committee has worked actively toward the birth of the umbrella body, but has no representation on its executive committee.

Despite their easy consensual style, most of the 120 women who attended the launching meeting are fighters. They have faced demolition, conducted land invasions, weathered vigilante attacks, endured exile from their homes. The battles were desperate, but in a way simple. They were facing up to a juggernaut state to prevent the very destruction of their communities.

SA farmers join in Mozambican land rush

Star Bureau

Star
19/11/91

LONDON — South African farmers are rushing to take up rich, fertile tracts of land in Mozambique following the lifting of rigid State control.

Already more than 18 000 ha in the Moamba region has been made available to South African farmers and applications for a further 5 000 ha in the Sabie region are awaiting government approval.

(3) Gen
Most of the bids have come from South Africans already farming in Natal. They are hoping to follow the success of Zimbabwean farmers who have acquired large areas of land along the 290 km Beira Corridor.

News of the new land rush in southern Africa comes from the fortnightly information bulletin Africa Analysis, which reports the development on the front page of its latest edition.

Africa Analysis says there has been a flood of applications for land attribution permits, especially along the Ressano Garcia-Moamba route.

It quotes a Mozambican Agriculture Ministry spokesman as saying more than 2 500 applications have been received from South Africans in the past few months.

* Such has been the rush to move in and the government's

readiness to agree to the influx, that local farmers are protesting against the favourable treatment given to outsiders. Of the 80 applications filed by local farmers, only 10 have met the criteria for land titles.

Africa Analysis reports that the government is also supporting original property ownership claims dating back to the period before Mozambique became a Marxist-Leninist state.

Rising costs hit farmers

B. Day 20/11/91
RISING and unjustified input costs in the agricultural sector were not only squeezing farmers but were having a severe effect on the standard of living of all South Africans. *(3) GEN*

In a recent review on farmers and cartels, McGregor's Online Information chairman Robin McGregor said controls in agriculture and little competition among processors created a fertile environment for runaway prices.

"A lot of bad farmers, with high unit costs, are protected by the control boards, pushing average

PAUL ASH

costs higher," he said.

Research into the rising costs of food indicated that farmers were under pressure from suppliers and processors alike.

Also, control boards were ineffective in containing food prices and food manufacturers lacked the competition needed to keep prices in check.

Farmers 'need aid urgently'

8/10 am
20/11/91

GERALD REILLY

3 Gen

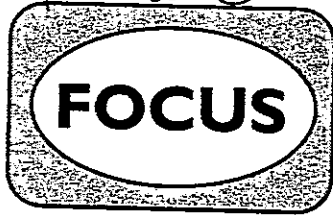
PRETORIA — Unless government urgently agreed to additional financial aid to assist maize farmers plant the 1991/92 crop, 1 800 farmers could be forced off their farms, Free State Agricultural Union president and CP MP for Parys Piet Gous said yesterday.

He said he would stress the critical situation facing these farmers at the current session of the SA Agricultural Union's general council.

Production aid was the immediate problem, he said, but there was a desperate need for long-term planning on the part of government in co-operation with organised agriculture.

Future farming plans fall on stony ground

Sowetan 20/11/91 GEN (3)



THE "land question" consolidated itself as the major issue in transforming South Africa when views expressed at a conference on land at the University of the North ranged from outright nationalisation without compensation to controlled redistribution.

Organisations represented at the seminar included the ANC, the Democratic Party, Azapo, the Development Bank of Southern Africa, the PAC and the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce and Industries.

Invitations to the Inkatha Freedom Party and the National Party were withdrawn after pressure from students.

The seminar was titled "Agriculture and Government in the new South Africa" and was organised by the university's department of agriculture.

Nafcoc president Mr Sam Motsuenyane fired the opening salvo in a lively debate when he said: "The present unequal distribution of land will hamper the growth of any aspirant black farmer unless urgent measures to transfer land to blacks are undertaken".

Motsuenyane said the transfer of land to black people was urgent because of the present unequal distribution of land.

Land owned by the old Native Trusts should be given to black farmers for commercial farming, he said.

Motsuenyane's talk, based largely on affirmative action, also highlighted the need to give aspirant black farmers loans and agricultural training.

"There is a conspicuous absence of blacks on the agricultural control boards," he said.

Mr Siphon Ngwenya of the ANC said there was a need to reconstruct the dualistic approach in agriculture.

Ngwenya was referring to what Motsuenyane had earlier said was peasant farming by blacks and commercial farming by whites.

According to Ngwenya, the ANC wanted more productive use of agricultural land. Absentee ownership should be discouraged.

The ANC, he said, believed in expropriation of land with just compensation.

"We cannot afford to have vast stretches of empty land used only for speculative purposes while people go hungry.

"The land is a political problem rooted in ideology and policies of the Government".

Mr M Tarr of the Democratic Party concurred with Motsuenyane on the need for agricultural training.

Facilities, he said, particularly relating to acquisition of farming skills, were of vital importance.

"Even if black farmers were to be given land tomorrow, it would not be of significance if they do not know how to farm."

On land claims, Tarr said the title deed was not the only legitimate claim to rightful possession.

Azapo's general secretary, Mr Don Nkadameng, said his organisation did not believe in expropriation with full compensation or at market related terms or just compensation.

"We believe in nationalisation and not the free market system".

Arguing that most people were denied access to the land, Nkadameng said more than 80 percent of the population do not have access to 87 percent of the land.

"We cannot let a few white farmers control agricultural economy. The problems of this country can only be solved when the land issue has been taken solved," Nkadameng said.

He said black farmers have the potential of outproducing their more experienced white counterparts.

"About a 100 years ago there were 2000 black commercial farmers in the Cape who far outcompeted white farmers. We insist on economic programmes that are self-reliant and self-sufficient. A person in Zebediela cannot be told to produce cotton instead of maize while he does not have access to the cotton markets," he said.

The PAC's Mr Mark Shinnars said any future government must Africanise agriculture in regard to restitution of land to make agriculture viable to the people.

"The future emerging African farmer should be the backbone of the economy. Agricultural production, particularly rural agriculture, should be in line with economic programmes".

Turning to property and land rights, Shinnars said the PAC accepted the principle of ownership rights only after redistribution.

"We do not wish to argue about land ownership rights, but they have to be effected after the imbalances created by the present Government have been addressed."

However, after an all-day seminar marked by speeches, rhetoric, clichés and criticism, no viable ag-

A high-powered conference on agriculture and the Government was held at the University of the North. DON SEOKANE of Sowetan's Pietersburg bureau gives us an insight into the discussions.



ricultural policy to stimulate or build the economy was evident.

The speakers, particularly from political organisations, gave insights on what their policy positions were, but the nitty gritty of salvaging an agricultural economy still remains lost.

Dr Simon Brand of the Development Bank said Government involvement in agriculture had been highest before World War one with assistance restricted to white farmers.

He said, however, Government involvement in farming was bad business and called for more commercial farming by the private sector.

Political comment in this issue by Aggrey Klaaste and Deon du Plessis. Newsbills by Sydney Mathaku. Sub-editing and headlines by Ivan Fynn. All of 61 Commando Road, Industria West, Johannesburg.
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Redistribute, say callers

By PHANGISILE
MTSHALI

CALLERS to the *Sowetan* Radio Metro Talkback Show yesterday agreed that land should be redistributed to those who were dispossessed of it, but could not agree on the method to achieve this.

Keith, of Hillbrow, said because land was stolen at the barrel of the gun many years ago, negotiations should be given a chance to solve the problem.



"If these (negotiations) fail, we will have to resort to the same method they used, because most blacks are impoverished and cannot afford to buy land from private owners," he said.

Harold, of Yeoville, said a land claims court should

be appointed to resolve claims by those who were forcibly removed from their land.

He said each claim should be treated on its merit and people should be taught how to work the land productively with the help of the State.

Johannes, of Dobsonville, said the "people" should take the land back and decide what to do with it. He said no monetary compensation should be paid out.

THREE killings in the strifetom Natal Midlands town of Richmond last Wednesday night followed within hours of a National Party meeting addressed by Inkatha members.

Local African National Congress leader Sifiso Nkabinde blames the meeting, attended by white Richmond residents, white farmers and Inkatha leaders David Ntombela and Paulus Vezi, for the violence.

Sentiments allegedly expressed at the meeting, say ANC members, include: "The farmers can use Inkatha to wipe out comrades in Ndaleneni in two days."

That night three people, including an Inkatha person, were killed and a house was set alight in the ANC stronghold, Magoda. ANC Youth leader Fanyana Mkhize said an Inkatha man who died while trying to flee was Vezi's "security person".

Ntombela said: "The killings were bad but I don't know who killed them."

The ANC wants a report and cassette recording of the meeting that preceded

Whites in camouflage killed my father - claim

W/Mail 22/11-28/11/91

the deaths.

Witnesses alleged assailants were "white men in camouflouge uniform". Seventeen-year-old Doreen Msomi hid under the bed while her father, Timothy Msomi, was being killed.

"I was awoken by shots. My father started screaming for me. I went into the sitting room and saw blood pouring from his arm. He said the 'baas' had shot him.

"Then I heard footsteps and I ran to hide in the bedroom. I saw white men in camouflage uniform. I heard more shooting and then a heavy sound like somebody being beaten."

Msomi said that Albert Mbhele, an old man who lived with them, went to

After a meeting of white farmers and Inkatha members three people in an ANC stronghold were killed.

CASSANDRA MOODLEY reports on the ongoing conflict in Richmond, Natal

see what was happening. "When they had gone I came out and saw him lying dead on the floor too. I ran outside and hid until the morning."

Her neighbour's house was burnt down but Kududu Zondi managed to escape from the burning rondavel. His brother, Dinsizwa Zondi, said the rondavel had been set alight by men in camouflage clothes "who spoke with an English accent".

Town board chairman Ravenor Nicholson said: "The killing had nothing to do with the white population."

The deaths heightened tensions in the Midlands district. The ANC is demanding that the town board incorporate Ndaleneni township into Richmond and establish a single local authority. They are also calling for the removal of Chief Patrick Majosi, an Inkatha supporter, as head of the administration of Ndaleneni. Another demand, a meeting with the police and the town board, has been agreed to.

The organisation has vowed to continue the week-long boycott of white-owned businesses until its demands are met.

The survivors of last week's violence say the boycott must continue. "We want to know who killed our people. Ever since this boycott started they have come in the night and kicked our doors down and harassed us," said Phumelele Hadebe.

Nicholson said he was aware of plans to continue the boycott but "their demands are quite out of the sphere of the local authority. Ndaleneni is part of kwaZulu so we cannot incorporate it into Richmond. We have informed residents that should the authorities change we will act accordingly."

Nicholson dismissed the ANC request for a report on the NP meeting saying: "That meeting has nothing to do with the board. It was a meeting of white farmers."

The consumer boycott was sparked when the ANC was refused permission to march to the police station to present a petition of these demands. Nkabinde says the meeting with the police is crucial because, he alleges, "the satellite police station in Ndaleneni is an Inkatha base".

B. P. van
12/11/91

Minister's warning (3) GEN

SA's self-sufficiency in food production could come under pressure, Agriculture Minister Kraai van Niekerk warned in Mooi River yesterday. He said about 75% of production came from only 25% of commercial producers. If this 25% ran into difficulties it would create a dangerous situation.

BID TO DEFUSE LAND ROW

AGRICULTURE Minister Jacob de Villiers will meet the National Land Committee and leaders of 19 dispossessed communities in Pretoria on Saturday in a bid to sort out differences over the newly appointed advisory commission on land allocation.

The land committee and community leaders last week rejected the commission and called for the body to be suspended pending

By DAWN BARKHUIZEN

further negotiation.

The commission has been briefed to advise President FW de Klerk on possible means to compensate victims of forced removals, and to identify rural land which the government could buy for them.

The row erupted when the committee learned that none of its five nominees

was on the seven-man committee appointed by Mr De Klerk 10 days ago.

Department of Agriculture spokesman Manny da Silva said most of the nominees had been approached, but had turned the job down. (3) Gen

ANC national land commission president Aninka Claassens said the failure to appoint committee nominees was seen as an act of bad faith.

'Rural stability needed to halt flood to cities'

S/Times (cm) 24/11/91

(3) GEN

By EVELYN HOLTZHAUSEN

STABILITY and financial incentives aimed at encouraging rural development need to be implemented in South Africa to halt the flood of people to urban areas in search of work.

And, according to Mr Oekie Bosman, Chief Executive Officer of the Rural Foundation, "the less spent

on creating stability in rural areas the more the move towards urbanisation is stimulated."

Mr Bosman was interviewed during a conference titled "The Role of Rural Development in a Changing South Africa, organised by the Rural Foundation and funded by the The Konrad

Adenauer Foundation of Germany in Stellenbosch last week.

He said the Foundation had to create opportunities for people to help themselves.

"We cannot rely on the politicians. People need to be encouraged to take their fate in their hands and work

towards a better future for themselves."

Mr Bosman also called for closer co-operation between organisations geared to aiding development, including the Small Business Development Corporation, the Independent Development Trust and the Urban Foundation.

Closing the conference, Dr P Haasbroek, Group Economist of Barlow Rand, said the revised long term econo-

mic strategy of the Economic Advisory Council (EAC) was to improve the quality of life of people in rural communities.

"It is envisaged that this will take place by means of programmes of action initiated by the community and directed by the people themselves."

He said South Africa's development problem was a problem of "socio-economic dualism.

"The core of the economy is modern, developed and prosperous while its periphery is backward, underdeveloped and poor."

This, he said, was due to the policy of separate development which failed to bring about sufficient development in the periphery.

Focus

He said during the 1980s, the capacity of the economy to absorb labour decreased.

"In the five years from 1985 to 1990 it was only 8,3 percent. That left more than 900 of the 1 000 work-seekers who enter the labour market every day without gainful employment."

Chairman of the Independent Development Trust, Mr Jan Steyn, told delegates that rural development was not getting the same attention as urban growth.

"The public sector cannot provide for all needs of rural communities, so focus should be brought on helping the communities bring about a transformation themselves," he said.

Representatives of the Democratic Party, the National Party, the Labour Party, the Inkatha Freedom Party and Solidarity also spoke at the conference.

The African National Congress, the Conservative Party, Azapo and PAC were invited but did not attend.

Committee to meet Minister over land disputes deadlock

DARIUS SANAI ^{6/10/91} 26/11/91

THE National Land Committee (NLC), which represents victims of forced removals, is to meet Land Affairs Minister Jacob de Villiers later this week to try break the deadlock over the composition of government's Advisory Commission on Land Reform.

The NLC is refusing to negotiate with the commission, which was appointed by President F W de Klerk earlier this month to resolve land disputes.

An NLC spokesman said yesterday composition of the seven-member commission — which is headed by Appeal Court judge T H van Reenen — was unacceptable to the forcibly removed communities it represented, and demanded that some of its own nominees be appointed.

He added that a meeting to discuss the matter with De Villiers had been scheduled for later this week.

Support (3 GEN) (circled)

A Land Affairs Department spokesman said yesterday it would be difficult to add to the current composition of the commission as the legislation only allowed for a certain number of members.

However, the spokesman said De Villiers was keeping an open mind with regard to negotiations over land and "nothing is impossible".

He added that De Villiers said last week all five NLC nominees had been approached but had turned down the request to serve on the commission.

The spokesman confirmed De Villiers would be meeting representatives of the NLC later this week.

The NLC spokesman said the organisation would be actively seeking support from opposition groups including the ANC, DP, Inkatha and the SA Council of Churches for its stand against government.

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FEATURE

Funders aid farm children

STAR 26 (11/91)

to get a decent education

3 GEN

By Olga Horowitz

If you need to master the mystery of VAT, you couldn't do much better than attend a farm school at Kaalfontein near Kempton Park.

At Bluegill Waters school (ethnic name "Mehleseng" literally translated: "In the trees") a young American accountant, Janet Morcom, includes VAT in her budgeting and accounting lesson every Thursday. But first she'll teach you fractions.

Janet is one of three voluntary white tutors. Violet Weiner takes a motivation and public speaking class and Madge Clingman teaches English.

They join the principal of 25 years, Elizabeth Majosi, her staff of 12 teachers, six of whom have been upgraded in English and maths, and two librarians trained at READ.

All in all, Bluegill — started on their farm 44 years ago by Mildred Canin and her husband Morris — is perfectly poised to enter the New South Africa. It also has ambitions of becoming a fully-fledged high school.

Willing

Blessed with American, British, Jewish and Afrikaans sponsors, and considerably helped by the Department of Education and Training, (DET), it is a proudly stable flagship, navigating a straight channel through the troubled waters of education.

Ten years ago, the school was forced to close. The Canins asked a neighbour, Pieter Erasmus, to give Bluegill Waters security of tenure on his farm.

"He was most generous and willing to do so" says Mrs Canin, who continues as manager of the school.

Bluegill then had 500 children. But the move put about 100 to 150 pupils beyond the limit of the 8 km which the DET



Festive joy . . . children at the Bluegill Waters Farm School in Kaalfontein enjoy traditional dancing at a recent Christmas party organised for the school by the Tamar and Menorah groups of the Union of Jewish Women. Picture: Olga Horowitz

allows schoolchildren to walk to school. Free bus transport for about 100 children was organised but sadly had to cease this year because of escalating fares.

The roll today is 367 children from the grades to Std 7. In the New Year there will again be about 500.

Now ambitious and ready for high school status (a rarity in farm schools) Bluegill hopes to offer a Std 8 class from January. Only last week there came an unexpected and splendid gift of R46 000 from the American company, Upjohn Pharmaceuticals, one of the school's many good friends.

A Std 8 classroom is no longer just a dream, says a delighted Mrs Canin.

Christmas beckons brightly. The tireless Tamar and Menorah groups of the Union of Jewish Women presented Bluegill's highlight Christmas party with homebaked cakes and sweets and beautiful gifts for all the children.

Collected

The King David Junior Linksfield school collected 600 toys, and King David, Sandton, bought a complete set of Childcraft encyclopaedias and a World Book dictionary for the Bluegill library.

The Std 5's of neighbouring Aston Manor School again came over to sing to the pupils who returned the compliment. And

this year there was a magician.

Another US concern, Horton Agencies, sponsors the upgrading of teachers. The British Consul General's aid committee has bought the school a photocopier and typewriter. The Martha Washington Club of American women stepped in with a generous gift this year to reinstate the full feeding scheme programme funded for many years by the UJW and Bluebird nursery school in Dun-keld. The American Society will once again allocate a liberal donation for equipment and the Save the Children Fund gives a regular supply of peanut butter.

The reward for all the sponsors lies in the school's reports of unflinching pupil attendance and excellent academic progress.

Farmers get set to market scheme for rural holidays

By George Nicholas
Agricultural Correspondent

The craving of many urban dwellers to spend short holidays on farms will be assuaged from early next year when a national marketing organisation for farmers offering such facilities may come into being.

About 300 farmers have made their farms available for the purpose, most of them concentrated in the northern, western

and eastern Transvaal and in the Free State, and many more are intending to follow suit, but up to now townfolk have found it very difficult to make contact with them.

According to SA Tourism Board deputy director of tourist development Wally Brandt, only two organisations are known to be offering a marketing service at present.

They are the South African Farm Holiday Association in Cape Town and the Highveld Farm Holiday Association in Bloemfontein, but he says there are many other individual

farmers who would like to augment their income by taking in holidaymakers.

Mr Brandt says farmers in South Africa are currently experiencing serious difficulties and many are giving consideration to supplementary sources of income.

Farm holidays can earn up to R10 000 a year for farmers willing to make their farms available for the purpose. Financial investment in such ventures would be relatively small.

Urban folk staying on farms will develop a better under-

standing of farmers' problems, and children will come in contact with nature and the environment.

He says all interested parties offering farm holiday facilities have been invited to attend a special conference in Pretoria in February to investigate the possibility of establishing a national marketing organisation.

In the meanwhile, Mr Brandt adds, people who want information on the location of holiday farms should get in touch with their nearest regional office of the SA Tourism Board.

③ GEN STAT 28/11/91

Women farmers make their mark

WOMEN are the main producers of agricultural goods in many developing countries, according to a report in *Finance and Development*, published jointly by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

The report's author, Ms Katrine Saito, says women are responsible for about three-fourths of food production in some parts of the developing world, but agricultural services are usually geared towards men.

Because women play such an important role in agriculture, food processing and crop marketing governments need to be sure they benefit fully from agricultural support services, says Saito, a senior economist in the World Bank's Women in Development Division.

"The evidence clearly shows that despite a growing awareness of the need to reach women farmers, these services - considered to be prerequisite for widespread and sustained agricultural development - are generally geared towards male farmers," Saito says.

"Bias is evident in the delivery of extension, which is generally provided by male agents to male farmers on the fallacious assumption that the message will trickle across to women," she adds.

Technology

"Bias is also evident in the message itself, which tends to ignore the unique workload, responsibilities and constraints facing women farmers."

Saito explains that women often lack access to information, technology and credit that would enable them to step up production. In most of the developing world, for example, women are by-passed by formal credit systems because they lack collateral - usually land title - have

Sovetan 28/11/91
But men
perceive
them only as
housewives

lower levels of literacy and face cultural attitudes that discourage lending to women.

The first step in finding a solution to these problems is to learn more about women farmers in developing countries.

Agricultural development experts need to understand the range of activities pursued by women farmers - both agricultural production and processing - and the particular constraints they face as women.

All this information must be fed into research networks that can develop techniques for assisting women in increasing production and earning higher incomes.

Once these techniques are developed, Saito says, the challenge lies in ensuring that assistance reaches women farmers.

The goal is to find a method "suitable for the local traditional culture, financial and human resources and institutional arrangements," she adds.

Attitudes

Studies have shown that communication with women farmers is improved when female agricultural-extension agents carry the message. One of several ways to increase the number of women extension agents in developing countries is to create incentives for women to attend agricultural schools.

But Saito warns that male extension agents will remain the norm for many years, so efforts must be made to help men over-

come attitudes that can undermine programs for women.

A recent study of five countries found that most male agents perceived women as wives of farmers, rather than farmers in their own right, she points out.

Using farmers' groups, rather than individuals, as the recipients of extension services is a cost-effective way of reaching farmers,

especially women.

"In many developing countries, there is a long tradition of women forming groups to exchange labour, mobilise savings and credit, provide self-help and carry out social and ceremonial functions," says Saito.

These groups can serve as a channel through which resources and information from government agricultural agencies can flow.

The groups can also serve as a means for sharing expensive equipment and distributing inputs, such as fertilisers and other goods used in the production of crops and other agricultural goods.

Illiterate

Lack of education poses a serious obstacle to providing services to women farmers, Saito explains.

"Throughout the developing world, women tend to be less educated than men, severely compromising access to agricultural extension and the ability to comprehend and use technical information."

She points out that in Africa the adult male literacy rate is almost twice that of women and in Bangladesh and India, more than 80 percent of rural women are illiterate, compared to 60 percent of rural men.

Because of the high rate of illiteracy, women in these areas are less able to benefit from written agricultural extension services.

Making sure that women farmers are able to benefit from extension services is crucial. But women, faced with the dual responsibilities of home and work on the farm, cannot attend courses at training centres, even if transport is provided.

Training should therefore be brought to women where they work and live, Saito says.

Mobile training units can accomplish this, but the mass media hold the greatest potential for reaching women.

"Radio has a long history as a communication tool, particularly in agriculture. Its low cost and wide reach make it a relatively simple, effective technology, especially among illiterate farmers and those living in cultures where separation of the sexes is important."

Guidance

Television and video tapes may also be used in some areas.

Finding ways to make sure agricultural extension services reach women is a relatively new field and much remains to be learned, Saito says.

Pilot programmes underway in a number of countries are providing guidance on the best ways to integrate women into the agricultural extension system and the most likely problems to emerge in different social and economic environments.

NEWS IN BRIEF

IDT grants R185m

THE Independent Development Trust (IDT) will grant R185m to 16.6-million "forgotten people" in rural areas next year.

Health and community development director Len Karlsson and communications director Jolyon Nuttall said R50m would go towards providing clean water.

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Steelpoort sold for R5,25-m

Pretoria Correspondent

A last minute bid by Johan du Plessis, son of former Minister of Manpower Pietie du Plessis, to save his Northern Transvaal town Steelpoort from being auctioned yesterday, was dismissed by a Pretoria Supreme Court judge.

Steelpoort was sold for R5,25 million at a public auction.

The town, situated on the farm Goudmyn, includes a number of businesses, three banks, a post office and a garage.

The property was pur-

chased by Peter Quinton on behalf of a finance company.

On Tuesday, Mr du Plessis brought an urgent application after hours to halt yesterday's auction which was arranged by joint liquidators of the liquidated J P L du Plessis Beleggings (Steelpoort) (Pty) Ltd, the company formed by Mr du Plessis and his father.

Mr Justice Botha dismissed the application with costs as well as an application for leave to appeal.

The judge also refused

to suspend the public auction.

In an affidavit, Mr du Plessis said after the liquidation in October liquidators informed creditors last month that Steelpoort, or the remainder of the farm Goudmyn 337 measuring 7 082 456 ha was to be auctioned yesterday.

Mr du Plessis said he was shocked at the advertisement of the proposed auction and the short notice given.

Mr du Plessis claimed the property of 7 082 456 ha and improvements were worth R13 185 000.

Paraplegics in Tembisa get R70 000

The Disabled People of South Africa (DPSA) organisation and the Canadian Embassy yesterday donated R70 000 to the paraplegics of Tembisa.

DPSA spokesman Friday Mavuso said his organisation had donated R40 000 and the Canadian Embassy R30 000.

"The money will be used to buy a fence for a factory site donated to the disabled by the Tembisa council as well as to provide other infrastructure," he said. — East Rand Bureau.

...and margins were also improved. But the interest bill resulted

...and earnings a snare were not stated as proceeds of the rights offer flowed through only in Novem-

Forecasts show an expected turnover of R522.8m and operating profits of R8.7m for the year.

Importers a boon for GDM Finance's performance

INCREASED profit in GDM Finance's trade finance and clearing and forwarding businesses saw it report a 16.4% earnings increase to 18.5c (15.9c) a share in the six months ending October.

The international trade finance company's pre-tax profit was marginally up at R6,0m (R5,9m). After-tax profit grew by 19.2% to R5,3m (R4,5m) as a result of halved taxation.

Attributable income after preference dividends and minorities was 16% higher at R4,7m (R4,1m). A 16,7% higher interim dividend of 5.25c (4,5c) a share was declared.

MD John Cowper said it was pleasing to report increased profits in both sections of GDM's business as the economy had continued to weaken and this had affected some of GDM's clients.

Trade finance — the largest part of the group's business — had seen an increase in the amount of importers "discovering the benefits of using trade finance to release their working capital".

B/DW 5/12/91
MARCIA KLEIN

Cowper said many traders had established relationships with trade finance companies as interest rates were high and it was often difficult to negotiate loan facilities with banks. This was evident in the fact that GDM's total assets grew from R146,4m to R180,0m over the period.

But he said GDM had maintained its strict credit assessment policy "and focused attention on providing trade finance to solid companies so they could improve their cashflow, ease the burden of their working capital and release their general bank facilities to fund their businesses".

Clearing and forwarding subsidiary African Shipping — in which GDM has a 64% interest — had shown improvement and made after-tax profit of R1,2m.

Cowper said "shareholders can anticipate earnings for the second six months to exceed those in the first six months of this financial year".

Input costs inhibit agriculture sector

PAUL ASH (3) GEN

DEVELOPMENT of capital projects in agriculture was being inhibited by the worsening relationship between input costs and producer prices. SA Development Trust (SADT) Agriculture and Human Resources GM Gert Greyling said in the corporation's 1991 annual report.

STK, which is the SADT's management arm, continued to settle farmers on the land despite prevailing difficulties in the agricultural sector, MD F P Weyer said in the report.

A net profit of R435 120 was realised in the 1990/91 financial year before abnormal and extraordinary items.

Expenditure on the Rust de Winter dam irrigation project and the vacating of a project in Whittlesea resulted in extraordinary costs totalling about R2.12m. B/DW 5/12/91

The Contingency Reserve fund was replenished by R2,3m from the accumulated profit of the agricultural division. Accumulated profit stood at R16.02m at corporation's financial year end on March 31.

'No peace without land deal'

PORT ELIZABETH — Former ANC executive Govan Mbeki warned yesterday that there would be no peace in SA unless the question of the redistribution of land, income and wealth was addressed properly by government.

Mbeki told the Eastern Province Clothing Manufacturers' annual lunch the ANC specifically wanted land taken from blacks in the past 40 years to be given back.

It also wanted government to honour promises made in 1936 for the acquisition of additional land. The division of land made in terms of the Native Land Act of 1930 which favoured whites at the expense of Africans was a cause for conflict.

"At the time it was estimated that the total area of SA was 143-million morgen. The 1,25-million whites took 133-million morgan and left the 4-million Africans 10-million morgen."

In 1936 government promised Africans a further 7-million morgen, but all this land had not yet been bought by the state. Meanwhile the African population had grown to an estimated 30-million.

The ANC would have to take steps to

change the whole network of policies which affected the disadvantaged people.

Mbeki said the state should intervene to make education accessible to disadvantaged people. "It is estimated that 60% of the able-bodied workforce is illiterate."

He said the ANC was interested in economic growth because only a growing economy could give employment to the millions of jobless.

The manufacturing sector needed investment on a big scale to provide for exports, but in a situation where the rate of unemployment was high stability could not be expected. Prospective investors would steer clear of unstable areas.

Business should in its own interest force government to provide training. It was not enough for business to wait for ANC policy proposals and then criticise them. Business should also make suggestions on how to address poverty.

He said the intervention of the state in the economy should be aimed at helping to solve the poverty problem. For this reason the ANC opposed the privatisation of public utilities.

Business Day 6/12/91

3 Gen

Sanachem expected to reap benefits of seasonal upturn

3, GEN 78
ANDREW GILL

FARM-AG and Sentrachem joint venture, Sanachem, is expected to achieve earnings in excess of R25m for the year ended February 1992, Farm-Ag directors said in the company's latest interim statement.

Sanachem, split equally between Sentrachem and Farm-Ag, reported profits of only R4,4m for the six-month period to end-August but the business is seasonal and heavily biased towards the second half of the year.

This was shown by profits to the end of November of R20,5m for the nine months, reflecting earnings of R16,1m for the past three months.

Directors said the performance of Sanachem demonstrated the benefit of merging the two parties' respective businesses.

Farm-Ag reported a net loss of R4m for

the six-month period. However a comparison with figures for the previous period are meaningless as a result of the disposal of the majority of the company's operating businesses.

Farm-Ag is to change its year end to August in 1992 because, it says, better evaluation of figures is possible due to the seasonal character of the business which saw most of the income entering the accounts in the September to February figures. Also, it would reflect the funds received in 1995 from the sale of Farm-Ag's 50% interest in Sanachem, based on current estimates of receipt of the funds.

Farm-Ag holding company Rale reported a net loss of R4,8m,

BLACK TENANTS GET STAKE IN GAME FARM

By RYAN CRESSWELL

A NATAL farmer has struck a deal with his black tenant labourers which will enable them to buy land in his game farm business.

It is believed to be the first agreement of its kind and it could become a model for solving conflict between farmers and tenants who have a traditional right to live on the land.

The 15 Zulu families living on Gannahoek farm near Colenso faced eviction from the land they occupied since 1854 before it was granted to a white.

The family heads were

originally prosecuted after they refused to move to the resettlement townships of Waaihoek or Ezakheni.

But the farm recently changed hands and the new owner, Mr Dave Albers, decided to ignore advice to "evict" the families.

Mr Albers, a Johannesburg businessman, said: "We were told it was impossible to develop a game farm with kraals and dogs on it and we would have to evict these people."

"We then received appeals and I changed my

mind, so we sat down to talk. It is a challenge and at 51 years of age I will be happy to make this my last big project. These people are amazing."

Mr Albers said the agreement was that the tenants would sell cattle to raise a deposit of R100 000 for a 511 hectare piece of the farm and would then have to pay off another R275 000.

Afraid

Mr Albers said the families would also be minor shareholders in the business and would work on the game farm and make handcrafted goods for export to Britain and the US.

Local induna Mr Mbhekiseni Mabaso, 60, said: "Mr Albers is different from other farmers because he is the first to let workers buy land."

Mr Mabaso said the apolitical community was afraid of moving to the townships because they would be regarded as Inkatha supporters and could become embroiled in a fight with the ANC.

Seminar told of hazards of land redistribution

STAR 9/12/91

3 GEN

By George Nicholas
Agricultural
Correspondent

In the new South Africa there would be strong pressure to go overboard on the land redistribution programme and the expectations would have to be met reasonably adequately, according to Development Bank of Southern Africa chairman Dr Simon Brand.

Speaking at a seminar on the future role of the Government in agricul-

ture, held at the University of the North, Dr Brand emphasised that there were two crucial constraints that could not be overlooked.

Production

Firstly, he said, there would never be enough land in South Africa or anywhere else for everyone who wanted farm land.

Secondly, agricultural production could be placed in severe jeopardy should a land redistribution programme

aimed at making land more accessible, exceed the ability of the State and the private sector to provide.

Dr Brand said the need to help people build up a personal asset base could not be met by parcelling out plots of farm land to all and sundry.

The new South Africa, he added, would be increasingly urbanised and property needs would be better met with assistance to acquire homes in the urban areas.

Plan to increase environmental awareness

New laws expected for use of chemicals

3 Gen

STAR 9/12/91

Users of chemicals, farmers among them, should prepare for a change in their lives.

Legislation is envisaged which will make it compulsory to undergo training before certain chemicals can be used.

"It's all part of increasing awareness of the need to protect people, animals and the environment," said the office of the Registrar of Act 36 of 1947.

All fertilisers, farm feeds, agricultural remedies and stock remedies — a market worth just less than R1 billion in 1990 — must be registered in terms of the Act.

The first "breach of the farmyard gate" — in an industry expression — came in July this year in a remarkably short, but meaningful regulation under the Act in the Government Gazette.

It said simply that the Minister of Agriculture prohibited "the acquisition, disposal, sale or use of any agricultural remedy or stock remedy for a purpose or in a manner other than



Food safety is a major public concern, says Avcasa director Jan Kleynhans.

that specified on the label on a container thereof or on such container".

Previously, a farmer could only be held liable under health legislation for incorrect use.

Part of the pressure for the regulation came from the 55-member Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Association

of SA, Avcasa, representing manufacturers and distributors.

New executive director Jan Kleynhans, former GM of the Rand Show and publicity chief of the Bureau of Standards, noted that it followed the well-publicised "Tala Valley case" in Natal, where a claim that vegetable crops had been harmed by hormonal herbicides applied to sugar cane was rejected in court but highlighted certain dangers.

Mr Kleynhans said Avcasa had the crucial role of monitoring standards in training in the use of herbicides and pesticides offered by Boskop, Glen, Nelspruit and Cedara Agricultural Colleges, the Development Bank of Southern Africa, and others.

"We recognise that the public at large is really concerned about two things: the safety of food, and the safe disposal of left-over chemicals.

"Residue on food is a sensi-

tive issue all over the world and has to be controlled by the Department of National Health and Population Development through strict regulation and proper training in the use of chemicals.

"The Netherlands may be furthest advanced in the disposal of redundant chemicals and containers, but its system of collection and incineration cannot unfortunately easily be implemented where distances are much greater."

Other developments in the industry at the moment are rationalisation towards sales agents in place of representatives, and meeting small black farmers' needs for smaller packaging (of less toxic chemicals) than is currently available.

He says Avcasa has its points of difference with environmental organisations, but generally works well with them.

"In today's world, it is simply not possible to market a product destructive of the environment," Mr Kleynhans said.

ANC urges land sales freeze

8/Day
10/12/91
THE ANC's first rural conference has called for a moratorium on major land sales, particularly in rural reserves and homelands, until a national land dispensation has been negotiated.

The conference, held in Worcester at the weekend, urged government to call in the debts of unproductive farmers and distribute their land to productive, disadvantaged communities.

More than 300 delegates attended the two-day conference, which was organised to identify development problems in rural areas and strengthen the ANC's organisational structures there.

The conference called for the formation of a land claims court to address the grievances of dispossessed communities and to make legal aid available to help them regain their land.

The conference also resolved to

10/12/91
3 GEN
TIM COHEN
urge the establishment of a permanent land commission to assist rural communities, involved in land struggles. Immediate efforts should also be made to acquire vacant land to assist communities facing land shortages.

Communities should "consider occupying such vacant land to highlight their plight", an ANC news release said.

The conference also called for an investigation into ways of limiting the amount of farms which one person could own.

It reiterated the ANC's rejection of local authority structures, such as management committees. Local communities should not, where possible, enter into negotiations "with such puppet structures", the conference decided.

Delegates expressed concern at

the restrictions on organising ANC branches in rural areas, where, they said, local ANC structures were often refused access to venues and farmers usually did not allow workers to attend meetings or join political parties.

GERALD REILLY reports that the Free State Agricultural Union is to ask government to subsidise farmers' production credit interest rates down to a maximum of 8%.

In a statement yesterday union president Piet Gous said unless government agreed, hundreds of farmers would be unable to work their land with serious consequences for food production. A big drop in production was inevitable with interest rates at current levels. This year alone farmers would pay R2,5bn in interest on massive debt of around R17bn.

Pamphlet 'a fake'

THEO RAWANA
A PAMPHLET directed at peace-makers in the nine-month-old Cape Town taxi war was designed to sow confusion and discredit Sabta, the taxi organisation said yesterday. 8/Day 10/12/91

The toll in the war between two taxi organisations was 87 people killed, 58 houses burnt down and R21m damage to vehicles, Sabta national media manager Fanyana Shiburi said.

He said a pamphlet, released on Friday and purporting to have been issued by Sabta, attacked members of the Cape Town peace committee and the taxi crisis coordinating committee as "political fat cats" who should be rejected by taxi operators.

Shiburi said Sabta acknowledged the efforts of the Cape Town committees as partners in the task of working to bring peace and "completely dissociated itself" from the pamphlet.

ANC plans to occupy vacant land

③ Gen
CT 10/12/77

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

THE ANC is considering ways of occupying vacant land to highlight the plight of the rural poor.

The ANC's first rural conference — held at Worcester at the weekend — resolved that land occupation by rural communities should be considered as one of the options for dealing with "land hunger".

Another resolution adopted by the 356 delegates from 84 rural areas in the Cape called for an investigation into ways to limit the number of farms that one person can own to allow a wider spread of land ownership.

A further proposal was that the government should call in the debt of unproductive farmers to allow the land to be distributed to productive, disadvantaged communities. "We should also investigate ways in which farm labourers can become land owners," it added.

A land claims court, "where the grievances of the dispossessed can be addressed", was also called for.

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3 000 charges of fraud, involving contravention of exchange control regulations, GST evasion and unlawful importation of films on which copyright existed.

He said the film titles had absolutely no bearing on the actual film. "There were no complete films. Each reel contained scraps of film trailers,

from these films as there was not one completely full-length feature," he said. The trial continues before Mr Justice Didcott

Call for 'findings' in food price investigation

BLOEMFONTEIN — A call for the Board of Trade and Industries to conduct the investigation into the increase in food prices objectively, so that actual findings could be reached, has been made by Free State Agricultural Union president Piet Gous. 61 Dec 11/12/91.

Gous said the impression was often wrongly created that it was the farmer, as primary producer of agricultural products which form part of the "food basket", who

was responsible for food price increases. Such an inference, said Gous, was far from the truth.

Farmers found it difficult to recover their input costs, while the consumer had to "pay through the neck" for food.

Against this background the Free State Agricultural Union would welcome a speedy conclusion of the investigation, with clear findings and recommendations to put matters into perspective. — Sapa.

61 Dec

Farmers face war, says union president

^{3 GON}
STAR 12/12/91:
BLOEMFONTEIN — There was a low-grade war situation increasing against farmers and their workers in the Free State and the agricultural sector in the province was not prepared to tolerate this any longer, Dr Piet Gous, president of the Free State Agricultural Union (Ofsau), said yesterday.

Dr Gous said the union had close co-operation from the SAP, but the police could not handle it alone.

He said that town dwellers, particularly those in the well-off suburbs, had no idea of what was happening on the farms. Farmers, their wives and workers were living in fear of being attacked and murdered.

Ofsau is to organise a special congress early next year, together with the SA Deface Force and the police, to try and find solutions to the problem.

Dr Gous said squatter areas were developing around every black town and farmers were being robbed of their possessions.

It was hoped that discussions could be held with Lesotho as farms on the border were being stripped.

Dr Gous hoped that some settlement incentive could be provided for farmers on the border, as farms were being vacated and there was increasing encroachment into the Free State.

There had been no bidder for a farm put up for auction in the Ladybrand area recently, while another had been bought by a buyer from Lesotho.

Dr Gous was highly critical of the money being spent on Moss Gas.

He said that agriculture deserved assistance more than any other industry and consumer and pressure groups should start demanding a better deal for agriculture.

It had come to the stage when blacks could not even afford to buy a chicken from farmers who normally sold to that market.

He believed that agriculture was not putting its case as pertinently and as strongly as it could. — Sapa.

They beat the eviction bogey

Sowetan 12/12/91 (3) Ben

A FIERCE battle over land between 15 black families and a Muden farmer ended this week with the families being granted permission to remain there.

The violent dispute, which involved the families' 184 cattle and 100 goats being impounded plus one person shot dead, was resolved in an out-of-court settlement in which farmer Mr Peter Channing agreed to give the families a two-year lease with an option to buy the land.

"I am not happy with the settlement, but it's a way of making peace," said Channing.

The Association for Rural Advancement and the

Sowetan Reporter

Weenen-based Church Agricultural Project helped the families and said the settlement had wide implications.

"It indicates that land disputes of this nature can be resolved without violence and brutal evictions. It is also a lesson to farmers not to take the law into their own hands," said Afra co-ordinator Mr Richard Clacey.

The struggle began earlier this year when Channing attempted to evict families living on two farms leased to him for R10 a year. The families refused to move, saying their forefathers had lived and died on the farms, and that they actively farmed there.

With the assistance of neighbouring white farmers, Channing impounded livestock.

HAVING A PROBLEM IN YOUR

LOVE LIFE

Accidents fail

Make farmers pay all debts, says ANC

South
12/12 - 18/12/91
3 GEN



Allan Boesak

By Rehana Rossouw

THE ANC wants the government to call in the debts of unproductive farmers and allow the land to be distributed to dispossessed communities.

This emerged from an ANC conference held in Worcester last weekend to discuss issues of concern to rural communities overlooked during national political negotiations.

The conference focused on two issues — how to strengthen the ANC in rural areas and development problems in the region. It was attended by 365 delegates from 64 rural areas

“A particular feature of the conference was that it was attended by many organisations and institutions active in the rural areas, but who are not directly linked to the ANC,” said ANC spokesperson Mr Mziwonke Jacobs.

He hoped their participation was the beginning of co-operation to address the problems of the rural areas.

“The ANC has repeatedly stressed the importance of the rural areas, not only in building our organisation, but

also in rebuilding our society after the havoc caused by the massive social engineering of the National Party.

“This conference was a vital step in making our commitment a reality,” Jacobs said.

In his opening address ANC regional chairperson Dr Allan Boesak said it was vital for the ANC to build a “formidable” organisation among the rural poor who were the majority of South Africans.

“No democracy will be possible in a future South Africa unless the rural areas develop a powerful voice and ensure that their problems are addressed at the negotiation table,” Boesak said.

The major concern of the conference was the way in which the government was attempting to implement a new dispensation in land ownership while national negotiations were underway.

Delegates called for a land claims court where grievances of dispossessed communities could be addressed, and for legal aid for such communities to assist them in regaining their land.

They called on communities to occupy vacant land to highlight their

plight and for an investigation into limiting the number of farms one person could own to spread land among more people.

The conference also called for a moratorium on large land deals until a new land dispensation was negotiated.

The ANC was asked to set up a permanent land commission to assist communities in land struggles, as well as a development committee.

Delegates confirmed their rejection of the local authority structures, particularly management committees, which had brought “hardship” to their communities.

Another concern was the lack of freedom to organise in the rural areas. ANC branches were often refused access to the only venues.

Farmworkers were particularly vulnerable as they were often under the control of farmers who refused them permission to attend meetings or join political parties.

Delegates called for sub-regions and rural offices to be set up to improve communications in the vast rural areas of the Cape.

Power 'thefts' prompt litigation

WILSON ZWANE

HUNDREDS of Sebokeng residents face legal action for "stealing" electricity worth thousands of rands.

Herman Immelman, administrator of the Vaal Triangle township, said yesterday about 200 residents had installed electricity in their homes illegally "by connecting wires to underground electrical cables".

Immelman said apart from being a hazard, the illegal connections were costing his town council thousands of rands. "We have no option but to prosecute all those residents who steal electricity."

He said apart from the residents who had illegally installed electricity in their homes, there were residents who had reconnected theirs illegally "by bridging the meters" after power supply had been cut off for non-payment of services.

Vaal Civic Association chairman Malik Madise said his organisation was "totally opposed" to illegal power connections as they were contrary to the association's commitment to negotiating solutions in the Vaal Triangle. *Biday 13/12/91*

"There is a Vaal Triangle negotiating forum at which problems, including power cuts, are being discussed," Madise said.

Immelman urged residents not to tamper with electrical installations because of the danger. "Two children have been electrocuted in the township while fiddling with these installations," he said.

The illegal power connections in the Vaal Triangle came a week after a youth's arm was badly burnt when he allegedly interfered with a transformer in Tembisa on the East Rand.

Land transfers 'are still possible'

Biday 13/12/91

3 Gen

TIM COHEN

JUST under 70 000ha of land could still be incorporated into the TBVC states, the Development Aid Department said yesterday.

In response to inquiries, the department said in a statement there were no plans to incorporate land into the TBVC states "for the time being". However, certain trust land could still be incorporated into the TBVC states in terms of the Borders of Particular States Extension Act.

About 11 000ha could be incorporated into Transkei, about 9 000ha into Bophuthatswana, about 44 000ha into Ciskei and about 5 000ha into Venda.

Undertakings

In response to a question about whether the department intended proceeding with the transfer of the land in the light of constitutional negotiations, the department said:

"In terms of the government's White Paper on Land Reform and negotiations regarding constitutional development, it is still possible to incorporate certain trust land into the TBVC states, taking into account existing undertakings, agreements and legislation ..."

Since February last year, only two pieces of land have been transferred to the TBVC states, benefiting Bophuthatswana on both occasions.

In April last year, 43 154ha were transferred and in October 32 424ha were handed over.

The second transfer was criticised by a wide range of organisations, particularly the ANC.

In a statement issued at the time, the National Land Committee and the Black Sash also challenged government to state whether it was serious about dismantling the system of apartheid.

The ANC's Youth League decried the step as "controversial, nonsensical and insensitive" at a time when talks on the future of the country, including the reincorporation of the TBVC states, were about to start.

DP MP Peter Soal said the bureaucracy was clearly unaware of policies that were abandoned following President F W de Klerk's February 2 speech almost two years ago. Soal said it was totally unacceptable to reward an administration which had behaved badly with regard to human rights.

Regional and Land Affairs Minister Jacob de Villiers was quoted as saying that the Development Trust had bought much of the land as far back as 1975 and the territory had been using it for some time.

The transfer of the land was "merely keeping a promise", officials said.

Since then, the ANC's first land conference has called for a moratorium on all large-scale land transfers, arguing that a national land dispensation should first be negotiated.

No, we won't go

By **MONWABISI NOMADOLO**

"I WOULD rather be shot in the face than leave this farm," says labourer 66-year-old Gabriel Molotsi.

He is one of a group of defiant workers who have been told to leave next month because the farm is going to be sold.

Meanwhile parts of the farm, near Springs, have been leased to two white farmers and only a few of the workers have been asked to stay on. The rest say they face starvation.

Lurie and Sons own farms in Sūndra, Putfontein, Zesfontein and Knoppiesfontein, and it is

This is the land we know

said they employ more than 40 000 workers.

Some of the workers have already left and settled in squatter camps in Daveyton and Wattville.

They complained that they were poorly compensated. Some of them received "absolutely nothing".

Most of the older workers told City Press they started working on the farm in the late 1950s and 60s.

Phillimon Skosana, 61, said he started working for the Luries 25 years ago after leaving Delmas. He has nine children.

"I will be difficult for me to get a pension now. Who will employ me at my age?" he asked.

However he was prepared to leave the house he built on the farm and build a shack in one of the many squatter areas in Daveyton. "But I will destroy my home before I



KICKED OFF . . . These farmworkers have lived and worked on this land all their lives. Now they have lost their jobs and must leave their homes.

■ Pic: SIPHIWE MHLAMBI

leave," he said.

He said he was paid a monthly wage of between R60 and R100 in the 25 years he worked on the farm. Rations were pap and beans.

Another labourer, Johannes Maphumelelo, said he was not prepared to leave as he had no

where to go.

"I have worked here all my life," he said.

Molotsi, who could not remember how many children he had, said he didn't have the strength to start life somewhere else, after "working himself to death".

Owner Jeffrey Lurie

said he was upset by what was happening, but the farm was insolvent and there was nothing he could do.

"It is up to the liquidators now," he said.

"The workers were told by September, but on humanitarian grounds they

were allowed to stay until January."

He said he hoped most of them would get jobs, and some of them would be retained.

A group calling itself the Farm and Rural Inhabitants' Association has promised to do what it can to assist the workers.

For many it's a long tr

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Along the road near the northern Transvaal town of Groblersdal there is sudden luxury. Plumes of tobacco plants rise row after row in irrigated fields. Rich and cool to the eye — a living assertion that water is magic.

The image barely fades in the 10 minutes it takes to drive to Mpheleng village in the Moutse district. Here the taps are often dry and residents say local officials warn them that if they insist on making bricks, they must expect to run short of water for domestic use.

"So it means that you can drink, but you will have no place to sleep," says Martha Matlala of the Mpheleng Water Committee.

The lack of access to safe water in rural areas is a measure of the extent to which basic needs have been neglected. Michael Sher of the Rural Advice Centre (RAC) says it is estimated that only 30 to 40 percent of rural people have ready access to "fairly" safe water. This figure lends weight to predictions that the first post-apartheid government will

Basic needs often neglected in rural communities

face an avalanche of demands for services, beginning with the barest essentials.

Mrs Matlala speaks for that large constituency of women and children who labour daily to carry water a couple of kilometres to their homes. In the case of Mpheleng this is because most of the communal taps in the village run dry most of the time — and only one row of taps, on the edge of the settlement, is reliable.

Struggle

"Even the children carry 50 litres — it's a long way and a waste of time to bring less. Every day it's a matter of three to four hours."

The alternative is to buy water by the drum. Close to the source it costs R2,50 for 100 litres, further away R5.

After months of struggling with an unpredictable supply, the Mpheleng Water Committee was formed in June. It tried talking to officials

and when this proved fruitless the women of Mpheleng mounted a demonstration. This too failed to get officials to get the water flowing.

Mrs Matlala feels they are being cheated: "We pay our taxes. Surely water is not a lot to ask?" But she also suspects that it would be easier for the people themselves to embark on a development scheme to upgrade the supply and get it into working order.

This was the route chosen by residents of Tooseng, a village of about 5 000 people some 100 km north of Mpheleng. Before they initiated their project with the help of the RAC, there were only two stand-pipes and two natural wells in the village.

In less than a year since the physical work began, the last trenches are being dug in the furthest street of the village. Every street has three or four taps now — the maximum the water pressure will bear.

It has been heavy going. In places, fires have to be built under the white dolomitic rock and water poured over it to cause it to shatter. "The community dug the holes themselves — mostly the ladies. They were so willing because they were suffering from thirst," says headman Kgoadiamoleke Mphahlele.

Headman Mphahlele says his role was to conduct the early negotiations with the RAC "and then I put these things in the hands of the committee".

According to Elias Mphahlele, chairman of the Tooseng Water Committee, more than a year was spent fund-raising before the digging and laying of the pipes began.

Throughout, the committee has had access to a field worker from the RAC, which utilises the unusual combination of community workers, engineers and financial advisers in rural development projects.

With a small consignment of materials still outstanding, the project has cost R55 000, committee members say. Of this, about 20 percent was raised in the community and the rest contributed by two multinational corporations.



Tapping in to delight . . . messing with

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The committee's secretary Martha Mphahlele explains that residents were organised street by street to dig the trenches in front of their homes. They gained the technical skills needed for laying pipes, connecting them and erected stand-pipes.

Infection

RAC fieldworker Philemon Masha says some residents were reluctant to do a job which they saw as the government's. But Mrs Mphahlele says the success of the project outweighed this sentiment. "Our project has become an example to others in Lebowa. We are telling them not to fold their arms and say the government will provide."

She and other women confirm that readily available water has enabled them to plant gardens and extend their homes. On a busy day — with laundry to do —

they find a household easily uses between 100 and 200 litres.

Mr Sher says consumption usually rises sharply when water is conveniently supplied. And this has health implications, for it is quantity rather than quality of water that counts in relation to infection.

He notes that the United Nations sustained a decade-long campaign in the '80s to bring safe water to all homes. This UN decade simply passed South Africa by.

RAC worker Emily Singili says she has met women in Sekhukhune-land who rise at 3.30 am to get to the water source up in the mountains before it dries up.

Her colleague Mimi Sesoko says rural girls stay out of classes, watching and waiting at the spring for the water to rise. "The distance rural women cover collectively in fetching water . . . is like going to the moon and back."



In the trenches members water

long trek to fetch water

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Tapping in to delight . . . messing with water is a new-found joy at the creche in Tooseng village.

Pictures: Jacob Rykliff

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In the trenches . . . Tooseng Water Committee members show the form which brought water within reach of every resident.

Water pump would do wonders for villagers

By Susan Smuts

Community life in the Lebowa village of Diphagane centres on a small muddy river. There the children play, clothes are washed, water is drawn for several village industries and, in the absence of toilets, ablutions are performed nearby.

Since there is no other source, drinking water is drawn from the same river — an obvious health hazard.

The scarcity of water, especially in winter when water lies below the sand, threatens the local development programme and the livelihood of thousands of villagers who depend on the precious liquid.

Until 1989 they had a

borehole pump, but lost it to a political rival in the area when Ryan Sekhukhune, one of two men claiming paramount chieftaincy (the other is K K Sekhukhune), allegedly removed the motor. Up to 100 000 people in Diphagane and surrounding villages depend on the river, some walking up to 2 km a day to fetch water.

Solomon Tjatje of the Sekhukhune Advice Office blames Ryan Sekhukhune for removing the pump's engine.

"He went to the magistrate and said the pump should be taken away because people were fighting about it, but this is not true."

The advice office approached the Lebowa Water Affairs Depart-

ment, which brought a tank within weeks. Two months later, instead of bringing the engine back, they took away the tank.

"(Later) Ryan came to the pump and told the people he was the chief — the big man, the owner of the village. He said he had the right to take the pump," Mr Tjatje said.

The advice office is negotiating with the Lebowa authorities for the return of the original pump. It is also raising funds for a new one.

Mr Tjatje illustrates the importance of the borehole to the villagers with a few examples:

● During the building of a school block, tractors had to be hired to fetch water from the river and extra labour had to be paid for. With a pump, mines could have been

STAR 18/12/91

③ GEN

Natal communities slate land body

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Discontent with the Government's Advisory Commission on Land Allocation continues to simmer, with 11 Natal communities adding their voices to the demand that the commission suspend its work until its membership and terms of reference are amended.

The original call for suspension emanated from 19 communities countrywide who were forcibly removed from their land or incorporated into homelands. These communities were especially perturbed that none of the persons they had nominated to sit on the commission was ultimately appointed.

Having demanded that the

commission suspend its work, the communities then sent a delegation to Minister of Land Affairs Jacob de Villiers to discuss possible changes to the commission and its approach.

The outcome of the meeting has not been made public.

But the Natal communities, which met at the weekend, said they were "deeply disappointed by the Government's reluctance to negotiate changes to the land commission's membership or terms of reference" and therefore supported the call for the commission to suspend its activities until these matters had been resolved.

They said they were anxious to find "an effective and expeditious way to resolve our legiti-

mate demand for land restoration" but did not believe that the commission in its current form could fulfil this.

The Natal group expressed particular concern that the findings and recommendations of the commission should be made public and available to affected communities.

They stressed that the commission should conduct its hearings at venues accessible to communities concerned.

The Maritzburg-based Association for Rural Advancement (Afra) has described the appointment of the land commission as a reluctant response by the Government to the growing demand for restitution.

One of the challenges of land claims was to move speedily to meet the expectations generated by the repeal of the Land Acts, the Afra statement noted. "Any reluctance to address their concerns undermines the reconstruction process by which we hope to build a more just and peaceful society."

Secondly, it was necessary not only for interested parties to perceive the body adjudicating claims as legitimate, but also for the criteria by which awards were made to be clear.

And thirdly, land claims should be linked to a comprehensive rural development strategy to ensure they contributed to sustainable development.

Govt to free fresh produce marts

GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — SA's fresh produce marketing system was to move away from a centrally guided system to a more decentralised one, Agriculture Minister Kraai van Niekerk said in a statement yesterday.

He said he had approved recommendations arising from an HSRC investigation into the marketing of fresh vegetables and fruit.

Legislation to repeal the Commission for Fresh Produce Markets Act

and transfer of control over market agents to a statutory board would be considered during the 1992 Parliamentary session. (5) Gen

Repeal of the Act and implementing the recommendations would result in a move away from a strong centrally guided system.

Produce markets would have to respond to economic forces in their immediate environments.

B102y 18/12/91

REVIEW '91/ *No change despite the demise of the Land Acts*

By FERAL HAJFAJEE

On a cold morning early in April, 16 families packed up their belongings and moved back to the farm, Goedgevonden, near Ventersdorp.

They were forcibly moved to Vrischgewaagd and Gannapan in 1982. After years of frustrated negotiations with the South African government, the momentum occasioned by the talk of land reform, and the scrapping of the Land Acts, gave the community the courage to move back.

But the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging mobilised farmers and they launched an attack, destroying 15

So where's the land reform?

shacks. Then the government and seven farmers laid charges of trespass against Goedgevonden residents. They also sought an eviction order. Their application was successful but the community won the right to appeal. Still, they face daily harassment.

With the year ending in stalemate for the most visible of South Africa's dispossessed communities, it is surprising that the year started on a high note for land reform. After decades of the land issue being non-negotiable, the Land

Acts were repealed in one fell swoop.

But it soon became a highly-contested arena. In the end, land reform changed nothing by the end of 1991. Many communities are awaiting court decisions which will allow them to stay on the land or evict them from it. Others face charges of trespass and malicious damage to property.

The scrapping of the 1913 and 1917 Land Acts took place on March 12 this year when the government published its White Paper on Land Reform along

with five Bills to provide the legislative framework for land reform.

The paper scrapped the Black Land Act of 1913 and it became legal for blacks to buy, lease and occupy land in areas previously set aside for whites.

But the elation was short-lived. The White Paper did not address redistribution. Restoration, said the government, was impractical. The only option open to those who wanted their land back was to buy it. But dispossessed communities did not allow the free market

to be the deciding factor in land restoration. Following hot on the heels of Goedgevonden, communities of Crimen and Charlestown in Natal and Macleantown in the Border region also attempted to reoccupy the land.

The government was forced to amend the land reforms and to pass an Act which made provision for an advisory commission to entertain claims to land. But the National Land Committee says the commission can only advise the state president — it has no power to give back land. The committee also suggests that a land court be set up to adjudicate land claims and make legally binding decisions.

New vehicle finance plan for farmers

FARMERS face a major problem when it comes to financing vehicles because of the peculiarities associated with South African farming earnings — but help is at hand with a new scheme.

Often a farmer is paid out for his crop or produce in two lump sums a year, making it difficult to calculate accurately the monthly earnings for the purpose of vehicle leases. **3 GEN**

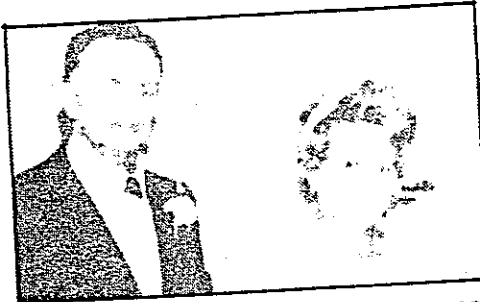
Now DeltaKredit, the finance division of Delta Motor Corporation, has launched a scheme which takes into account the vagaries of the farmers' income structure.

Any farmer purchasing a Delta vehicle can choose to have his repayments linked to his "voorskot" and "agterskot" (before and after crop) payments, allowing the farmer to make his repayments on the vehicle only when he gets paid.

The package allows for a choice of repayment periods as an annual amount, every six months or even monthly.

"What the farmer chooses to pay is not as important to us as the flexibility of the plan to suit the needs of the farmer," said a Delta Motor Corporation spokesman.

Govt faces bitter confrontation



Murdered ... Michelle Smit (11), Willie Engelbrecht (70), Bettie Engelbrecht (69) and Lena Smit (40).
Pictures: Courtesy of the Volksblad

Farmer fury at rural crime

3 Gen [scribbles]

STAR 24/12/91
By Bronwyn Wilkinson
and Helen Grange

A high-powered delegation of angry farmers is to meet the Government next year over spiralling crimes in rural areas and the influx of squatters on farms countrywide.

The convention was called because farmers were "extremely bitter" at being sitting ducks for criminals, Free State Agricultural Union chairman Dr Piet Gouws said yesterday.

Reacting to Sunday's murder of a Free State farming family at Verkeerdevlei near Bloemfontein, and two other attacks on Free State farms at the weekend, Dr Gouws said farmers, their families and labourers were "being killed like flies".

He warned that lawlessness meant farmers were increasingly taking the law into their own hands — a "recipe for chaos".

Farmers were becoming more bitter by the day over the "platteland being left to criminal elements, who freely murder, steal and literally drive farmers off their farms", he said.



Feigned death ... Lizelle Smit (14) ran to neighbours.

"While talks go on about freedom and South Africa's future, the ordinary citizen pays the price," he said.

A delegation from the South African Agricultural Union is scheduled to meet Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel and Defence Minister Roelf Meyer at the beginning of next year in an effort to defuse farmers' fury with the Government and work out plans for future safety.

SAAU director Piet Swart said more police were needed. "We are finding that farmers are making infor-

mal arrangements for their own protection, but responsibility remains in the hands of the police," he said.

Mr Swart added that burgeoning squatter settlements on farms were leading to "pilfering and theft because of the unemployment situation".

Squatters were especially problematic in the PWV, western Transvaal and eastern Transvaal, Transvaal Agricultural Union vice president Willie Lewies said yesterday. "We are disgusted at what is going on," he said.

He said farmers were forming neighbourhood watches to protect themselves and their families, but reiterated that no private armies were being formed.

A farmer in the Verkeerdevlei area — where Willie Engelbrecht and his family were murdered on Sunday — said most farmers carried their own weapons.

"The police cannot do anything. The law prevents them, and President de Klerk does not warn the ANC against killing whites on their farms. We have to protect ourselves," he said.

● Lizelle Smit (14) was the

Police seek aid to fight rural crime

51 Day 31/12/91
THE Law and Order Ministry has called on farmers and other people in rural areas to throw their weight behind the police to counter growing crime and threats to the lives of rural dwellers.

A spokesman said, however, that individuals taking the law into their own hands would not be tolerated.

He said that people in both urban and rural areas should sign up as police reservists and form neighbourhood watch systems to assist the SAP in combatting the threat to lives and property.

"We would like greater community involvement in rural policing to extend the crime prevention capabilities of the SAP. These people must supplement and complement the resources of the SAP."

A high-powered delegation of farmers is scheduled to meet Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel and De-

JONATHON REES

fence Minister Roelf Meyer next year to discuss spiralling crime in rural areas.

In certain situations, the spokesman said, SADF troops could aid in police functions, but only acting under the command of SAP officers.

The military were free to patrol in a crime deterrent function, but could not take initiatives without the consent of the police force.

The spokesman said police had the expertise, but needed help with manpower availability.

A police spokesman said each rural police station had its own strategy to counter crime, and many had radio contact with farmers to enable a rapid response.

The SADF said at the weekend that in border areas it maintained patrols to facilitate border protection, but in

most areas routine police work and protection of citizens was left up to the SAP.

A spokesman said the Defence Act empowered the SADF and its personnel to serve the SAP in a reinforcement capacity.

Sapa reports from Bloemfontein that the Free State Agricultural Union has expressed concern at the number of farmers and their relatives who have been murdered or assaulted in the province recently.

Union GM Lullu de Jager has appealed to farmers to become more security conscious and co-operate with fellow farmers, the local commandos and the civil protection organisations in this regard.

He said the executive of the agricultural union had already decided to hold a special conference early next year to discuss safety on farms and in the rural areas.

This advertisement was kindly spor

SA 'could easily
3 GEN
accommodate a
kibbutz system'

STAR 3/12/91.
MARITZBURG — A kibbutz system may soon be established in South Africa by private sector interests, said Durban estate agent and organiser Ken Guy.

A classified advertisement has been placed in a Maritzburg newspaper to test response to the concept.

"We plan to establish the kibbutzim in Natal or the Western Cape, or in both regions, depending on the amount of support shown," said Mr Guy.

"Participants will buy shares in a private company, and will thereafter move into the kibbutz and become involved in its activities.

"Kibbutz shareholders will be asked to work on joint farming projects for two days a week. For the rest of the time, they will be able to pursue individual interests, including arts and crafts, which will be marketed by company representatives.

Preliminary planning indicates that the kibbutzim will each comprise about 100 four-member families, with each family investing about R100 000 towards establishment costs.

"The figures are not final, but the projected cost means a family would be able to enjoy a rural lifestyle for the cost of a lower price-range suburban house.

"South Africa has so much unused space that it can easily accommodate a kibbutz system. Response to the advertisement has been good," said Mr Guy. — Sapa.